

MEETING:	Full Council
DATE:	Thursday 23 November 2023
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

AGENDA

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 items 3-7, insofar as it relates to restrictions on Members speaking more than once.

3. Report to Those Charged with Governance (ISA 260) 2022/23 (*Pages 7 - 68*)

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 31 March 2023.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON 15 NOVEMBER 2023 – to be supplied

4. Minutes of the Audit and Governance Committee - 15 November 2023 (To be supplied)

5. Annual Governance Statement 2022/23 (*Pages 69 - 96*)

To consider a report of the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance seeking the approval of the Annual Governance Statement 2022/23.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON 15 NOVEMBER 2023 – to be supplied.

6. Audited Statement of Accounts 2022/23 (*Pages 97 - 246*)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON 15 NOVEMBER 2023 – to be supplied.

7. Audit and Governance Committee Annual Report 2022/23 (*Pages 247 - 256*)

To receive a report of the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance detailing the role of the Audit and Governance Committee and how it has discharged its responsibilities during 2022/23.

8. Minutes (*Pages 257 - 268*)

To approve as a correct record the minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 28 September 2023.

9. Communications

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

Recommendations to Council

All reports detailed below are subject to Cabinet recommendation. The Cabinet Spokesperson for the Service in question will respond to any comments or amendments concerning these.

10. Barnsley Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy 2023 (Cab.18.10.2023/9) (Pages 269 - 588)

RECOMMENDED TO COUNCIL:- that the Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy and its associated recommendation be adopted.

11. Transfer of Police and Crime Commissioner Function (Cab.1.11.2023/6) (Pages 589 - 592)

RECOMMENDED TO COUNCIL:- That Council notes the recent decision of Cabinet to delegate approval to the Head of Paid Service to give the Authority's consent to the making of an order to provide for both the Mayor of South Yorkshire to exercise functions of the Police and Crime Commissioner(PCC) in relation to South Yorkshire with effect from May 2024 and the reduction of the current mayoral term to align with the PCC election cycle in May 2024.

12. Ofsted's Inspection of Local Authority Children's Services in the Borough (2023) (Cab.15.11.2023/6) (Pages 593 - 614)

RECOMMENDED TO COUNCIL:- that the outcomes of the recent inspection be considered and noted.

Substantive Items

13. Appointments to Committees and Outside Bodies

To consider the following changes to Council Committees:-

Planning Regulatory Board

Proposed to:-

Remove – Councillor Burnett

Note 1x Labour Vacancy and 1x Liberal Democrat Vacancy

Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Note 1 x Liberal Democrat Vacancy

Overview and Scrutiny Committee – Healthy Barnsley Workstream (To be drawn from the membership of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee)

Note 1 x Liberal Democrat Vacancy.

To consider the following appointments to the following outside bodies:-

Advisory Group for the Family Nurse Partnership

Proposed – Councillor Clarke

Barnsley Transport User Group

Proposed – Councillors T Cave, Denton, Leech and Moyes

National Park Management Plan – Partnership Group

Proposed – Councillor Richardson

National Park Management Plan – Delivery Group

Proposed – Councillor Richardson

South Yorkshire Police and Crime Panel (required due to Councillors in Sheffield changing political party, which has impacted on political proportionality across South Yorkshire).

Proposed to:-

Remove Councillor Peace

Appoint Councillor Hunt

14. Update and Amendments to the Constitution (Pages 615 - 758)

To receive a report of the Head of Governance which seeks Full Council's approval for a number of constitutional updates and amendments.

Minutes of the Regulatory Boards

15. Audit and Governance Committee - 20 September 2023 (Pages 759 - 766)

16. Planning Regulatory Board - 26 September 2023 (Pages 767 - 768)

17. General Licensing Panel - Various (Pages 769 - 772)

18. Statutory Licensing Regulatory Board Sub Committee - 4 October 2023 (Pages 773 - 774)

19. Appeals, Awards and Standards - Various (Pages 775 - 778)

Minutes of the Scrutiny Committees

20. Overview and Scrutiny Committee - 12 September 2023 (Pages 779 - 786)

21. Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Sustainable Barnsley Workstream) - 10 October 2023 *(Pages 787 - 792)*

Minutes of the Area Councils

22. Dearne Area Council - 4 September 2023 *(Pages 793 - 798)*
23. Penistone Area Council - 7 September 2023 *(Pages 799 - 804)*
24. North Area Council - 11 September 2023 *(Pages 805 - 812)*
25. North East Area Council - 21 September 2023 *(Pages 813 - 818)*
26. Central Area Council - 27 September 2023 *(Pages 819 - 822)*
27. South Area Council - 20 October 2023 *(Pages 823 - 824)*

Minutes of the Cabinet Meetings

28. Cabinet - 20 September 2023 *(Pages 825 - 828)*
29. Cabinet - 4 October 2023 *(Pages 829 - 830)*
30. Cabinet - 18 October 2023 *(Pages 831 - 834)*
31. Cabinet - 1 November 2023 *(Pages 835 - 836)*

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

32. 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, South Yorkshire Mayoral 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.

33. South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority - 11 September 2023 *(Pages 837 - 846)*
34. South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority (Draft) - 9 October 2023 *(Pages 847 - 852)*
35. South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority Board - 12 September 2023 *(Pages 853 - 860)*
36. Police and Crime Panel (Draft) - 25 September 2023 *(Pages 861 - 866)*

37. Questions by Elected Members

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

1. Councillor White

‘Is the Council considering or investigating introducing ULEZ anywhere across the Borough in the foreseeable future?’

2. Councillor Webster

‘After the recent excellent campaign highlighting the issues on breast cancer and the focus of it on the females of the community, does the Cabinet Member agreed that we should also be raising the profile of male breast cancer? This is a rare as a cancer but still needs men to be aware and have the knowledge of how to check themselves and the confidence to report any issue to their GP as a matter of urgency.’

3. Councillor Fielding

‘When will the council be replacing the six properties lost to fire on Woodland Drive?’

4. Councillor Hunt

‘When will Market Gate bridge be open?’

5. Councillor Fielding

‘Why has the council allowed the project on the plot of land in front of Dodworth Library to remain incomplete for so long?’

38. Motion - Inclusive Playgrounds

Mover – Councillor Kitching

Seconder – Councillor Fielding

The Council notes the importance of inclusive playgrounds for disabled children for early childhood development and community integration for the whole family. The Council further notes with concern findings from the disability equality charity Scope that half of families across England and Wales with disabled children have accessibility problems with their local playground.

This Council recognises the need to improve playgrounds across Barnsley borough to achieve inclusivity for the community and to work with families of disabled children to guide the development of inclusive playgrounds.

This Council believes:

- That playgrounds are important spaces for community engagement and childhood development, and these spaces should be built with inclusivity as a core principle.
- That playgrounds in this area should be improved to ensure they include accessible design and inclusive equipment that disabled children can engage with.
- That all children have a right to play and this should be reflected in the community play spaces.

The Council resolves:

- To embed principles of inclusive design to ensure that going forward every development or refurbishment of a council playground in Barnsley considers inclusivity.
- To seek opportunities to embed inclusive design through Council strategies for local planning and community spaces.
- To adequately consult with parents and carers of disabled children, and those with lived experience, to inform the design of inclusive playgrounds so they are appropriate for the community spaces.
- To champion the rights of disabled children to play alongside their peers.
- To advertise accessibility measures and inclusive equipment of local play areas to local residents, via the Council website, the Council social media channels and relevant local information boards.



Sarah Norman
Chief Executive

Wednesday 15 November 2023

The Audit Findings (ISA 260) Report for Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Year ended 31 March 2023

9 November 2023

Page 7



Item 3

Contents



Your key Grant Thornton team members are:

Gareth Mills

Key Audit Partner & Engagement Lead

T 0113 200 2535

E gareth.mills@uk.gt.com

Thilina De Zoysa

Engagement Senior Manager

T 0113 200 1589

E thilina.de.zoysa@uk.gt.com

Joseph Hanks

Engagement In Charge and Audit Supervisor

T 0113 200 2511

E: joseph.t.hanks@uk.gt.com

Section

1. [Headlines](#)
2. [Financial statements](#)
3. [Value for money arrangements](#)
4. [Independence and ethics](#)

Appendices

- A. [Communication of audit matters to those charged with governance](#)
- B. [Action plan – Audit of Financial Statements](#)
- C. [Follow up of prior year recommendations](#)
- D. [Audit Adjustments](#)
- E. [Audit Fees and non-audit services](#)
- F. [Auditing developments](#)
- G. [Management Letter of Representation](#)
- H. [Audit opinion](#)
- I. [Audit letter in respect of delayed VFM work](#)

This Audit Findings 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 have been discussed with management and will be presented to the Audit and Governance Committee on 15 November.

Gareth D Mills

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

For Grant Thornton UK LLP

Date: 9 November 2023

Page

- 3
5
25
27

32
33
35
42
47
49
50
54
60

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.

Grant Thornton UK LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales: No.OC307742. Registered office: 30 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1AG. A list of members is available from our registered office. Grant Thornton UK LLP is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Grant Thornton UK LLP is a member firm of Grant Thornton International Ltd (GTIL). GTIL and the member firms are not a worldwide partnership. Services are delivered by the member firms. GTIL and its member firms are not agents of, and do not obligate, one another and are not liable for one another's acts or omissions.

1. Headlines

Financial Statements

This section 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 2023 for those charged with governance.

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.

We received the Council's draft 2022-23 accounts on 31 May 2023, in line with the statutory deadline for unaudited accounts. The Council was in a minority of c30% local authorities that managed to achieve the draft accounts deadline. This represented a good achievement by the Council, given all other competing pressures.

Our audit work was conducted as planned from July through to concluding in 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 outturn position and useable reserves.

Our work identified one material adjustment to primary financial statements in relation to valuation of Council's share of the defined benefit pension scheme (see pages 10 to 13 for further information) alongside other disclosure and presentational audit adjustments. These adjustments are detailed at Appendix D. Management has agreed to update the financial statements to correct these misstatements.

We have raised two recommendations for management as a result of our work in the Action Plan at Appendix B. Our follow up of recommendations from the prior year are detailed at Appendix C.

Our work is nearing completion in advance of our target completion date of end November / early December. At present, there are no matters of which we are aware that would require modification of our proposed audit opinion (draft at Appendix H), subject to the following outstanding matters:

- completing the remaining elements of our work on property, plant and equipment (PPE), pension fund assets and liabilities valuation, payables and receivables, journals, grant income, operating expenditure and elements of the Group audit
- clearing of any additional responses to the technical 'Hot Review' of the 2022-23 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 land and buildings valuation, pension fund accounting and journals testing
- reviewing the final signed version of the financial statements, Narrative Report and Annual Governance Statement
- obtaining and reviewing the signed 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 with the financial statements, is consistent with our knowledge of your organisation and the financial statements we have audited.

1. Headlines

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; and
- Governance

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 Chair of the Audit and Governance Committee on 28 September and is also attached at Appendix I to this report for completeness.

We expect to issue our Auditor's Annual Report in time for the Audit and Governance Committee meeting on 24 January 2024. This is ahead of the National Audit Office's revised deadline, which requires the Auditor's Annual Report to be issued within three months after the date of the opinion on the financial statements.

As reported in our Audit Plan issued in May, we continue to assess the progress made by the Council on the key recommendation. This is in relation to the Ofsted and CQC Inspection (November 2021 report) on implementing Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) reforms in Barnsley. As you are aware, we identified this as a key recommendation issue in our 2020-21 and 2021-22 VFM work and reported this in our Auditor's Annual Report in both 2020-21 and 2021-22.

As part of our 2022-23 VFM review, which is not yet completed, we are following up Council's actions in relation to the Ofsted findings. We understand continued progress has been made in this area during 2021-22 and 2022-23. At the time of this report, we are assessing that progress made by the Council, before we conclude our 2022-23 VFM work. However, we are satisfied this issue does not impact on our 2022-23 accounts audit or opinion.

As with many other local authorities across the country, the Council is facing cost pressures resulting from increasing children services demands, inflation, interest rates, energy and pay expenditure. This is challenging on the Council's ability to deliver the agreed budgets and setting Medium Term Financial Plans. We will summarise our findings on these areas as part of our VFM work and report to you through our Auditor's Annual Report in January 2024.

Further information on our VFM work is reported at Section Three.

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 cannot issue our 2022-23 audit certificate at this time. Subject to 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 will then be in a position to issue our audit certificate in the New Year.

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 continued assistance and support provided by the finance team and other staff during our audit.

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 have been discussed with management and will be presented to the Audit and Governance Committee on 15 November 2023.

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.

Audit approach

Our audit approach was based on a thorough understanding of the Council's operations 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 previous 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 satisfactorily resolved, we anticipate issuing an unqualified ('clean') audit opinion. These outstanding items include:

- completing the remaining elements of our work on Property, plant and equipment (PPE), pension fund assets and liabilities, payables and receivables, journals, grant income, operating expenditure, the Group audit and additional assurance from the auditor of South Yorkshire Pension Fund
- clearing of any additional responses to the technical 'Hot Review' of the 2022-23 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 land and buildings valuation, pension fund accounting and journals testing
- reviewing the final version of the financial statements, Narrative Report and Annual Governance Statement
- obtaining and reviewing the signed management letter of representation
- updating our post balance sheet events review, to the date of signing the opinion.

2. Financial Statements



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 23 May 2023.

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

Materiality area	Group Amount (£)	Council Amount (£)	Qualitative factors considered
Materiality for the financial statements	10,750k	10,692k	<p>We have determined materiality at 1.5% of gross operating expenditure in net cost of services. We consider this as the most appropriate criteria given stakeholders interest in the Council delivering its budget.</p> <p>There are no changes to this benchmark that was set out in our Audit Plan dated 23 May 2023.</p>
Performance materiality	7,525k	7,484k	Assessed to be 70% of financial statement materiality.
Triviality amount	537k	534k	This equates to 5% of materiality. This is our reporting threshold to the Audit and Governance Committee for any errors identified.
Materiality for senior officer remuneration disclosures	-	15k	<p>The senior officer remuneration disclosures in the Financial Statements have been identified as an area requiring specific materiality due to its sensitive nature.</p> <p>There are no changes to this threshold from our Audit Plan dated 23 May 2023.</p>



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 Authority 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.

We have:

- evaluated the design effectiveness of management controls over journals
- analysed the journals listing and determined 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.

Our audit work in this area remains ongoing, however 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 15 November should any significant issues arise from completing our work in this area.



2. Financial Statements - Significant risks

Risks identified in our Audit Plan

Commentary

Risk of fraud in revenue recognition and expenditure

(Risk relating to the Council)

Revenue

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 at 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 Authority, 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 taxpayer's funds
- there is no significant immediate pressures on general fund reserves of the Council.

As part of our final accounts audit process, we have reconsidered our rebuttal of both revenue and expenditure recognition and consider the rebuttal is still remain appropriate. 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 the 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 supporting evidence.

Taxation and non-specific grant income

- Income for national non-domestic rates and council tax is predictable and therefore we conducted substantive analytical procedures
- For other grants we sample tested items for supporting evidence and checked the appropriateness of the accounting treatment was in line with the CIPFA Code. Please see further reporting at pages 15 and 20.

Expenditure

- Agreed, on a sample basis, non pay expenditure and year end payables to supporting evidence
- Undertook 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.

From our audit work to date, there are no issues arising that require reporting to the Audit and Governance Committee.

2. Financial Statements - Significant risks

Risks identified in our Audit Plan

Commentary

Closing valuation of land and buildings, including Council dwellings

(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 (some £1.1 billion) 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, including council dwellings as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement.

As part of our work we have:

- evaluated management's processes and assumptions for the calculation of the estimate, the instructions issued to valuation experts and the scope of their work
- evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the valuation expert
- discussed with 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 see 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
- considered, where the valuation date is not 31 March 2023 for assets valued in year, the arrangements management has used to ensure the valuation remains materially appropriate at 31 March 2023.

Further to issuing the draft accounts on 31 May 2023, management's valuation expert identified a 3.19% average increase in build costs in Quarter 4 of 2022-23. This increase impacted assets valued using the Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) methodology. As a result of this increase in building costs the DRC asset values increased by £5.1m from £159.2m to £164.3m.

Given the potential significant change over this period, management applied this 3.19% increase which resulted in an additional £5.1m increase in the value of 'other land and buildings' as at 31 March 2023. This is a management adjustment which we deem appropriate.

Our audit work completed to date has not identified any issues in respect of the valuation of land and buildings other than the following disclosure matter:

- Our work identified a table reconciling the gross book valuations for the last five years (in note 19) to the accounts did not agree to other land and buildings gross book value by £5m. Management agreed to correct this table to reconcile with correct gross book value. We have reported this as a disclosure adjustment at Appendix D.

2. Financial Statements - Significant risks

Risks identified in our Audit Plan

Valuation of the Authority's defined benefit pension scheme (Risk relating to the Council)

The Council's pension fund valuation represents a significant estimate in the financial statements. This is due to the size and annual fluctuations of the numbers involved (£91.1m pension asset in 2022-23 [albeit not recognised by the Authority in the draft financial statements] and a £327.4m liability in 2021-22), 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).

However, for the first time since International Financial Reporting Standards have been adopted in the public sector, the Authority (in common with a number of local authorities in 2022-23) has had to consider the potential impact of IFRIC 14 on the Authority's IAS 19 accounting. IFRIC 14 is the accounting principle that limits the recognition of a defined benefit asset in the financial statements. As a result of this, we have assessed the recognition, valuation and disclosures of the Council's share of the pension asset as a significant risk.

The source data used by the actuaries to produce the IAS 19 estimates is provided by administering authorities and employers. We do not consider this to be a significant risk as this is verifiable.

The actuarial assumptions used are the responsibility of the Council 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 IAS 19 liability. In particular, the discount and inflation rates, where the consulting actuary has indicated that a +0.1% - (0.1%) change in these two assumptions would have approximately 1.5% effect on the liability/asset.

We have therefore concluded that there is a significant risk of material misstatement in the IAS 19 / IFRIC 14 estimates due to the assumptions used in their calculation. With regard to these assumptions, we have therefore identified valuation of the Council's share of the South Yorkshire Pension Fund as a significant risk.

Commentary

We have:

- updated our understanding of the processes and controls put in place by management to ensure that the Authority's share of the pension fund 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 Authority's pension fund valuation
- assessed the accuracy and completeness of the information provided by the Authority to the actuary to estimate the balance
- 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
- undertook 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

Auditor Commentary on Accounting for the Pension Fund Surplus/Asset in the Council's financial statements

See pages 11 -13 overleaf where this is reported. It is important to note that any potential issues or adjustments that may arise from the Council's accounting for its share of the pension fund would not result in any impact on the Council's useable reserves.

Other work:

Our work to date, other than the pension fund asset measurement and accounting (see page 11) , has identified accounting and disclosure amendments which we have discussed with management and reported at Appendix D. The key points to note and amendments are as follows:

- Management did not initially account for the pension asset, however, some disclosures were made in the draft 2022-23 financial statements presented for audit. It is important to note that the Council's initial position was in common with a number of local authorities based on lack of technical guidance available on this new and national issue at the time of accounts preparation. We do not consider this as a deficiency in reporting estimates by Council's management in the draft financial statements given the highly unusual nature of a pension asset position and a lack of guidance on treatment on this issue when the Council was preparing its 2022-23 draft accounts.
- The draft accounts issued for audit were compiled using an earlier version of 31 March 2023 actuarial report issued in April 2023. The Council's actuaries further updated the April report and issued a latest report with appropriate assumptions in May 2023. The main changes were in respect of pension obligations, demographic and other experience pension increase assumptions. As a result of the May 2023 report, the pension obligations increased by £45.8m.
- Management has agreed to update the draft financial statements using the latest actuarial report issued in May 2023, alongside the associated disclosures. As a result, the net pension asset position was reduced by the £45.8m from £91.1m (draft accounts) to £45.3m as at 31 March 2023. See further details on page 12
- The accounting and disclosure of the overall pension asset position is reported at page 11 as this is associated with IFRIC14, which limits the recognition of a defined benefit asset in the financial statements.

2. Financial Statements - Significant risks

Auditor Commentary on Accounting for the Pension Fund Surplus/Asset in the Council's financial statements

Valuation of the Authority's defined benefit pension scheme (continued):

This section covers:

- (1) Background to the issue and relevant accounting principles
- (2) Our observations of the draft accounts and actuary reports presented for audit
- (3) Our challenges to management on the draft accounts disclosures / accounting treatment and subsequent management actions
- (4) Revised accounts – summary amendments and disclosures

(1) Background to the issue and relevant accounting principles:

As indicated previously, for the first time since International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) were adopted in the public sector, the Council's net defined benefit pension fund is in a surplus or a net asset position in 2022-23, as opposed to the significant liability balance that has been reported in previous years.

According to the relevant accounting standard, IAS19 (Employee Benefits), an entity shall recognise the net defined benefit liability / asset in the statement of financial position. Therefore, whether it is a liability (which was the case in the past) or an asset, according to IAS19, it should be recognised in the balance sheet.

Page 17

IAS19 states when an entity has a surplus in a defined benefit plan, it shall measure the net defined benefit asset at the lower of:

- (a) the surplus in the defined benefit plan
- (b) the asset ceiling, determined using the discount rate specified in IAS19.

The asset ceiling is defined as the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

IFRIC-14 (The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction) provides guidance on amount that can be recognised in the financial statements, when there is a surplus /net asset position.

It is significantly unlikely that there will be refunds from the plan to the employer in a local government defined benefit scheme. There are no exit plans in the foreseeable future as these are public sector pension plans that would continue in perpetuity. There could be a possible situation whereby there could be potential reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The economic benefit available as a reduction in future contributions can be calculated as follows:

- present value of IAS 19 future service costs (calculated based on IAS 19 assumptions as at the balance sheet date), less
- present value of future service contributions if these are classed as a minimum funding requirement.

By doing this, the asset ceiling can be determined (point b above)

Management then needs to consider what should be recognised / disclosed in the financial statements based on accounting principles stated above.

2. Financial Statements - Significant risks

Auditor Commentary on Accounting for the Pension Fund Surplus/Asset in the Council's financial statements

(2) Our observations of the draft accounts and actuary reports presented for audit

Our observations highlighted that:

- As indicated at page 10, the initial actuary report (issued in April 23) for 31 March 2023 was used to prepare the draft accounts. This indicated a net surplus/asset position of £91.1m. This was derived after netting off £28.8m of unfunded defined benefit obligations. Therefore, the actual funded net asset position/surplus was £119.9m (£91.1m + £28.2m). The corresponding net pension fund liability as at 31 March 2022 was £327.4m. Therefore, the total year on year fluctuation from liability to asset position was £418.5m in a 12 month period. The biggest fluctuation year-on-year was in the reduction in present value of funded defined obligations from c£1,569m to £1,154m (by c26%). The primary reason for this decrease is attributable to an increase in the discount rate from 2.7% [31.3.22] to 4.7% [31.3.23].
- Management did not account for this initial £91.1m net asset, however, some disclosures were made in the draft 2022-23 financial statements presented for audit. It is important to note that the Council's initial position was in common with a number of local authorities based on lack of technical guidance available on this new and national issue at the time of accounts preparation. We do not consider this as a deficiency in reporting estimates by Council's management in the draft financial statements.
- As indicated at page 10, the actuary updated the 31 March 2023 actuarial report with the latest assumptions and re-issued it in May 2023. Management did not have sufficient time available to incorporate these revised numbers (prior to the draft accounts submission date of 31 May 2023) and therefore used the April 2023 actuary report for the pension disclosures in the draft accounts presented for audit. According to the updated actuary report in May 2023, the revised net asset position was £45.3m. This was again derived after netting off £28.8m unfunded defined benefit obligations as in the initial report. Therefore, the actual asset position of Council's defined benefit scheme was £74.1m. (£45.3m + £28.8m). This was considered for the asset ceiling calculation, as per the accounting principles that are noted on page 11.

As indicated above, there was an unfunded defined benefit obligation of £28.8m that has been netted off against the funded asset position in the draft account disclosures. Under IAS19, a funded asset position can only be netted off against an unfunded liability when, (a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to use a surplus in one plan to settle obligations under the other plan and (b) the entity intends to settle the obligations on a net basis or to release the surplus in one plan and settle its obligations under the other plan simultaneously. Our work indicated that none of these apply to the Council and such netting off cannot be performed. In previous years this unfunded balance had been included within the overall pension fund liability amount. With the move to a pension fund asset position this amount should have been accounted for separately as a liability on the Council's balance sheet.

(3) Our challenges to management on the draft accounts disclosures / accounting treatment and subsequent management actions

- We challenged management on the latest Actuary report issued in May 2023. This included the updated information for the Council's 2022-23 accounts and it should be used in the revised version of accounts. Management has agreed to use the latest actuarial report in the updated financial statements.
- We challenged management on IAS19 / IFRIC14 principles as highlighted on page 11. That is, when there is a pension asset it has to be accounted for on the balance sheet and IFRIC14 has to be used to limit the recognition of that asset. Management has agreed to account for the pension surplus in the updated financial statements and limit the asset recognition using the asset ceiling principles as mentioned at page 11.
- We challenged management's actuary when the first asset ceiling calculation was made by capping the future working lifetime of the employer for a shorter period. According to IFRIC14 accounting principles, asset ceiling calculations should consider the expected life of the pension plan, in this case local government defined benefit scheme's expected lifetime. We considered the working lifetime (expected life of the plan) to be indefinite due to the nature of the pension scheme. Therefore, annuity in perpetuity should be used on determining the asset ceiling. Management agreed this and instructed the actuary to revise the asset ceiling calculation based on expected life of the pension scheme, in line with IFRIC14 principles. The revised asset ceiling calculation was obtained by management for our audit purposes. The asset ceiling is larger than the Council's share of the pension fund asset and management has agreed to recognise the lower figure of £74.1m in the revised accounts, in line with accounting principles highlighted at page 11.
- Finally, we also challenged management on netting off the unfunded defined benefit obligations of £28.8m (a liability) against the funded defined benefit asset, which reduced the actual asset surplus by £28.8m. Management agreed to disclose this at gross and account for these separately as an asset of £74.1m and a liability of £28.8m.

2. Financial Statements - Significant risks

Auditor Commentary on Accounting for the Pension Fund Surplus/Asset in the Council's financial statements

(4) Revised accounts – summary amendments and disclosures

We have summarised below the amendments made from the draft to final financial statements in relation to defined benefit asset as at 31 March 2023

- The asset ceiling is now larger than the Council's share of the pension fund asset position. Therefore, management has agreed to recognise an asset of £74.1m on the balance sheet as a long-term asset
- The unfunded defined benefit obligations of £28.8m are recognised separately as a long-term liability on the revised balance sheet
- Additional disclosures are to be made to accounting policies note to reflect IFRIC14 accounting principles
- Additional disclosures are to be made to note 37 of the financial statements, Defined Benefit Pension Scheme, using the latest actuarial report issued in May 2023.
- To confirm, there is no impact on the Council's useable reserves arising from these amendments.

Overall, this issue is an unusual national issue for 2022-23 impacting a number of local authorities for the first time, in terms of financial reporting, accounts preparation and audit. The table below provides a summary of the key points discussed on this issue.

Page 19

Accounts	Asset recognised?	Liability Recognised?	Disclosures made:
Council's 2022-23 Draft Accounts (using April 2023 Actuarial Report)	No asset recognised	No liability recognised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, some disclosures were included using April 2023 actuarial report at note 37 (Defined Benefit Pension Scheme)
Council's 2022-23 Revised Accounts (using May 2023 Actuarial Report)	<p>Yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £74.1m – Long Term Asset recognised • Adjustment is material but does not impact on the Council's useable reserves • See further details reported at Appendix D. 	<p>Yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £28.8m – Long Term Liability recognised in respect of unfunded defined benefit obligations • Adjustment is material but does not impact on the Council's useable reserves • See further details reported at Appendix D. 	<p>Yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated note 37 disclosures based on May 2023 actuarial report • Updated Council's Accounting Policies note on IFRIC14 • Disclosure amendments are significant and are reported at Appendix D.

2. Financial Statements: Key findings arising from the Group audit

Component	Work performed	Group audit impact and findings
<p>Berneslai Homes Limited (BHL)</p>	<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 2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our audit approach included obtaining sufficient assurances based on group materiality over material balances and transactions of BHL outside the group boundary, based on group materiality. This included the BHL pension fund asset and operating expenditure. 	<p>From our work completed to date, there are no issues to report from the consolidation of BHL into the Council's group accounts, other than some disclosure issues mainly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net asset position (c£18.9m) of the defined benefit pension scheme incorrectly reported as a long-term liability rather than a long-term asset BHL defined benefit pension scheme reserves in the group balance sheet shown as unusable reserves whereas a limited company this should be reported as capital and reserves. <p>Management has agreed to update the accounts to update these issues. They are also reported at Appendix D.</p> <p>Our audit work in this area is currently in progress and we will provide a verbal update to the Audit and Governance Committee on 15 November should any significant issues arise from completing our work in this area.</p>
<p>enistone Grammar Trust (PGT)</p>	<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 2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our audit approach included obtaining sufficient assurances based on group materiality, over 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. 	<p>From our work completed to date, there are no issues to report from the consolidation of PGT into the Council's group accounts other than the following disclosure issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PGT restricted funds are restricted to be used, therefore the reserves are useable reserves for specific purposes. This was initially incorrectly reported as unusable reserves in the group balance sheet. <p>Management has agreed to update the accounts to correct these issues. They are also reported at Appendix D.</p> <p>Our audit work in this area is currently in progress and we will provide a verbal update to the Audit and Governance Committee on 15 November should any significant issues arise from completing our work in this area.</p>

2. Financial Statements – new issues and risks

This section provides commentary on new issues and risks which were identified during the course of the audit that were not previously communicated in the Audit Plan and a summary of any significant deficiencies identified during the year.

Issue	Auditor commentary and view
-------	-----------------------------

IFRS 16 implementation

FRAB agreed with the deferral of IFRS 16 to 2024-25. Following consultation and agreement by FRAB, the Code will provide for authorities to opt to apply IFRS 16 in advance of the revised implementation date of 1 April 2024. If management elect to implement IFRS 16 from April 2023 (early adoption) then in the 2022-23 accounts as a minimum, we would 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, along with the estimated impact of IFRS 16 on the accounts

The Council has decided not to adopt the standard early in its financial statements. The Council has included a high level reference to IFRS16 in its accounts, Technical Annex D Accounting Standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted.

Management and the audit team will liaise during the 2023-24 audit to ensure the requirements of the new standard are being followed and plans are developed for IFRS 16 implementation to be adequately reported in the 2023-24 accounts and fully adopted in the 2024-25 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 / 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.

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

Our audit testing of grant income relating to 2022-23 has not identified any non-compliance with the requirements for grant accounting as specified in the Code. Our work involved, reviewing the Council's treatment of grants as either agent (where the Council passes on the grant without having control over its award) or principal (where the Council determines the grant award to be provided). Grant awards where the Council is acting as principal are recorded within the Council's CIES whereas grants where the Council has acted as agent are not.

Our work also reviewed the appropriateness of the disclosures made and we undertook sample testing of a number of grants.

No issues have been identified in recognition and presentation of Grant Income.

2. Financial Statements – new issues and risks

This section provides commentary on new issues and risks which were identified during the course of the audit that were not previously communicated in the Audit Plan and a summary of any significant deficiencies identified during the year.

Issue	Auditor commentary and view
<p>Measurement of Infrastructure Assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Code requires infrastructure to be reported in the Balance Sheet at depreciated historical cost, that is historic cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Depreciation depends upon the use of appropriate useful economic lives.• The update to the Code (November 2022) provides a temporary relief from the requirement to report the gross book value and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets, because historical reporting practices and resulting information deficits mean that this information is unlikely to faithfully represent the asset position to the users of financial statements.• An amendment to the Local Authority Capital and Finance regulations (SI 2022 No 1232) permits Local Authorities when derecognising components of infrastructure assets, replaced by expenditure on existing assets, to determine the relevant amount to be nil.• The Council has material infrastructure assets, at net value basis, there is therefore a potential risk of material misstatement related to the infrastructure balance.	<p>Our audit work to date has not identified any issues in respect of measurement of infrastructure assets.</p> <p>We will provide a verbal update to the Audit and Governance Committee on 15 November should any significant issues arise from completing our work in this area.</p>
<p>Equal pay claims and the potential liabilities:</p> <p>There have been recent publicity in local government sector where certain councils have accumulated equal pay claims. In some cases, these claims have resulted in recognising significant liabilities on the balance sheet. This has created significant financial and cashflow challenges during an economic crisis where public services have already been impacted due to increasing service demands and cost pressures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• As part of our 2022-23 audit, we inquired on such existing equal pay claims at the Council, directing our inquiries to the s151 Officer.• Our objective was to identify any unrecorded liabilities in relation to equal pay claims at the Council.	<p>Our work indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Council settled all such claims in 2015 and there are no such existing claims from the work done by the Council• After 2015, the Council has not received notification of any potential equal pay claims through the Advisory, Conciliation, and Arbitration Service (ACAS), Early Conciliation process, through its Employment Relations Forum or through its internal grievance process• The Council has undertaken work such as job evaluation schemes to identify any such potential liabilities and none has been found. <p>Additionally, we have also obtained management representation on this matter – see page 22 and Appendix G for draft letter of representation.</p>
<p>IT General Controls (ITGC) work:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>There were some recommendations arising from our IT work which have been included under Appendix C. The recommendations are primarily concerned with issues at system access level, where there are compensating controls in place to detect and reduce material errors in the financial statements.</p> <p>The audit team has considered the issues identified and do not consider them significant enough to have an impact on our audit approach (as we performed a fully substantive audit approach with no reliance on operating effectiveness of controls whether they are IT or manual). The recommendations identified by our IT audit specialists would further strengthen the Council's IT control environment when implemented.</p>

2. Financial Statements – key judgements and estimates

This section provides commentary on key estimates and judgements inline with the enhanced requirements for auditors.

Significant judgement or estimate	Summary of management’s approach	Audit Comments	Assessment
Council Dwellings valuation: £850m	<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 Council Dwelling valuation as at 31 March 2023 was £850m, a net increase of £134.1m from 2021-22 (£715.9m).</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 2022-23 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 specialist. These discussions are still on going. We have also challenged management and 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>There are no issues arising to date from our work that we wish to bring to the attention of management or the Audit and Governance Committee.</p>	<p>We consider management’s process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious</p> <p>(Green) - TBC</p>

Assessment

- **[Red]** We disagree with the estimation process or judgements that underpin the estimate and consider the estimate to be potentially materially misstated
- **[Amber]** We consider the estimate is unlikely to be materially misstated however management’s estimation process contains assumptions we consider optimistic or cautious
- **[Green]** We consider management’s process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious

2. Financial Statements – key judgements and estimates

This section provides commentary on key estimates and judgements inline with the enhanced requirements for auditors.

Significant judgement or estimate	Summary of management’s approach	Audit Comments	Assessment
<p>Other Land and Buildings valuation: £309.8m</p>	<p>Other land and buildings comprises £182m 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 £127.8 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 90% of total other land and buildings assets (by gross value) were revalued during 2022-23.</p> <p>Management has also considered the year end value of non-revalued properties of 100 larger value land and buildings (similar approach as in previous years) and has included these in 2022-23 valuation process to gain a higher coverage of valuations.</p> <p>The total year end valuation of other land and buildings was £309.8m.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have assessed the Council’s in-house RICS qualified 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 Further to our previous year recommendations, management has changed the valuation date of revalued assets to 30 September which is closer to the year-end date than the previous date of 1 April. As reported at page 9 all DRC assets were valued up to 31 March 2023 based on Q4 indices. This is a more appropriate valuation approach The valuation methods remain consistent with the prior year and in line with Code guidance 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, auditor’s valuation specialist. These discussions are still on going. We have also challenged management and 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. 	<p>We consider management’s process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious</p> <p>(Green) - TBC</p>

2. Financial Statements - key judgements & estimates













Significant judgement or estimate	Summary of management's approach	Audit Comments	Assessment																								
<p>This Year: Net pension Asset after adjustment (Council) £74.1m – see page 13</p>	<p>Per the amended accounts (see page 13), the Council's net pension asset as at 31 March 2023 is £74.1m (PY deficit /liability £327.4) with a fluctuation of c£400m from a liability to an asset position. See further details reported at pages 10-13.</p>	<p>We have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessed the competence, capability and objectivity of management's expert, Hymans Robertson LLP Assessed the actuary's approach taken and deemed it reasonable Used PwC as an auditor's expert to assess the management actuary and assumptions made by the actuary (see table below) Confirmed the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information used to determine the estimate Confirmed the reasonableness of the Council's share of pension assets Confirmed the reasonableness of the decrease in the liability estimate Confirmed the adequacy of the disclosure of the estimate in the financial statements. 	<p>We consider management's process is appropriate (after adjustments made to the draft accounts as stated at page 13) and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious (Green) TBC</p>																								
<p>Prior Year: Net pension liability £327.4m</p>	<p>The Council continues to engage Hymans Robertson LLP 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 as at 31 March 2022, utilising key assumptions such as life expectancy, discount rates, salary growth and pension increase rate.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Assumption</th> <th>Actuary Value</th> <th>* PwC range</th> <th>Assessment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Discount rate</td> <td>4.75%</td> <td>See comment below</td> <td>● Green</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pension increase rate</td> <td>2.95%</td> <td>See comment below</td> <td>● Green</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salary increase rate</td> <td>3.55%</td> <td>See comment below</td> <td>● Green</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Life expectancy – Males currently aged 45 / 65</td> <td>21.5/20.5</td> <td>See comment below</td> <td>● Green</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Life expectancy – Females currently aged 45 / 65</td> <td>25.2/23.7</td> <td>See comment below</td> <td>● Green</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Assumption	Actuary Value	* PwC range	Assessment	Discount rate	4.75%	See comment below	● Green	Pension increase rate	2.95%	See comment below	● Green	Salary increase rate	3.55%	See comment below	● Green	Life expectancy – Males currently aged 45 / 65	21.5/20.5	See comment below	● Green	Life expectancy – Females currently aged 45 / 65	25.2/23.7	See comment below	● Green
Assumption	Actuary Value	* PwC range		Assessment																							
Discount rate	4.75%	See comment below		● Green																							
Pension increase rate	2.95%	See comment below		● Green																							
Salary increase rate	3.55%	See comment below		● Green																							
Life expectancy – Males currently aged 45 / 65	21.5/20.5	See comment below	● Green																								
Life expectancy – Females currently aged 45 / 65	25.2/23.7	See comment below	● Green																								
<p>Council]</p>	<p>A roll forward approach is used in intervening periods which utilises key assumptions such as life expectancy, discount rates, salary growth and investment return.</p>	<p>*PwC has commented on the Hymans Robertson LLP (management actuary) assumptions as follows: "We are comfortable that the methodologies used by Hymans Robertson to establish assumptions will produce reasonable assumptions as at 31 March 2023 for all employers".</p>																									
<p>Given the significant value of the net pension fund asset/liability, small changes in assumptions can result in significant valuation movements. As indicated above and our reporting at pages 10-13, there has been a c£400m net actuarial gain during 2022-23. This improved position is largely a result of an increase in the discount rate in excess of the increase in the CPI inflation assumption.</p>	<p>Our work in this area remains ongoing, mainly in respect of the pension asset accounting and disclosures (pages 10-13). Our work to date has not identified any evidence to conclude that management's processes and key assumptions are not appropriate. Please note this assessment is based on our discussions since the draft accounts were presented for audit (pages 11 and 12) and the adjustments made to the draft accounts as stated at page 13. We will provide a verbal update at the Audit and Governance Committee meeting on 15 November of any significant developments on our ongoing work.</p>																										

2. Financial Statements - key judgements and estimates

Significant judgement or estimate	Summary of management's approach	Audit Comments	Assessment
Grants Income: £401m Grants & Contributions received in advance: 1.8m	<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 the Councils depending on how they have applied any discretion in administering the schemes and application of Code guidance.</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>As part of our audit work, we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> substantively tested a sample of grants across categories and reviewed management's assessment as to whether the Council is acting as the principal or agent for the samples selected, 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 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 assessed the adequacy of disclosure of grants received and judgement used by management as part of our detailed testing. <p>Our work to date has not identified any matters to report.</p>	<p>We consider management's process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious (Green)</p>





2. Financial Statements: Information Technology

This section provides an overview of results from our assessment of Information Technology (IT) environment and controls which included identifying risks from the use of IT related to business process controls relevant to the financial audit. This includes an overall IT General Control (ITGC) rating per IT system and details of the ratings assigned to individual control areas.

IT application	Level of assessment performed	Overall ITGC rating	ITGC control area rating			Additional procedures carried out to address risks arising from our findings
			Security management	Technology acquisition, development and maintenance	Technology infrastructure	
SAP reporting system	ITGC assessment (design and Implementation) and application controls assessment	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	N/A - None
Northgate (Revenue and benefit System)	ITGC assessment (design and Implementation) and application controls assessment	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	N/A None
Open Housing (Housing Rents System)	ITGC assessment (design and Implementation) and application controls assessment	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	N/A- None

Page 27

Assessment

-  Significant deficiencies identified in IT controls relevant to the audit of financial statements (red)
-  Non-significant deficiencies identified in IT controls relevant to the audit of financial statements/significant deficiencies identified but with sufficient mitigation of relevant risk (amber)
-  IT controls relevant to the audit of financial statements judged to be effective at the level of testing in scope (green)
-  Not in scope for testing

2. Financial Statements - other communication requirements

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

Page 28

Issue	Commentary
Matters in relation to fraud	<p>We have previously discussed the risk of fraud with the Council's Audit and Governance Committee and the Director of Finance, Chief Financial Officer.</p> <p>We have not been made aware of any significant incidents in the year and no issues have been identified during the course of our audit.</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>
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>The proposed letter of management representation is included at Appendix H. As highlighted at Appendix H, additional representations were obtained in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Life Cycle Account and the balances held in this bank account of £3.58m as at 31 March 2023 is not controlled or owned by the Council and therefore not included in the financial statements as at 31 March 2023 (b) Equal Pay liabilities, based on the assessment and work carried out by the Council, there is no requirement to recognise any Equal Pay liabilities on the balance sheet, as at 31 March 2023.
Confirmation requests from third parties	<p>We requested from management permission to send a confirmation request to the Council's bankers, 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 confirmations.</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 (including in respect of IFRIC 14, see page 13) which have been processed by management and these are set out at Appendix E.</p>
Audit evidence and explanations / significant difficulties	<p>As in the previous four years, we have continued to experience good co-operation and engagement from the Council throughout our 2022-23 audit.</p> <p>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 for all information and explanations requested.</p>

2. Financial Statements: 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).

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 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. Financial Statements - other responsibilities under the Code

Issue	Commentary
<p>Other information</p>	<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>Our work noted some disclosure omissions from the Annual Governance Statement and other minor presentational matters. Our review of the Narrative report identified some minor presentational matters. These have been adequately rectified by management. These are reported at Appendix D. We plan to issue an unmodified opinion in this respect as reported at Appendix H</p> <p>Overall, no material inconsistencies have been identified.</p>
<p>Matters on which we report by exception</p>	<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 and is expected to be completed for the Audit and Governance Committee meeting on 24 January 2024.</p>
<p>Specified procedures for Whole of Government Accounts</p>	<p>We are required to carry out certain procedures (on behalf of the NAO) on the Whole of Government Accounts (WGA) consolidation pack under WGA group audit instructions.</p> <p>The NAO requires the work to be completed once the audit opinion is provided on the financial statements.</p> <p>In 2022, the NAO increased the audit threshold to £2bn expenditure for authorities that required detailed WGA audit work. The NAO's 2022-23 guidance has now been issued and this threshold remains in place for 2022-23 WGA work, therefore in common with recent years, the Council WGA submission should only require limited audit input.</p> <p>We anticipate to issue this return to the NAO after issuing the audit opinion and we have targeted this for December 2023.</p>
<p>Certification of the closure of the audit</p>	<p>As in previous years, we intend to delay the certification of the closure of the 2022-23 audit of the Council in the audit report, as detailed at Appendix I, until we have completed any required 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>



3. Value for Money arrangements

Approach to Value for Money work for 2022-23

The National Audit Office issued its updated guidance for auditors in January 2023. The Code requires 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.

Page 31



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:



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. 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 (AAR). An audit letter explaining the reasons for the delay was sent to Chair of the Audit and Governance Committee on 28 September and is also attached at Appendix I to this report for completeness. We expect to present our AAR on 24 January 2024 to the Audit and Governance Committee's January meeting. This would be ahead of the National Audit Office's revised deadline, which requires the AAR to be issued no more than three months after the date of the opinion on the financial statements.

As reported in our 2022-23 Audit Plan issued in May, we continue to assess the progress made by the Council on the key recommendation we raised in prior years. This is in relation to the Ofsted and CQC Inspection (November 2021 report) on implementing Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) reforms in Barnsley. We identified this as a key recommendation issue in both our 2020-21 and 2021-22 VFM work and reported this in our Auditor's Annual Reports in 2020-21 and 2021-22.

As part of our 2022-23 VFM review, which is not yet complete, we are following up the Council's actions in relation to the Ofsted/CQC findings. We understand continued progress has been made in this area during 2022-23. Our ongoing review work will assist us in concluding whether or not this matter is still a continuing significant weakness for 2022-23 before we conclude our 2022-23 VFM work.

Implementing Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) reforms in Barnsley

Background to this issue:

In September 2021, Ofsted and the Care Quality Commission (CQC) conducted a joint inspection of the local area of Barnsley. This was to assess the effectiveness of the borough in implementing the special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND) reforms as set out in the Children and Families Act 2014. The inspection was led by Ofsted, supported by a team of inspectors from the CQC. The report was issued in November 2021. As a result of the findings and in accordance with Children Act 2004 (Joint Area Reviews) Regulations 2015, Her Majesty's Chief Inspector (HMCI) determined that a Written Statement of Action (WSOA) was required because of significant areas of weakness in the borough's practices and arrangements.

HMCI also determined that the Council and the then Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (now part of NHS South Yorkshire Integrated Care Board) were jointly responsible for submitting the written statement to Ofsted. In reaching their judgements, inspectors took account of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the SEND arrangements in the borough. More detailed findings of this inspection and the full report can be obtained from Ofsted website.

As indicated earlier, we made a key recommendation on this issue in our 2020-21 and 2022-23 Auditor's Annual Report (AAR) on the Council's VFM arrangements.

Our key recommendation in 2020-21 and 2022-23 was :

- have a clear "Written Statement of Action (WSOA) in response to Ofsted and CQC report on joint area SEND inspection, which identified significant areas of weaknesses in implementing SEND reforms as set out in the Children and Families Act 2014
- a clear action plan to implement this WSOA, working with all stakeholders including parents, carers, the CCG officers, Ofsted and the CQC
- The action plan should be subject to formal monitoring and challenge by the Cabinet. Action should be taken against any elements of the action plan not implemented within the agreed timescales.

Our ongoing work to date but not yet complete, has highlighted:

- The Council produced a detailed WSOA and submitted to Ofsted and CQC in March 2022 to address the identified areas of weakness in the inspection report
- Progress on the WSoA has been reported to the Senior Management Team and the Cabinet on a regular basis and has been subject to monitoring discussion with the DfE SEND advisors who monitors the progress of SEND reforms
- Regular meetings to monitor the progress are being held with relevant stakeholders. For example, these meetings are attended by senior Directors from the Council including the Director of Children's Services, Chief Operating Officer of South Yorkshire Integrated Care Board at Place level for Barnsley, Senior Officers from NHS England SEND advisors, Department for Education (DfE) case leads for SEND, Barnsley School Alliance, and CQC and Ofsted representatives as necessary.
- We also understand the progress made in these SEND arrangements during 2021-22 and 2022-23 was also a factor for the Council successfully being granted Dedicated School Grant Funding in March 2023 by the DfE. This additional funding of £22.9m will be paid over five-year period commencing from 2022-23 to eliminate the long standing DSG deficit position at the Council, which we have reported in our previous AARs to the Audit and Governance Committee.

We will further report to you on this matter in our 22-23 AAR which we expect to issue by 24 January 2024 for the Audit and Governance Committee.

Impact on 2022-23 Financial Statement Audit

It is important to note that our VFM risk assessment will continue until we issue our 2022-23 Auditor's Annual Report in January 2024.

Our view is there are no VFM issues that would have a material impact on our ISA(UK) audit work and therefore would not restrict us on completing the audit of the financial statements and issuing our 2022-23 audit opinion on the Council's accounts.

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

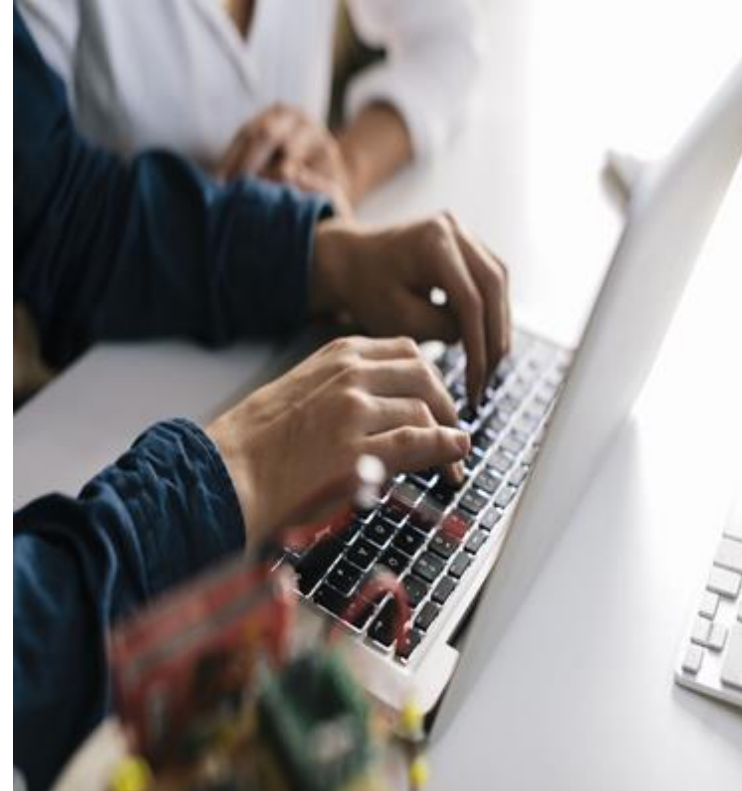
We confirm that we have implemented policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we as a firm, and each covered person, confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements.

Page 33 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 E.

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 please see the Grant Thornton website.



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	7,500	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 £7,500 in comparison to the total fee for the audit of £179,968 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 and self-interest threats, 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. This audit work is also no longer completed by the audit team set out on page 2, but by our separate specialist grants audit team.
Certification of Teachers Pension Return	10,000	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 £10,000 in comparison to the total fee for the audit of £179,968 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 and self- interest threats, the materiality of the amounts involved are not significant to our accounts opinion, there is an 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. This audit work is also no longer completed by the audit team set out on page 2, but by our separate specialist grants audit team.

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	*39,675	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 *£39,675 in comparison to the total fee for the audit of £179,968 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 and self-interest threats, 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.
			This audit work is also no longer completed by the audit team set out on page 2, but by our separate specialist grants audit team.
Non-audit related:			
None	-	-	-

* NOTE on Housing Benefit work and fees:

The £39,675 is the base fee for the 2022-23 Housing Benefit Subsidy certification

In addition, as per prior years, for each 40+ HB testing undertaken, there will be additional fees to be raised. The value will be dependent on whether the detailed testing is performed by the Council and reperformed by us, or directly performed 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 and Governance Committee. None of the services provided are subject to contingent fees.

Independence and ethics (continued)

As part of our assessment of our independence we note the following matters:

Matter	Conclusion
Relationships with Grant Thornton	We are not aware of any relationships between Grant Thornton and the Council that may reasonably be thought to bear on our integrity, independence and objectivity.
Relationships and Investments held by individuals	We have not identified any potential issues in respect of personal relationships with the Council or Group.
Employment of Grant Thornton staff	We are not aware of any former Grant Thornton partners or staff being employed, or holding discussions in respect of employment, by the Group or Council as a director or in a senior management role covering financial, accounting or control related areas.
Business relationships	We have not identified any business relationships between Grant Thornton and the Council / Group.
Contingent fees in relation to non-audit services	No contingent fee arrangements are in place for non-audit services provided.
Gifts and hospitality	We have not identified any gifts or hospitality provided to, or received from, a member of the Council or Group, senior management or staff that would exceed the threshold set in the Ethical Standard.

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 and consider that an objective reasonable and informed third party would take the same view. The firm and each covered person [and network firms] have complied with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements.

Appendices

- A. Communication of audit matters to those charged with governance
- B. Action plan – Audit of Financial Statements
- C. Follow up of prior year recommendations
- D. Audit Adjustments
- E. Audit Fees and non-audit services
- F. Auditing developments
- G. Management Letter of Representation (draft)
- H. Audit opinion (proposed)
- I. Audit letter in respect of delayed VFM work

A. Communication of audit matters to those charged with governance

Our communication plan	Audit Plan	Audit Findings
Respective responsibilities of auditor and management / those charged with governance	•	
Overview of the planned scope and timing of the audit, form, timing and expected general content of communications including significant risks	•	
Confirmation of independence and objectivity	•	•
A statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence. Relationships and other matters which might be thought to bear on independence. Details of non-audit work performed by Grant Thornton UK LLP and network firms, together with fees charged. Details of safeguards applied to threats to independence	•	•
Significant findings from the audit		•
Significant matters and issue arising during the audit and written representations that have been sought		•
Significant difficulties encountered during the audit		•
Significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit		•
Significant matters arising in connection with related parties		•
Identification or suspicion of fraud involving management and / or which results in material misstatement of the financial statements		•
Non-compliance with laws and regulations		•
Unadjusted misstatements and material disclosure omissions		•
Expected modifications to the auditor's report, or emphasis of matter		•

ISA (UK) 260, as well as other ISAs (UK), prescribe matters which we are required to communicate with those charged with governance, and which we set out in the table here.

This document, the Audit Findings (ISA260) Report, outlines those key issues, findings and other matters arising from the audit, which we consider should be communicated in writing rather than orally, together with an explanation as to how these have been resolved.

Respective responsibilities

As auditor we are responsible for performing the audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), 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.

Distribution of this Audit Findings (ISA260) Report

Whilst we seek to ensure our audit findings are distributed to those individuals charged with governance, we are also required to distribute our findings to those members of senior management with significant operational and strategic responsibilities. We are grateful for your specific consideration and onward distribution of our report to all those charged with governance.

B. Action Plan – Audit of Financial Statements

We have identified the following recommendations for the Council as a result of issues identified during the course of our financial statement audit. We have agreed our recommendations with management and we will report on progress on this recommendation during the course of the 2023-24 audit. The matters reported here are limited to those deficiencies that we have identified during the course of our audit and that we have concluded are of sufficient importance to merit being reported to you in accordance with auditing standards.

Assessment	Issue and risk	Recommendations
<p>Medium</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 39</p>	<p>1. Frequency of Heritage Assets valuations and ensuring the valuations remain appropriate:</p> <p>The Council holds Heritage Assets, currently reported at just over £11m as at 31 March 2023. According to the Local Government Code guidance, valuations of heritage assets can be made by any method (e.g. insurance , qualified valuer etc..) that is appropriate and relevant. There is no requirement for valuations to be carried out or verified by external valuers, nor is there any prescribed minimum period between valuations.</p> <p>However, where heritage assets are measured at valuation, the code prescribes that carrying amount shall be reviewed with sufficient frequency to ensure the valuations remain current.</p> <p>The Council’s last valuation of Heritage Assets was carried out in 2009, which was 14 years ago. Whilst we recognise there is no prescribed minimum period between valuations , we also recognise the Code guidance that valuations should be undertaken with sufficient frequency to ensure it remains reasonably current and not out of date. The risk is, reporting certain Heritage Assets at valuation method and not valuing for a significant period of time, their current value could be misstated.</p> <p>We recognise striking a reasonable balance in reviewing the valuations with sufficient frequency would be appropriate.</p>	<p>Recommendation</p> <p>We recommend the Council should consider carrying out Heritage Assets valuations with sufficient frequency, to ensure the valuations remain current – given that the previous valuation was performed in 2009.</p> <p>Management response – November 2023</p> <p><i>Agreed. Moving forwards more regular valuations will be undertaken on all heritage assets the Council owns, in line with the accounting policy for property plant and equipment. This will commence from 2023/24 where larger, higher value assets will be revalued first.</i></p>

B. Action Plan – Audit of Financial Statements

Assessment

Issue and risk

Recommendations

Medium

Note 17 to the accounts, Related Party Transactions disclosure note:

As required by International Accounting Standard 24 (IAS 24), the Council should disclose related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances with such parties. The standard provides definitions of what constitute related parties and how those can be determined with examples.

Once a related party to the Council is identified according to these definitions, then the above disclosures should be made on related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances in the financial statements.

Our audit of related party transaction disclosed at Note 17, has indicated that there are over disclosures above and beyond what is required under ISA 24. Whilst this is not impacting on our audit opinion to be given as these are over disclosures, we consider it is a best practice to minimise on such over disclosures.

The benefit of this is reduced time on management when preparing this note, more efficient for the audit and helps to 'declutter' the accounts. This would still result in full compliance with the accounting standard.

Recommendation

We recommend the Council revisits the related party disclosure note in the financial statements when preparing 2023-24 draft accounts and eliminate the over disclosures in this note and report in line with IAS 24 accounting principles and associated definitions.

Management response – November 2023

Agreed. The additional over disclosure information provided in the related party note was provided to aid the reader of the accounts.

However, we acknowledge the auditors' comments and as such will discuss a more appropriate disclosure for the 2023/24 accounts.

C . Follow up of prior year audit recommendations

We raised one recommendation in our 2021-22 audit of the Council’s financial statements. We have followed up the progress against that recommendation below. Our previous recommendations on IT general controls as a result of work undertaken by our specialist IT audit team are followed up from pages 36 to 41.

Assessment	Issue and risk previously communicated	Update on actions taken to address the issue
<p>Now closed: See auditor comments in November 2023</p>	<p>Long Term Sustainability of the current version of the SAP reporting System:</p> <p>The Council has been using the SAP Reporting System as the main general ledger system for over 15 years. It is understood that the current version of the SAP reporting system has been used for a number of years by the Council.</p> <p>Our Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During our work performed relating to journal testing we observed an inability to run transaction reports for all ledger codes for the purpose of our journal testing - this has not prevented us from performing our testing as we have been able to gain sufficient assurances of the ledger balance as a whole from alternative procedures. However, such procedures are excessively time consuming for both the auditor and Council staff. • Since the SAP system was installed over 15 years ago, the number of transactions and data which are posted to the general ledger has significantly increased. This gives rise to increased data management and security challenges to consider when obtaining the key outputs from the system. • The Council’s current version of the SAP system does not have cloud-based functionality. This could potentially lead to loss of financial data. The current version of the system, the data is backed up onto physical hardware which may not be a sustainable option in the longer term. This leaves the Council open to potential data loss through physical damage to hardware along with increased funding requirements to maintain required hardware, to keep up with increasing demand in data storage. <p>Whilst we acknowledge the current system is doing what is required, we believe, there are challenges around long- term sustainability of the current version of the SAP system that may impact the Council’s financial reporting if no action is taken in the medium term.</p>	<p>Recommendation</p> <p>We recommend the Council to consider other options available on financial ledgers including consideration on a more up to date version of the SAP reporting system than the current version of SAP. This could increase efficiencies that can be gained from a general ledger system, would also assist to keep up with the increasing demand on data management and protection.</p> <p>Management response (November 2022):</p> <p><i>The Council is fully aware of the long-term sustainability of the SAP system, specifically the current version used by the Council will no longer be supported by SAP beyond 2025. With this in mind SOCITIM Advisory group have been engaged to review the options available to the Council with regards to the SAP system. A strategic drivers board has been organised and a series of operational workshops are now taking place to review the use and future requirements for the Council. Regular updates will be provided on progress to Cabinet and the Audit and Governance Committee</i></p> <p>Management response (May 2023):</p> <p><i>Work is ongoing with the SOCITIM advisory group regarding the long-term replacement of the SAP system as part of the wider digitisation and transformation programme. However, it has recently been confirmed that support to the existing version of SAP used by the Council will now be supported through to 2030.</i></p> <p>Auditor Comment (May 2023):</p> <p>Management comments (May 2023) have been noted. We will further observe this during 2022-23 accounts audit and will make our final assessment and report to you via our Audit Findings Report (ISA260), due in November 2023.</p> <p>Update by management (Nov 2023) : <i>The Council has extended the support contract for SAP as well as entering into an external contract for adhoc support on the system. Furthermore, the Council continues to refresh the SAP system with periodic system update releases from SAP UK Ltd.</i></p> <p><i>The Council will continue to explore options for a potential replacement of SAP during the period up to 2030.</i></p> <p>Update by Auditor (November 2023) :</p> <p>Our work to date has not identified any issues during the 2022-23 audit. However, given the significance of the SAP ledger system, we will continue to discuss developments on this matter during our regular liaison with senior management at the Council.</p>

C . Follow up of prior year audit recommendations -IT

Our IT specialists raised the following 11 recommendations as part of our IT audit work in 2021-22. We have followed up the progress against these recommendation at pages 36 to 41. We note that six of these recommendations have now been fully implemented and continued progress has been made on other 5 recommendations. As indicated at page 16 , these continuing recommendations are primarily concerned with weaknesses at system access level, where there are compensating controls in place to detect and reduce material errors in the financial statements.

The audit team has considered the issues identified and do not consider them significant enough to have an impact on our audit approach - as we performed a fully substantive audit approach with no reliance on operating effectiveness of controls, whether they are automated or manual. The recommendations identified by our IT audit specialists would further strengthen the Council's IT control environment when implemented.

Implemented?	Issue and risk previously communicated	Update on actions taken to address the issue
X (partially)	<p>(1) Users with inappropriate debug access in the production environment (high risk)</p> <p>Our IT audit procedures identified user accounts that were assigned debug access in the production environment. We identified 21 user accounts with Debug access.</p> <p>Risk</p> <p>Debug access is a well-known authorization object that is deemed as sensitive. Users with this access can bypass authorizations with the debug authorization in production</p> <p>Unauthorised access to the debugger (“/h”) in SAP, could provide the users the capability of circumventing authorisation checks and allowing access to data or modification of data.</p>	<p>Management response</p> <p>All user accounts and roles will be reviewed as a result of the findings. Work will be undertaken to identify and remove the role(s) containing the debug authorisation rights.</p> <p>The 21 user accounts identified are Internal SAP support team users, and external SAP Support team users. Changes to be implemented by January 2023.</p> <p>Auditor Update October 2023: This issue is partially remediated as in our previous findings 21 such users found with Debug access which reduced to 10 such users in the 2022-23 finding.</p> <p>Management Response November 2023:</p> <p>The users with DEBUG access will be reviewed to ensure these are only granted to system accounts. Changes will be implemented by end of Dec 2023</p> <p>Other financial controls are also in place so that this issue has no impact on the council statutory financial accounts</p>
X	<p>(2) Users with inappropriate access to maintain all SAP Standard or Customised tables in production (medium risk)</p> <p>Our IT audit procedures identified 25 Dialog user accounts that were assigned access to maintain all SAP standard or customised tables via SM30 or SM31.</p> <p>We performed further procedures to determine whether there had been changes to those tables during the audit period and observed that these users had maintained critical tables during the audit period.</p> <p>Risks</p> <p>Access to maintain all standard or customised SAP tables creates a risk that unauthorised table maintenance functions can be performed and result in data integrity issues.</p>	<p>Management response</p> <p>User accounts and roles with SM30 and SM31 access will be reviewed as a result of the findings. Roles will be amended to either remove the authorisation or amend table authorisation group restrictions.</p> <p>Changes to be implemented by March 2023.</p> <p>Auditor Update October 2023: This issue has not been remediated and in our previous findings 25 such users that were assigned access to maintain all SAP standard or customised tables via SM30 or SM31 which has now increased to 28 such users in the 2022-23 finding.</p> <p>Management Response November 2023:</p> <p>Further role development and changes will be made to accounts with roles with SM30 and SM31 access.</p> <p>Changes will be implemented by end of Dec 2023</p> <p>Other financial controls are also in place so that this issue has no impact on the council statutory financial accounts</p>

C . Follow up of prior year audit recommendations -IT

SAP general controls assessment findings

Implemented ?	Issue and risk previously communicated	Update on actions taken to address the issue
✓	<p>(3) Inappropriate segregation of duties as users have ability to configure and delete audit logs in production (medium risk)</p> <p>From our review, we identified 10 users with access to configure security audit logs via SM19.</p> <p>We performed a comparison of all users with the ability to configure audit logs within production via SM19 with those with the ability to re-organise or delete them in production using SM18 and we identified 7 users with both access rights.</p> <p>Risks</p> <p>Users with access to SM19 and SM18 have the ability to configure and delete audit logs on SAP. Hence, inappropriate and anomalous activity may not be detected and resolved in a timely manner.</p>	<p>Management response:</p> <p>User accounts and roles with SM18 and SM19 access will be reviewed and removed as a result of the audit findings.</p> <p>Changes to be implemented by March 2023.</p> <p>Auditor Update October 2023: This issue is considered closed as we performed full privilege access testing and noted that there were no user accounts that had access to configure and reorganize / delete logs during the audit period.</p>
✓	<p>(4) Users with inappropriate access to directly modify SAP roles in production (medium risk)</p> <p>Our audit procedures identified 13 user accounts with access to directly modify roles in production using the PFCG transaction.</p> <p>Risks</p> <p>Access to create and modify roles directly into production creates a risk that inappropriate access within the application or underlying data may be granted without following formal user management procedures.</p>	<p>Management response:</p> <p>Processes are followed for creating \ maintaining roles in Dev and transporting them through to the production system. However, to reduce risk we will review and remove change authorisation for PFCG in production held roles.</p> <p>Changes to be implemented by March 2023.</p> <p>Auditor Update October 2023: This issue is considered closed as we performed full privilege access testing and noted that there were no Dialog (A) and Service (S) users with access to PFCG Create or Modify transaction in production client which has logged in our Audit period.</p>

C . Follow up of prior year audit recommendations -IT

SAP general controls assessment findings

Implemented ?	Issue and risk previously communicated	Update on actions taken to address the issue
✓	<p>(5) Inadequate production client configuration settings (medium risk)</p> <p>Our IT audit identified that the Global System Change Option (SE06) settings are set to ‘Modifiable’ within production client. This setting allows direct changes to objects associated with ABAP software components in production.</p> <p>Risks</p> <p>If client settings are not configured to restrict direct changes to repository objects or cross client customizing objects associated with ABAP software components in production, there is a risk that there could be unauthorised changes to financially critical production data.</p>	<p>Management response: As a result of the audit findings, Global System Change Option (SE06) will be set to Non-Modifiable for production systems.</p> <p>Changed to be implemented by March 2023.</p> <p>Auditor Update October 2023: This issue is considered closed as we performed full privilege access testing and found appropriate settings which were set to ‘Non-Modifiable’.</p>
✓	<p>(6) Segregation of duty conflicts between change developer and implementer roles (low risk)</p> <p>We performed a comparison of all users with the ability to develop changes in development with those with the ability to create / import transports in production via Standard Transport Management System (STMS). We identified that there are users with both access rights. During the audit, we identified a segregation of duties conflict for 2 users who had SAP Dev SOD access.</p> <p>We performed further audit procedures to determine whether there had been transports during the audit period and noted that the above users had not created and imported transports into production.</p> <p>Risks</p> <p>The combination of access to develop and implement those changes in the production environment creates a risk that inappropriate or unauthorised changes are made to data and / or programmes.</p>	<p>Management response:</p> <p>One of the accounts is of the senior SAP Basis administrator. It was agreed to leave this role with this account due to the small size of the SAP support team. If revoked this would remove this function from anyone in the internal SAP team, and therefore the ability to either create transports or to apply them for others.</p> <p>The second account is only used by SAP’s technical support team. Therefore, as above this role will not be revoked from this account.</p> <p>Auditor Update October 2023: This issue is considered closed as we performed full privilege access testing and noted that no users has created or imported transports into production.</p>

C . Follow up of prior year audit recommendations -IT

SAP general controls assessment findings

Implemented ?	Issue and risk previously communicated	Update on actions taken to address the issue
X	<p>(7) Inappropriate access to transactions SM36 and SM37</p> <p>During our 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: 62 users (was 38 in prior year)▪ create / amend batch jobs: 62 users (was 38 in prior year) <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 general business community, (not IT, Technical, etc). 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 review. The numbers of users with this access has decreased from 3150 to 38.</p> <p>Risk</p> <p>Access to this functionality with 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 response - 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> <p>Auditor Update October 2023: This issue has not been remediated. We have found 62 user accounts in our 2022-23 work, 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).</p> <p>Management Response November 2023:</p> <p>Further role development and changes will be made to accounts with roles with SM36 and SM37 access.</p> <p>Changes will be implemented by end of Dec 2023.</p> <p>Other financial controls are also in place so that this issue has no impact on the council statutory financial accounts.</p>

C . Follow up of prior year audit recommendations -IT

Capita Application general controls assessment findings

Implemented ?	Issue and risk previously communicated	Update on actions taken to address the issue
✓	<p>(8) Inadequate control over generic privilege database accounts within Capita Academy (medium risk)</p> <p>During our review , we noted that for the following database admin accounts , the password is not changed after each use. Further, user activity is logged, and the user can be monitored using the event log but not to the individual level who logged in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Academy- Aisdba <p>Risks</p> <p>The use of generic or shared accounts with high-level privileges increases the risk of unauthorised or inappropriate changes to the application or database. Where unauthorised activities are performed, they will not be traceable to an individual.</p>	<p>Management response - Since the audit a recent Capita Academy upgrade (October 2022) has increased login auditing. Generic account logon now also captures the specific user's domain account information. As a result, individual users can now be traced.</p> <p>Auditor Update October 2023: This issue is considered as closed, as we performed generic user testing and found user activity logged for all users at individual level as well.</p>
✓	<p>(9) Lack of review of audit logs in Capita Academy (low risk)</p> <p>During our review, we noted that audit logs are maintained for Capita Academy, however, no monitoring is performed for activities performed for privileged users / failed logins.</p> <p>Risks</p> <p>Without formal and routine reviews of security event logs, inappropriate and anomalous activity (e.g., repeated invalid login attempts, unauthorised transactions) may not be detected in a timely manner. Additionally, unauthorised system configuration and data changes made using privileged accounts will go undetected by management.</p>	<p>Management response: Capita Academy logs are collated, but only reviewed in the case of a security breach. Consideration shall be discussed with Internal Finance and IT teams to review the monitoring of these logs for unauthorised transactions.</p> <p>As Capita Academy logins use Active Directory Single Sign On, Active Directory logs are of more importance for repeated invalid login attempts. See number 10 (Lack of review of audit logs in Active Directory) for further information.</p> <p>Auditor Update October 2023: This issue is considered closed as we performed full privilege access testing and no issue arising.</p>

C . Follow up of prior year audit recommendations -IT

Active Directory general controls assessment findings

Implemented

?

Issue and risk previously communicated

Update on actions taken to address the issue

X

(10) Weak password configuration settings on Active Directory (low risk)

During our review , that the following parameters were not set in line with the password policy / requirements defined by the Council for their systems (including Active Directory):

- Account lockout threshold
- Maximum password age

Further, the following parameters were not defined/documented in the Active Directory password policy:

- Minimum password age
- Minimum password length audit
- Store passwords using reversible encryption
- Account lockout duration
- Reset account lockout counters after

Risks

A lack of robust password settings may allow financial information to be compromised by unauthorised users. In particular:

- Short passwords can easily be guessed.
- If password complexity is not configured, users will tend to choose simple, guessable words as their passwords.

Management response:

Active Directory Password requirements are robust, but do not align to the current policy document. The password policy documentation will be updated to reflect recent minor AD policy changes.

In addition an Active Directory Password review is being undertaken, this is the result of an audit for the Council's PSN accreditation, the work will see password length's increased alongside the introduction of biometrics to unlock devices utilising Windows Hello. These changes are planned to be completed by the end of Q2 2023.

Auditor Update October 2023: This issue is still open with improvement opportunity and configuration remains same as we have obtained last year, there was no change in Active Directory Configurations.

Management Response November 2023: We are still working through deployment of Windows Hello and aim to be complete by February 2024 on all devices at which time the increase to 15-character password length and 1 year expiry will be implemented. In addition, Information Governance and Security policies will be reviewed and updated to go live on 1st April 2024

Other financial controls are also in place so that this issue has no impact on the council statutory financial accounts

Management response

The Council is working towards the implementation of a SIEM solution that will monitor Active Directory, server logs, and monitors for correlations of misuse. The solution is based on a NCSC tool named LME, planned to be implemented by Q1 2023.

Auditor Update October 2023: This issue is considered with improvement opportunity and configuration remains same as we have obtained last year, there was no change in Active Directory Configurations.

Management Response November 2023: The previous mentioned NCSC tool named LME has not been supported so we are in the process of implementing a new tool called Wazuh as recommended by DLUHC, this will be in place by the end of 2023. The Council is currently migrating our on-premise data centre to Azure which will offer more opportunities for monitoring Active Directory moving forward.

Other financial controls are also in place so that this issue has no impact on the council statutory financial accounts.

D. 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 2023 and the Council's useable reserves.

Page 48

Detail	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (£)	Statement of Financial Position (£)	Impact on useable reserves (£)
Dr Long Term Defined Benefit Asset (Funded)		74.1m	None
Cr Long Term Defined Benefit Liability (Unfunded)		28.8m	
Cr Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure – actuarial gains on pension asset valuations	45.3m		None
Defined Benefit Pension Asset (Funded) and Defined Benefit Pension Liability (unfunded) amendments in line with IAS19/IFRIC14 as reported at pages 10-13			
Overall impact	No impact to Surplus /Deficit of provision of services. Impact only on Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure (bottom part of the CIES) - increase by £45.3m	Increase Long Term Assets by 74.1m Increase Long Term Liabilities by 28.8m Increase net assets by 45.3m	None – these adjustments have no impact to the useable reserves of the Council.

D. 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.

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?
1.	Disclosure	<p>Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note 1 states that the Cabinet approved a revised management structure in May 2022 but provides no details of the impact of this for this note. A brief note was added to explain the impact. Note 1 (2021-22 disclosures): The service descriptors used in the CIES and the EFA differ from 2021-22 due to changes in the management structure from May 2022 but there has been no amendments to the values reported for 2021-22. A note was added to explain why 2021-22 numbers were not changed mainly highlighting impracticable nature and lack of comparability to the readers of the accounts. The additional disclosures comply with the Code. The incorrect disclosure around prior period adjustment was removed from (section A in note 1) the note as there was no such prior period adjustment Reconciliation between management accounts and expenditure and funding analysis incorrectly started the reconciliation with the 2022-23 budget. This was revised to correctly start this reconciliation with 2022-23 outturn position as reported in the Narrative Report. This is a c£10m disclosure misstatement which was corrected. 	Note 1 - EFA	✓
2.	Disclosure	Annex A, the Council's Accounting Policies were updated with IFRIC14 accounting policies as reported at page 13.	Annex A – the Council's accounting policies	✓
3.	Disclosure	Further to material amendments reported at pages 13 and 42, additional disclosures were made to note 37, Defined Benefit Pension Scheme, including IFRIC14 principles that result in the recognition of a long term asset in a funded defined benefit scheme and a long-term liability of an unfunded defined benefit scheme.	Note 37, Defined Benefit Pension Scheme	✓
4.	Disclosure	<p>Group Accounts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> group balance sheet, Berneslai Homes Limited's (fully owned subsidiary of the Council) pension reserve (credit balance) was reported as an unusable reserve. This was corrected to be reported as a useable reserve for the for this subsidiary as a limited company Penistone Grammer Trust's (the other fully owned subsidiary) restricted funds was reported as unusable reserves. Considering this is still a usable reserve, the group accounts were amended to show this as a useable reserve for this Trust Berneslai Homes Limited's pension asset (£18.925m) was incorrectly reported as a long-term liability – this was corrected to be shown as a long-term asset rather than a negative liability Note G at page 121 incorrectly stated the comparators were "restated". This was corrected as there were no restatements under applicable accounting standards. 	Group accounts	✓

D. 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?
5.	Disclosure	As indicated at Appendix B (recommendation 2), our audit work on related party transactions at note 17 has indicated that there are over disclosures (such as disclosing profit and loss of the companies) above and beyond what is required under ISA 24. Whilst this is not impacting on our audit opinion to be given as these are over disclosures, we consider it is a best practice to minimise on such over disclosures. Further to our discussions with management, some disclosures on note 17 were updated, mainly in respect of joint operations and joint ventures. However, this note cleansing was not fully completed we made an action for the management for the 2023-24 financial statements as reported at Appendix B. This is to report that some (not all) were updated in the final accounts.	Note 17 – Related Party Transactions	✓
6.	Disclosure	Under IAS1, the Council’s 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: (a) their nature, and (b) their carrying amount as at the end of the reporting period. The draft accounts included two disclosures that were not material. Those were provisions and provisions for bad debt. These two estimates would not result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, as required by IAS1. We recommended management should consider removing these two disclosures from this note to comply with IAS1. In the revised accounts, both provisions and provisions for bad debts were removed from this note.	Key Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty, Technical Annex B	TBC
7.	Disclosure	Our review of the draft Annual Governance Statement (AGS) and Narrative Report highlighted some disclosure misstatements and compliance with the relevant guidance. These have now been updated in the final versions of the AGS and the Narrative Report, including update in respect of IAS19 adjustments as reported at page 42.	AGS (separate document) and Narrative Report (included with the SoA)	TBC
8.	Disclosure	Note 8 (and accounting policy at Annex A. 6) states that exceptional items have a <i>material net effect</i> . CIES reports Household Support Grant (HSG) as an exceptional item but this has a net effect of only 257k so does not appear to meet the Council’s definition for such disclosures. Further to that, Note 8 then states that no exceptional items. These conflicting statements have been removed and the disclosures have been updated to make it consistent.	Note 8 and accounting policy at Annex A. 6	✓
9.	Disclosure	Management removed £1.6m of balances which are not Financial Instruments (FIs) from note 27 – these were non FIs in line with Code definition.	Financial Instruments, note 27	✓

D. 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?
10.	Disclosure	Remuneration Disclosures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We identified there were some transposition errors between Council's workings and the draft accounts in regard to the number of individuals in remuneration bands within the 'Salary only' column of the table. This was corrected. Added additional disclosures when individuals have left the Council with regard to Senior Executive officers. 	Note 13, Office's remuneration and exit packages	✓
11.	Disclosure	The Infrastructure Asset note was expanded to fully agree with CIPFA Bulletin 12 – accounting for infrastructure assets (issued in January 2023) including a separate heading under note 19.	Note 19, Property Plant and Equipment	✓
12.	Disclosure	The notes A and B were revised to capture quarter 4 valuation update (of c£5m) on land and buildings.	Housing Revenue Account , Section 6	✓
13.	Disclosures	Incorrect disclosures in respect of operating lease assets which are investment properties were removed as the Council has no investment properties leased out.	Note 25 , Leases Operating Leases disclosures	✓
14.	Disclosures	Our work identified, a table reconciling the gross book valuations for the last five years in note 19 to the accounts did not agree to other land and buildings gross book value by £5m. Management agreed to correct this table to reconcile with correct gross book value.	Note 19, Property Plant and Equipment, Land and Buildings valuation table	✓
15.	Disclosure	Other minor presentational adjustments were made throughout the financial statements on various pages to further improve disclosures.	Various	✓

Page 51

D. Audit Adjustments

Impact of prior year unadjusted misstatements from 2021-22

The table below provides detail of one adjustment identified during the 2021-22 audit which was not made to the final set of financial statements due to its immaterial nature.

Detail	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000	Statement of Financial Position £000	Impact on useable reserves £000	Reason for not adjusting 2021-22	Update in 22-23
<p>Dr Net Pension Fund Liability (Long Term Liabilities) £3.2m (reduce the pension liability by £3.2m)</p> <p>Cr Unusable Pension Reserves £3.2m (reduce pension fund reserve debit balance)</p> <p>The Pension Fund auditor, as part of their audit work, did not adjust for an error in the pension asset valuation regarding stale pricing amounting to £27.3m for the fund as a whole. Applying the Council's share of fund assets of 11.65% to this indicates an error value of £3.2m. This is well below materiality for the audit. If corrected, the net pension fund net liability could have reduced by £3.2m at the year end. This unadjusted misstatement has no impact on Council's useable reserves given the pension reserve is an unusable reserve.</p>	N/A	See last column	No impact	Immaterial nature.	This is incorporated in overall 2022-23 valuations of defined benefit asset and no impact to 2022-23 audit.
Overall impact	See detail column	See detail column	No impact	Immaterial nature	None

E. Audit fees and non-audit fees

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

Audit fees	Proposed fee per Audit Plan May 2023	Proposed Final fee
Council Audit (see detail breakdown at page 45)	£179,968	£189,968
Total audit fees (excluding VAT)	£179,968	**£189,968

** Given the significance of the national issue of accounting for pension fund asset valuations and IFRIC14, additional IT audit work including follow ups of last year recommendations and discussions with management, we have proposed an additional £10k from our original planned audit fee. Our work remains ongoing at the time of this report, as does work in respect of the valuation of land and buildings and pensions. We will update management and the Audit and Governance Committee, at the point we conclude our audit with our final proposed audit fee.

Page 53

Note: All variations to the scale fee (see page 45) will need to be approved by PSAA.

Please also note that DLUHC has continued to set aside £15m of funding to deal with the expected increase in 2022-23 audit fees, a direct response to one of the key findings of the Redmond Review into local authority external audit.

Non-audit 'audit related' fees for other services:	Proposed fee	Final fee
Certification of Pooling Housing Capital Receipts return	£7,500	£7,500
Certification of Teachers Pension Return	£10,000	£10,000
Certification of Housing Benefit Claim	£39,675	*see note below
Total non-audit fees (excluding VAT)	£57,175	£57,175*

The fees reconcile to the financial statements Note 14 - External Audit Costs.

* NOTE on Housing Benefit work and fees:

The £39,675 is the base fee for the 2022-23 Housing Benefit Subsidy certification

In addition, as per prior years, for each 40+ HB testing undertaken, there will be additional fees to be raised. The value will be dependent on whether the detailed testing is performed by the Council and reperformed by us, or directly performed by Grant Thornton.

E. Audit fees – detailed analysis:

PSAA Scale fee for 2022-23	£120,968
Increased challenge and depth of audit work and testing in order to meet the audit quality challenge of the regulator	£3,750
Enhanced audit procedures for Property, Plant and Equipment, including the use of an Auditor's Expert	£5,000
The revised Value for Money (VfM) approach, introduced under the new NAO Code in 2020-21 (after the 2017 PSAA tender)	£20,000
Increased audit requirements relating to ISA 540 Revised - Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures	£6,000
Enhanced audit procedures for journals and grants testing, given the risk of management override of controls	£5,000
Enhanced audit procedures for Payroll – Change of circumstances	£500
Enhanced audit procedures for Collection Fund – reliefs testing	£750
Increased audit requirements of ISA 315 Revised - identifying and assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement	£6,000
Technical 'hot review' of the draft 2022-23 accounts given the audit sits within the FRC population of a 'major' audit	£1,500
Enhanced audit procedures for Infrastructure assets	£2,500
Additional testing within the Housing Revenue Account	£500
Additional work on 'local risks' for the audit, including the material DSG deficit on financial statements, VFM work and accounting on Safety Valve Funding. Also group accounts audit work and the IT General Controls work on SAP	£7,500
Additional audit work in respect of the Group and Council's share of the Pension Fund asset position and the implications of IFRIC14, including reviews of the two actuarial reports dated April and May 2023	£7,500
Additional follow up work across the prior year recommendations raised by our IT specialists	£2,500
Total proposed audit fees 2022-23 (excluding VAT)	£189,968

F. Auditing developments

Revised ISAs

There are changes to the following ISA (UK):

ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020) 'Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement'

This impacts audits of financial statement for periods commencing on or after 15 December 2021.

ISA (UK) 220 (Revised July 2021) 'Quality Management for an Audit of Financial Statements'

ISA (UK) 240 (Revised May 2021) 'The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements'

A summary of the impact of the key changes on various aspects of the audit is included below:

These changes will impact audit for audits of financial statement for periods commencing on or after 15 December 2022.

Area of change	Impact of changes
Risk assessment	<p>The nature, timing and extent of audit procedures performed in support of the audit opinion may change due to clarification of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the risk assessment process, which provides the basis for the assessment of the risks of material misstatement and the design of audit procedures the identification and extent of work effort needed for indirect and direct controls in the system of internal control the controls for which design and implementation needs to be assess and how that impacts sampling the considerations for using automated tools and techniques.
Direction, supervision and review of the engagement	<p>Greater responsibilities, audit procedures and actions are assigned directly to the engagement partner, resulting in increased involvement in the performance and review of audit procedures.</p>
Professional scepticism	<p>The design, nature, timing and extent of audit procedures performed in support of the audit opinion may change due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased emphasis on the exercise of professional judgement and professional scepticism an equal focus on both corroborative and contradictory information obtained and used in generating audit evidence increased guidance on management and auditor bias additional focus on the authenticity of information used as audit evidence a focus on response to inquiries that appear implausible.
Definition of engagement team	<p>The definition of engagement team when applied in a group audit, will include both the group auditors and the component auditors. The implications of this will become clearer when the auditing standard governing special considerations for group audits is finalised. In the interim, the expectation is that this will extend a number of requirements in the standard directed at the 'engagement team' to component auditors in addition to the group auditor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration is also being given to the potential impacts on confidentiality and independence.
Fraud	<p>The design, nature timing and extent of audit procedures performed in support of the audit opinion may change due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> clarification of the requirements relating to understanding fraud risk factors additional communications with management or those charged with governance.
Documentation	<p>The amendments to these auditing standards will also result in additional documentation requirements to demonstrate how these requirements have been addressed.</p>

G. Management Letter of Representation (draft)

LETTER TO BE WRITTEN ON CLIENT HEADED PAPER]

Grant Thornton UK LLP
No 1 Whitehall Riverside
Leeds LS1 4BN

[Date] – {TO BE DATED SAME DATE AS DATE OF AUDIT OPINION}

Dear Grant Thornton UK LLP

**Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

Page 56
This representation letter is provided in connection with the audit of the financial statements of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council and its subsidiary undertakings, Berneslai Homes Limited and Penistone Grammar Trust for the year ended 31 March 2023 for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the group and Council financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 and applicable law

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge and belief having made such inquiries as we considered necessary for the purpose of appropriately informing ourselves:

Financial Statements

We have fulfilled our responsibilities for the preparation of the group and Council's financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 ("the Code"); in particular the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance therewith.

We have complied with the requirements of all statutory directions affecting the group and Council and these matters have been appropriately reflected and disclosed in the financial statements.

The Council has complied with all aspects of contractual agreements that could have a material effect on the group and Council financial statements in the event of non-compliance. There has been no non-compliance with requirements of any regulatory authorities that could have a material effect on the financial statements in the event of non-compliance.

We acknowledge our responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud.

Significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value, are reasonable. We are satisfied that the material judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are soundly based, in accordance with the Code and adequately disclosed in the financial statements. We understand our responsibilities includes identifying and considering alternative, methods, assumptions or source data that would be equally valid under the financial reporting framework, and why these alternatives were rejected in favour of the estimate used. We are satisfied that the methods, the data and the significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates and their related disclosures are appropriate to achieve recognition, measurement or disclosure that is reasonable in accordance with the Code and adequately disclosed in the financial statements.

G. Management Letter of Representation (draft)

We confirm that we are satisfied that the actuarial assumptions underlying the valuation of pension scheme assets and liabilities for IAS19 Employee Benefits disclosures are consistent with our knowledge. We confirm that all settlements and curtailments have been identified and properly accounted for. We also confirm that all significant post-employment benefits have been identified and properly accounted for.

Except as disclosed in the group and Council financial statements:

- a. there are no unrecorded liabilities, actual or contingent
- b. none of the assets of the [group and]Council has been assigned, pledged or mortgaged
- c. there are no material prior year charges or credits, nor exceptional or non-recurring items requiring separate disclosure.

Related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards and the Code.

All events subsequent to the date of the financial statements and for which International Financial Reporting Standards and the Code require adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.

We have considered the adjusted misstatements, and misclassification and disclosures changes schedules included in your Audit Findings Report. The group and Council financial statements have been amended for these misstatements, misclassifications and disclosure changes and are free of material misstatements, including omissions.

We have considered the unadjusted misstatements schedule included in your Audit Findings Report . We have not adjusted the financial statements for these misstatements brought to our attention as they are immaterial to the results of the Council and its financial position at the year-end. The financial statements are free of material misstatements, including omissions.

Actual or possible litigation and claims have been accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

We have considered whether the Council is required to reflect a liability in respect of equal pay claims within its financial statements. We confirm that we are satisfied that no liability needs to be recognised on the grounds that:

- The Council settled all such claims in 2015 and there are no such existing claims from the work done by the Council
- After 2015, the Council has not received notification of any potential equal pay claims through the Advisory, Conciliation Arbitration Service (ACAS), Early Conciliation process, through it's Employment Relations Forum or through it's internal governance process
- The Council has undertaken work such as job evaluation schemes to identify any such potential liabilities and non has been found.

We have no plans or intentions that may materially alter the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements.

We have updated our going concern assessment. We continue to believe that the group and Council's financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis and have not identified any material uncertainties related to going concern on the grounds that :

(a) the nature of the group and Council means that, notwithstanding any intention to cease the group and Council operations in their current form, it will continue to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting because, in such an event, services it performs can be expected to continue to be delivered by related public authorities and preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis will still provide a faithful representation of the items in the financial statements

- b. the financial reporting framework permits the entry to prepare its financial statements on the basis of the presumption set out under a) above; and
- c. the group and Council's system of internal control has not identified any events or conditions relevant to going concern

We believe that no further disclosures relating to the group and Council's ability to continue as a going concern need to be made in the financial statements

We have considered whether accounting transactions have complied with the requirements of the Local Government Housing Act 1989 in respect of the Housing Revenue Account ring-fence.

The group and Council has complied with all aspects of ring-fenced grants that could have a material effect on the group and Council's financial statements in the event of non-compliance.

We confirm that the Life Cycle Account and the balances held in this bank account as at 31 March 2023 (£3,582,344.16) is not controlled or owned by the Council and therefore not included in the financial statements as at 31 March 2023.

Information Provided

We have provided you with:

- a. access to all information of which we are aware that is relevant to the preparation of the group and Council's financial statements such as records, documentation and other matters;
- b. additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of your audit; and
- c. access to persons within the Council via remote arrangements, from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.

have communicated to you all deficiencies in internal control of which management is aware.

transactions have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements.

have disclosed to you the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.

We have disclosed to you all information in relation to fraud or suspected fraud that we are aware of and that affects the group and Council, and involves:

- a. management;
- b. employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
- c. others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements.

We have disclosed to you all information in relation to allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others.

We have disclosed to you all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements.

We have disclosed to you the identity of the group and Council's related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware.

G. Management Letter of Representation (draft)

We have disclosed to you all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements.

Annual Governance Statement

We are satisfied that the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) fairly reflects the Council's risk assurance and governance framework and we confirm that we are not aware of any significant risks that are not disclosed within the AGS.

Narrative Report

The disclosures within the Narrative Report fairly reflect our understanding of the group and Council's financial and operating performance over the period covered by the financial statements.

Approval

The approval of this letter of representation was minuted by the Council's Audit and Governance Committee at its meeting on 15 November 2023 and fully approved and signed off by the relevant members at the full Council meeting on 23 November 2023.

Page 59

Yours faithfully

Name.....

Name

Position.....

Position

Date.....

Date

Signed on behalf of the Council

H. Audit opinion (proposed and draft)

Our audit opinion is included below.

We anticipate we will provide the group and Council with an unmodified 'clean' audit report

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 2023 which comprise, Section 4 - Core Financial Statements, comprising, the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, Section 5 - Notes to the Core Financial Statements, Section 6 – Accompanying Financial Statements, comprising Housing Revenue Account Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Balance, Notes to the Housing Revenue Account, the Collection Fund and notes to the Collection Fund, Section 7 - Group Accounts, comprising, 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 Council's Accounting Policies, Technical Annex B, comprising Critical Judgements, Assumptions, Estimations made within the accounts and Technical Annex D, Accounting Standards that have been issued but not yet been adopted. 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 2022/23.

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 2023 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 2022/23; 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 Financial Reporting Council'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.

H. Audit opinion (proposed and draft)

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the Service Director of 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 group and the Authority'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 of 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 2022/23 that the Authority's 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 2022) 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.

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

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 and 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.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Service Director of Finance, Chief Financial Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Page 61

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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.

H. Audit opinion (proposed and draft)

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, 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 and the Service Director of Finance, Chief Financial Officer

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the Authority is required to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers as the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Service Director of Finance, Chief Financial Officer. The Service Director of 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 2022/23, for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Service Director of Finance, Chief Financial Officer 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 of 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 they have been informed by the relevant national body of the intention to dissolve the Authority and the group without the transfer of its services to another public sector entity.

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. Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. 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 (the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23, the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and the Local Government Act 2003, the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 1992) and the Local Government Finance Act 2012.

H. Audit opinion (proposed and draft)

We enquired of management 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 management, internal audit 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 management's 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:

- material closing journals posted during the preparation of the financial statements including periods 12 and 13
- material and unusual journals which fall outside the auditor's expectations which are considered as high risk journals such as journals posted by senior management, journals posted by staff not in the journals posting approval list, journals with no descriptions, journals with unusual descriptions which are outside our expectations and non-routine

Our audit procedures involved:

- evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls that management has in place to prevent and detect fraud,
journal entry testing, with a focus on above high-risk journals
challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates in respect of land and buildings valuation and pension asset and liability valuation;
and
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. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as 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.

We remained alert to any indications of non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, throughout the audit.

Our 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 in which the group and Authority operates
- 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:

H. Audit opinion (proposed and draft)

- 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.

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

Report on 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 2023.

On 7 March 2022, we identified a significant weakness in the Authority's arrangements for improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In September 2021, Ofsted and the Care Quality Commission (CQC) conducted a joint inspection to assess the effectiveness of the Authority's implementation of the special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) reforms set out in the Children and Families Act 2014. The inspection report issued in November 2021 identified significant areas of weakness in the Authority's arrangements for implementing SEND reforms.

In our 2020-21 and 2021-22 Auditor's Annual Report, we made a key recommendation, that the Authority:

- have a clear Written Statement of Action (WSOA) in response to the inspection's findings
- develop an action plan to implement their WSOA
- ensure that the action plan is subject to formal monitoring and challenge by the Authority's Cabinet.

Our work to date during 22-23 on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources has highlighted that improvements have been made on the key recommendation made. Our assessment of the progress made against this key recommendation is still ongoing. At the time of this audit report, we are unable to fully conclude the significant weakness still exist or not. *[this paragraph needs running past GT PSA AQ for their approval before we sign off and content]*

Our work on the Authority's overall arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources is not yet complete. The outcome of our work including on the key recommendation will be reported in our commentary on the Authority's arrangements in our Auditor's Annual Report. If we identify any further significant weaknesses in these arrangements, they 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 2023.

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.

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 January 2023. 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 2023 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
 - the work necessary to issue our Whole of Government Accounts (WGA) Component Assurance statement for the Authority for the year ended 31 March 2023.
- We are satisfied that this work does not have a material effect on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

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 44 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: To be signed

Gareth Mills, Key Audit Partner

for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Local Auditor

Leeds

Date: TBC

I. Audit letter in respect of delayed VFM work

[This letter was issued on 28 September 2023 to the Chair of the Audit and Governance Committee and copied below for reference]

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

28 September 2023

Dear Cllr Lofts,

The original expectation under the approach to VFM arrangements work set out in the 2020 Code of Audit Practice was that auditors would follow an annual cycle of work, with more timely reporting on VFM arrangements, including issuing their commentary on VFM arrangements for local government by 30 September each year at the latest. Unfortunately, as in the prior year, due to the on-going challenges impacting on the local audit market, including the need to meet regulatory and other professional requirements, we have been unable to complete our 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. This is intended to help ensure as many opinions on the financial statements as possible could be issued in line with national timetables and legislation.

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 now expect to publish our report no later than end of January 2024 to coincide with the January meeting of the Audit and Governance Committee. This would be well within the NAO's timeframe of completing our VFM audit work within three months of issuing our opinion on the Council's accounts.

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



This page is intentionally left blank

Item 5

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

AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE – 15TH NOVEMBER 2023

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (FINAL) 2022/23

1. Purpose of the report

- 1.1 This brief covering report presents the Authority's Final Annual Governance Statement (AGS) 2022/23

2. Recommendations

2.1 The Committee is recommended to:

- a) consider the final AGS which reflects the annual review of the effectiveness of the governance arrangements in place and the actions arising; and
- b) receive updates on the progress of the actions identified in the AGS action plan at future meetings.

- 2.2 Subject to the Committee's comments the final AGS will be presented to full Council for formal approval on 23rd November 2023.

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 prescribe the actual content or format of the document, although CIPFA provides guidance, but this is not mandatory.

- 3.2 The AGS is fundamentally 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 weaknesses or improvements identified.

- 3.3 The final AGS 2022/23 has been prepared following an annual governance review process previously outlined to the Committee.

- 3.4 Since the draft AGS was considered by the Audit and Governance Committee in May 2023 there have been a number of changes made to the document. Of particular note are:

- Reference in the Executive Summary to the Council winning 2 prestigious awards.
- A new section 10 – on Council wholly owned companies.

- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 The final AGS is appended to this report.

Contact Officer: Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance

Email: robwinter@barnsley.gov.uk

Date: 3rd November 2023

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Annual Governance Statement 2022/23



ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2022/23

Section		Page
1	Executive Summary	3
2	Actions from the Annual Governance Statement 2021/22	4
3	Introduction and Scope of Responsibility	4
4	The Principles of Good Governance	4
5	The Purpose of the Annual Governance Statement	5
6	Reviewing our Effectiveness and the Governance Framework	5
7	Internal Audit Opinion on Internal Control, Risk and Governance 2022/23	8
8	Data Protection Officer (DPO)	9
9	External Audit	10
10	Wholly Owned Companies	10
11	External Inspection Reports	11
12	Governance Issues Identified from the Annual Governance Review 2022/23	15
13	Governance Action Plan	17
14	Strategic Risk Register	19
15	Recovery from Covid-19	20
16	A Forward Look	21
17	Conclusion	22
Appendix 1	Annual Governance Statement Action Plan	23

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. This commitment was recognised nationally in June 2023 with the Council being the first to win the two most prestigious awards in local government – the Local Government Chronicle Council of the Year and the Municipal Journal Local Authority of the Year.

To be successful the council has 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 2023 and up to the date of approval of the 2022/23 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.

As Leader and Chief Executive, we have been advised of the implications of the review of our 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

Sir Stephen Houghton CBE
Leader of the Council
Date:

Sarah Norman
Chief Executive
Date:

2. Actions from the Annual Governance Statement 2021/22

The 2021/22 Annual Governance Statement Action Plan identified 4 governance issues where improvements were required with 6 actions, 3 of these actions have been completed and the remaining 3 actions will be carried forward in the AGS Action Plan. The 2021/22 Action Plan identified a further 10 areas where enhancements would improve the efficiency of systems and processes across the Council with 11 actions, 4 of these actions have been completed, 1 action is scheduled for completion in April 2024 and the remaining 6 actions will be carried forward into this year's Action Plan. Regular updates of progress against the Action Plan have been considered by the Audit and Governance Committee.

The Action Plan at Appendix 1 captures the emerging governance matters to be reviewed during 2023/24 and those identified in the 2021/22 AGS that remain in progress. The Action Plan is a dynamic document and progress against the actions will continue to be reviewed by the Audit and Governance Committee throughout the year.

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 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 require the Council to conduct a review, at least once a year, on the effectiveness of its system of internal control and prepare an Annual Governance Statement that reports on that review alongside 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: [Local Code of Corporate Governance](#)

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 2022/23. It is an objective and honest appraisal of the effectiveness of our governance framework. It highlights where we have identified any governance weaknesses but also where we want to further develop and improve them to ensure that we have as effective governance arrangements as possible 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.

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 risk management approach, which is now embedded across the organisation, is subject to constant review by the Senior Management Team (SMT), at directorate management teams (DMTs) and individual Business Units (BUs) throughout the year. The Audit and Governance Committee review strategic risks at each of their meetings, with Executive Directors attending to provide a "deep dive" into the risks they own to give assurance that strategic risks are being reviewed and managed on a regular basis. Cabinet also reviews strategic risks on a 6 monthly basis.

To support the development of the AGS the following sections reflect the activity undertaken to review the effectiveness of governance across the Council:

- An annual facilitated self-assessment assurance process with all Business Units linked to areas of the governance framework to prompt consideration of the existence and adequacy of governance arrangements during 2022/23 – this approach ensures the engagement of all Executive Directors (ED's), Service Directors (SD's) and Heads of Service (HoS) in the process of assessing governance assurance across the organisation.
- 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 Audit and Governance Committee Annual Report provides further detail of the work of the committee during 2022/23) *[The link to this will appear in the final Annual Governance Statement]*
- 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 are provided 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 yet another challenging year for the council, borough, and country, I am proud of the organisation and how it has risen to the challenge of dealing with the significant economic pressures placed on it and supporting the people of the borough in the face of the cost-of-living crisis.

Although COVID is now largely behind us, we continue to live with the impact it has had and see this reflected in the increasing demand for our services, especially in Children's Services where significant investment was made during the year. As a consequence of this and the impact of inflation, the Council has experienced significant pressures on its budget during 2022/23 and this is forecast to continue in the future. A Council wide transformation programme is being developed to deliver the savings required to balance the budget over the life of the Medium-Term Financial Plan.

This includes challenging ourselves in the way we deliver services across the Council, ensuring that all our services are effective and efficient, delivering digital solutions where we can which are joined up and easier for our customers to access, and ensuring that we optimise the use of our physical assets including our significant property portfolio where that is still required.

Our governance arrangements remain strong, but we are never complacent and regularly revisit our processes to reflect the ever-changing needs of the organisation. More specifically the Strategic Risk Register continues to provide a focused and strategic approach which further supports our focus on maintaining efficient and effective corporate governance.

As a council we are outward looking and we have continued to make excellent progress with our partners in our shared vision for 2030 to make Barnsley The Place of Possibilities, a framework which is also reflected in our Corporate Plan.

Externally our performance has also been recognised by our peers and we have made history by becoming the first Council to win the two most prestigious awards in local government, the Local Government Chronicle Council of the Year and Municipal Journal Authority of the Year. These highlight Barnsley's excellent reputation nationally and puts our borough on the map as a brilliant place to live, work, visit and invest in. Above all our awards recognise all the hard work from all staff in making Barnsley the "Place of Possibilities". I am so proud of these achievements not just for the Council but also for our partners and communities.

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 several independent sources including the AGS review process which has again identified financial management as an area of strength across the organisation, a positive self-assessment outcome against CIPFA's statutory Financial Management Code and the External Auditor's continued positive feedback on the Authority's arrangements for securing Value for Money received in November of this year.

That said, the Council is experiencing significant financial challenges as evidenced through material budget shortfalls in 2022/23, 2023/24 and throughout the planning period of the latest Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS). The Council will need to maintain its robust financial management and strong track record in both setting and delivering strategic plans and transformational efficiency programmes aligned to its MTFS to ensure its ongoing financial sustainability.

c) Monitoring Officer

As the Monitoring Officer, I am responsible for ensuring both elected Members and Officers uphold high standards of behaviour and conduct in adherence of the law.

The demands placed on the Council's decision-making processes and the arrangements needed to support virtual meetings proved to be very successful with public engagement increasing during that time. The need to maintain absolute transparency and confidence in our governance arrangements was and remains critical to maintaining public support and confidence.

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 again carried out their role in such demanding circumstances and continued to provide the rigour expected when seeking assurances on how the Council conducts its governance and control systems and processes.

7. Internal Audit and the Opinion on Internal Control, Risk and Governance 2022/23

In accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and the Public Sector Internal Auditing Standards (PSIAS), the Head of Internal Audit 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.

The Annual Internal Audit Opinion Report has been considered by the Council's Audit and Governance Committee. Based on the work completed to date and taking into account other sources of assurance, an overall positive assurance opinion is expected. 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 November 2023. The full report is available via this link – **TO BE ADDED**

*The Audit and Governance Committee has received Internal Audit progress reports throughout the audit year. In each of these reports a **reasonable** (positive) assurance opinion had been given reflecting an overall satisfactory level of internal controls and their application. Taking the whole year into account and the audits completed in relation to the 2022-23 plan, it is appropriate to give an overall **reasonable** (positive) assurance opinion for the year.*

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 governance, risk

management and internal controls. However, the challenges that Services face remain of course and to maintain positive assurance in the future that positive culture needs to continue. 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, 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 governance and internal control 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 have continued to request Internal Audit input during the year to provide support and assurances that the internal control framework in certain areas was effective. 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 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 risks and priorities of the Council. Of particular relevance is the approach to risk management and broader governance assurance. There remains a clear culture of openness and engagement with Internal Audit across the Authority that facilitates the work necessary to prepare an overall assurance opinion.

8. Data Protection Officer (DPO)

The Council is required to appoint a DPO under the UK 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.

Independent assurance activity and general oversight continue to present a positive picture overall. The remit of the Information Governance Board provides a clear focus on compliance and awareness. Responses to Freedom of Information Requests and Subject Access Requests remain compliant with the statutory timescales. Significant work continues around having good cyber and IT security resilience, with regular phishing and password testing exercises to constantly ensure high levels of awareness and security. Any actions identified in relation to information governance / data protection improvements are monitored by the Information Governance Board and Audit and Governance Committee, and discussed specifically in SMT. One of the key areas of strategic focus for SMT is to be continuously assured that we have all reasonable and practical arrangements in place to protect against cyber threats and IT security weaknesses.

Having effective data protection and information governance arrangements in place is a key priority for the Council. As such, the DPO and Internal Audit will continue to devote time and resource to provide assurances to senior management and monitor management's response to any

improvements identified through 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 appointed 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 Director of Finance and Chief Executive, Grant Thornton attend 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 was presented to the Audit and Governance Committee and to full Council in November. The ISA260 report covering the results of the audit of the council's financial statements is available via this link [\[to be added\]](#).

10. Wholly Owned Companies

The Council includes in its Annual Accounts two wholly owned companies which form part of the group accounts; Bernelsai Homes (Arm's Length Management Organisation) and Penistone Grammar School Foundation (Charitable Trust).

a) Berneslai Homes

Berneslai Homes was established as an Arm's Length Management Organisation (ALMO) in 2002, responsible for managing around 18,000 homes on behalf of Barnsley Council. It is a Company Limited by Guarantee, overseen by a Board of Directors. The implementation of policies and the day to day running of the organisation is delegated to the Company's Chief Executive and Executive Management Team.

The Council currently receives assurance from Berneslai Homes in several ways as part of the Service Agreement between BMBC. Berneslai Homes' performance information against an agreed suite of KPI's is reported on a quarterly basis to the Council's SMT and Cabinet. At the end of the year the Council receives an Annual Report and review of progress against the Berneslai Homes Business Action Plan. These documents align to the Bernelsai Homes Strategic Plan 2021-2031 which in turn aligns with the BMBC Corporate Plan and 2030 Vision.

The Council's Audit and Governance Committee have received a presentation on the assurance arrangements in place that ensure the Council is effectively discharging its responsibilities as landlord. These arrangements are under constant review and form part of the council's assurance processes for the effective management of major boards and partnerships.

b) Penistone Grammar School Foundation (Charitable Trust)

This charitable foundation is registered with the Charities Commission (Charity Number 529458). The purpose of the Trust is to further the education outcomes of the pupils at the school through the award of grants to the pupils or to the school. The Council is the corporate trustee of the charity, although the Board of Trustees have the powers to disburse the income and award grants to pupils and agreed projects. The accounts and governance arrangements can be found on the Charity Commission website. The Council includes details of the Foundations finances in its group accounts.

11. External Inspection and other Assurance Reports

The Council is subject to various external inspections and proactively invites support and challenge from regulators and peer reviews. The reports from these bodies provide 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 and Housing Ombudsman – Referrals Made in 2022/23

During 2022-23 there were 25 contacts received from the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman (LGSCO) and 20 received from the Housing Ombudsman Service (HOS). At the time of the annual report, the position and outcomes of these contacts was as outlined below:

Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman outcomes:

- 1 fault with injustice
- 1 no fault but injustice caused
- 1 no fault and no injustice
- 9 discontinued investigations, not enough evidence of fault, no further action, or out of time
- 2 referred back to the council to pursue
- 7 outside the jurisdiction of the LGSCO
- 4 were pending a decision

Contacts received from the LGSCO are managed and facilitated by the councils Customer Resolution Team. Where the council is found to be at fault actions are taken to address any issues highlighted by the services they relate to.

Housing Ombudsman Outcomes (HOS):

The Housing Ombudsman Service outcomes were as follows (note that multiple outcomes can be received for each case):

- 1 reasonable redress
- 7 no maladministration
- 2 out of jurisdiction
- 10 did not progress to investigation.
- 1 withdrawn

The 20 contacts received from the Housing Ombudsman Service (HOS), are a significant increase on the number of contacts in previous years. A change in the law during 2022 means that residents no longer have to refer their complaint to a designated person or wait eight weeks before contacting the Housing Ombudsman who can consider their complaint. This has made it easier for residents to access the Housing Ombudsman. Part of the HOS Complaint Handling Code is that landlords must promote the HOS and this along with the governments advertising campaign 'Make Things Right', which aims to empower social housing tenants to make complaints and has seen the volume of complaints increase nationally.

b) Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman – Annual Review Letter 2022

This letter issued in July 2023 provides details of annual performance statistics on the decisions made by the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman (LGSCO) for Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council for the year ending 31 March 2023. The letter focuses on the outcomes of complaints and what can be learnt from them in relation to complaints upheld, the compliance with recommendations and satisfactory remedy provided by the authority - [LGSO Annual Letter - July 2023.pdf](#)

Performance in relation to customer feedback for the period April 2022 – March 2023, is published in the Council's Annual Customer Complaints and Compliments Report - [Annual Customer Complaints and Compliments Report.pdf](#)

c) Children's Services – Ofsted Inspections

A full Ofsted Inspection of Children's Services was undertaken in September 2023. The Council's Children's Services have been officially rated Good by Ofsted. Ofsted acknowledged that the appointment of the new Executive Director (14 months ago) combined with a significant

review across all service areas has resulted in a self-evaluation which is an accurate assessment of practice and child experience. The full Ofsted report is available through the following link: <https://files.ofsted.gov.uk/v1/file/50231520>

There were a number of school inspections covering the period of this AGS. Details of individual school inspections can be found on the Ofsted website – www.ofsted.gov.uk The issues raised in the individual Ofsted reports relate to school specific matters and any actions identified in inspection reports are taken forward by the schools concerned.

d) Care Quality Commission (CQC)

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's Night Service was inspected in December 2022 and received an overall Good Rating for the service, it was rated good in each of the five areas reviewed by the CQC inspection The service is a domiciliary care services providing personal care to people living in their own homes. This was the first inspection of the service following its registration with CQC in July 2021. Details of the full inspection report can be found on the CQC website - www.cqc.org.uk

e) Joint Area SEND Inspection (Ofsted and CQC)

The Council along with the Integrated Care Board, education settings and schools are in the implementation and evidencing phase of the Written Statement of Action following the SEND Inspection in 2021. Four formal monitoring visits have been undertaken by the DfE who have reported good progress against the WSOA. There was one further review scheduled for the 11th October 2023, but this was postponed by the DfE as there has been a change of DfE SEND Advisor. Confirmation of the DfE SEND Advisor and the date of the meeting is awaited.

Progress is reported to the DfE through a combination of a monthly data submission, narrative account, and RAG rating. Where there has been slippage on specific actions, detailed rectification actions have been shared to provide assurance that progress will be accelerated. The SEND Oversight Board, ICB Place Based Partnership and Cabinet receive quarterly performance and finance reports. The Council has been accepted on to the DfE's Safety Valve programme following a rigorous process. The DfE will address the cumulative deficit in the Dedicated Schools Grant in 2026/27 on the condition that the Council delivers its DSG Management Action Plan and annual savings targets.

Successful achievement of the WSOA and wider SEND Improvement work to improve the system in Barnsley is the foundation for the DSG Management Action Plan to ensure a sustainable system in Barnsley in the coming years. A new inspection framework for SEND was launch in January 2023 and Barnsley will be subject to this inspection with indications that this could be in the second half of 2023.

f) Information Commissioner's Office (ICO)

During 2022/23 there were 8 cases referred to the Information Commissioners Office (2 relating to data breaches and 6 relating to information requests). One data breach was ruled to be due to another organisation and the other resulted in self-correcting actions being taken by the Council, which the ICO agreed with, suggested no further actions, and closed the case without action. Of the 6 information request referrals, 3 related to freedom of information requests, 1 related to a data protection request and 2 were environmental information requests. In relation to these 6 information requests, 5 decisions were upheld and 1 was partially upheld as the ICO agreed with 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.

g) Health and Safety Executive

There have been no formal enforcement actions by the Health and Safety Executive or South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue during 2022/23. The Council has achieved the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA) Order of Distinction for Occupational Safety and Health and the British Safety Council International Safety Award.

The Council prepares an Annual Health and Safety Report ([link document here](#)) which is considered by both Cabinet and the Audit & Governance Committee. The Annual Report identifies a number of priorities for improvements and an action plan to take these forwards in 2023/24.

h) Public Health Peer Challenge – Alcohol Use

The LGA undertook a Public Health Peer Challenge in June 2022 to seek an external view on how effectively people with problematic alcohol use are identified and supported by the Council and key stakeholders.

The review team identified many examples of quality provision across the borough and provided a set of recommendations for the Council and its Partners. The main recommendation was to *“Create a shared coherent narrative for Barnsley of alcohol use and its consequences for all your communities. This needs to be framed as an issue for Barnsley and owned by everyone”*.

The Public Health Team have developed an action plan and strategy and will work through the Barnsley Alcohol Alliance to take forward these recommendations.

The Team is currently in the process of finalising the first draft of the narrative and vision for Barnsley. Collaboration with Recovery Steps (Barnsley’s alcohol and drug provider) has seen the development of alcohol awareness and identification tools and Brief Advice training for BMBC managers – to enable management to have the confidence to identify and have discussions with their teams around alcohol consumption and related harms. Once training with management is completed a digital alcohol awareness course will be included on the Council’s training system (POD) for all staff to participate in. Further developments include the identification of alcohol champions in each service area where staff can go for support. A range of alcohol resources have been purchased and tools to sign post staff to wider support and free coaching session with an alcohol specialist practitioner have been established.

Further developments include the piloting of “Alcohol Ambassadors” in a high prevalence area of Barnsley, these will undertake public education on alcohol harms and the effectiveness of this will be reviewed to determine if alcohol prevalence reduces in the area.

i) HMIP Inspection of Youth Justice Services

The Council received notification of a HMIP Inspection of Youth Justice Services on 17th March 2023. The inspection report was published in July 2023 with an overall ‘good’ outcome. The inspection provided a number of recommendations and HMIP approved Barnsley’s submitted action plan in August 2023. The inspection involved statutory partners in police, probation, health, and education as well as wider partners who form part of the multi-agency response for youth justice services for Barnsley young people which is governed through the Youth Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Board.

12. Governance Issues Identified from the Annual Governance Review

The annual governance review process comprises a facilitated self-assessment with each Business Unit. This ensures that the entire organisation has considered its understanding and compliance with governance processes and the opportunity to raise any concerns about wider corporate governance arrangements.

A meeting was held with each Business Unit, led by the Service Director, and involved their Heads of Service. The meetings were thorough and robust producing an honest assessment of understanding and compliance across the various areas of governance. The areas identified from the review process were:

Areas of Particular Strength

- Financial Management – high levels of understanding and compliance
- 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
- Decision Making - good compliance with decision making and reporting processes
- Health and Safety

Areas of continuing improvement and focus

- Information Governance – continue to work to further reduce the number and risk of data breaches, continually ensure high levels of staff awareness of cyber risks, overall data security across the Council and records management
- Risk Management – support services to ensure consistent use of the risk management approach and system
- Equalities and Inclusion – scope to further improve equalities and inclusion awareness
- Performance Management and Data Quality – continue the development of KPI's, and improve the awareness and use of performance management data (Power BI)

Efficiency / Effectiveness improvements (Actions)

In addition to the identification of areas of the Council's governance arrangements where a specific improvement is identified, the annual review process also seeks to identify where efficiencies can be made to make the governance framework even more effective. The sessions with Business Units sought to highlight where there may be scope to further review a corporate process, regardless of any compliance issues but to improve the engagement of Business Units in the general drive to continuously strengthen our governance arrangements whilst ensuring they are efficient and as easy to comply with as possible. The following areas were highlighted:

- HR recruitment processes and HR processes generally – compliance is very good, but the possible of a new HR system will help to improve the ease of compliance and make these important processes more efficient.
- Compliance with corporate procurement processes is also good but again there are opportunities to review these to improve efficiency.

The actions necessary to address the areas for continuing development and improvement have been captured in a high-level action plan (Appendix 1) which will be monitored during the year by the Audit and Governance Committee.

Internal Audit have undertaken a further independent review of the annual governance review process and preparation of the AGS. The outcome of this independent review provided a positive assurance opinion. The audit confirmed the AGR process is well embedded and therefore all statutory timescales are met.

We are constantly reviewing the annual governance review process to ensure it remains robust, and embedded with Business Units, and that we therefore prepare an open and transparent Annual Governance Statement. A review of the process will be undertaken over the Autumn to influence the 2023/24 process through the Governance and Ethics Board and SMT.

13. Governance Action Plan

The Governance Action Plan (Appendix 1) comprises the actions carried forward from the 2021/22 AGS Action Plan and the issues arising from the 2022/23 process. The action plan has two parts:

- Part One identifies governance issues where improvements are required
- Part Two identifies areas where enhancements would improve the efficiency of systems and processes across the Council.

The Audit and Governance Committee will receive regular update reports on the action plan and assurances that actions are being progressed.

Each identified action or area for further improvement is linked to one of the principles within the CIPFA guidance (see Section 4)

Part One – Governance Issues

- a. **Partnership, Relationship and Collaboration Governance** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle B - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement
 - Develop a defined governance framework with a corporate lead for partnerships and collaborations (from 2019/20) – now completed.
- b. **SEND** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle B - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement
 - The engagement of and communication with parents and carers. Local statutory partners need to ensure that the lived experience of families is influencing their strategic plans for services and provision (from 2021/22)
 - Improving the identification of and provision for, children and young people with SEND but without an Education, Health, and Care Plan (EHCP) (from 2021/22)

Part Two – Improvement Enhancements

- c. **Information Governance** - CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle F - Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management

- Migration to and the implementation of a potential new HR system remains a work in progress. HR, Finance, IT and Business Intelligence teams are working together to ensure implementation of the project in 2024/25 (from 2019/20).
- d. **Personal Development Reviews** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle A – Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law.
- PDR processes will be reviewed in line with the relevant performance modules in the any HR system (from 2019/20).
- e. **Risk Management** - CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle F - Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management
- Development of training material for inclusion on the POD system (from 2019/20) – now completed
 - Development of the wider governance assurance process across the Council to integrate with the new risk management approach – to be considered by the Governance and Ethics Board (from 2020/21)
- f. **Anti-Fraud Awareness** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle A – Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law
- Continued work to improve staff awareness and the assessment of fraud risks. Develop specific training to promote better general awareness of the Councils policies on fraud and corruption (from 2020/21)
- g. **Workforce/HR Management** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle E – Developing the entity’s capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it
- Migration to and the implementation of a potential new HR system remains work in progress. Teams from HR, Finance, IT and Business Intelligence are working together to ensure implementation of the project in 2024/25 (from 2020/21).
- h. **Procurement and Contract Management** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle A – Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law
- Through a strategic service review (over 18 - 24 months) explore improvements to procurement systems and processes to improve efficiencies and promote better awareness of the Commercial Toolkit and Strategy (process improvements will be identified during the strategic review) (from 2021/22).
- i. **Equality and Inclusion Action Plan** – CIPFA/SOLACE - Principle B - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement
- Development of a revised EDI Action Plan for 2023/24 and a broader 3 Year Plan for 2023/26.

- j. **Equality and Inclusion E-Learning** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle B – Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement
 - Review of current EDI learning packages available on POD
 - Shift to mandatory completion for all employees, including new starters as part of the review of mandatory learning
- k. **Inclusivity as part of the People Strategy** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle B – Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement
 - Improve employee awareness of inclusivity as part of our People Strategy and how inclusivity is central to our ambitions for the Council, linking our inclusivity agenda into key organisational activities e.g., communications, attraction, recruitment
- l. **Staff Network Groups Development** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle B – Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement
 - A series of employee network groups will be established, in line with the EDI Action Plan implementation
- m. **Performance Management and Data Quality** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle D - Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes
 - Continue the development of KPI's, and improve the awareness and use of performance management data (Power BI)

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 on a quarterly basis 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 member of SMT as the ‘risk manager’, and any necessary actions to provide assurances allocated to Action Owners, being those senior managers best placed to take responsibility to drive the implementation of the identified actions. The current strategic risks are:

- *Threat of fraud and/or cyber-attack* – increased threats of fraud and cyber-attacks against the Council
- *Financial sustainability* – there are several significant emerging risks facing the Council (some of which are fluid and yet to be quantified) that if unchecked could pose a major threat to the Councils’ ongoing financial sustainability

- *Zero carbon and environmental commitments* – there are significant financial, reputational, business and community risks associated with work to ensure the Council achieves its ambition to be zero carbon by 2045.
- *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
- *Meeting Care Act 2014 responsibilities* – the combined impact of the pandemic, reform programme requirements and the cost-of-living crisis could cause challenges for the Council in meeting the statutory requirements of the Care Act.
- *Health protection emergency* – e.g., Covid 19 Pandemic – ensuring robust well understood arrangements are in place to deal with any health protection emergency
- *Inclusive economy* – impact of Covid, accelerated downturn on the local economy, increasing inflation and impact of cost-of-living crisis adding to pressures on the local economy
- *Potential for a safeguarding failure in Adult Social Care* – maintain a focus to ensure all reasonable measures are in place and are effective
- *Partnership and collaboration governance* – need to have robust, well governed but flexible and responsive arrangements for partnership working
- *Organisational resilience* – need to understand issues around leadership, general workforce capacity and welfare and recognise that organisational resilience is not as high as it was pre pandemic – need to find ways to recover post pandemic
- *Emergency resilience* – need to ensure the Council has robust mechanisms to prepare for, respond to and recover from civil emergencies and business interruptions
- *SEND* – new controls in place and an Oversight Board established, continue to monitor delivery, cost effectiveness and satisfaction rates
- *Educational outcomes progress* – continue to monitor with particular focus on improving outcomes for vulnerable groups and boys

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 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 that the action plans in place to address the risk are being implemented. Cabinet also receives six-monthly updates.

15. Recovery from COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic was a major disruptor to normal life with services stopping, demand for health and care services severely tested and the outlook for the economy uncertain. The response called for a huge and concentrated effort and council and partner services rose to the

challenges presented to them. Colleagues across the health and care system alongside our communities worked incredibly hard throughout the pandemic to minimise the impact of COVID-19 locally. Our robust response to the pandemic added assurance to the effectiveness of the Council's Business Continuity Plans, communications strategy, and governance arrangements.

Throughout 2022/23 we continued to deal with the legacy of the COVID-19 pandemic, responding accordingly via our public health and Barnsley 2030 partnerships and priority work programmes, with the related governance in place. The pandemic has shone a light on the extent of our existing inequalities within our borough and our Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Strategy focusses on tackling these issues. As we now recover from the COVID-19 pandemic we must do so in a fair and equitable way, ensuring that none of our communities are left behind.

We continue our health protection work effectively in collaboration with council colleagues and partners locally, regionally, and nationally. Our risk and governance structures and approaches are well established with UK Health Security Agency now leading local outbreak arrangements supported by our local Barnsley Council Health Protection team. The Health Protection Board and Director of Public Health receive regular updates, assurances and reports on the evolving health protection issues including COVID -19 recovery and actions are taken where appropriate. Alongside this, Barnsley Council is participating in the UK COVID-19 Inquiry to examine the UK's response to and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and learn lessons 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 and using effective governance to ensure the achievement of objectives.

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 ever more important and particularly pertinent in relation to the new integrated care system, across the local NHS organisations and Council. A process is now in place to obtain assurance from the major Boards and Partnerships about their governance arrangements. Such assurances will be reported to SMT and the Audit and Governance Committee.

The national and indeed international landscape will continue to provide further challenges to the Council in terms of exceptional inflationary pressures, supply chain problems and the continuing difficulty in the recruitment and retention of staff, all of which present further pressure on the council's ability to deliver our ambitious investment and transformation programmes. There will inevitably be many more uncertainties that we will need to work with over the coming year and beyond. What is important therefore is the maintenance and continual review of our governance arrangements that will ensure we are in the best possible position to respond positively and responsibly to these pressures and challenges. To

that end the Governance and Ethics Board is working to review aspects of the council's governance arrangements to ensure they are as efficient as possible.

Of particular focus is to ensure our governance arrangements support and facilitate our transformation programme, to realise efficiencies in how we provide services, how we manage the budget constraints alongside increasing demands for services and how we meet our long-term environmental obligations.

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 and effective overall during 2022/23 and into 2023/24.

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 constantly seek out and demonstrate opportunities to improve.

Along with every organisation in the country, the Council continues to respond to the considerable inflationary and general economic challenges. It is recognised that the Council will have significant issues to consider and address which will have longer-term implications for how services are delivered and the financial resources available to support that service delivery.

As highlighted in the External Auditor's Narrative VFM Report (May 2023), we remain committed to seek continuous improvement and demonstrate the best use of resources and value for money.

The annual governance review has identified, overall, that the Council continues to have an effective framework of governance. The challenging approach we take in the preparation of the AGS has identified areas where we want to improve further with the necessary actions being agreed. The implementation of AGS action plan will again be closely monitored by the Audit and Governance Committee.

Annual Governance Statement Action Plan - Governance Issues where Improvements are Required

AGS	Area Identified / Action	Lead Officer / Action Officer	Timescales
2020/21 b/f from 2021/22 Action Plan	Partnership, Relationship and Collaboration Governance – Governance Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a defined governance framework with a corporate lead for partnerships and collaborations 	Director of Finance / Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance	Completed
2021/22 b/f from 2021/22 Action Plan	SEND – address the 2 areas of significant weakness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The engagement of and communication with parents and carers. Local statutory partners need to ensure that the lived experience of families is influencing their strategic plans for services and provision • Improving the identification of and provision for, children and young people with SEND but without an Education, Health, and Care Plan (EHCP) 	Barnsley MBC and Barnsley CCG Lead Officer – ED Children’s Services	December 2023

Annual Governance Statement Action Plan - Areas where Improvement Enhancements would improve the Efficiency of Systems and Processes across the Council.

AGS	Area Identified / Action	Lead Officer / Action Officer	Timescales
2019/20 <i>c/f from 2021/22 Action Plan</i>	Information Governance – Efficiency Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration to and the implementation of a potentially new HR system remains a work in progress. HR, Finance, IT and Business Intelligence teams are working together to ensure implementation of the project in 2024/25 	SD Customer Information and Digital Systems	2024/25
2019/20 <i>c/f from 2021/22 Action Plan</i>	Personal Development Reviews – Efficiency Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDR processes to be reviewed in line with relevant performance modules in the potential new HR system 	SD Business Improvement, HR & Communications / Head of HR and Organisational Development	2024/25
2019/20 <i>c/f from 2021/22 Action Plan</i>	Risk Management - Governance Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of training material for inclusion on the POD system 	Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance	Completed
2020/21 <i>c/f from 2021/22 Action Plan</i>	Risk Management - Governance Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the wider governance assurance process across the Council to integrate with the risk management approach – to be considered by the Governance and Ethics Board 	Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance	March 2024
2020/21 <i>c/f from 2021/22</i>	Anti-Fraud Awareness – Governance Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue work to improve staff awareness and the assessment of fraud risks. Develop specific training to 	Director of Finance / Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance	December 2023

AGS	Area Identified / Action	Lead Officer / Action Officer	Timescales
Action Plan	promote better general awareness of the Council policies on fraud and corruption		
2020/21 c/f from 2021/22 Action Plan	Workforce / HR Management – Efficiency Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration to and the implementation of a potentially new HR system remains a work in progress. HR, Finance, IT and Business Intelligence teams are working together to ensure implementation of the project in 2024/25 	SD Business Improvement, HR & Communications / Head of HR and Organisational Development	2024/25
2021/22 c/f from 2021/22 Action Plan	Procurement & Contract Management – Efficiency Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through a strategic service review (over 18-24 months), explore improvements to procurement systems and processes to improve efficiencies and promote better awareness of the Commercial Toolkit and Strategy (process improvements will be identified during the strategic review) 	Director of Finance / Head of Strategic Commissioning, Contracts and Procurement	April 2024
2022/23	Equality and Inclusion Action Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a revised EDI Action Plan for 2023-24, and also a broader 3 Year Plan for 2023-26 	SD Business Improvement, HR & Communications / Head of HR & OD / Place Policy and Equalities Manager	2023/24
2022/23	Equality and Inclusion E-Learning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of current EDI learning packages available on POD Shift to Mandatory completion for all employees, including new starters as part of the review of mandatory learning 	SD Business Improvement, HR & Communications (and People Board) / Head of HR & OD / Place Policy and Equalities Manager	November 2023
2022/23	Employee Diversity and Inclusion Data Capture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee data to be captured to improve corporate reporting, compliance, and employee experience 	SD Business Improvement, HR & Communications (and People Board) /	December 2023

AGS	Area Identified / Action	Lead Officer / Action Officer	Timescales
		Head of HR & OD / Place Policy and Equalities Manager	
2022/23	Inclusivity as part of the People Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve employee awareness of inclusivity as part of our People Strategy and how inclusivity is central to our ambitions for the Council, linking our inclusivity agenda into key organisational activities e.g., communications, attraction, recruitment 	SD Business Improvement, HR & Communications (and People Board) / Head of HR & OD / Place Policy and Equalities Manager	March 2024
2022/23	Staff Network Groups Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A series of employee network groups will be established, in line with the EDI Action Plan implementation 	SD Business Improvement, HR & Communications (and People Board) / Head of HR & OD / Place Policy and Equalities Manager	March 2024
2022/23	Performance management / data quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the development of KPI's, and improve the awareness and use of performance management data (Power BI) 	SD Business Improvement, HR & Communications	March 2024

Item 6

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT OF: DIRECTOR OF FINANCE (S151 OFFICER)

TITLE: AUDITED 2022/23 STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

REPORT TO:	Audit & Governance Committee
Date of Meeting	15 th November 2023
Cabinet Member Portfolio	Councillor Robert Frost
Key Decision	YES
Public or Private	Public

Purpose of report

This report presents the Council's revised 2022/23 Statement of Accounts, following the statutory audit period.

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- **The Audit & Governance Committee notes the revised 2022/23 Statement of Accounts following the statutory audit period (subject to any final amendments being made up to the issue of the final audit opinion) ;**
- **The Audit & Governance Committee notes the Council's Letter of Representation;**
- **The Audit & Governance Committee formally recommends approval of the audited statement of accounts & Letter of Representation to Full Council at the meeting on the 23rd November 2023.**

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Council has followed The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 which sets out the requirements for the production and publication of its financial statements. The main requirement was that the Council should lodge a Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting (the Code) compliant set of accounts with the External Auditor by no later than 31st May.
- 1.2 Following publication of the Redmond Review a set of revised timescales have been implemented 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.
- 1.3 The statutory deadline for the publication of the draft (unaudited) statement of accounts by the authority was set at 31st May. The statutory deadline for completion of the external auditor's final opinion was set at 30th September.
- 1.4 The Council met its statutory obligation of lodging its draft statement of accounts with the External Auditor by the end of May 2022.

- 1.5 Members of the Committee will be aware that the External Auditors for 2022/23 are Grant Thornton. It is also worth noting that Grant Thornton have been awarded the contract to audit the Council's accounts for a further 5 years through to 2028/29.

2. CURRENT POSITION

- 2.1 Members of the Committee will recall that the Council's Auditors, Grant Thornton, highlighted in the meeting held on the 26th July 2023 that given the current recruitment issues being experienced within Public Sector Auditing and the fact that two members of the team working on the Barnsley Audit had served notice to leave Grant Thornton, that they would not be able to meet the statutory deadline for 30th September but committed to meeting a revised deadline of 30th November 2023 (subject to their audit work being satisfactorily completed throughout the summer/autumn period).
- 2.2 The updated statement of accounts reflects the work carried out by the auditor and management throughout the summer and incorporates a number of amendments to draft accounts presented to the Committee in July. The revised set of accounts, complete with tracked changes from the draft set of accounts are attached at Appendix.
- 2.3 There remains a relatively low number of queries still outstanding, none of which are expected to impact on the Auditor's opinion on the accounts. The S151 Officer will ensure these amendments are reflected in the updated Statement of Accounts.
- 2.4 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.
- 2.5 Also, at Appendix 2, is the Council's Letter of Representation to the Auditors for Members' information.

3. PROPOSAL

- 3.1 That following receipt of the Auditor ISA 260 Report, the Director of Finance (the Council's S151 Officer) submits the revised, audited 2022/23 Statement of Accounts to the Full Council meeting of the 23rd November 2023 for consideration and comment.

4. IMPLICATIONS OF THE DECISION

Financial Implications

- 4.1 The Authority's revised statutory financial statements for the financial year 2022/23 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.
- 4.2 **Risks** - There are no issues arising directly from this report.
- 4.3 **Legal** - There are no issues arising directly from this report.
- 4.4 **Equality** - There are no issues arising directly from this report.
- 4.5 **Sustainability** - There are no issues arising directly from this report.

4.6 **Employee** - There are no issues arising directly from this report.

4.7 **Communications** - There are no issues arising directly from this report.

5. CONSULTATION

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 expect to issue their opinion on the Council’s accounts by the end of November / early December 2023.

6. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

6.1 There are no alternative options to be considered

7. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 This report and appendices are required to be approved to the Council’s Full Council on the 23rd November 2023.

8. GLOSSARY

CIPFA - Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy

9. LIST OF APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1 – Statement of Accounts 2022/23 – Tracked Changes

9.2 Appendix 2 – Letter of Representation 2022/23

10. BACKGROUND PAPERS

10.1 Various closedown files, working papers and external audit schedules are available for inspection within the Finance Business Unit.

11. REPORT SIGN OFF

Financial consultation & sign off	Neil Copley 8 th November 2023
Legal consultation & sign off	

Report Author: Neil Copley
Post: Service Director – Finance (S151 Officer)
Date: 8th November 2022

This page is intentionally left blank

BARNSLEY MBC DRAFT STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

2022/23



STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

CONTENTS

Section 1 – Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

- [Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council](#)

Section 2 – Barnsley MBC 2022/23 Narrative Report

- [The Council's Narrative Report](#)

Section 3 – Statement of Responsibilities

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

Section 4 – Core Financial Statements

- [Movement in Reserves Statement](#)
- [Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement](#)
- [Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023](#)
- [Cash Flow Statement](#)

Section 5 - Notes to the Core Financial Statements

- [The Expenditure and Funding Analysis](#)
- [Notes Primarily Relating To The Expenditure and Funding Analysis](#)
- [Notes Primarily Relating To The Movement in Reserves Statement](#)
- [Notes Primarily Relating To The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement](#)
- [Notes Primarily Relating To The Balance Sheet](#)
- [Notes Primarily Relating To The Cash Flow Statement](#)
- [Notes Relating To Other Disclosures](#)

Section 6 – Accompanying Financial Statements

- [Housing Revenue Account](#)
- [Notes to the Housing Revenue Account](#)
- [Collection Fund](#)
- [Notes to the Collection Fund](#)

Section 7 – Group Accounts

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

Technical Annex A – The Council's Accounting Policies

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

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

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

Technical Annex E – Statutory Sources

SECTION 1

PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

**Barnsley
Metropolitan
Borough
Council**

**2022/23
Narrative
Report**

Introduction and Contents

This narrative report aims to outline the Council's corporate performance for the 2022/23 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 Council Plan](#)

[Our Strategies](#)

[Our Vision & Priorities](#)

[Key Performance Against Core Priorities](#)

[Our Values](#)

[Our Corporate Outcomes](#)

Our 2022/23 Financial Performance:

[What The Council Spent in 2022/23 - Day to Day Spending](#)

[What The Council Spent in 2022/23 - Capital Spend](#)

[2022/23 Treasury Management Overview](#)

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

[Summary of the Council's Pension Liabilities as at 31st March 2023](#)

[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 2022/23 Statement of Accounts:

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

[Change of Accounting Policies in 2022/23](#)

[Post Balance Sheet Events](#)

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

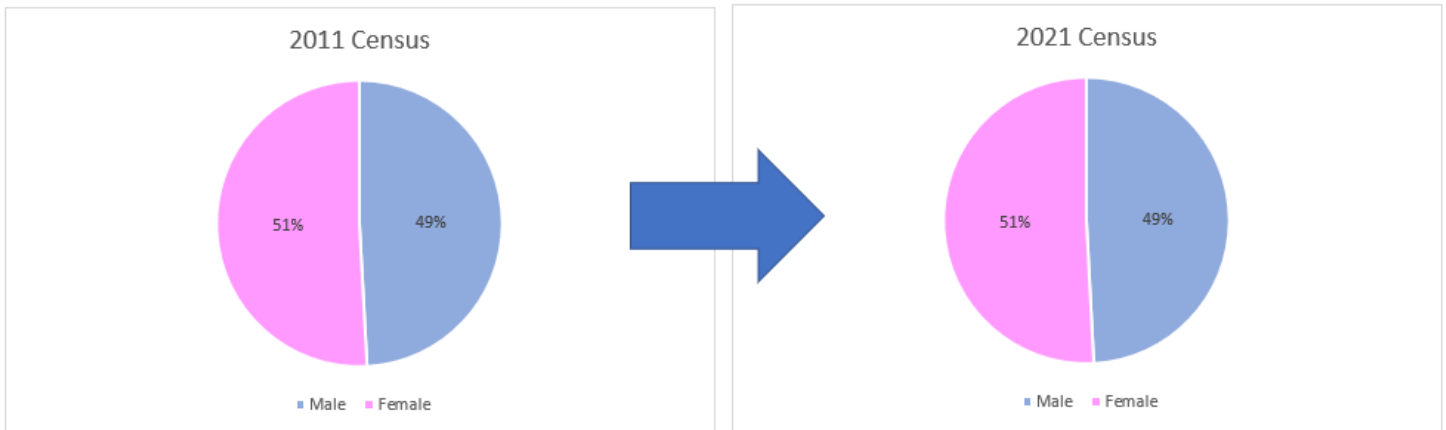
What is Barnsley's Profile?

The National Census for England and Wales was conducted in March 2021 and has started to be published by the Office of National Statistics in June 2022, with the initial population / demographic data released. The information below provides an initial analysis of the changes for the Borough on this initial data release, comparing to the 2011 Census.

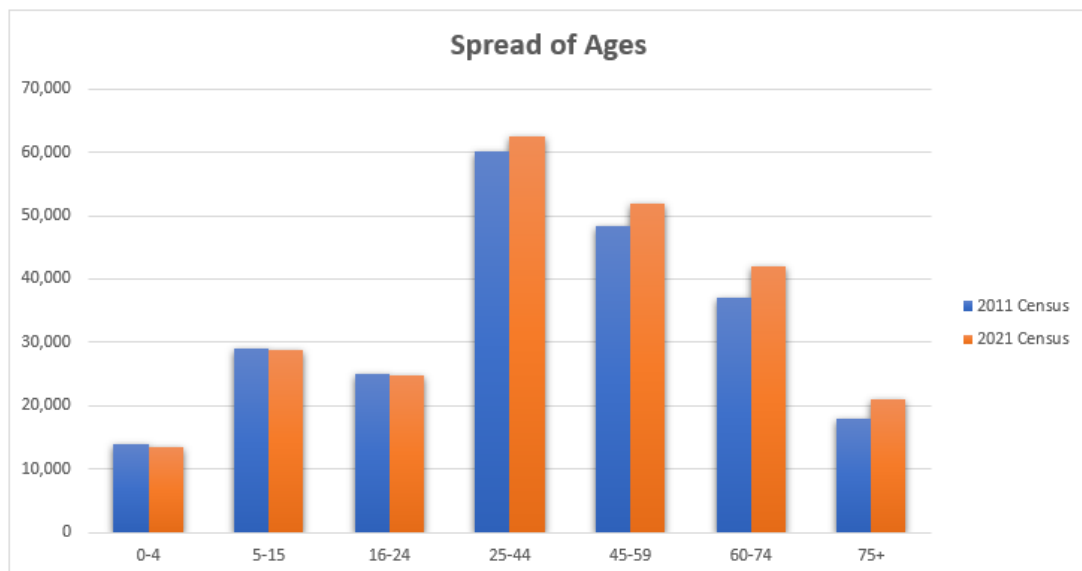
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Barnsley MBC					Yorks & Humber	England
Measure	2011 Census	2021 Census	Change	% Change	% Change	% Change
Total Population	231,221	244,600	+13,379	+5.8%	+3.7%	+6.6%
<u>Gender:</u>						
Male	113,634	120,300	+6,666	+5.9%	+3.5%	+6.1%
Female	117,587	124,300	+6,713	+5.7%	+4.0%	+7.0%
<u>Age:</u>						
0-4	13,957	13,500	-457	-3.3%	-9.1%	-7.3%
5-15	28,929	28,800	-129	-0.4%	-1.6%	+0.9%
16-24	24,934	24,700	-234	-0.9%	+0.8%	+5.5%
25-44	60,171	62,400	+2,229	+3.7%	+0.2%	+3.1%
45-59	48,377	52,000	+3,623	+7.5%	+6.0%	+10.1%
60-74	36,923	42,100	+5,177	+14.0%	+13.1%	+14.2%
75+	17,930	21,100	+3,170	+17.7%	+15.8%	+17.7%

Gender Split



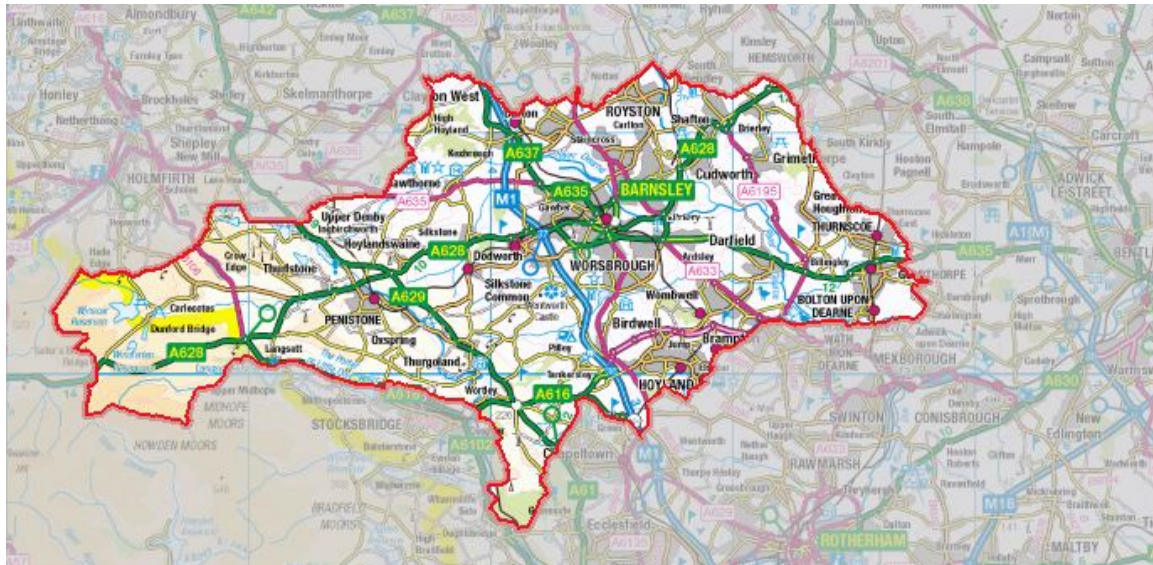
Spread of Ages



The second and third phases, that relate to more detailed data is expected in mid 2023.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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/>

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

Type	Metropolitan district
History	
Founded	1 April 1974
Structure	
Seats	63 councillors
Meeting place	



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

Following a change to the Council's responsibilities, specifically a new joint role in respect of the South Yorkshire Integrated Care Board (SYICB), a restructure took place as of 1st June 2022 with the Council and Cabinet portfolios being structured into four main service directorates:

Place Health and Adults, Growth & Sustainability, 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 2022/23 **management structure** can be found on the Council's website and via the link below:

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

Our 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 COUNCIL PLAN

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

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/>

Our 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:

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

Our Corporate Priorities

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.

Barnsley - the 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.

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

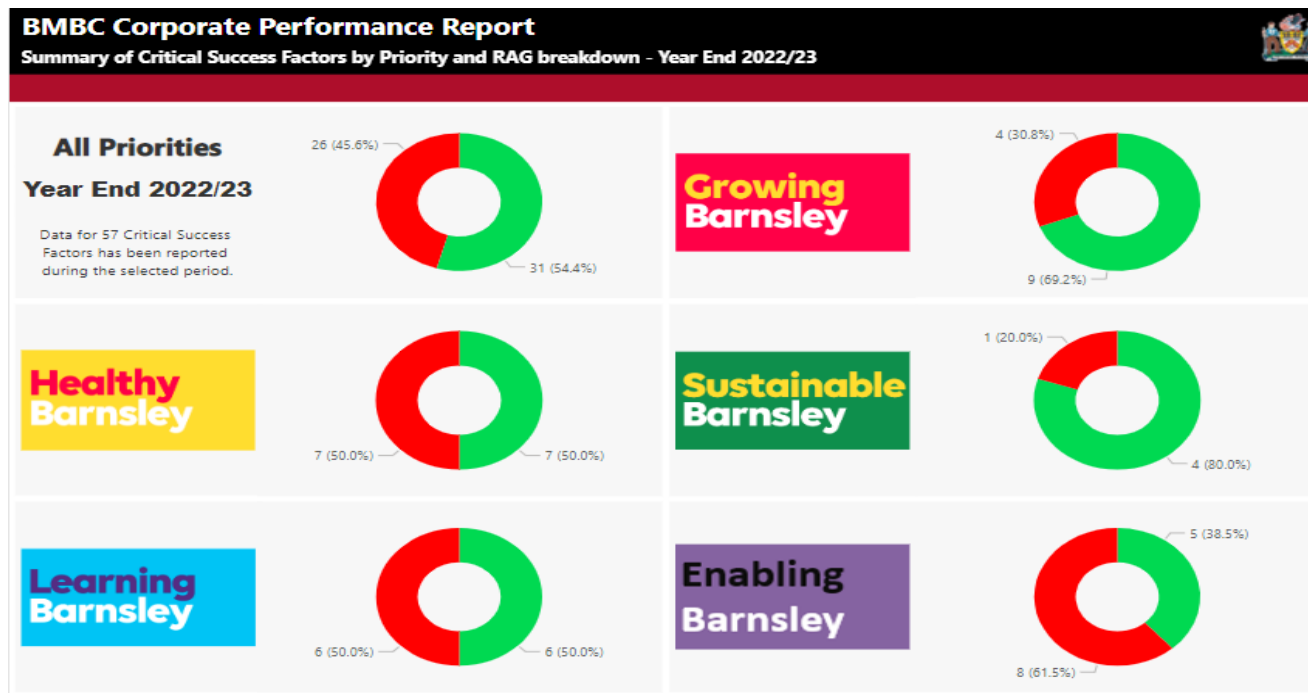
In working towards meeting these priorities our employees continue to use the values that are deeply embedded within the culture of the organisation

<p>We always say what we mean. Most of all we're reliable, fair and true.</p>	<p>We all work together towards the same goal - to make Barnsley a better place for the people.</p>	<p>We work hard to provide the best quality and value for money for the people of Barnsley. Only our best is good enough.</p>	<p>We're dedicated to making Barnsley a better place. We take pride in our work.</p>

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Key Performance Against Priorities

The Council continues to work progressively to meet its Corporate Priorities. The charts and tables below show the progress during 2022/23



Priority	Outcome	Red	Green	Total
Healthy Barnsley	1. People are safe and feel safe	1	4	5
	2. People live independently with good physical and mental health for as long as possible	4		4
	3. We have reduced inequalities in health and income across the borough	2	3	5
Learning Barnsley	4. People have the opportunities for lifelong learning and developing new skills including access to apprenticeships	3		3
	5. Children & young people achieve the best outcomes through improved educational achievement & attainment	3	5	8
Growing Barnsley	6. People have access to Early help and support		1	1
	7. Business Start ups & existing local businesses are supported to grow and attract new investment providing opportunities for all	1	5	6
	8. People have a welcoming safe and enjoyable town centre and principal towns as a destination for work, shopping, leisure and culture	2	1	3
	9. People are supported to have safe warm and welcoming homes	1	3	4
Sustainable Barnsley	10. People live in great places, are recycling more and wasting less, feel connected and valued in their community	1	2	3
	11. Our Heritage and green spaces are promoted for all people to enjoy		1	1
	12. Fossil fuels are being replaced by affordable and sustainable energy & people are able to enjoy more cycling and walking		1	1
Enabling Barnsley	13. Enabling Barnsley	8	5	13
Total		26	31	57

Individual quarterly performance reports for 2022/23 can be accessed via the links below:

Quarter	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
1	21st September 2022	Cab.21.9.2022/6	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	14th December 2022	Cab.14.12.2022/9	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	8th March 2023	Cab.8.3.2023/7	Quarter 3 Cabinet
4	14th June 2023		

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Our 2022/23 Financial Performance

What The Council Spent in 2022/23 – Day to Day (Revenue)

General Fund Executive Overview:

When the Council approved the 2022/23 budget on 24th February 2022, it did so with the anticipation that the COVID Pandemic was behind us although the budget highlighted the risks attached to the long-term effects of the pandemic, together with wider macro-economic factors which have driven the cost of living crisis. However, no one could have predicted the impact these factors would have on the cost of providing council services.

The Council's approved budget for 2022/23 totalled **£211.4M** (see below). During the year, the Council used reserves of **£19.0M**, increasing the final year end budget to **£230.4M**. Against this, the Council spent **£240.9M**, resulting in an overspend against resources of **£10.5M**. This position is after £32.1M of resources have been earmarked for slippage of schemes and specific expenditure commitments which are required to be resourced in 2023/24, **leaving a movement in reserves of £2.6M**.

This position is in line with what has been reported consistently throughout the financial year with a slight improvement being reported at the end of the year compared to the forecast position (£12.1M) reported at Quarter 3 (31st December 2022). The £10.5M overspend has been funded via the drawdown of reserves previously earmarked for this purpose.

The table below provides a breakdown of the total costs during 2022/23 by key service (directorate) areas, as reported to the Council's Cabinet.

Directorate	Approved Net Budget 2022/23	Projected Net Outturn 2022/23	Variance*
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Children's	50,806	57,782	6,976
Growth & Sustainability	50,408	55,884	5,476
Place Health and Adults	54,411	49,243	(5,168)
Public Health & Communities	13,443	12,854	(589)
Core Services	24,308	24,295	(13)
Service Totals	193,376	200,058	6,682
Corporate / General Items	18,019	21,825	3,806
Total	211,395	221,883	10,488*
HRA	3,044	3,709	665

* after approved earmarked reserves

The management accounts for 2022/23 presented to Cabinet, outlines the overall position in line with quarterly reports. In line with accounting requirements, the earmarking's are not presented within the accounts in this manner.

2022/23 Approved Budget

The Council set a net revenue expenditure budget of **£211.4M** for 2022/23 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, Adult

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Social Care and Public Health Grant. In addition, some **£19.0M** of specific earmarked revenue reserves from 2021/22 were drawn down, increasing the overall 2022/23 in year net budget to **£230.4M**.

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.

2022/23 Revenue Budget – Corporate Funding:	£M	%
Revenue Support Grant	13.4	5.8
Business Rates Retained Share including Collection Fund Surplus	25.4	11.0
Business Rates Top Up	32.7	14.2
Council Tax including Collection Fund Surplus	112.5	48.8
Section 31 Grants	6.6	2.9
Adult Social Care Grant	13.7	6.0
Public Health Grant	0.3	0.1
Core Services Grant	3.9	1.7
Market Sustainability Grant	0.8	0.4
Improved Better Care Fund (22/23 increase only)	2.1	0.9
Earmarked Reserves	19.0	8.2
Total Net Revenue Expenditure Budget	230.4	100.0%

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 overspend of **£0.7M**. Cabinet have approved the use of reserves previously earmarked to fund this position.

Budget Head	Original Budget £M	Actual £M	Variation from Original Budget £M
Income:			
Rental Income	(73.618)	(73.738)	(0.120)
Other Income	(2.064)	(2.359)	(0.295)
Total Income	(75.682)	(76.097)	(0.415)
Expenditure:			
Repairs & Maintenance	20.457	20.846	0.389
Supervision & Management	20.068	20.513	0.445
Bad Debt Provision	0.990	0.990	0.000
Interest Payable & Investment Income	9.431	9.431	0.000
Contribution to Capital Funding	24.386	24.386	0.000
Use of Reserves	3.045	3.045	0.000
Other Expenditure	0.349	0.595	0.246
Total Expenditure	78.726	79.806	1.080
Total Net Position	3.044	3.709	0.665
Proposed Earmarkings			0.000
In Year (Surplus) / Deficit			0.665

Individual quarterly monitoring reports for 2022/23 can be accessed via the links above.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 2022/23 totalled **£244.8M** split between general reserves of **£219.7M** and housing reserves of **£25.1M**. 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 **£217.1M** at the start of 2021/22 to **£219.7M** at the end of the financial year, a net increase of **£2.6M** which is outlined in the table below:

General Fund:	£M
Reserves at 1st April 2022	217.1
Reserves Used in 2022/23	(29.5)
Reserves Earmarked into Future Years	26.8
Statutory Transfer of in Year SEND Deficit	(3.9)
SEND/DSG Safety Valve	9.2
Total Movement	2.6
Reserves at 31st March 2023	219.7

The movement includes **£26.8M** of resources earmarked to fund current and future spend commitments in addition to slippage to schemes and programmes and therefore, those reserves are committed, but unspent at the end of the financial year.

The position also includes the statutory transfer of the SEND deficit (**£3.9M**) together with earmarking **£9.2M** being the first instalment of the funding received via the DfE Safety Valve Programme (see below).

However, the Council did use **£29.5M** of reserves during the year to fund the year end position on the general fund.

The table below breaks down the 2022/23 General Fund Reserves:

Reserve Type Description	1 st April 2022	Used	Earmarked	31 st March 2023	
	£M	£M	£M	£M	
Specific Service Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for service specific purposes, including unspent grants and funding relating to projects that have been slipped into future periods	68.3	(32.6)	19.1	54.8
Capital Programme Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for the Council's capital investment programme	42.6	(11.8)	6.5	37.3
Glassworks Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for the Council's Glassworks Project	23.6	(5.2)	10.9	29.3
Revenue Investment Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for specific revenue investments as set out in the 2020/21 budget process	2.5	(1.6)	-	0.9
Other Corporate Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for corporate / Council wide priorities, including Be Even Better Strategy, Insurance Fund, Future Redundancy and the MRP policy	60.1	(19.7)	37.0	77.4
Minimum Working Balance	Resources held as a contingency for unforeseen events	20.0	-	-	20.0
TOTAL		217.1	(70.9)	73.5	219.7

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

DSG Safety Valve Agreement: Barnsley

During 2022/23 Barnsley Council was successful in gaining financial support from the DfE as part of the Safety Valve Programme. This resulted in an additional payment of £9.160m of DSG on the 31 March 2023, which reduced the cumulative deficit amount to be carried forward into 2023/24. This additional DSG funding represents the first payment under the 5 year Safety Valve agreement, which commits the local authority to managing the DSG into an in-year balanced position by 2025/26 and in each subsequent year. Further instalment payments are conditional on the local authority (1) reaching a positive in-year balance by the end of 2025-26; (2) implementing the actions as set out in the DSG Management Plan, and (3) reporting annually to the DfE on progress towards the plan. The total additional payments from the DfE, under this agreement (£22.9m), would result in the elimination of the accumulated deficit in full by 2026/27.

Housing Revenue Account Reserves

The level of Housing Revenue Account reserves decreased from **£28.8M** at the start of 2022/23 to **£25.1M** at the end of the financial year, a net decrease of **£3.7M** which is outlined in the table below:

Housing Revenue Account:	£M
Reserves at 1st April 2022	28.8
Reserves Used in 2022/23	(3.0)
In Year Deficit	(0.7)
Total Movement	(3.7)
Reserves at 31st March 2023	25.1

The main reason for this overall decrease is due to utilising specific reserves totalling **£3.0M**, namely housing growth reserves, on specific capital projects during 2022/23, and the drawdown of strategic reserves to fund the in year HRA deficit of **£0.7M** in 2022/23.

The table below breaks down the 2022/23 Housing Revenue Account Reserves:

Reserve Type	Description	1 st April 2022	Used	Earmarked	31 st March 2023
		£M	£M	£M	£M
Housing Growth Investment	Resources held / committed for the approved housing growth capital investment programme	19.0	(3.0)	-	16.0
30 Year Business Plan Earmarking's	Resources held / committed pending the review of the Council's 30 year HRA business plan	0.1	-	-	0.1
Other Revenue Earmarking's	Resources held / committed for service specific purposes including mitigation of the impact of welfare reform	2.5	-	-	2.5
Other Capital Earmarking's	Resources held / committed for known capital commitments	-	-	-	-
Minimum Working Balance	Resources held as a contingency for unforeseen events	7.2	(0.7)	-	6.5
TOTAL		28.8	(3.7)	-	25.1

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

What The Council Spent in 2022/23 (Capital)

Executive Overview:

In 2022/23, the Council spent **£91.6M** 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 **£82.3M** worth of the Council's own resources, such as grants, capital receipts and reserves. The remaining expenditure, totalling **£9.3M**, has been funded by prudential borrowing / leasing.

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure during the year amounted to **£91.6M** (**£94.8M** in 2021/22), including Private Finance Initiative and other finance lease purchases. The table and chart below analyse the capital expenditure against the Council's asset categories.

Asset Categories	2022/23 £M
Council Dwellings	21.5
Property, Plant & Equipment	24.3
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	1.6
Assets Under Construction	18.2
Infrastructure Assets	16.7
Intangible Assets	-
Heritage Assets	0.1
Long Term Debtors	-
Non BMBC Assets	9.2
Total	91.6

The most significant scheme included within the table above is the Glassworks project which spent £7.8M during the year, included above within Property, Plant & Equipment. Other significant schemes to note are the Barnsley Homes Standard scheme relating to the Council's houses and empty homes acquisitions and works to the highway network, including the scheme in relation to construction works around J37 of the M1.

Capital Financing

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

Funding Source	2022/23 £M
Capital Grants	40.9
Third Party Contributions (Inc. S106)	7.2
Capital Receipts	5.9
Revenue / Reserves	10.2
Major Repairs Reserve	18.1
Sub Total – Own Resources	82.3
Prudential Borrowing	9.3
Leasing	-
Sub Total – Borrowing/ Leasing	9.3
Total	91.6

Details of Material Assets Disposals

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

The Council disposed of a number of assets during 2022/23. The **material disposals** are shown in the table below.

Asset	Description	£M
Council House Sales	Council Dwellings Sold	7.7
Priory Campus	Community asset previously leased to Barnsley Community Voluntary Sector	1.1

Individual quarterly monitoring reports for 2022/23 can be accessed via the links below:

Quarter	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
1	21st September 2022	Cab.21.9.2022/7	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	14th December 2022	Cab.14.12.2022/10	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	8th March 2023	Cab.8.3.2023/8	Quarter 3 Cabinet
4	14th June 2023	Cab.20.9.2023/8	Quarter 4 Cabinet

2022/23 Treasury Management Overview

Executive Overview:

Facing continued economic uncertainty, the focus of the Council's Treasury Management Strategy for 2022/23 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:

The Council's borrowing strategy is to actively reduce its exposure to interest rate risk, whilst maintaining an under-borrowed position. There was no new long-term borrowing undertaken during the year resulting in a net decrease of £32.7M on the Council's borrowing portfolio during the 2022/23 financial year (shown in the table below). This decrease consisted of scheduled principal repayments of £22.7M and the repayment of £10.0M local authority borrowing.

The Council has delivered to the approved interest rate exposure targets for 2022/23 earlier than planned during 2021/22 and created significant savings by taking advantage of low interest rates at that time. This means that 70% of the Council's overall borrowing requirement is being financed by long term, fixed rate borrowing. The decision to undertake any further borrowing has been delayed while interest rates remain at elevated levels and the Council has the option to utilise cash balances and reserves in lieu of long-term external borrowing.

The exposure targets are kept under review and reflect the medium term forecasts for interest rates and the current uncertainties within the economy. Fixing out 70% of the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is considered prudent and affordable whilst leaving sufficient flexibility to maximise the use of internal balances and less expensive short-term/temporary borrowing.

Balance on 01/04/2022	New Borrowing	Principal Redeemed	Balance on 31/03/2023	Net Movement
--------------------------	------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------	-----------------

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
PWLB Borrowing	575.3	-	(21.3)	554.0	(21.3)
Other Long-Term Loans	92.1	-	(1.4)	90.7	(1.4)
Temporary Loans	-	40.0	(40.0)	-	-
Longer Term Local Authority Loans	16.8	-	(10.0)	6.8	(10.0)
Total External Borrowing	684.2	40.0	(72.7)	651.5	(32.7)

The Council reports its in year debt costs as a proportion of its net revenue stream [budget]. For 2022/23, the estimate at the start of the year was 9.50%, with the actual measure being some 8.90%, well within the target. This was predominantly as a result of the temporary increase in investment returns in line with the rising interest rates throughout the year which has offset the Council's debt costs in 2022/23.

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.

The majority of transactions during the financial year related to short term fixed deposits with high rated financial institutions that met the Authority's approved counterparty list. To maintain sufficient liquidity, an appropriate balance of cash was deposited in the Council's Money Market Funds and instant access accounts. In terms of presentation in the [Balance Sheet](#), the instant access investment balances are accounted for as "Cash and Cash Equivalents".

The Council's investment balances decreased by £35.1M during the year primarily as a result of the repayment of borrowing as detailed above.

	Balance on 01/04/2022 £M	New Investments £M	Principal Redeemed £M	Balance on 31/03/2023 £M	Net Movement £M
Short Term Deposits	134.5	264.3	(273.5)	125.3	(9.2)
Money Market Funds / Instant Access Accounts	54.5	420.8	(446.7)	28.6	(25.9)
Total Investments	189.0	685.1	(720.2)	153.9	(35.1)

Treasury Reporting

Individual quarterly monitoring reports for 2022/23 can be accessed via the links below:

Quarter	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
1	21st September 2022	Cab.21.9.2022/7	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	14th December 2022	Cab.14.12.2022/10	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	8th March 2023	Cab.14.6.2023/11	Quarter 3 Cabinet
4	14th June 2023	Cab.14.6.2023/11	Quarter 4 Cabinet

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 2022	Category	31 st March 2023	Explanation	Movement
£M		£M		£M
1,358.0	Non-Current Assets	1,597	Assets owned or owed to the Council, that are expected to be used / received in more than 1 year	Increased by 239
246.5	Current Assets	202.0	Assets owned or owed to the Council, that are expected to be used / received in the next year	Decreased by 44.5
(159.6)	Current Liabilities	(133.3)	Amounts that the Council owes, due within the next year	Decreased by 26.3
(1,170.3)	Long Term Liabilities	(844.2)	Amounts that the Council owes, due in more than 1 year	Decreased by 326.1
274.6	NET ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)	821.6		Increased by 546.9
308.7	USEABLE RESERVES	319.0	Reserves held that can be used by the Council on spending	Increased by 10.3
(34.1)	UNUSABLE RESERVES	502.6	Reserves held that are for specific purposes, ordinarily statutory accounting adjustments	Increased by 536.6
274.6	TOTAL RESERVES	821.6		Increased by 546.9

The table below provides a high-level explanation of the Council's [Balance Sheet](#) from 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023:

Category	Movement £M	Explanation
Non-Current Assets	Increased by 239	Net revaluations of assets upwards of +£160M, enhancing capital spend of +£42M, (7M) disposals, (£37M) consumption of assets in the year (depreciation) and other increases of +£6M and 74M pension surplus
Current Assets	Decreased by 44.5	Decrease in investment balances (£8M) and cash balance decrease (£28M). Total decrease of £36M in investment balances due to utilising cash balances in lieu of external borrowing; comprising the repayment of some long-term PWLB loans that had reached maturity and local authority short-term loans that were not replaced with further borrowing. Short term debtors decrease (6M) and other decreases of (2M).
Current Liabilities	Decreased by 26.3	A decrease in short term borrowing of (£15M) due to the repayment of maturing debt, offset partly by the movement between long term and short term borrowing to reflect the due date of debt on the Authority's balance sheet, (5M) decrease in creditors and (7M) decrease in other areas.
Long Term Liabilities	Decreased by 326.1	Pension liabilities decreased by (300M) due to the triannual review roll forward, a decrease in borrowing of (£18M) due to the repayment of maturing debt, offset partly by the movement between long term and short term borrowing to reflect the due date of debt on the Authority's balance sheet, (9M) decrease in Long term liabilities relating to PFI and BSF
NET ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)	Increased by 546.9	
USEABLE RESERVES	Increased by 10.2	GF / HRA Reserves decreased by (1M), unspent capital receipts increased by +£3M, unspent capital grants increased by +£2M, Major repairs reserve increased by +6M.
UNUSABLE RESERVES	Increased by 536.6	Betterment of Pensions Reserve +372M, revaluation reserve increased by +£174.4M mainly relating to increase in council house values offset by other decreases of (10M)
TOTAL RESERVES	Increased by 546.9	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Summary of the Council's Pension Fund Position as at 31st March 2023

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 2023, fund assets exceeded fund liabilities by £45.3M [(£327.5M) as at 31st March 2022], when an entity has a surplus in a defined benefit plan IFRIC 14 states it shall measure the net defined benefit asset at the lower of: (a) the surplus in the defined benefit plan; and (b) the asset ceiling.

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 [in 2019] applies to the period 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2023.

The Council's Approach to Risk Management

Executive Overview:

The new risk management approach continues to be embedded across all management levels of the Council. The management of threats and concerns and the assurances needed regarding the achievement of the Council's objectives is considered a fundamental part of the normal business process and is crucial to the delivery of effective risk management 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 proactive 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.

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 Cabinet/Council	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
Service & Financial Planning 2023/24	General Fund Budget Proposals for 2023/24	23rd February 2023	Cab.8.2.2023/6	Budget Council
Housing Revenue Account – 2023/24	HRA Budget Proposals for 2023/24	23rd February 2023	Cab.8.2.2023/7	Budget Council
Treasury Management Policy & Strategy 2023/24	The Council's Strategy with Regards Borrowing & Investing	23rd February 2023	Cab.8.2.2023/6	Budget Council
Capital Investment Strategy 2023/24	The Council's Strategy with Regards Capital Investment	23rd February 2023	Cab.8.2.2023/6	Budget Council
Council Tax Base Report 2023/24	The Council's Approved Council Tax Base	11th January 2023	Cab.11.1.2023/7	Cabinet Meeting
Business Rates – Calculation of Local Share 2023/24	The Council's Approved Business Rate Tax Base	11th January 2023	Cab.11.1.2023/8	Cabinet Meeting

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 fairer. 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.

The Council Plan has been developed by the work that has taken place for the Barnsley 2030 project through a series of activities with residents, businesses, employees and other key stakeholders across the borough to build a picture of what Barnsley is like now and want it to be like by 2030.

In February 2023, the Council agreed an updated **Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)** for the period 2023 – 2025. This included presenting balanced budget proposals for 2023/24 (after delivering agreed efficiency of £7.3M) together with a funding gap of £14M through to 2024/25.

The Council agreed a subsequent strategy and 5-point action plan to address and mitigate these gaps, including developing a major all service transformation programme split into 2 phases. Work is progressing against this strategy with updates being provided to Cabinet during 2023/24. However, the approved MTFS also highlighted a number of ongoing significant risks that could impact the current position:

- Front line service pressures do not abate e.g., children's social care.
- Ongoing negotiations over the 2023/24 Employee Pay award
- Inflation remaining at higher levels for longer than anticipated.
- Transformation / savings not delivered.
- New burdens/priorities e.g., Zero 40, CYP enrichment, environment bill etc.
- Future funding reductions/uncertainty.

As a result, an updated MTFS is due to be presented to Cabinet during the summer 2023.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Our 2022/23 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 2022/23 (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.

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 2022/23 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.

All figures are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds. This may create rounding discrepancies between the disclosure notes which do not reduce the accuracy and understanding of the statement.

[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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

[The Balance Sheet](#) – The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council, as at 31st March 2023. 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 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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

[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.

Changes of Accounting Policies in 2022/23

There has been no change to the Council's accounting policies for 2022/23.

Post Balance Sheet Events

The Council has had one school transfer to an academy as at 31st May 2023. The net book value of this school is £2.2m. This is a non-adjusting post Balance Sheet event.

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

N COPLEY BA (HONS), CPFA.

DATE:

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 Director of 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 R Franklin

DATE:

CABINET SPOKESPERSON FOR CORPORATE SERVICES

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 2023.

N COPLEY BA (HONS), CPFA.

DATE:

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

SECTION 4 – CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

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

<u>Movement in Reserves During 2022/23</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 2022	217,132	28,843	25,093	18,119	19,573	308,760	(34,122)	274,638	Balance Sheet
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	-19758	(23,752)	0	0	0	(43,510)	590,459	546,949	CI&ES
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	22298	20,042	3,008	6,269	2,100	(53,719)	-53,719	0	Note 3
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2022/23	2,538	(3,710)	3,008	6,269	2,100	10,205	536,740	546,949	Note 4 & HRA
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2023	219,670	25,133	28,101	24,388	21,673	318,965	502,618	821,587	Balance Sheet
	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet / Note 5	Balance Sheet	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23
THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

<u>Movement in Reserves During 2021/22</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 2021	195,302	30,952	17,086	19,014	11,062	273,416	(144,898)	128,518
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	(80,605)	(21,231)	-	-	-	(101,836)	247,956	146,120
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	102,435	19,122	8,007	(895)	8,511	137,180	(137,180)	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2021/22	21,830	(2,109)	8,007	(895)	8,511	35,344	110,776	146,120
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2022	217,132	28,843	25,093	18,119	19,573	308,760	(34,122)	274,638
	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet / Note 5	Balance Sheet

[CI&ES](#)

[Note 3](#)

[Note 4 & HRA](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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

2021/22				2022/23		
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s		Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s
			Net Cost of Services:			
159,912	(98,318)	61,594	Children Services	178,614	(115,810)	62,804
211,163	(35,962)	175,201	Growth & Sustainability*	183,780	(71,031)	112,749
81,320	(73,471)	7,849	Housing Revenue Account	83,540	(76,105)	7,435
104,859	(51,123)	53,736	Adults & Communities*	-	-	-
11,414	(8,944)	2,470	Public Health*	-	-	-
-	-	-	Place Health & Adult Social Care*	97,666	(49,243)	48,423
-	-	-	Public Health & Communities*	37,117	(23,442)	13,675
99,749	(99,368)	381	Core Services	106,340	(99,694)	6,646
20,348	(30,877)	(10,529)	Corporate Services	14,336	(21,119)	(6,783)
24,066	(23,217)	849	Exceptional Item – COVID 19	-	-	-
-	-	-	Exceptional Item – HSG	4,395	(4,652)	(257)
712,831	(421,280)	291,551	Net Cost of Services	705,788	(461,096)	244,692
			Other Operating Income & Expenditure:			
468	-	468	Parish Council Precepts	479	-	479
1,666	-	1,666	Payments to Central Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-
12,921	(13,208)	(287)	(Gains) / Losses on The Disposal of Non-Current Assets	7,272	(8,823)	(1,551)
2,920	-	2,920	Exceptional Item – Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets Relating to School Transfers	-	-	-
17,975	(13,208)	4,767	Total Other Operating Expenditure	7,751	(8,823)	(1,072)
			Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:			
23,475	-	23,475	Interest Payable on Debt	23,521	-	23,521
57	-	57	Interest Element of Finance Leases	39	-	39
19,621	-	19,621	Interest Payable on PFI Unitary Payments	19,035	-	19,035
9,499	-	9,499	Net Interest on The Defined Benefit Liability / Asset	9,099	-	9,099
-	-	-	Movement in Fair Value of Financial Assets	-	-	-
50	-	50	Expected Credit Loss Model	332	-	332
-	-	-	Premium Incurred on Early Redemption of Debt	-	-	-
-	(631)	(631)	Investment Interest Income	-	(3,067)	(3,067)
-	(446)	(446)	Dividends Receivable	-	(74)	(74)
-	(10)	(10)	Interest Received on Finance Leases	-	(10)	(10)
5,188	(5,985)	(797)	(Surplus) / Deficit of Trading Undertakings or Other Operations	4,247	(4,546)	(299)
57,890	(7,072)	50,818	Total Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	56,273	(7,697)	48,576

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

2021/22			2022/23			
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s		Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s
			Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income:			
-	(46,170)	(46,170)	Recognised Capital Grants & Contributions	-	(50,466)	(50,466)
-	(15,555)	(15,555)	Section 31 Grant	-	(10,240)	(10,240)
-	(8,215)	(8,215)	Exceptional Item – COVID 19 Related General Grants	-	-	-
-	(13,026)	(13,026)	Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	-	(13,429)	(13,429)
-	-	-	Core Spending Power Service Grant	-	(3,925)	(3,925)
-	-	-	Lower Service Grant	-	(327)	(327)
-	(107,693)	(107,693)	Council Tax	-	(110,434)	(110,434)
-	(21,906)	(21,906)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Locally Retained	-	(26,653)	(26,653)
-	(32,735)	(32,735)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Top Up Grant	-	(32,735)	(32,735)
-	-	-	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Levy Surplus	-	(477)	(477)
-	(245,300)	(245,300)	Total Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	-	(248,686)	(248,686)
788,696	(686,860)	101,836	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	769,812	(726,302)	43,511
			Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure:			
5,649	(108,999)	(103,350)	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment Assets	8,586	(197,513)	(188,927)
-	-	-	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Financial Instruments	-	-	-
-	(144,606)	(144,606)	Actuarial (Gains) / Losses on Pension Assets / Liabilities	-	(401,532)	(401,532)
5,649	(253,605)	(247,956)	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	8,586	(599,045)	(590,459)
794,345	(940,465)	(146,120)	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	778,398	(1,325,347)	(546,948)

* Cabinet approved a revised structure in May 2022. This revised structure effectively deleted the old directorate of Adults and Communities as of this date and created a new directorate titled Place Health and Adult Social Care reflecting the creation of new joint role across South Yorkshire Integrated Care System and Barnsley Council blending responsibilities of Place Director for NHS South Yorkshire in Barnsley & Director of Adult Social Care.

The restructure also created the new directorate of Public Health and Communities. The 2021/22 accounts have not been restated as the above structure did not exist at this date.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2023

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

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s	2022/23 £000s	Note / Statement
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
	Property Plant and Equipment:			
715,990	- Council Dwellings	850,021		19
303,569	- Other Land & Buildings	309,891		19
8,308	- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	7,841		19
299,733	- Infrastructure Assets	306,244		19
8,592	- Assets Under Construction	26,437		19
2,228	- Surplus Assets	2,876		19
1,338,420			1,503,311	
11,659	Heritage Assets	11,659		21
548	Intangible Assets	304		22
4,254	Long Term Investments	4,201		27
3,140	Long Term Debtors	3,439		27
-	Retirement Benefit Asset	74,155		
19,601			93,758	
1,358,021	Total Non-Current Assets		1,597,069	
	CURRENT ASSETS			
4,664	Assets 'Held for Sale'	3,598		23
134,594	Short Term Investments	126,278		27
1,513	Inventories	1,090		29
10,341	Local Taxation Debtors	11,198		30
(10,341)	Impairment of Local Taxation Debtors	(10,433)		30
55,483	Other Short Term Debtors	49,385		31
(6,430)	Impairment of Short Term Debtors	(7,928)		31
56,695	Cash & Cash Equivalents	28,856		Cash Flow
246,519	Total Current Assets		202,044	
1,604,540	TOTAL ASSETS		1,799,113	
	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(37,307)	Short Term Borrowing	(22,763)		27
(8,428)	Other Short Term Liabilities	(8,939)		27
(71,233)	Short Term Creditors	(66,475)		32
(4,754)	Short Term Provisions	(3,227)		34
(34,528)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(29,790)		33
(3,335)	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	(2,108)		33
(159,585)	Total Current Liabilities		(133,302)	
	LONG TERM LIABILITIES			
(653,158)	Long Term Borrowing	(634,708)		27
(185,633)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(176,693)		27
(4,060)	Long Term Provisions	(4,005)		34
(327,466)	Retirement Benefit Obligations	(28,820)		37
(1,170,317)	Total Long Term Liabilities		(844,226)	
(1,329,902)	TOTAL LIABILITIES		(977,528)	
274,638	NET ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)		821,585	

Continued overleaf

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2023 (CONTINUED)

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s	2022/23 £000s	Note / Statement
	USEABLE RESERVES:			
217,132	- General Fund	214,369		4 / MIRS
-	- DSG Reserve	5,301		
28,843	- Housing Revenue Account	25,133		4 / MIRS / HRA
25,093	- Useable Capital Receipts Reserve	28,102		MIRS
18,119	- Major Repairs Reserve	24,388		MIRS
19,573	- Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve	21,673		MIRS
308,760	TOTAL USEABLE RESERVES		318,966	
	UNUSABLE RESERVES:			
(133,502)	- Capital Adjustment Account	(145,772)		5
496	- Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	496		5
(10,889)	- Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(10,304)		5
(328,247)	- Pensions Reserve	45,335		5
(431)	- Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve	(431)		5
442,894	- Revaluation Reserve	617,235		5
(2,548)	- Accumulated Absences Account	(3,159)		5
16,051	- Collection Fund Adjustment Account	17,166		5
(17,946)	- DSG Deficit Adjustment Account *	(17,946)		5
(34,122)	TOTAL UNUSABLE RESERVES		502,620	
274,638	TOTAL RESERVES		821,585	

* The DSG Adjustment account was 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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s	2022/23 £000s	Note
101,836	Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services		43,511	CI&ES
	Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on The Provision of Services for Non-Cash Movements:			
(167,339)	- Depreciation & Impairment	(100,433)		
(28,674)	- Pension Fund Adjustments	(28,733)		
(15,842)	- Carrying Amount of Non-Current Assets Sold	(7,272)		
2,025	- (Increase) / Decrease in Provisions	1,582		
327	- Increase / (Decrease) in Inventories	(423)		
1,699	- Increase / (Decrease) in Debtors	(7,284)		
(12,337)	- (Increase) / Decrease in Creditors	5,391		
544	- Other Non-Cash Adjustments	28,202		
(219,597)			(108,970)	
	Adjustments for Items Included in the Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing & Financing Activities:			
46,170	- Capital Grants Recognised Through Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	50,466		
	- Net adjustment from the sale of short term and long term investments	(9,314)		
13,444	- Proceeds From The Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	8,983		
59,614			50,135	
(58,147)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Operating Activities		(15,324)	
90,725	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Investing Activities		809	39
(36,263)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Financing Activities		42,354	40
(3,685)	Net (Increase) / Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents		27,839	
53,010	Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 1st April		56,695	
3,685	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents		(27,839)	
56,695	Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 31st March		28,856	Balance Sheet
	Made Up Of The Following Elements:			
7	Cash Held By The Council		5	
(3,542)	Cash in Transit *		(3,103)	
5,720	Bank Current Accounts		3,236	
54,510	Short Term Deposits With Financial Institutions		28,718	
56,695	Total Cash & Cash Equivalents		28,856	

* 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 2022/23

SECTION 5 – NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

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

Page 134

2021/22			2022/23			
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
47,006	14,588	61,594	Children Services	47,240	15,562	62,803
45,033	130,168	175,201	Growth & Sustainability	54,657	58,092	112,749
(15,572)	23,421	7,849	Housing Revenue Account	(14,941)	22,376	7,435
47,774	5,962	53,736	Adults & Communities	-	-	-
1,613	857	2,470	Public Health	-	-	-
-	-	-	Place Health & Adult social care	41,830	6,592	48,422
-	-	-	Public Health & Communities	10,988	2,687	13,675
(5,767)	6,148	381	Core Services	421	6,225	6,646
(10,727)	198	(10,529)	Corporate Services	(6,791)	9	(6,782)
849	-	849	Exceptional Item – COVID 19	-	-	-
-	-	-	Exceptional Item – HSG	(257)	-	(257)
110,209	181,342	291,551	Net Cost of Services	133,147	111,544	244,692
468	4,299	4,767	Other Operating Income & Expenditure	479	(1,554)	(1,075)
41,319	9,499	50,818	Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	39,478	9,099	48,577
(191,730)	(53,570)	(245,300)	Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	(197,104)	(51,582)	(248,686)
(39,734)	141,570	101,836	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	(24,000)	67,507	43,508
20,015	(20,015)	-	Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement	25,169	(25,169)	-
(19,719)	121,555	101,836	TOTAL	1,167	42,338	43,508
Note 1 / MIRS	Split Between:	CI&ES		Note 1 / MIRS	Split Between:	CI&ES
General Fund	102,433			General Fund	22,296	
HRA	19,122			HRA	20,042	
	121,555				42,338	
	Note 2 / Note 3 / MIRS				Note 2 / Note 3 / MIRS	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

2021/22			Movement on Reserves:	2022/23		
General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total		General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
195,302	30,952	226,254	Opening Balances as at 1st April	217,132	28,843	245,975
21,830	(2,109)	19,721	Plus/(Less) Surplus or (Deficit) on General Fund & HRA Balances in Year	2,538	(3,710)	(1,168)
217,132	28,843	245,975	Closing Balances as at 31st March	219,670	25,133	244,803
Note 4 / MIRS	Note 4 / MIRS	Note 4 / MIRS		Note 4 / MIRS	Note 4 / MIRS	Note 4 / MIRS

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's useable reserves for the year. The respective adjustments are outlined in the explanatory notes in the pages overleaf.
--------------	---

Adjustments from Management Accounts to Financial Reporting Format	2022/23					
	Management Accounts as Per Final Accounts Report (Note 1A)	Presentational Adjustments from Management Accounts to Financial Accounts (Note 1B)	Items Not Included in Net Cost of Services (Note 1C)	Items Not Included Within The CI&ES (Note 1D)	Corporate Funding / Expenditure (Note 1E)	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances (Note 1F)
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children Services	57,782	(10,541)	-	-	-	47,241
Growth & Sustainability*	55,884	(1,877)	650	-	-	54,657
Housing Revenue Account	76,762	(76,762)	(9,534)	(5,407)	-	(14,941)
Place Health & Adult social care*	49,243	(4,463)	-	-	(2,949)	41,831
Public Health & Communities*	12,854	(1,571)	-	-	(295)	10,988
Core Services	24,295	(24,152)	293	(15)	-	421
Corporate Services	21,825	29,371	(28,260)	(16,037)	(13,692)	(6,793)
Exceptional Item – HSG	-	(257)	-	-	-	(257)
Net Cost of Services	298,645	(90,252)	(36,851)	(21,459)	(16,936)	133,147

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Other Operating Income & Expenditure	-		-	-	479	479
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-		39,478	-	-	39,478
Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	-		(2,627)	-	(194,477)	(197,104)
(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	298,645	(90,252)	(0)	(21,459)	(210,934)	(24,000)
Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement (Note 1G)	-		-	21,459	3,710	25,169
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	298,645	(90,252)	(0)	-	(207,224)	1,169

[EFA](#)

* A report approved by Cabinet in May 2022 agreed a revised management structure for the Council

* During 2022/23, the Communities Directorate, which was once managed by Adults & Communities and has now been moved to Public Health & Communities

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Adjustments from Management Accounts to Financial Reporting Format	2021/22					
	Management Accounts as Per Final Accounts Report (Note 1A)	Presentational Adjustments from Management Accounts to Financial Accounts (Note 1B)	Items Not Included in Net Cost of Services (Note 1C)	Items Not Included Within The CI&ES (Note 1D)	Corporate Funding / Expenditure (Note 1E)	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances (Note 1F)
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children Services	46,964	42	-	-	-	47,006
Growth & Sustainability	50,795	(6,667)	905	-	-	45,033
Housing Revenue Account	73,095	(73,095)	(10,237)	(5,335)	-	(15,572)
Adults & Communities	76,434	(28,660)	-	-	-	47,774
Public Health	6,433	(4,520)	-	-	(300)	1,613
Core Services	(4,957)	(1,588)	793	(15)	-	(5,767)
Corporate Services	32,000	3,827	(20,005)	(18,749)	(7,800)	(10,727)
Exceptional Item – COVID 19	(26,036)	26,885	-	-	-	849
Net Cost of Services	254,728	(83,776)	(28,544)	(24,099)	(8,100)	110,209
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	-	-	-	-	468	468
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	-	41,319	-	-	41,319
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	-	-	(12,775)	-	(178,955)	(191,730)
(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	254,728	(83,776)	-	(24,099)	(186,587)	(39,734)
As Presented Within the Movement in Reserves Statement (Note 1G)	-	-	-	17,906	2,109	20,015
FINAL NET EXPENDITURE	254,728	(83,776)	-	(6,193)	(184,478)	(19,719)

EFA

Adjustments From Management Accounts to Financial Reporting Format – Explanatory Notes

Note 1A: Management Accounts as Per Final Accounts Report

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

Note 1B: Presentational Adjustments from Management Accounts to Financial Accounts

This column represents the presentational adjustments from the management accounts to align to the financial statements. Such adjustments include the treatment and presentation of reserves and earmarkings, separate reporting of exceptional items and to reflect differences in reporting for specific corporate items, e.g. COVID 19.

Note 1C: 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 2022/23

- **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 1D: 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 1E: 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 1F: 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 1G: 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) but are chargeable to the General Fund Balance under statutory provisions. These are duly deducted or added to the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement (Funding Basis). This row therefore purely represents presentational adjustments to allow reconciliation between the accounting basis and funding basis.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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.
--------------	---

Adjustments from General Fund / HRA to Arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts	2022/23			
	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 Services	5,659	9,196	677	15,532
Growth & Sustainability	53,722	4,317	13	58,052
Housing Revenue Account	22,376	-	-	22,376
Place Health & Adult social care	5,262	1,454	(124)	6,592
Public Health & Communities	759	1,861	91	2,711
Core Services	3,594	2,787	(40)	6,341
Corporate Services	-	15	(6)	9
Net Cost of Services	91,372	19,631	611	111,614
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	(1,554)	-	-	(1,551)
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	9,099	-	9,099
Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	(50,466)	-	(1,116)	(51,582)
Difference Between General Fund /HRA Surplus or Deficit and Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	39,355	28,730	(505)	67,577
Items resented Within the Movement in Reserves Statement	(23,803)	(781)	(585)	(25,169)
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	15,552	27,949	(1,090)	42,411

EFA

EFA

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Adjustments from General Fund / HRA to Arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts	2021/22			
	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	5,581	8,954	53	14,588
Place	126,155	4,000	13	130,168
Housing Revenue Account	23,421	-	-	23,421
Adults & Communities	3,672	2,246	44	5,962
Public Health	-	858	(1)	857
Core Services	3,272	2,918	(42)	6,148
Corporate Services	-	199	(1)	198
Net Cost of Services	162,101	19,175	66	181,342
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	4,299	-	-	4,299
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	9,499	-	9,499
Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	(46,170)	-	(7,400)	(53,570)
Difference Between General Fund /HRA Surplus or Deficit and Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	120,230	28,674	(7,334)	141,570
Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement	(24,839)	(781)	5,605	(20,015)
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	95,391	27,893	(1,729)	121,555

EFA

EFA

Page 140

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.

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:

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

- 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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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.
--------------	--

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 2022/23

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
2022/23 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>	27,949	-	-	-	-	(27,949)
Financial Instruments <i>(Transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account)</i>	(547)	(38)	-	-	-	585
Dedicated Schools Grant Deficit <i>(Transfers to or from DSG Adjustment Account)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council Tax and NDR <i>(Transfers to or from Collection Fund Adjustment Account)</i>	(1,116)	-	-	-	-	1,116
Holiday Pay <i>(Transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)</i>	611	-	-	-	-	(611)
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>	69,416	29,159	-	18,354	-	(116,929)
Sub Total – Adjustments to Revenue Resources	96,313	29,121	-	18,354	-	(143,788)
Adjustments Between Revenue and Capital Resources						
Transfer of Non-Current Asset Sale Proceeds from Revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(8,983)	-	8,983	-	-	-
Administrative Costs of Non-Current Asset Disposals <i>(Funded by a Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)</i>	160	-	(160)	-	-	-
Payments to the Government Housing Receipts Pool <i>(Funded by a Transfer from the Capital Receipts Reserve)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Posting of HRA Resources from Revenue to the Major Repairs Reserve	-	(6,034)	-	6,034	-	-
Statutory Provision for the Repayment of Debt <i>(Transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	(7,552)	-	-	-	-	7,552
Capital Expenditure Financed from Revenue Balances <i>(Transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	(7,172)	(3,045)	-	-	-	10,217
Sub Total – Adjustments Between Revenue & Capital Resources	(23,547)	(9,079)	8,823	6,034	-	17,769
Adjustments to Capital Resources						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	(5,814)	-	-	5,814
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	(18,117)	-	18,117
Application of Capital Grants to Finance Capital Expenditure / Write Down Debt	(42,416)	-	-	-	(5,954)	48,370
Capital Grants Recognised, Not Yet Applied	(8,054)	-	-	-	8,054	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total – Adjustments to Capital Resources	(50,470)	-	(5,815)	(18,118)	2,100	72,301
Total Adjustments	22,296	20,042	3,008	6,270	2,100	(53,716)
	<i>MIRS / EFA</i>	<i>MIRS / EFA</i>	<i>MIRS</i>	<i>MIRS</i>	<i>MIRS</i>	<i>MIRS</i>

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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
2021/22 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>	27,893	-	-	-	-	(27,893)
Financial Instruments <i>(Transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account)</i>	(546)	(38)	-	-	-	584
Dedicated Schools Grant Deficit <i>(Transfers to or from DSG Adjustment Account)</i>	6,189		-	-	-	(6,189)
Council Tax and NDR <i>(Transfers to or from Collection Fund Adjustment Account)</i>	(7,400)	-	-	-	-	7,400
Holiday Pay <i>(Transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)</i>	66	-	-	-	-	(66)
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>	146,796	31,150	-	16,580	-	(194,526)
Sub Total – Adjustments to Revenue Resources	172,998	31,112	-	16,580	-	(220,690)
Adjustments Between Revenue and Capital Resources						
Transfer of Non-Current Asset Sale Proceeds from Revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(8,860)	(4,584)	13,444	-	-	-
Administrative Costs of Non-Current Asset Disposals <i>(Funded by a Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)</i>	238	-	(238)	-	-	-
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	-	(3,690)	-	3,690	-	-
Statutory Provision for the Repayment of Debt <i>(Transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	(7,165)	-	-	-	-	7,165
Capital Expenditure Financed from Revenue Balances <i>(Transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	(10,272)	(3,716)	-	-	-	13,988
Sub Total – Adjustments Between Revenue & Capital Resources	(24,393)	(11,990)	11,540	3,690	-	21,153
Adjustments to Capital Resources						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	(1,910)	-	-	1,910
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	(21,165)	-	21,165
Application of Capital Grants to Finance Capital Expenditure / Write Down Debt	(36,124)	-	-	-	(1,535)	37,659
Capital Grants Recognised, Not Yet Applied	(10,046)	-	-	-	10,046	-
Use of Resources to Write Down Debt	-	-	(1,704)	-	-	1,704
Receipts Received Relating to Loans/Investments Repaid in Year, Originally Funded From Capital Resources	-	-	80	-	-	(80)
Cash Payments in Relation to Deferred Capital Receipts	-	-	1	-	-	(1)
Sub Total – Adjustments to Capital Resources	(46,170)	-	(3,533)	(21,165)	8,511	62,357
Total Adjustments	102,435	19,122	8,007	(895)	8,511	(137,180)
	MIRS / EFA	MIRS / EFA	MIRS	MIRS	MIRS	MIRS

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 2021	Transfers Out 2021/22	Transfers In 2021/22	Balance at 31 st March 2022	Transfers Out 2022/23	Transfers In 2022/23	Balance at 31 st March 2023
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
General Fund :							
<u>Service Earmarked Reserves :</u>							
<u>Children’s Directorate:</u>							
School Balances	5,267	(5,267)	4,844	4,844	(4,844)	3,637	3,637
Centrally Retained DSG Budgets	-	-	-	-	-	5,301	5,301
Future Demography / Social Care Pressures	16,000	-	4,000	20,000	(10,000)	-	10,000
Other Children’s Directorate Earmarkings	942	(881)	975	1,036	(783)	1,602	1,855
<u>Growth & Sustainability Directorate:</u>							
Adult Learning - Grants	1,167	(95)	-	1,072	(797)	1,004	1,279
Other Growth & Sustainability Directorate Earmarkings	2,947	(857)	2,193	4,283	(2,652)	914	2,545
<u>Place Health and Adult Social Care Directorate:</u>							
CCG Funding	-	-	7,870	7,870	(5,318)	2,542	5,094
Other Place Health and Adults SC Directorate Earmarkings	16,126	(11,647)	5,077	9,556	(3,872)	3,492	9,176
<u>Public Health and Communities Directorate:</u>							
Public Health Earmarking’s	1,454	(602)	1,504	2,356	(79)	-	2,277
Area Council Funding	1,127	-	-	1,127	(300)	-	827
<u>Core Services Directorate:</u>							
PFI / BSF Programme	7,279	(42)	1,154	8,391	(2,451)	-	5,940
Other Core Services Directorate Earmarkings	5,439	(236)	2,508	7,711	570	(1,475)	6,806
<u>Corporate Earmarked Reserves:</u>							
<u>Capital Programme Earmarkings:</u>							
Future Council Priorities	52,471	(10,469)	34,141	76,143	(17,140)	17,431	76,434
<u>Corporate Earmarkings</u>							
Revenue Investments – 20/21 Budgets	4,581	(2,116)	-	2,465	(1,565)	-	900
Future Council – Downsizing Costs / KLOE Mitigation	6,906	(1,168)	4,262	10,000	-	-	10,000
Insurance Fund Reserve	6,149	-	49	6,198	-	-	6,198
Invest to Grow	526	(77)	-	449	(207)	-	242
Commercial Fund	648	(94)	-	554	(486)	-	68
MRP Future Years	7,636	-	3,071	10,707	-	6,625	17,332
MTFS 22/23 & 23/24 Mitigation	-	-	5,700	5,700	(14,397)	27,211	18,514
COVID 19 - Recovery Strategy	1,909	(956)	-	953	(132)	5,719	6,540
S31 Grant for Business Rates Relief	31,156	(31,156)	11,388	11,388	(6,087)	-	5,301
Other Corporate Earmarkings	5,572	(3,424)	2,181	4,329	(991)	66	3,404
Sub Total – G/F Earmarked Reserves	175,302	(69,087)	90,917	197,132	(71,531)	74,069	199,670

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Non-Earmarked Reserves:							
Minimum Working Balances (Contingency for Unforeseen Events)	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
In Year Surplus / (Deficit)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total – G/F Non-Earmarked Reserves	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
Total – General Fund Reserves	195,302	(69,087)	90,917	217,132	(71,531)	74,069	219,670
Total General Fund Movement		21,830			2,538		-

* The DSG Adjustment account was 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.

	Balance at 31 st March 2021	Transfers Out 2021/22	Transfers In 2021/22	Balance at 31 st March 2022	Transfers Out 2022/23	Transfers In 2022/23	Balance at 31 st March 2023
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Housing Revenue Account:							
Earmarked Reserves:							
Housing Growth	17,656	(2,461)	3,362	19,027	(3,045)	-	15,982
Welfare Reform	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
New Build Bungalows	354	(354)	-	-	-	-	-
Held Pending Review of 30 Year Business Plan	3,143	(3,008)	-	135	-	-	135
COVID 19 Financial Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Testing	396	-	-	396	-	-	396
Repairs & Maintenance Slippage	273	(273)	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Council HRA System	100	-	-	100	-	-	100
Legal Fees	30	-	-	30	-	-	30
Sub Total – HRA Earmarked Reserves	23,952	(6,096)	3,832	21,688	(3,045)	-	18,643
Non-Earmarked Reserves:							
Minimum Working Balances (Contingency for Unforeseen Events)	7,000	-	-	7,000	-	-	7,000
In Year Surplus	-	-	155	155	(665)	-	(510)
Sub Total – HRA Non-Earmarked Reserves	7,000	-	-	7,155	(665)	-	6,490
Total – HRA Reserves	30,952	(6,096)	3,987	28,843	(3,710)	-	25,133
Total HRA Movement		(865)		Balance Sheet / HRA	(3,710)		Balance Sheet / HRA
		EFA / MIRS			EFA / MIRS		

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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.

31 st March 2021 £000s	31 st March 2022 £000s		31 st March 2023 £000s
(35,182)	(133,502)	Capital Adjustment Account	(145,772)
497	496	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	496
(11,473)	(10,889)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(10,304)
(444,961)	(328,247)	Pensions Reserve	45,335
(431)	(431)	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	(431)
352,241	442,894	Revaluation Reserve	617,235
(2,482)	(2,548)	Accumulated Absences Account	(3,159)
8,650	16,051	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	17,166
(11,757)	(17,946)	DSG Deficit Adjustment Account	(17,946)
(144,898)	(34,122)	Total Unusable Reserves	502,620

[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.

Where applicable, the Account will contain 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.

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s	
£000s		£000s	£000s
-35,182	Balance at 1st April		-133,502
	Reversal of Items Relating to Capital Expenditure Debited or Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:		
-167,071	- Charges for Depreciation & Impairment of Non-Current Assets	-100,192	
-267	- Amortisation of Intangible Assets	-244	
-11,346	- Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute	-9,220	
-15,842	- Amounts of Non-Current Assets Written Off on Disposal or Sale as Part of Gain / Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-7,271	
-194,526			-116,928
12,697	Adjusting Amount Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve		14,5870
-181,829	Net Written Out Amount of the Cost of Non-Current Assets Consumed in Year		-102,341
	Capital Financing Applied in Year:		
1,910	- Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance New Expenditure	5,815	
1,703	- Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Write Down Debt Requirement	108	
36,123	- Capital Grants & Contributions Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement That Have Been Applied to Capital Financing / Write Down Debt	48,366	
21,166	- Use of Major Repairs Reserve to Finance New Capital Expenditure	18,118	
1,535	- Application of Grants to Capital Financing From Capital Grants Unapplied Account	-	
7,165	- Statutory Provision for the Financing of Capital Investment Charged Against the General Fund & HRA Balances	7,552	
13,987	- Capital Expenditure Charged Against the General Fund & HRA Balances	10,217	
83,589			90,176

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

-	Movement in the Market Value of Investment Properties Debited / Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		
-80	Receipts Received Relating to Loans, Advances & Investments Made By The Council, Originally Funded From Capital Resources, Thus Reducing The Ongoing Requirement to Borrow	-108	
-80			-108
-133,502	Balance at 31st March		-145,772

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.

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
497	Balance at 1st April	496
-	Transfer of Deferred Sale Proceeds Credited as Part of the Gain / Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-
(1)	Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve Upon Receipt of Cash	-
496	Balance at 31st March	496

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.

2021/22 £000s		2022/23	
		£000s	£000s
(11,473)	Balance at 1st April		(10,889)
-	Premiums Incurred in the Year & Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-	
584	Proportion of Premiums Incurred in Previous Financial Years to be Charged Against the General Fund Balance in Accordance With Statutory Requirements	585	
584	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		585
(10,889)	Balance at 31st March		(10,304)

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 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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s	
(444,961)	Balance at 1st April	(328,247)	
144,607	Actuarial Gains or (Losses) on Pensions Assets & Liabilities	401,532	CI&ES
(47,612)	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	(48,845)	
19,720	Employer's Pensions Contributions	20,895	
(328,247)	Balance at 31st March	45,335	

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.

2021/22 £000s		2022/23	
		£000s	£000s
(431)	Balance at 1st April		(431)
-	Upward Revaluation of Investments	-	
-	Downward Revaluation of Investments	-	
-	Change in Impairment Loss Allowance	-	
-			-
-	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	-	
-			-
(431)	Balance at 31st March		(431)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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.

2021/22		2022/23	
£000s		£000s	£000s
352,241	Balance at 1st April		442,894
113,225	Upward Revaluation of Assets	198,438,	
(5,649)	Downward Revaluation of Assets & Impairment Losses Not Charged to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	(8,586)	
(4,226)	Reversal Of Revaluation Loss (Net of Depreciation)	(922)	
103,350	Surplus or Deficit on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets Not Posted to The Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		188930
(8,520)	Difference Between Fair Value Depreciation & Historical Cost Depreciation	(10,908)	
-	Revaluation Reserve Balances of Investment Properties Written Out on Transfer of Asset Category		
(4,177)	Accumulated Gains on Assets Sold or Scrapped	(3,681)	
(12,697)	Amount Written Off to the Capital Adjustment Account		(14,5882)
442,894	Balance at 31st March		617,235

[CI&ES](#)

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 2022. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund balance is neutralised by transfer to or from the Account.

2021/22		2022/23	
£000s		£000s	£000s
(2,482)	Balance at 1st April		(2,548)
2,428	Settlement or Cancellation of Accrual Made at the End of the Preceding Year	2,548	
(2,548)	Amounts Accrued at the End of the Current Year	(3,159)	
(66)	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		(611)
(2,548)	Balance at 31st March		(3,159)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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.

2021/22		2022/23
£000s		£000s
8,650	Balance at 1st April	16,051
7,401	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	1,115
16,051	Balance at 31st March	17,166

[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.

2021/22		2022/23
£000s		£000s
(11,757)	Balance at 1st April	(17,946)
(6,189)	Deficit Charged in Year	-
(17,946)	Balance at 31st March	(17,946)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23
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 CI&ES 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	2021/22	2022/23
	£000s	£000s
Expenditure:		
Employee Benefits Expenses	193,850	206,459
Other Services Expenses	345,532	394,254
Support Service Recharges	-	-
Depreciation, Amortisation, Impairment *	178,687	109,654
Interest Payments	52,652	51,694
Precepts & Levies	468	479
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,666	-
Write Out NBV Relating to the Disposal of Assets	15,841	7,272
Total Expenditure	788,696	769,812
Income:		
Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	(143,033)	(176,231)
Interest & Investment Income	(1,086)	(3,151)
Income From Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rates	(129,599)	(137,087)
Government Grants & Contributions	(399,934)	(401,012)
Sale Proceeds Relating to the Disposal of Assets	(13,208)	(8,823)
Total Income	(686,860)	(726,304)
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	101,836	43,511
	CI&ES	CI&ES

[Note 15](#)

Segmental Expenditure & Income

The table above has been analysed between reporting segments of the Council (e.g 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	2022/23							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	£000s
Children Services	87,370	85,554	5,686	-	-	-	-	178,610
Growth & Sustainability	46,468	86,263	53,766	-	-	-	-	186,497
HRA	345	42,467	40,728	10,000	-	-	-	93,540
Place Health & Adult social care	15,323	77,082	5,262	-	-	-	-	97,667
Public Health & Communities	19,527	16,854	734	-	-	-	-	37,117
Core Services	31,730	72,668	3,478	-	-	-	-	107,875
Corporate Services	5,696	8,971	-	32,595	-	-	-	47,261
Exceptional Item – HSG	-	4,395	-	-	-	-	-	4,395
Non Directorate	-	-	-	9,099	479	-	7,272	16,850
Total	206,459	394,254	109,654	51,694	479	-	7,272	769,812

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

TOTAL INCOME	2022/23					
	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	TOTAL
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children Services	(1,341)	-	-	(114,466)	-	(115,807)
Growth & Sustainability	(55,022)	(113)	-	(19,262)	-	(74,397)
HRA	(75,538)	(466)	-	(567)	-	(76,571)
Place Health & Adult social care	(15,842)	-	-	(30,453)	-	(46,295)
Public Health & Communities	(1,525)	-	-	(21,622)	-	(23,147)
Core Services	(22,543)	(532)	-	(78,447)	-	(101,522)
Corporate Services	(4,421)	(2,040)	2,401	(8,036)	-	(12,096)
Exceptional Item – COVID 19	-	-	-	(4,652)	-	(4,652)
Non Directorate	-	-	(139,487)	(123,507)	(8,823)	(271,817)
Total	(176,232)	(3,151)	(137,086)	(401,012)	(8,823)	(726,303)

TOTAL EXPENDITURE (Prior Year Comparator)	2021/22							
	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	TOTAL
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children's Services	78,926	75,404	5,581	-	-	-	-	159,911
Place	41,892	45,606	126,161	-	-	-	-	213,659
HRA	345	40,974	40,001	10,267	-	-	-	91,587
Adults & Communities	23,709	77,479	3,672	-	-	-	-	104,860
Public Health	8,539	2,874	-	-	-	-	-	11,413
Core Services	31,688	67,483	3,272	-	-	-	-	102,443
Corporate Services	8,751	11,646	-	32,886	-	-	-	53,283
Exceptional Item – COVID 19	-	24,066	-	-	-	-	-	24,066
Non Directorate	-	-	-	9,499	468	1,666	15,841	27,474
Total	193,850	345,532	178,687	52,652	468	1,666	15,841	788,696

TOTAL INCOME (Prior Year Comparator)	2021/22					
	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	TOTAL
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children's Services	(1,578)	-	-	(96,739)	-	(98,317)
Place	(23,128)	(52)	-	(16,183)	-	(39,363)
HRA	(72,817)	(30)	-	(654)	-	(73,501)
Adults & Communities	(16,821)	-	-	(34,302)	-	(51,123)
Public Health	(378)	-	-	(8,265)	-	(8,643)
Core Services	(22,500)	(848)	-	(79,507)	-	(102,855)
Corporate Services	(5,811)	(156)	7,284	(37,325)	-	(36,008)
Exceptional Item – COVID 19	-	-	-	(23,217)	-	(23,217)
Non Directorate	-	-	(136,883)	(103,742)	(13,208)	(253,833)
Total	(143,033)	(1,086)	(129,599)	(399,934)	(13,208)	(686,860)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Note 7 – Revenue From Contracts With Service Recipients

Description:	This note shows the level of revenue received by the Council from its contractual arrangements.
--------------	---

Amounts included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for contracts with service recipients are as follows:

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
(127,438)	Revenue From Contracts With Service Recipients	(142,401)
(127,438)	Total Included in Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(142,401)

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.

Note 8 – Material Items of Income and Expense & Exceptional Items

Description:	<p>The first part of this note identifies any material items of income or expense that occurred during 2022/23, defined as any material individual transaction to or from a single vendor or customer.</p> <p>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.</p>
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 6

Material Items of Income & Expense

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

Household Support Grant

During 2022/23, the Council accessed the Government's Household Support Fund to provide support to low-income households with energy and food costs. Almost £4.7m was paid out to Barnsley residents.

COVID

During 2021/22, 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. There was no significant spend as a result of the pandemic in 2022/23.

These items, which are 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 had a material net effect on the Council's statements in 2021/22. However, no exceptional items have been identified in 2022/23.

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 the latter part of 2019/20 and both the full 2020/21 and 2021/22 financial years respectively. 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 £24.2M during 2021/22. No related spend was incurred during 2022/23.

No new specific COVID-19 related grants were received during 2022/23. The Council accounted for specific grants and income totalling £23.217M during 2021/22. This includes other contributions / income that are not accounted for as grants, totalling £0.985M. A breakdown of the grants, totalling £23.232M is provided in [Note 15](#) to these accounts.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

General COVID Related Grants

The Council received no general COVID-19 related grants during 2022/23. The Council accounted for £8.215M during 2021/22. A breakdown of these grants is provided in [Note 15](#) to these accounts. Such grants have no restrictions and are therefore deemed as general grants. These grants were accounted for within the Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income section of the [Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement](#).

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 not accounted for as 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 £16.050M and a debtor totalling £1.806M in 2021/22. In 2022/23, no new grants were received and all payments to third parties were made. The table shows the composition of these positions.

As At 31 st March 2022					As At 31 st March 2023			
Payments Made £000s	Grant Received £000s	Net Debtor £000s	Net (Creditor) £000s		Payments Made £000s	Grant Received £000s	Net Debtor £000s	Net (Creditor) £000s
-	-	-	-	BEIS Business Support Grant	-	-	-	-
376	(453)	-	(77)	Local Restrictions Grant	77	-	-	-
992	(814)	178	-	Test and Trace Payments	-	(178)	-	-
1,125	(1,295)	-	(170)	Additional Restrictions Grant	170	-	-	-
11,648	(10,020)	1,628	-	Restart Grant	-	(1,628)	-	-
-	(15,803)	-	(15,803)	Council Tax Rebate 22/23	15,803	-	-	-
14,141	(28,385)	1,806	(16,050)	Total	16,050	(1,806)	-	-

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](#)). In 2022/23, no maintained schools transferred to Academy status. The amounts written out of the Council's Balance Sheet in 2021/22 are as follows:

2021/22	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Total
Assets Relating To:	£000s	£000s	£000s
Milefield Primary	2,920	-	2,920
Total	2,920	-	2,920

[CI&ES](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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

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.
--------------	--

Details of those units are as follows:

2021/22		Trading Service	2022/23		
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	
(1,458) 869	(589)	Waste & Recycling	Turnover	(1,528)	(524)
			Expenditure	1,004	
			(Surplus)/Deficit		
(14,639) 11,001	(3,638)	Engineering Services	Turnover	(15,254)	(3,577)
			Expenditure	11,677	
			(Surplus)/Deficit		
(9,569) 15,236	5,667	Building Services	Turnover	(8,113)	7,286
			Expenditure	15,399	
			(Surplus)/Deficit		
(3,802) 5,637	1,835	Fleet Services	Turnover	(3,671)	2,240
			Expenditure	5,911	
			(Surplus)/Deficit		
(2,933) 3,023	90	Schools Catering	Turnover	(2,826)	521
			Expenditure	3,347	
			(Surplus)/Deficit		
(3,214) 1,770	(1,444)	Cemetery, Crem, Mortuary	Turnover	(3,084)	(1,151)
			Expenditure	1,933	
			(Surplus)/Deficit		
(822) 958	136	Markets	Turnover	(1,046)	265
			Expenditure	1,311	
			(Surplus)/Deficit		
(2,112) 4,220	2,108	Neighbourhood Services	Turnover	(2,180)	2,656
			Expenditure	4,836	
			(Surplus)/Deficit		
(4,793) 5,561	768	The Consolidated Results of the Other Trading Units	Turnover	(4,095)	698
			Expenditure	4,793	
			(Surplus)/Deficit		
(43,342) 48,275		TOTALS	Turnover	(41,797)	
			Expenditure	50,211	
	4,933	Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Trading Operations			8,414

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:

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s	
4,933	Net Deficit on Trading Operations	8,498	
2,746	Services to the Public Included in the Net Cost of Services	1,468	
(8,476)	Support Services Reported in the Net Cost of Services	(10,265)	
(797)	Net Deficit / (Surplus) Posted to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	(299)	CI&ES

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 2022/23, the Council has recognised impairment / revaluation losses of £62.372M (£130.324M in 2021/22) through the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as shown below:

2021/22 £000s	Asset Categories:	2022/23 £000s
22,724	Charged to Net Cost of Services: Council Dwellings	21,519
107,647	Other Land & Buildings	40,739
(14)	Surplus Assets	-
(33)	Assets Held for Sale	114
130,324	Total Charged to Net Cost of Services	62,372
-	Charged to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure: Investment Properties	-
-	Total Charged to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-
130,324	Total Charged to Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	62,372

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 (CYP) aligned budget arrangement with the former Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (1 April to 30 June 2023) and its replacement from July 2023 – Barnsley Place Integrated Care Board (ICB). Barnsley ICB was legally established from July 2023. It is a statutory NHS body responsible for meeting the health needs of the population, managing the NHS budget and arranging for the provision of health services in a geographical area.

The CYP aligned budget arrangement, which is constituted under Section 75 of the NHS Act, is underpinned by a formal partnership agreement. 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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

2021/22 £000s		People Directorate £000s	Revenue Account £000s	2022/23 £000s
	Value of Aligned Budgets:			
(3,120)	Opening Balance at 1 st April			(3,028)
(34,409)	BCCG / ICB	(3,028)	-	(3,028)
(37,529)	Barnsley MBC	(35,483)	-	(35,483)
	Total	(38,511)	-	(38,511)
	Value of Commissioned Services:			
411	BCCG / ICB	269	-	269
35,422	BMBC	36,448	-	36,448
1,696	SWYPFT*	1,794	-	1,794
4,006	Balance on Revenue Account	-	7,320	7,320
	Total	38,511	7,320	45,831
(4,006)	Balance as at 31st March	-	7,320	7,320

*SWYPFT – South & West Yorkshire Partnership Foundation Trust.

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
	Distribution of Over / (Under) Spend:	
(35)	BCCG / ICB	(87)
4,041	Barnsley MBC	7,407
4,006	Total	7,320

Income & Expenditure Account

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
	Income from Pooled Budget:	
-	Balance Brought Forward	-
37,529	Aligned Budgets	38,511
-	Other Funding	-
37,529	Total	38,511
	Provider Expenditure:	
376	Barnsley CCG	182
39,578	Barnsley MBC (CYP&F / PH)	44,022
1,581	SWYPFT	1,627
41,535	Total	45,831
4,006	Over / (Under) Spend	7,320
-	Ring-Fenced & Carried Forward	-
4,006	NET EXPENDITURE	7,320

Governance Arrangements

The budget alignment arrangement with the ICB does not pose any significant financial risk to the Council as the funding / budget arrangement (with associated risks) is clearly separated and reflects the statutory functions of both organisations. The following explain the current contractual arrangements in respect to health services:

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 ICB 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 Council and the NHS have been operating a 'pooled' budget arrangement with respect to the Better Care Fund (BCF) since April 2015. The aims of the BCF are to improve outcomes for the population of Barnsley through increased integration of health and social care services. The BCF pooling arrangement is underpinned by a Section 75 agreement between the Council and Integrated Care Board

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

(which replaced the Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group from July 2023). Governance arrangements are in place through the Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Board. The ICB (previously the CCG) is the host organisation of the BCF 'pooled budget' during the 2022/23 financial year.

A summary of the pooled budget is shown below:

2021/22 £000s	<u>BCF Pooled Account</u>	2022/23 £000s
-	Balance as at 1st April	
	Contribution to the BCF Pool:	
(22,844)	Barnsley CCG / ICB	(24,600)
(16,432)	Barnsley MBC	(17,860)
(39,276)	Total	(42,460)
	Value of Commissioned Services:	
10,068	Barnsley CCG / ICB	12,158
29,208	Barnsley MBC	30,302
39,276	Total	42,460
-	Balance as at 31st March	-

Explanation of Above Tables

- **Value of Aligned Budgets** – Represents the resources made available and aligned 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 pool / aligned resources. It forms the budget figures against the individual service areas / 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 balance 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.

South Yorkshire Regional Adoption Agency

The Children's Act 2002 (s3) requires each Council to maintain within its area an adoption service designed to meet the needs of children who may be adopted, their parents, natural parents and former guardians. In June 2015, the Department for Education (DfE) published their plans for 'Regionalising Adoption services' with the expectation for all authorities to be part of a Regional Adoption Agency by 2020.

The South Yorkshire Regional Adoption Agency (SYRAA) was legally established (underpinned by a legal partnership agreement) on 1 January 2021 and consist of the following contributing authorities - Rotherham MBC, Barnsley MBC, Sheffield CC and City of Doncaster Council. The financial model for the SYRAA is based on each Local Authority transferring their operational budget (2020/21 baseline) for Adoption into the SYRAA. The City of Doncaster Council is the Lead Authority and maintain central expenditure incurred in the provision of adoption service by the SYRAA. Subject to the decision by the SYRAA Partnership Board, year-end surpluses or deficits are redistributed across all contributing authorities. This represents the net position or liability for the Council and is included in the CI&ES.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
	Budget contribution from each LA*:	
(825)	Barnsley MBC	(887)
(1,048)	Rotherham MBC	(1,123)
(993)	City of Doncaster Council	(1,063)
(1,375)	Sheffield CC	(1,478)
(4,241)	Total Gross income	(4,551)
	Expenditure:	
3,971	Revenue Expenditure	4,484
3,971	Total Gross Expenditure	4,484
(270)	Over / (Under) Spend	(67)
-	Carry Forward from Previous Year	(270)
-	Use of Balances	20
(270)	Net Balance as at 31 March held by Doncaster Council	(317)

* The budget contribution for each local authority shown above is net of any redistribution of year-end surpluses (or underspends) as agreed by the SYRAA Partnership Board.

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:

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
744	Basic Allowances	719
267	Special Responsibility Allowances	257
12	Expenses	10
1,023	Total	986

Note 13 – Officers’ Remuneration & Exit Packages

Description: This note shows:

- 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:

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	2022/23				
	Remuneration £000s	Redundancy / Severance £000s	Expenses / Allowances £000s	Total Direct Remuneration £000s	Pension Contributions * £000s
Sarah Norman - Chief Executive	185	-	-	185	30
Executive Director – Childrens Services A	16	-	-	16	2
Executive Director – Childrens Services B ^	92	-	-	92	15
Executive Director – Growth & Sustainability C	113	-	-	113	17
Executive Director – Place Health & Care	144	-	-	144	24
Executive Director – Public Health	129	-	-	129	13
Executive Director – Core Services D	116	-	-	116	18
Director of Finance – Chief Financial Officer (S151 Officer)	105	-	-	105	17
	900	-	-	900	136

^ the post holder left the position in Feb 2023

* Pension contributions are paid on behalf of the officer, as opposed to paid directly to the officer.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Explanatory Notes:

- A** Post holder left their post on 31st May 2022
B Post holder started their post on 21st July 2022
C Post holder started their post on 24st May 2022
D Post holder left the post on 5th February 2023

Post	2021/22				
	Remuneration	Redundancy / Severance	Expenses / Allowances	Total Direct Remuneration	Pension Contributions *
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Sarah Norman - Chief Executive	183	-	-	183	30
Executive Director – Childrens Services	131	-	-	131	21
Executive Director – Place A	106	-	-	106	17
Executive Director – Place Health & Care	131	-	-	131	21
Executive Director – Public Health	121	-	-	121	5
Executive Director – Core Services	135	-	-	135	22
Service Director – Finance – Chief Financial Officer (S151 Officer)	99	-	-	99	13
	906	-	-	906	129

* Pension contributions are paid on behalf of the officer, as opposed to paid directly to the officer.

Explanatory Notes:

- A** Post holder left their post on 31st January 2022

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). Senior Officers disclose in the remuneration table above are excluded from below.

Total Including One Off Payments (Redundancy, Equal Pay Claims, and Expenses etc.)		Remuneration Only		Total Including One Off Payments (Redundancy, Equal Pay Claims, and Expenses etc.)	Remuneration Only
2021/22 Council Officers Total	2021/22 Schools Total	2021/22 Council Officers Total	Remuneration Band	2022/23 Council Officers Total	2022/23 Council Officers Total
49	25	49	£50,000 - £54,999	79	77
17	13	16	£55,000 - £59,999	33	33
20	9	20	£60,000 - £64,999	17	18
14	12	14	£65,000 - £69,999	18	15
6	11	7	£70,000 - £74,999	9	8
14	3	13	£75,000 - £79,999	10	11
10	-	10	£80,000 - £84,999	13	13
1	-	1	£85,000 - £89,999	4	4
2	-	2	£90,000 - £94,999		
7	-	7	£95,000 - £99,999	3	2
5	1	5	£100,000 - £104,999	9	9
-	-	-	£105,000 - £109,999	1	1
1	-	2	£110,000 - £114,999	-	-
-	-	-	£115,000 - £119,999	-	-
-	-	-	£120,000 - £124,999	-	-
-	-	-	£125,000 - £129,999	-	-
-	-	-	£130,000 - £134,999	-	-
1	-	-	£175,000 - £179,999	-	-
147	74	146		196	194

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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:

Exit Package Cost Band	Number of Redundancies		Number of Other Departures		Total Number of Exit Packages		Total Cost of Exit Packages	
	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	£000s	£000s
£0 - £20,000	8	36	7	15	15	51	180	472
£20,001 - £40,000	2	7	1	1	3	7	68	245
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	1	0	1	0	66	0
£80,001 - £100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£100,001 - £150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Exit Packages	10	43	9	16	19	59		
Total Cost Included In Bandings							314	717
Add: Amounts Provided For in CI&ES Not Included In Bandings							-	-
Total Cost Included In The CI&ES							314	717

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.

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
180	Fees Payable for External Audit Services Carried Out by the Appointed Auditor for the Year (Year End Accounts / VfM)	180
-	Additional Fees Payable for External Audit Services Carried Out by the Appointed Auditor for the Year - Agreed by PSAA	-
37	Fees Payable for the Certification of Grant Claims and Returns carried out by the Appointed Auditor for the Year	57
217	Total	237

The Council's appointed external auditor for 2021/22 and 2022/23 was Grant Thornton UK LLP. The above table shows the cost of the audit services in respect of external audit work relating to both financial years. In practice, due to when the work is undertaken by the auditors, these costs can be charged in different financial years to the one in which their work relates.

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:

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
(13,026)	Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	
-	Revenue Support Grant	(13,429)
-	Core Spending Power Services Grant	(3,925)
-	Lower Tier Services Grant	(327)
(32,735)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Top Up Grant	(32,735)
-	Levy Account Surplus Grant	(477)
(15,555)	Section 31 Grant	(10,240)
(8,215)	COVID 19 – General Grants	-
(39,498)	Capital Grants	(44,726)
(6,672)	Capital Contributions	(5,740)
(115,701)	Total Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(111,599)
	Credited to Services	
(43,689)	Housing Benefit Subsidy	(42,330)
(88,824)	Dedicated Schools Grant	(103,591)
(32,195)	PFI Grant	(32,195)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
(2,410)	New Homes Bonus	(2,176)
(18,237)	Public Health Grant	(18,381)
(11,776)	Better Care Fund	(12,442)
(13,055)	Improved Better Care Fund	(13,451)
(10,130)	Adult Social Care Support Grant	(13,692)
(23,232)	COVID-19 – Specific Grants (See Table Below)	-
(26,590)	Other Grants	(37,206)
(14,095)	Other Contributions	(13,941)
(284,233)	Total Credited to Services	(289,405)
(399,934)	Total Credited to The Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(401,004)

2021/22 £000s	<u>COVID Related Grants</u>	2022/23 £000s
	Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	
(7,835)	Local Authority Support Grant	-
-	Taxation Losses Compensation Grant	-
(380)	Fee & Charges Income Losses Compensation Grant	-
(8,215)	Total Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	-
	Credited to Services	
(3,930)	Additional Relief Fund	-
(3,596)	Contain Outbreak Control Management	-
(2,731)	Infection & Prevention Control	-
(2,387)	Workforce Recruitment & Retention	-
(2,351)	DWP Household Support Grant	-
(1,626)	Lateral Testing	-
(1,449)	Test & Trace Payments - Discretionary Element	-
(1,113)	DWP Local Support Grant	-
(1,094)	Outbreak Control	-
(741)	Practical Support	-
(360)	Test & Trace Administration	-
(310)	Omicron Support	-
(309)	ERDF Re-opening High Streets	-
(307)	Add/New Burden Funding	-
(306)	SCR Additional Restrictions Grant – Discretionary Element	-
(286)	ERDF Restart & Recovery Grants	-
(194)	Community Testing	-
(96)	Community Champion	-
(30)	Clinically Extremely Vulnerable	-
(16)	Hardship Fund	-
(23,232)	Total Credited to Services	-
(31,447)	Total Credited to The Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-

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 and how it has been applied or allocated in the year.
--------------	---

DSG is ring fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools' Budget. The Schools' Budget comprised the element delegated (in the form of budget shares) to maintained schools to meet the provision of education to pupils and the element centrally retained and managed by the Council to meet a range of educational services provided on a Council-wide basis to all schools / sometimes academies. Over and under spends on the two DSG elements are required to be accounted for separately.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Details of the deployment of DSG funding received by the Council for the year are as follows:

2021/22		2022/23		
Total		Central Expenditure	Individual Schools' Budget (ISB)	Total
£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
(221,090)	Final DSG for Year Before Academy Recoupment			(233,884)
132,008	Academy Figure Recouped for Year			138,369
(89,082)	Total DSG After Academy Recoupment			(95,515)
	Plus: Brought Forward	-	-	-
	Less: Carry Forward Agreed in Advance	-	-	-
(89,082)	Agreed Initial Budgeted Distribution	(32,797)	(62,718)	(95,515)
142	In Year Adjustments*	(9,227)	(62,718)	(71,945)
(88,940)	Final Budgeted Distribution For Year	(42,024)	(62,718)	(104,742)
33,036	Less: Actual Central Expenditure	36,723	-	36,723
62,093	Less: Actual ISB Deployed To Schools		62,718	62,718
-	Plus: Council Contribution For Year	-	-	-
6,189	In Year Carry Forward To Following Year	(5,301)	-	(5,301)
-	Plus/Minus: Carry-forward agreed in advance			-
-	Carry Forward (useable reserve)			(5,301)
17,946	Total of DSG unusable reserve brought forward			17,946
6,189	Addition to DSG unusable reserve			-
17,946	Total of DSG unusable reserve carry forward			17,946
17,946	Net DSG position at the end of March			12,645

*Central Expenditure in-year adjustments includes a £9.160m Safety Valve grant received from the Government in March 2023.

The safety valve programme targets those local authorities with the highest DSG deficits and requires the Council to set out (via the DSG Management Plan) how it will control the DSG deficit (relating to Special Education Needs & Disabilities) and reach an in-year balance. The Council was successful in entering into a Safety Valve Agreement with the DfE in 2022/23. Under this agreement the DfE has committed to meeting the accumulated DSG deficit (held in the DSG unusable reserve). Safety Valve payments would be made in instalments over 5 years and is subject to continued satisfactory progress in delivering the actions to achieve a sustainable SEND system.

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

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 2023 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 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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

The Council has pooled / aligned budget arrangements with NHS Barnsley Integrated Care Board (ICB), formerly referred to as the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), for both the provision of Children 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 2022/23 is shown in [Note 12](#).

During 2022/23, 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 2022/23, 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 17,979 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 any pension fund deficit of Berneslai Homes. The actuary has assessed a net surplus at £24.352M as at 31st March 2023 (£25.716M deficit as at 31st March 2022).

The Council's [group accounts](#) consolidate Berneslai Homes' financial position into the overall group position.

Berneslai Homes' accounting year is the same as the Council's (April – March).

The latest two sets of Berneslai Homes' financial statements are summarised below:

Profit / Loss Account:	2021/22 £000s	2022/23 £000s
Income	(39,285)	(39,863)
Expenditure	44,665	48,003
(Profit) / Loss	5,380	8,140
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on Pension Scheme	(18,921)	(54,847)
Total Comprehensive (Income) / Expenditure for the Year	(13,541)	(46,707)

Balance Sheet:	2021/22 £000s	2022/23 £000s
Assets	15,794	13,580
Liabilities	(30,059)	(5,019)
Net Assets	(14,265)	8,561
Retained Surplus / (Deficit)	11,451	8,561
Pension (Deficit) / Surplus	(25,716)	
Net Reserves	(14,265)	8,561

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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:	2021/22 £000s	2022/23 £000s
Income	(39,495)	(37,839)
Expenditure	1,022	1,023
Assets	3,290	4,446
Liabilities	(652)	(1,653)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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)		Burleigh Court (Barnsley) Management Ltd		Barnsley Estates Partnership Ltd			
Incorporation Date	30 th September 2003		20 th May 1992		23 rd June 2003			
Council Share	50% 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		Residents' property management		To provide management services to its subsidiaries, Barnsley Community Solutions Limited (Tranches 1, 2 and 3)			
Financials (P&L):	2020/21	2021/22	2020	2021	2020	2021		
Income	(150)	(150)	(4)	(1)	(1,204)	(1,700)		
Expenditure	34	65	4	1	1,082	1,704		
(Profit) / Loss	(116)	(85)	0	0	(122)	4		
Financials (Bal. Sheet):	2020/21	2021/22	2020	2021	2020	2021		
Assets	5,509	5,659	64	64	5,386	5,205		
Liabilities	(1,074)	(1,140)	(64)	(64)	(5,023)	(4,846)		
Net Assets	4,435	4,519	-	-	363	359		
Reserves	4,435	4,519	-	-	363	359		
Total Reserves	4,435	4,519	-	-	363	359		
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):	2021	2022	2021	2022	2020	2021	2020	2021
Income	(3,404)	(4,166)	(7,965)	(6,127)	(2,004)	(887)	(207)	(340)
Expenditure	3,386	4,182	7,319	4,882	677	216	809	774
(Profit) / Loss	(18)	16	(646)	(1,245)	(1,327)	(671)	602	434
Financials (Bal. Sheet):	2021	2022	2021	2022	2020	2021	2020	2021
Assets	4,596	4,820	23,752	21,517	1,892	732	781	152
Liabilities	(4,125)	(4,365)	(26,461)	(22,981)	(1,224)	(1,167)	(1,500)	(1,305)
Net Assets	471	455	(2,709)	(1,464)	668	(435)	(719)	(1,153)
Reserves	471	455	(2,709)	(1,464)	668	(435)	(719)	(1,153)
Total Reserves	471	455	(2,709)	(1,464)	668	(435)	(719)	(1,153)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Arrangements where the Council is a 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 objective of the charity is to give grants to individuals or organisations for the further education of the pupils at Penistone Grammar School. 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 Statement of Accounts was submitted to the Council's External Auditors by the Section 151 Officer, the Director of Finance, on 31st May 2023. 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 2023, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material aspects to reflect the impact of this information.

The Council has had one school transfer to an academy as at 31st May 2023. The net book value of this school is £2.2m. This is a non-adjusting post Balance Sheet event.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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

Note 19A – Property, Plant and Equipment

Following Statutory Instrument 2022 No, 1232 that came into effect from 25th December 2022 the PPE tables below excludes infrastructure assets. The table shows the changes in the value of Property, Plant and Equipment (excluding infrastructure assets) in the year due to acquisitions, revaluations, reclassifications, disposals, depreciation and impairments.

2022/23	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant & Equipment
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost or Valuation:							
At 1st April 2022	715,992	321,430	14,892	8,591	2,233	1,063,138	38,523
Additions / Enhancements	1	5,750	1,596	18,230	126	25,703	-
Additions / Enhancements – Non-Value Adding	21,519	18,426	-	-	-	39,945	-
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	138,875	19,668	-	-	(280)	158,263	(345)
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(22,313)	-	-	-	(22,313)	(74)
Impairments – Non-Value Adding Expenditure	(21,519)	(18,426)	-	-	-	(39,945)	-
De-recognition – Disposals	(6,771)	(165)	-	-	-	(7,460)	-
Assets Reclassified (To) / From Held for Sale	-	4,314	-	-	(3,712)	602	-
Transfer	1,926	(6,063)	-	(385)	4,522	-	-
At 31st March 2023	850,023	322,621	16,488	26,436	2,889	1,218,457	38,104
Accumulated Depreciation:							
At 1st April 2022	(3)	(17,862)	(6,585)	-	(5)	(24,275)	(3,716)
Depreciation Charge	(17,805)	(7,809)	(2,062)	-	(12)	(27,688)	(619)
Depreciation Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve	17,831	7,715	-	-	15	25,561	1,553
De-recognition – Disposals	-	14	-	-	-	14	-
Transfers	(27)	38	-	-	(11)	-	-
At 31st March 2023	(4)	(17,904)	(8,647)	-	(13)	(26,568)	(2,782)
Net Book Value:							
At 1st April 2022	715,989	303,568	8,307	8,591	2,228	1,038,683	34,807
At 31st March 2023	850,019	304,717	7,841	26,436	2,876	1,191,889	35,322
	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Comparative Movements in 2021/22	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant & Equipment
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost or Valuation							
At 1st April 2021	663,395	303,183	15,924	107,118	1,773	1,091,393	38,752
Additions / Enhancements	51	13,893	1,327	5,610	-	20,877	-
Additions / Enhancements – Non-Value Adding	22,680	16,059	-	-	-	38,739	-
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	56,445	2,623	-	-	491	59,559	(197)
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(91,588)	-	-	14	(91,574)	(32)
Impairments – Non-Value Adding Expenditure	(22,680)	(16,059)	-	-	-	(38,739)	-
De-recognition – Disposals	(7,684)	(3,739)	(2,358)	-	(36)	(13,817)	-
Assets Reclassified (To) / From Held for Sale	-	10	-	-	(150)	(140)	-
Transfer	3,786	97,049	-	(104,136)	141	(3,160)	-
At 31st March 2022	715,992	321,430	14,892	8,591	2,233	1,063,138	38,523
Accumulated Depreciation							
At 1st April 2021	(15,932)	(20,500)	(7,061)	-	(4)	(43,497)	(4,042)
Depreciation Charge	(16,031)	(8,727)	(1,882)	-	(7)	(26,647)	(644)
Depreciation Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve	32,000	11,012	-	-	6	43,018	970
De-recognition – Disposals	-	313	2,358	-	-	2,671	-
Transfers	(40)	40	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2022	(3)	(17,862)	(6,585)	-	(5)	(24,455)	(3,716)
Net Book Value							
At 1st April 2021	647,463	282,683	8,863	107,118	1,769	1,047,896	34,710
At 31st March 2022	715,992	303,569	8,308	8,591	2,228	1,038,683	34,807
	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 2023, the Council had contractually committed to £20.8M of capital works within its capital programme. The corresponding amount contractually committed as at 31st March 2022 was £58.8M. The major commitments are:

- Worsborough & Elsecar Reservoirs - £3.0M
- M1 Junction 37 Phase 2 - £2.6M
- Market Gate Bridge - £2.4M
- Goldthorpe Market - £2.0M
- Birkwood Primary School Extension - £1.8M
- Others - £9.0M

Effects of Changes in Estimates:

There have been no changes to the depreciation methodologies used in 2022/23.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 completed by an MRICS Registered valuer and the valuation programme certified by Paul Allison MRICS Registered valuer (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	-	-	16,489	440,670	26,437	-	483,596
Valued at Fair Value:							
2022/23	850,025	294,322	-	-	-	2,889	1,147,232
2021/22	-	13,189	-	-	-	-	13,189
2020/21	-	4,664	-	-	-	-	4,664
2019/20	-	6,389	-	-	-	-	6,389
2018/19	-	9,184	-	-	-	-	9,184
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Book Value	850,025	327,748	16,489	440,670	26,437	2,889	1,664,254

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 2023 £000s	Accumulated Depreciation £000s	Net Book Value as at 31 st March 2023 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	167	-	167	(12)	155
Surplus Land – Amenity Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	95	-	95	-	95
Surplus Land – Grazing Land	-	240	-	240	-	240
Surplus Land – Residential	-	2,387	-	2,387	(1)	2,386
Surplus Land - Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value	-	2,889	-	2,889	(13)	2,876

[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 2022 £000s	Accumulated Depreciation £000s	Net Book Value as at 31 st March 2022 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	177	-	177	(5)	172
Surplus Land – Amenity Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land – Grazing Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land – Residential	-	2,012	-	2,012	-	2,012
Surplus Land - Commercial	-	44	-	44	-	44
Net Book Value	-	2,233	-	2,233	(5)	2,228

[Balance Sheet](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 19B – Property, Plant and Equipment – Infrastructure Assets

Statutory Instrument 2022 No. 1232 came into effect from 25th December 2022. This provides that where a component of an infrastructure asset is replaced, the council has a choice how to identify the carrying amount to be derecognised in respect of that component. In accordance with the temporary relief offered by this update to the Code on infrastructure assets, the amount to be derecognised is nil. This Temporary Relief allows for this note not to include disclosure of gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets because historical reporting practices and resultant information deficits mean that this would not faithfully represent the asset position to the users of the financial statements.

The Council has taken the temporary relief offered by the update to the code, not to report gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets but this information is maintained in the permanent records of the Council.

The Council has chosen not to disclose this information as the previously reported practices and resultant information deficits mean that gross cost and accumulated depreciation are not measured accurately and would not provide the basis for the users of the financial statements to take economic or other decisions relating to infrastructure assets.

	2021/22 £000s	2022/23 £000s
Net Book Value		
At 1st April 2021	283,291	299,733
Additions	23,546	16,712
Derecognition	-	
Depreciation	(9,664)	(10,201)
Impairment	(481)	
Other movements in cost	3,041	
Net book value at 31st March	299,733	306,244

Reconciliation of note 19 to PPE on the face of the Balance Sheet

	2021/22 £000s	2022/23 £000s
Infrastructure Assets	299,733	306,244
Other PPE Assets	1,038,688	1,191,862
Total PPE Assets	1,338,421	1,498,106

The Council has determined in accordance with Regulation 30M England of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England/Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2022 that the carrying amounts to be derecognised for infrastructure assets when there is replacement expenditure is nil

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

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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

<u>Description:</u>	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.
<u>Relevant Accounting Policies:</u>	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
<u>Cost or Valuation</u>				
At 31st March 2021	594	9,143	1,478	11,215
Additions / Enhancements	-	-	325	325
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	119	119
At 31st March 2022	594	9,143	1,922	11,659
Additions / Enhancements	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2023	594	9,143	1,922	11,659
<u>Net Book Value</u>				
At 31st March 2022	594	9,143	1,922	11,659
At 31st March 2023	594	9,143	1,922	11,659

[Balance Sheet](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

Detail of Movements in Heritage Assets: Additions / Enhancements

During 2022/23, the Council spent nil on Heritage Assets (£325k in 2021/22).

Detail of Movements in Heritage Assets: Disposals

There were no disposals of heritage assets during 2022/23 (nil in 2021/22).

Detail of Movements in Heritage Assets: Revaluations

There was no revaluation of heritage assets during 2022/23 (nil in 2021/22).

Intangible Heritage Assets

There are no intangible heritage assets held by the Council as at 31st March 2023 (nil as at 31st March 2022).

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 £1.922M mainly relating to the Mining Artwork sculpture, The Newcomen Beam Engine, Civic Regalia pieces, furniture. Covid Memorial and metal work pieces. The assets have been valued, based on insurance valuations as a proxy for open market valuations, except for the Covid Memorial which is currently valued at cost.

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 £0.244M has been charged to the Net Cost of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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

2021/22 Purchased Software £000s		2022/23 Purchased Software £000s
	Balance at 1st April:	
1,872	- Gross Carrying Amounts	1,872
(1,057)	- Accumulated Amortisation	(1,324)
815	Net Carrying Amount at 1st April	548
	Additions:	
-	Purchases	-
	Disposals:	
-	Other Disposals – Gross Carrying Amounts	(250)
-	Other Disposals – Accumulated Amortisation	250
(267)	Amortisation: Amortisation for the Period	(244)
548	Net Carrying Amount at 31st March	304
	Comprising:	
1,872	Gross Carrying Amounts	1,622
(1,324)	Accumulated Amortisation	(1,318)
548		304

[Balance Sheet](#)

Note 23 – Assets Held for Sale

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

2021/22 £000s	Current Assets	2022/23 £000s
8,413	Balance Outstanding at 1st April	4,664
150	Assets Newly Classified as Held for Sale: - Surplus Assets	3,712
807	Revaluation Gains	-
-	Revaluation Losses	(114)
(10)	Assets Declassified as Held for Sale: - Surplus Assets	(4,314)
(4,696)	Assets Sold	(350)
4,664	Balance Outstanding at 31st March	3,598

[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 (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 2023 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	2,346	-	2,346
Surplus Land – Commercial	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	1,252	-	1,252
Surplus Land – Residential	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value	-	3,598	-	3,598

[Balance Sheet](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 2022 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land – Commercial	-	3,564	-	3,564
Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land – Residential	-	1,100	-	1,100
Net Book Value	-	4,664	-	4,664

[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.
--------------	---

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.

2021/22				2022/23		
General Fund	HRA	Total		General Fund	HRA	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
751,555	271,734	1,023,289	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	801,670	271,734	1,073,404
			<i>Capital Investment:</i>			
-	22,731	22,731	Council Dwellings	-	21,520	21,520
28,489	1,462	29,951	Other Land & Buildings	23,800	502	24,302
1,326	-	1,326	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	1,596	-	1,596
23,546	-	23,546	Infrastructure Assets	16,712	-	16,712
3,708	1,901	5,609	Assets Under Construction	12,745	5,485	18,230
325	-	325	Heritage Assets	1	-	1
-	-	-	Intangible Assets	-	-	-
-	-	-	Long Term Investment	-	-	-
-	-	-	Long Term Debtors	-	-	-
10,657	689	11,346	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	8,458	762	9,220
68,051	26,783	94,834	Total Capital Investment	63,311	28,269	91,581
			<i>Sources of Finance – For Capital Expenditure Purposes:</i>			
(743)	(1,167)	(1,910)	Capital Receipts	(3,697)	(2,118)	(5,815)
(35,998)	(759)	(36,757)	Government Grants & Other Contributions	(43,002)	(5,093)	(48,095)
(10,295)	(24,857)	(35,152)	Other Revenue Funding	(7,277)	(21,058)	(28,335)
(47,036)	(26,783)	(73,819)	Total Resources Utilised to Fund In Year Capital Expenditure	(53,976)	(28,269)	(82,245)
21,015	-	21,015	Increase in Capital Financing Requirement as a Result of In Year Capital Expenditure	9,334	-	9,3354

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

2021/22				2022/23		
General Fund	HRA	Total		General Fund	HRA	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
			<i>Sources of Finance – Set Aside to Repay Debt:</i>			
(1,623)	-	(1,623)	Capital Receipts	-	-	-
-	-	-	Other Revenue Funding	-	-	-
(902)	-	(902)	Other	(271)	-	(271)
(80)	-	(80)	Repayment of Long Term Debtors / Investments	(108)	-	(108)
(7,165)	-	(7,165)	MRP	(7,552)	-	(7,552)
(9,770)	-	(9,770)	Total Set Aside to Repay Debt	(7,931)	-	(7,931)
801,670	271,734	1,073,404	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	803,074	271,734	1,074,808

An explanation of the movement in the Council's capital financing requirement is summarised in the table below:

2021/22				2022/23		
General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total		General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
			Explanation of Movements in Year			
20,915	-	20,915	Increase / (Decrease) in Underlying Need to Borrow (Funded from Council's Own Base Resources)	9,335	-	9,335
100	-	100	Assets Acquired Under Finance Leases	-	-	-
-	-	-	Assets Acquired Under PFI / PPP Contracts	-	-	-
(7,165)	-	(7,165)	Amounts Set Aside to Repay Debt – Statutory	(7,552)	-	(7,552)
(2,605)	-	(2,605)	Amounts Set Aside to Repay Debt – Voluntary	(379)	-	(379)
11,245	-	11,245	Increase / (Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	1,404	-	1,404

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

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 15 year lease in respect of a residential bungalow. The rentals payable in 2022/23 were £0.030M (£0.030M in 2021/22) - accounted for as £0.026M principal payment and £0.004M finance costs.

The second 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.

In 2021/22, the Council acquired the Hoyland Co-op Building via a finance lease. The asset was recognised at £0.100M with the associated liability. During 2021/22, the Council 'repaid' the £0.100M via MRP, therefore no liability remains. The rentals payable for the duration of the term are nil.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Vehicle, Plant, Furniture and Equipment – The Council has 4 agreements in place in 2022/23 for various types of asset including wheeled bins and vehicles, accounted for as finance leases. The rentals payable in 2022/23 were £0.557M (£0.599M in 2021/22) – accounted for as £0.521M principal payment and £0.036M 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 2022 £000s		31 st March 2023 £000s
3,466	Other Land & Buildings	3,501
1,749	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	1,170
5,215	Total	4,671

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 2022 £000s		31 st March 2023 £000s
547	Finance Lease Liabilities (Net Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments):	
1,488	- Current	508
	- Non-Current	981
64	Finance Costs Payable in Future Years	25
2,099	Minimum Lease Payments	1,514

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

31 st March 2022			31 st March 2023	
Minimum Lease Payments £000s	Finance Lease Liabilities £000s		Minimum Lease Payments £000s	Finance Lease Liabilities £000s
587	547	Not later than one year	531	508
1,512	1,488	Later than one year and not later than five years	983	981
0	0	Later than five years	0	0
2,099	2,035		1,514	1,489

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

Other Land and Buildings – The Council leases 38 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 2022/23 was £1.696M (£1.771M in 2021/22)

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 2022/23 was £1.171M (£0.932M in 2021/22). 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 2023 to making payments of £30.606M under operating leases (£30.807M as at 31st March 2022), comprising of the following elements:

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

31 st March 2022 £000s		31 st March 2023 £000s
2,532	Not Later Than One Year	2,702
8,520	Later Than One Year & Not Later Than Five Years	9,188
19,755	Later Than Five Years	18,716
30,807		30,606

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:

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
2,703	Minimum Lease Payments	2,867
-	Contingent Rents	-
-	Sub-Lease Payments Receivable	-
2,703		2,867

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 £0.294M due over their remaining lives as at 31st March 2023 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 lease element relating to the land is accounted for as an operating lease (see section below) and the lease of the buildings is accounted for as a finance lease. 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 2022/23 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 £0.058M

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.

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.

Total amounts received under these leases in 2022/23 was £4.739M (£3.594M in 2021/22).

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

31 st March 2022	31 st March 2023

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

£000s		£000s
3,355	Not Later Than One Year	4,531
11,437	Later Than One Year & Not Later Than Five Years	16,194
35,048	Later Than Five Years	48,380
49,840		69,105

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 2022/23 was £0.003M.

The release of the lease premiums to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account in future years are as follows:

31 st March 2022 £000s		31 st March 2023 £000s
3	Not Later Than One Year	3
12	Later Than One Year & Not Later Than Five Years	12
671	Later Than Five Years	668
686		683

Academies

Community Schools

The Council also leases a number of schools to charitable trusts (e.g Academies). No schools became Academies during 2022/23. In comparison during 2021/22 using powers derived from the Academies Act 2010, one Primary School (Milefield) converted to Academy status during 2021/22. 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

No Voluntary Aided Primary Schools have converted during 2022/23.

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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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
Milefield Primary	2021/22	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
Royston Summerfields Primary	2012/13	No Lease – Freehold Transfer to Diocese
Dodworth St John's Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Caretaker's Bungalow
Elsecar 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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 ICB. 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
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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

* 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 School Foundation 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 2023 (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 2023/24	22,418	8,429	17,533	48,380
Payable Within Two to Five Years	98,092	39,561	62,974	200,627
Payable Within Six to Ten Years	137,426	64,847	55,891	258,164
Payable Within Eleven to Fifteen Years	101,980	67,109	26,194	195,283
Payable Within Sixteen to Twenty Years	21,814	3,514	326	25,654
Payable Within Twenty One to Twenty Five Years	0	0	0	0
Total	381,730	183,460	162,918	728,108

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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

The liability outstanding to pay to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred is as follows:

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
199,562	Balance As At 1st April	191,339
(8,223) -	Payments During the Year Capital Expenditure Incurred in the Year	(7,879) -
191,339	Balance As At 31st March	183,460

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

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

31 st March 2022			31 st March 2023		
Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s		Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s	
		Investments:			
2,254	134,594	Amortised Cost	2,201	126,278	
2,000	-	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - Designated Equity Instruments	2,000	-	
4,254	134,594	Total Investments	4,201	126,278	Balance Sheet
		Debtors:			
2,527	-	Loan and Finance Lease Receivables at Amortised Cost	3,439	-	
-	42,731	Other Debtors at Amortised Cost	-	37,694	
2,527	42,731	Total Debtors *	3,439	37,694	Balance Sheet
		Cash Equivalents:			
-	56,695	Amortised Cost	-	28,856	Cash Flow
	56,695	Total Cash Equivalents **		28,85	Balance Sheet
6,781	234,020	Total Financial Assets	7,640	192,828	
		Borrowing:			
(653,158)	(37,307)	Amortised Cost	(634,708)	(22,763)	
(653,158)	(37,307)	Total Borrowing	(634,708)	(22,763)	Balance Sheet
		Creditors:			
-	(46,189)	Creditors at Amortised Cost	-	(39,748)	
-	(46,189)	Total Creditors *	-	(41,480)	
		Other Liabilities:			
(185,633)	(8,428)	PFI/Lease Liabilities	(176,693)	(8,939)	
(185,633)	(8,428)	Total Other Liabilities	(176,693)	(48,687)	Balance Sheet
(838,791)	(91,924)	Total Financial Liabilities	(811,401)	(71,450)	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 - £11.748M (£12.752M in 2021/22) comprising local taxation debtors, prepayments and amounts owed in respect of VAT; and
- Creditors - £24.995M (£25.044M in 2021/22) 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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

** The full Balance Sheet values of Cash and Cash Equivalents 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 £0.332M (£0.050M in 2021/22) - following the transition from an incurred losses model to an expected losses model for impairment calculations – there was no reduction in fair value of financial assets (£0M in 2020/21) following remeasurement. These amounts are shown separately in the table below:

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses:

2021/22					2022/23			
Financial Liabilities: Measured at Amortised Cost	Financial Assets: Loans and Receivables at Amortised Cost	Financial Assets: Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	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
23,475	-	-	23,475	Interest Expense	23,521	-	-	23,521
38	-	-	38	Fee Expenses	6	-	-	6
50	-	-	50	Expected Credit Losses	332	-	-	332
23,563	-	-	23,563	Total Expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	23,859	-	-	23,859
-	(631)	(446)	(1,077)	Interest / Dividend Income	-	(3,067)	(74)	(3,141)
-	(631)	(446)	(1,077)	Total Income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(3,067)	(74)	(3,141)
-	-	-	-	(Surplus) / Deficit Arising on Revaluation of Financial Assets in Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	-	-	-	-
23,563	(631)	(446)	22,486	Net (Gain) / Loss for the Year	23,859	(3,067)	(74)	20,718

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	2022/23			
	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 2023 £000s
<u>Designated Equity Investments:</u>				
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:	2021/22			
	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 2022 £000s
<u>Designated Equity Investments:</u>				
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
	-	(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

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.

There were no transfers between input levels 1 and 2 or changes in the valuation technique used during the year.

The current 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 closely monitor the situation and where

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

required any expected credit loss provision and/or movement in fair value will be reported and recognised during the 2023/24 financial year.

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 31st March 2023 £000s
Fixed Term Local Authority Deposits	126,278
Fixed Term Bank Deposits	-
Money Market Funds	22,504
Call and Notice Bank Accounts	6,215
Other Debtors at Amortised Cost	37,694
Other Loans and Receivables	5,640
Total Valuation	198,331

[Balance Sheet](#)

Prior Year Comparator:

	Carrying Value as at 31st March 2022 £000s
Fixed Term Local Authority Deposits	124,584
Fixed Term Bank Deposits	10,010
Money Market Funds	48,510
Call and Notice Bank Accounts	6,000
Other Debtors at Amortised Cost	42,731
Other Loans and Receivables	4,781
Total Valuation	236,616

[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. The fair value of short-term investments, including trade payables and receivables is assumed to be approximate to the carrying amount.

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 31st March 2023 £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 31st March 2023 £000s
PWLB Borrowings	(558,135)	-	(433,683)	-	(433,683)
LOBOs	(56,636)	-	(55,387)	-	(55,387)
Temporary Loans	(40,943)	-	(34,994)	-	(34,994)
Other	(1,758)	-	(1,259)	-	(1,259)
Total Borrowing	(657,472)	-	(525,323)	-	(525,323)

[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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

The Council continues to closely monitor the 'call dates' on the LOBO loans with the rate on these loans (4.75%) currently comparable to today's PWLB rates.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Carrying Value as at 31 st March 2023	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Fair Value as at 31 st March 2023
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
PFI Liabilities	(183,460)	-	(251,950)	-	(251,950)
Finance Lease Liabilities	(1,488)	-	(1,488)	-	(1,488)
Other Local Authority Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	(683)	-	(683)	-	(683)
Total Other Liabilities	(185,631)	-	(254,121)	-	(254,121)

[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 2022	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Fair Value as at 31 st March 2022
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
PWLB Borrowings	(579,616)	-	(648,237)	-	(648,237)
LOBOs	(56,651)	-	(30,813)	-	(30,813)
Temporary Loans	(52,440)	-	(52,287)	-	(52,287)
Other	(1,758)	-	(1,419)	-	(1,419)
Total Valuation	(690,465)	-	(732,756)	-	(732,756)

[Balance Sheet](#)

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Carrying Value as at 31 st March 2022	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Fair Value as at 31 st March 2022
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
PFI Liabilities	(191,339)	-	(246,546)	-	(246,546)
Finance Lease Liabilities	(2,036)	-	(2,036)	-	(2,036)
Other Local Authority Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	(686)	-	(686)	-	(686)
Total Other Liabilities	(194,061)	-	(249,268)	-	(249,268)

[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:

- Fair value calculations have been provided by the Council's Treasury Advisors, Link Asset Services, in relation to the loan portfolio (including Market loans) and also the PFI and Finance Lease Liabilities. Fair Values have been calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows over the life of the loan based on the PWLB New Loan 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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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.
--------------	---

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 2022/23.

Regular Treasury Investments

The Treasury Management Strategy includes an Annual Investment Strategy (AIS) in compliance with the DLUHC'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 2022/23 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.

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 despite the currently uncertain economic climate. For instance, the majority of the Council's 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 officers closely monitor changes in the credit ratings/CDS prices of Link Asset Services' suggested counterparties. On that basis we have no evidence to suggest that the expected credit loss calculations need revising.

Trade Debtors

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

In addition to its regular treasury investments, the Council had £37.694M of debtors at amortised cost at year end. Of this, £10.766M of trade debt was outstanding at the year end. The Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors, such that £5.221M of the outstanding balance is past its due date for payment (£5.434M of £11.716M in 2021/22). The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

31 st March 2022 £000s	Aged Debt Analysis:	31 st March 2023 £000s
2,755	Less Than Three Months	2,053
782	Three to Six Months	1,043
729	Six Months to One Year	673
1,168	More Than One Year	1,452
5,434		5,221

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 protect itself in the current economic climate, the Council kept other fixed-term investments short-term to cover cash flow needs, but also sought out value available in periods up to 12 months with high credit rated financial institutions, using the Link suggested creditworthiness approach. 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:

2021/22 Carrying Value £000s	2021/22 Percentage %	Years	2022/23 Carrying Value £000s	2022/23 Percentage %
189,104	100	Less Than One Year	154,996	100
-	-	Between One & Two Years	-	-
-	-	Between Two & Three Years	-	-
-	-	More Than Three Years	-	-
-	-	Uncertain Date	-	-
189,104	100	Carrying Value	154,996	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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

The maturity analysis of the carrying amount of the Council's borrowing as at 31st March 2023 is as follows:

2021/22 Carrying Value	2021/22 Percentage	Years	2022/23 Carrying Value	2022/23 Percentage
£000s	%		£000s	%
(32,739)	5	Less Than 1 Year	(18,436)	3
(18,435)	3	Between One & Two Years	(12,385)	2
(24,703)	4	Between Two & Five Years	(19,784)	3
(29,420)	4	Between Five & Ten Years	(38,413)	6
(29,500)	4	Between Ten & Twenty Years	(14,971)	2
(91,061)	13	Between Twenty & Thirty Years	(89,132)	14
(173,930)	26	Between Thirty & Forty Years	(193,930)	30
(227,700)	33	More Than Forty Years	(207,700)	32
(56,757)	8	Uncertain Date *	(56,757)	8
(684,245)	100	Total	(651,508)	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 rising interest rates, the lender may exercise the option to propose a rate increase and 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 **overall borrowing requirement** (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. It also includes the Council's under-borrowed position). As illustrated in the table below, the Council was within the limit set as at 31st March 2023.

Limit on Variable Rate Borrowing / Unfinanced CFR	Actual (%)	Limit (%)
Measured against the Council's overall borrowing requirement	30	30

Borrowings and investments measured at amortised cost 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.

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	(287)
Impact on the Provision of Services (Surplus) / Deficit	(287)
Share of Overall Impact Debited / Credited to HRA	
Share of Overall Impact Debited / Credited to General Fund	(287)
	(287)
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)	(92,288)
Decrease in Fair Value of Fixed Rate Borrowings (New Loan Rate)	(71,943)
Decrease in Fair Value of borrowings and investments measured at amortised cost	-

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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

A 1% change in interest rates has a significant impact on the revenue account, and is an area of risk that is closely monitored by officers.

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

2021/22					2022/23			
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
120	1,066	-	1,186	Balance Outstanding at 1 st April	182	1,331	-	1,513
1,067	1,865		2,932	Purchases	1,356	1,690		3,046
(1,005)	(1,599)		(2,604)	Recognised as an Expense in the Year	(1,347)	(2,131)		(3,478)
			-	Transfers		-		-
	(1)		(1)	Written on/off Balance		9		9
182	1,331	-	1,513	Balance Outstanding 31 st March	191	899	-	1,090

[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

31 st March 2022				31 st March 2023		
Debtors	Impairment for Bad Debts	Net		Debtors	Impairment for Bad Debts	Net
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
553	(553)	-	Business Rates	524	(669)	(145)
9,788	(9,788)	-	Council Tax	10,674	(9,764)	910
10,341	(10,341)	-	Local Taxation Debtors	11,198	(10,443)	765

[Balance Sheet](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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

31 st March 2022				31 st March 2023		
Total Debtors	Impairment for Bad Debts	Total		Total Debtors	Impairment For Bad Debts	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
11,718	(6,430)	5,288	Trade Receivables	10,766	(7,928)	2,838
16,330	-	16,330	Prepayments & Accrued Grant Income	14,541	-	14,541
27,435	-	27,435	Other Receivable Amounts	24,135	-	24,135
55,483	(6,430)	49,053	Total	49,442	(7,928)	41,514

[Balance Sheet](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

Note 32 – Short Term Creditors

Description:	Short Term Creditors are financial liabilities arising from the contractual and statutory 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 2022 £000s		31 st March 2023 £000s
(11,022)	Trade Creditors	(11,922)
(28,313)	Other Creditors	(18,723)
(6,792)	Capital Creditors	(9,041)
(3,945)	Receipts in Advance	(3,750)
(6,230)	Payroll Creditors	(6,601)
(7,432)	NNDR	(8,390)
(4,581)	Council Tax	(5,795)
(2,918)	Other Tax & Social Security	(2,253)
(71,233)	Total	(66,475)

[Balance Sheet](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 relating to grants, contributions and donations that are significant in value are listed individually in the table below:

31 st March 2022 £000s	Current Liabilities - Capital	31 st March 2023 £000s
	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance:	
(4,791)	Growth & Sustainability - Sustainable Warmth - LAD	(4,791)
(1,214)	Growth & Sustainability - BEIS Public Sector Decarbonisation Grant	(1,214)
(1,104)	Growth & Sustainability - A628 Safer Roads	(1,023)
(522)	Growth & Sustainability - Sustainable Warmth - HUG	(522)
(1,674)	Growth & Sustainability - Social Housing Decarb Fund	(414)
(134)	Growth & Sustainability - Highways England Grant	(134)
(5,502)	Growth & Sustainability - J37 Phase 2	(106)
(1,055)	Growth & Sustainability - Market Gate Bridge	-
(507)	People – Devolved Formula Capital (DFC)	(929)
(5,839)	Place Health & Adult Social Care – Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG)	(4,082)
(1,844)	Other Grants	(3,439)
(24,186)	Total Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(16,654)
	Capital Contributions Receipts in Advance:	
(9,150)	Section 106 Contributions	(11,951)
(1,192)	Other Contributions	(1,185)
(10,342)	Total Capital Contributions Receipts in Advance	(13,136)
(34,528)	Total Capital Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance	(29,790)

[Balance Sheet](#)

31 st March 2022 £000s	Current Liabilities - Revenue	31 st March 2023 £000s
	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance:	
(43)	People - Adoption Support Fund	-
-	Growth & Sustainability - Business Energy & Industrial Strategy Grant	-
(582)	Growth & Sustainability – Community Renewal Fund	-
(72)	Various – COVID Grants	-
(698)	Other	(215)
(1,395)	Total Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	(215)
	Revenue Contributions Receipts in Advance:	
(1,537)	Growth & Sustainability – Section 278 Contributions	(1,582)
(341)	Growth & Sustainability – Maintenance Agreements	(278)
(62)	People – Children’s Social Work Matters	(33)
(1,940)	Total Revenue Contributions Receipts in Advance	(1,893)
(3,335)	Total Revenue Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance	(2,108)

[Balance Sheet](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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

	Insurance Fund	Municipal Mutual Insurance	Trading Standards Legal Case	Rating List / NNDR Appeals	LGYH	Other	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at 31st March 2021	(4,380)	(141)	(388)	(5,867)	(100)	(13)	(10,889)
Additional Provisions Made in 2021/22	(2,605)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,605)
Amounts Used in 2021/22	957	-	-	460	-	-	1,417
Unused Amounts Reversed in 2021/22	2,016	93	-	1,154	-	-	3,263
Balance at 31st March 2022	(4,012)	(48)	(388)	(4,253)	(100)	(13)	(8,814)
Additional Provisions Made in 2022/23	(963)	(6)	-	-	-	-	(969)
Amounts Used in 2022/23	207	-	-	2,091	-	-	2,298
Unused Amounts Reversed in 2022/23	817	-	-	(564)	-	-	253
Balance at 31st March 2023	(3,951)	(54)	(388)	(2,726)	(100)	(13)	(7,232)
Short Term Provisions	-	-	(388)	(2,726)	(100)	(13)	(3,227)
Long Term Provisions	(3,951)	(54)	-	-	-	-	(4,005)

[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 2022/23 accounts is £3.950M (£4.012M in 2021/22) 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.

The remaining provision as at 31st March 2023 is £0.054M.

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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 2023 has been set at £5.563M, 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 decrease in provision is £3.117M, 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 2023 equated to £2.726M.

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.

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

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.

Business Rate Appeals

As highlighted above, the Council has included a provision of £2.726M in relation to business rates appeals outstanding as at 31st March 2023. 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 2023, 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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 2022/23, the council paid £5.434M to teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits representing 23.68% of pensionable pay. 2021/22, payments were £5.252M 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.

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 2022/23, the Council paid £0.276M to NHS Pensions in respect of Public Health employees' retirement benefits, representing 14.38% of pensionable pay, with 0.08% of this being a levy cost. The comparative figures for 2021/22 were £0.254M representing 14.38% 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

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 2022/23

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
	Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:	
	<i>Cost of Services:</i>	
38,448	- Current Service Cost	38,250
292	- Past Service Costs	1,497
(626)	- Settlements & Curtailments	-
-	- Administration Expenses	-
	<i>Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:</i>	
9,499	- Net Interest Cost	9,098
47,613	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	48,845
	<i>Other Post-Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:</i>	
	<i>Re-measurement of The Net Benefit Liability Comprising:</i>	
(86,081)	- Return on Plan Assets (Excluding The Amount Included In Net Interest Expense)	72,909
3,739	- Experience (Gains) / Losses	122,318
-	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Demographic Assumptions	237
(62,264)	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Financial Assumptions	(584,783)
-	- Business Combinations	-
(144,606)	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure *	(389,319)
(96,993)	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(340,474)

* 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.

**IAS 19 limits the measurement of the defined benefit asset to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
	Movement in Reserves Statement:	
(47,613)	- Reversal of Charges Made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for Post-Employment Benefits in Accordance with The Code	(48,845)
	Actual Amount Charged Against the General Fund Balance for Pensions for the Year:	
19,720	Employers' Contributions Payable to Scheme	20,895
-	Retirement Benefits Payable to Pensioners	-
(27,893)	Net Adjustment to Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services	(27,950)

[Note 3](#)

[Note 3](#)

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

2021/22 £000s		2022/23	
		Funded £000s	Unfunded £000s
(1,569,445)	Present Value of The Defined Benefit Obligation	(1,125,318)	(28,820)
1,241,979	Fair Value of Plan Assets	1,199,473	-
(327,466)	Net Liability Arising From Defined Benefit Obligation	74,155	(28,820)

[Balance Sheet](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

The unfunded obligations were £37.030M as at 31st March 2022

Reconciliation of Fair Value of the Scheme (Plan) Assets

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

2021/22		2022/23
£000s		£000s
1,148,649	Opening Balance at 1st April	1,241,979
23,924	Interest Income	33,308
	<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>	
86,081	- The Return on Plan Assets, Excluding the Amount Included in Net Interest Expense	(72,909)
-	- Business Combinations	-
-	- Experience Gains/Losses	12,213
(639)	Settlements	-
18,939	Employer Contributions	20,113
6,436	Contributions by Scheme Participants	6,864
(41,411)	Benefits Paid	(42,101)
1,241,979	Closing Balance at 31st March	1,199,473

Local Government Pension Scheme Assets Comprised:

Asset Type	2022/23			
	Quoted £000s	Unquoted £000s	Total £000s	Percentage of Total %
Cash & Cash Equivalents	11,430	-	11,430	0.95
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents	11,430	-	11,430	0.95
Equity Securities	80	12	92	0.01
Total Equity Securities	80	12	92	0.01
<u>Debt Securities:</u>				
Corporate Bonds (Non-Investment Grade)	-	24	24	0.00
UK Government	-	4,462	4,462	0.37
Other	3,628	66,224	69,852	5.82
Total Debt Securities	3,628	70,710	74,338	6.19
Private Equity	2,100	125,342	127,442	10.62
Total Private Equity	2,100	125,342	127,442	10.62
<u>Real Estate:</u>				
UK	1,628	98,432	100,060	8.34
Overseas	-	1,504	1,504	0.15
Total Real Estate	1,628	99,936	101,564	8.49
<u>Investment Funds & Unit Trusts:</u>				
Equities	-	541,827	541,827	45.17
Bonds	-	200,434	200,434	16.71
Infrastructure	12,702	107,641	120,343	10.03
Other	-	21,997	21,997	1.83
Total Investment Funds & Unit Trust	12,702	871,899	884,601	73.74
Total Scheme Assets*	31,568	1,167,899	1,199,467	100.00

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

2021/22		2022/23
£000s		£000s
(1,592,047)	Opening Balance at 1st April	(1,569,445)
(38,448)	Current Service Cost	(38,250)
(33,423)	Past Service Cost	(42,406)
(292)	Interest Cost	(1,497)
(6,436)	Contributions by Scheme Participants	(6,869)
	<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>	-
(3,739)	- Experience Gains / (Losses)	(122,318)
-	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Demographic Assumptions	(237)
62,264	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Financial Assumptions	584,783
-	Gains / (Losses) Curtailments	-
41,411	Benefits Paid	42,101
1,265	Liabilities Extinguished on Settlements	-
-	Business Combinations	-
(1,569,445)	Closing Balance at 31st March	(1,154,138)

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 Hyman Robertson LLP, 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:

2021/22			2022/23	
1 st April	31 st March		1 st April	31 st March
Years	Years	Mortality Assumptions:	Years	Years
22.5	22.6	Longevity at 65 for Current Pensioners (Male)	22.6	20.5
25.3	25.4	Longevity at 65 for Current Pensioners (Female)	25.4	23.7
24.0	24.1	Longevity at 65 for Future Pensioners (Male)	24.1	21.5
27.2	27.3	Longevity at 65 for Future Pensioners (Female)	27.3	25.2
%	%	Other:	%	%
2.8	3.2	Rate of CPI	3.2	2.95
3.95	4.2	Rate of Increase in Salaries	4.2	3.55
2.8	3.2	Rate of Increase in Pensions	3.2	2.95
2.1	2.7	Discount Rate	2.7	4.75

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.

2021/22		2022/23
Increase in Assumption £000s	Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme *	Increase in Assumption £000s
(62,748)	- Longevity (Increase or Decrease in 1 Year)	(44,333)
(23,535)	- Rate of Inflation (Increase or Decrease by 0.1%)	(16,593)
(3,659)	- Rate of Increase in Salaries (Increase or Decrease by 0.1%)	(1,986)
27,430	- Rate of Discounting Scheme Liabilities (Increase or Decrease by 0.1%)	18,307

* 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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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

Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The latest triennial valuation that the 2022/23 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 £17.629M expected contributions to the scheme in 2022/23.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 18 years during 2022/23.

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:

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
43,014	Interest Paid	47,851
(805)	Interest Received	(2,193)
(113)	Dividends Received	(74)

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.
--------------	---

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
81,206	Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	85,802
-	Other Payments for Investing Activities	490
(13,445)	Proceeds From The Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	(8,983)
75,013	Net (Receipts) / Payments From Short Term & Long Term Investments	(25,809)
(52,049)	Other Receipts From Investing Activities	(50,691)
90,725	Net Cash (Inflows) / Outflows From Investing Activities	809

[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.
--------------	--

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s
(37,758)	Net (Receipts) / Payments From Short Term & Long Term Borrowing	27,738
(7,400)	Council Tax & NNDR Adjustment / Collection Fund	6,189
8,895	Cash Payments for the Reduction of the Outstanding Liabilities Relating to Finance Leases & On-Balance Sheet PFI Contracts	8,427
(36,263)	Net Cash (Inflows) / Outflows From Financing Activities	42,354

[Cash Flow](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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.

	2022/23				
	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	(653,158)	(37,306)	(2,036)	(191,339)	(883,839)
Financing Cash Flows	18,450	9,333	548	7,879	36,154
Non Cash Changes:					
- Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
- Other Non-Cash Changes	-	5,256	-	-	5,256
Closing Balance at 31st March	(634,708)	(22,763)	(1,488)	(183,460)	(842,419)

	2021/22				
	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	(628,230)	(21,788)	(2,608)	(199,562)	(852,188)
Financing Cash Flows	(24,928)	(12,830)	672	8,223	(28,863)
Non Cash Changes:					
- Acquisition	-	-	(100)	-	(100)
- Other Non-Cash Changes	-	(2,688)	-	-	(2,688)
Closing Balance at 31st March	(653,158)	(37,306)	(2,036)	(191,339)	(883,839)

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.

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.

2021/22 £000s	Trust Funds / Charities	Details	2022/23 £000s
161	Sole / Custodian Trustees: Hoyland Nether Recreation Ground	Land left in trust to benefit the residents of Hoyland	168
297	Captain Allots	Assist groups / clubs in Hemmingfield & Jump	300
47	Amenity Funds	Monies for residents of Social Services Residential Homes	47
10	Cutlers Charity	Relief of financial hardship within the Barnsley Borough	-
32,770	Penistone Grammar School – Foundation Fund	Provide special benefits not normally provided by the LEA for Penistone Grammar School	33,643
-	Others	Various Other Funds	
33,285			34,158
123	Other Funds: Prisoner of War Fund	Grants / Loans for the benefit of ex-service personnel	119
59	Goldthorpe Recreation Ground	Benefits the community of Goldthorpe	65
110	Others	Other Funds	48
292			232
33,577	Total Capital Value of Funds		34,390

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

The assets shown below represent the above fund balances:

2021/22		2022/23
£000s	Balance Sheet at 31 st March	£000s
	Assets:	
32,310	Fixed Assets	33,179
630	Investments	626
495	Cash	445
142	Other Net Assets	140
33,577		34,390
	Represented by:	
33,577	Fund Balances	34,390

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 2022/23

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.

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s	
	Income		
(71,133)	Dwelling Rents (Gross)	(73,431)	
(297)	Non-Dwelling Rents (Gross)	(307)	
(1,031)	Charges for Services and Facilities	(1,028)	
(1,010)	Contributions Towards Expenditure	(1,339)	
(73,471)	Total Income	(76,105)	CI&ES
	Expenditure		
21,551	Repairs & Maintenance	20,839	
18,433	Supervision & Management	20,274	
240	HRA Share of Corporate & Democratic Core	241	
295	Rents, Rates, Taxes & Other Charges	454	
16,580	Depreciation	18,352	Note E
800	Impairment of Bad Debts	990	
22,732	Impairment / (Reversal of Previous Years' Impairments) of Non-Current Assets	21,614	Note F
689	Revenue Expenditure Funded By Capital Under Statute	762	Note G
81,320	Total Expenditure	83,540	CI&ES
7,849	Net Cost of HRA Services as Included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	7,435	CI&ES
	HRA Share of Other Operating Income & Expenditure in The CI&ES		
3,145	(Gain) / Loss on Disposal of HRA Fixed Assets	6,783	
3,145	HRA Share of Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure in The CI&ES		
10,267	Interest Payable & Similar Charges	10,000	
-	Premium Incurred on Early Redemption of Debt	-	
(30)	Interest & Investment Income	(466)	
10,237		9,534	
21,231	(Surplus) / Deficit for the Year on HRA Services	23,752	MIRS

MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BALANCE

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s	
30,952	Balance on the HRA at the End of the Previous Year	28,843	
(21,231)	Surplus or (Deficit) for the Year on the HRA Income & Expenditure Statement	(23,752)	MIRS
19,122	Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Statute	20,042	Note 3 / MIRS
(2,109)	Increase / (Decrease) in the Housing Revenue Account Balance	(3,710)	
28,843	Balance on the HRA at the End of the Current Year	25,133	EFA / Note 4

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23 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.
--------------	--

The number of council house dwellings held at the year-end can be analysed as follows:

31 st March 2022	Analysis of Housing Stock	31 st March 2023
8,430	Detached/Semi Detached Houses	8,338
1,887	Terraced House	1,870
4	House/Shop	4
3,117	Flats / Bedsits	3,110
4,638	Bungalows	4,639
19	Maisonette	18
18,095	Total	17,979

HRA Balance Sheet Information:

2021/22	Asset Category	2022/23
Value as at 31st March £000s		Value as at 31st March £000s
715,990	Dwellings	850,021
20,941	Other Land & Buildings	19,871
204	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	115
110	Infrastructure Assets	101
2,026	Assets Under Construction	7,511
692	Surplus Assets	715
20	Intangible Assets	6
-	Assets Held for Sale	-
739,983	Total	878,340

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 31st March 2023 was £2.073 Billion (31st March 2022 value: £1.746 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% of the vacant possession value) 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.
--------------	--

2021/22 £000s	Major Repairs Reserve	2022/23 £000s
(19,014)	Balance Brought Forward	(18,119)
	Credits:	
(16,580)	In Year Depreciation Charge	(18,352)
(3,690)	Additional Contribution to Major Repairs Reserve	(6,034)
(20,270)		(24,386)
	Debits:	
21,165	Capital Expenditure for HRA Purposes	18,117
21,165		18,118
(18,119)	Balance to Carry Forward	(24,388)

[Note E](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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.
--------------	---

An analysis of capital expenditure within the HRA and sources of finance:

2021/22 £000s	Capital Financing	2022/23 £000s
-	Borrowing	-
1,167	Capital Receipts	2,118
1,255	Revenue Contributions	-
2,437	Reserves	2,940
21,165	Major Repairs Reserve	18,118
759	Grants and Contributions	5,093
26,783	Total Capital Expenditure Within the HRA	28,269

A summary of total capital receipts within the Council's HRA:

2021/22 £000s	Capital Receipts	2022/23 £000s
4,585	Council House Sales (Net)	7,490
-	Other Land	-
-	Other Buildings	-
-	Non Disposals	-
-	Mortgages and Housing Act Advances	-
4,585	Total	7,490

Note E – HRA Depreciation

Description:	This note outlines the Council's depreciation methodology in respect of its Council Dwelling stock together with the actual charge for the period.
--------------	--

Authorities are required to charge depreciation on all HRA properties calculated in accordance with proper practices. The Service Director – Finance (S151 Officer) has determined a componentised approach to depreciation of Council Dwellings.

The straight line depreciation method has also been used for non-dwelling properties in accordance with proper practices including IAS 16 principles. The table below details the depreciation charge made to the HRA.

2021/22 £000s	Depreciation	2022/23 £000s
16,031	Council Dwellings	17,805
436	Other Land & Buildings	436
90	Vehicle, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	89
9	Infrastructure Assets	9
-	Surplus Assets Not Held for Sale	-
14	Intangible Assets	14
16,580	Total	18,352

Note F – HRA Impairments / Revaluation Losses

Description:	This note shows the charges to the HRA in respect of revaluation losses on assets.
--------------	--

2021/22 £000s	Impairments / Revaluation Losses	2022/23 £000s
22,680	Impairments / Revaluations Losses – Non-Value Adding Expenditure	21,519
80	Impairments / Revaluations Losses	158
(28)	Reversal of Previous Revaluation Losses	(63)
22,732	Total	21,614

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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.
--------------	---

During 2022/23, the Council's HRA incurred capital expenditure totalling £0.762M that relates to assets not controlled by the Council. The related assets are a new housing repairs system that is controlled by Berneslai Homes, on the Council's behalf.

The total expenditure incurred in 2021/22 was £0.689M

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 £3.860M as at 31st March 2023 (£3.477M as at 31st March 2022).

A bad debts provision has been made in the accounts in respect of potentially uncollectable rent. The value of the provision at 31st March 2023 is £3.860M (£3.477M as at 31st March 2022).

Note I – Income / Expenditure in the HRA directed by the Secretary of State

Description:	This note explains any HRA income or expenditure that has been directed by the Secretary of State.
--------------	--

There has not been any income or expenditure incurred by the HRA that required the Secretary of State's approval.

Note J – Exceptional Items

Description:	This note details any material, exceptional items within the HRA.
--------------	---

There have not been any material exceptional items within the HRA in 2022/23.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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.

2021/22			<u>COLLECTION FUND ACCOUNT</u>	2022/23		
COUNCIL TAX	BUSINESS RATES	TOTAL		COUNCIL TAX	BUSINESS RATES	TOTAL
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
			INCOME:			
(128,276)	-	(128,276)	Council Tax	(132,456)	-	(132,456)
-	(44,326)	(44,326)	Non-Domestic Rates (Note A)	-	(57,273)	(57,273)
(128,276)	(44,326)	(172,602)	Total Income	(132,456)	(57,273)	(189,729)
			EXPENDITURE:			
			<i>Precepts and Demands on Collection Fund by Major Preceptors & the Council:</i>			
103,888	22,959	126,847	BMBC (Including Parish Council Precepts) (Note C)	109,750	26,105	135,855
-	803	803	Transitional Protection Payments	-	-	-
13,896	-	13,896	South Yorkshire Police Authority (Note C)	14,851	-	14,851
4,962	455	5,417	South Yorkshire Fire & Civil Defence Authority (Note A / Note C)	5,166	518	5,684
122,746	24,217	146,963		129,767	26,623	156,390
			<i>Non-Domestic Rates:</i>			
-	22,769	22,769	Payment to Central Government (Note A)	-	25,881	25,881
-	313	313	Cost of Collection Allowance (to BMBC) (Note A)	-	313	313
-	23,082	23,082		-	26,194	26,194
893	555	1,448	Bad Debts Written Off	2,075	584	2,659
361	(240)	121	Increase / (Reduction) in Provision for Non-Payment of Council Tax / Business Rates	(27)	146	119
-	(2,355)	(2,355)	Provision for Business Rate Appeals		1,151	1,151
1,254	(2,040)	(786)		2,048	1,881	3,929
			<i>Estimated Surplus on Collection Fund:</i>			
3,200	(7,284)	(4,084)	Transfer to General Fund	3,200	(2,401)	799
233	-	233	Transfer to South Yorkshire Police Authority	243	-	243
151	(149)	2	Transfer to South Yorkshire Fire & Civil Defence Authority	148	(49)	99
-	(7,433)	(7,433)	Central Government	-	(2,450)	(2,450)
3,584	(14,866)	(11,282)		3,591	(4,900)	(1,309)
127,584	30,393	157,977	Total Expenditure	135,406	49,798	185,204
(692)	(13,933)	(14,625)	(Surplus) / Deficit for Year	2,950	(7,475)	(4,525)
			COLLECTION FUND BALANCE:			
(18,076)	13,551	(4,525)	(Surplus) / Deficit Brought Forward	(18,768)	(382)	(19,150)
(692)	(13,933)	(14,625)	(Surplus) / Deficit for Year	2,949	(7,476)	(4,527)
(18,768)	(382)	(19,150)	(Surplus) / Deficit Carried Forward	(15,819)	(7,858)	(23,677)
			SHARE OF (SURPLUS) / DEFICIT BALANCE:			
(15,863)	(191)	(16,054)	Barnsley MBC	(13,316)	(3,850)	(17,166)
(2,905)	(4)	(2,909)	Precepting Authorities	(2,503)	(79)	(2,582)
-	(187)	(187)	Central Government	-	(3,929)	(3,929)
(18,768)	(382)	(19,150)	Total	(15,819)	(7,858)	(23,677)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

Note A – National Non-Domestic Rates

Description:	This note explains how the NDR charges are levied and applied to the Borough's businesses.
--------------	--

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:

	2021/22	2022/23
Total Rateable Value as at 31st March	£142,023	£145,481
Standard Multiplier	0.512	0.512
Small Business Multiplier	0.499	0.499

Non-Domestic rates are collected locally and distributed between authorities in the following proportions:

	%
Central Government	50
Barnsley MBC	49
South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority	1

Note B – Calculation of the Council Tax Base

Description:	This note explains how the Council's Council Tax Base is calculated.
--------------	--

Council Tax is calculated on the basis of local (residential) property values and the estimated income required by the Council and its preceptors for the forthcoming year.

Each property is classified into one of nine valuation bands (A- to H) based on its estimated value at the 1st April 1991, and adjusted to reflect any discounts, reliefs or exemptions that apply. The number of properties in each valuation band is then multiplied by a specified fraction to arrive at a band D equivalent figure.

The basic charge is calculated by dividing the total Council Tax Requirement (the Council Tax demand on the Collection Fund) for the forthcoming year, by the total number of band D equivalent properties (also referred to as the Council's tax base). This amount is then multiplied by a specified fraction to arrive at the basic charge for each valuation band. The amount payable may then be subject to various discounts, reliefs or exemptions and Parish Council precepts.

The basic amount of Council Tax for a band D property in 2022/23 was £1,942.17 (£1,875.15 for 2021/22), and was based on the tax base in the table below (65,226.24 for 2021/22):

Band	Total No of Dwellings*	Proportion of Band D Charge	Band D Equivalent	Adjusted for Estimated Collectable Band D Equivalent (95%)
A-	170	5/9	94.50	89.775
A	44,174	6/9	29,449.20	27,976.740
B	15,571	7/9	12,110.90	11,505.355
C	12,290	8/9	10,924.10	10,378.180
D	9,694	9/9	9,694.10	9,209.395
E	3,693	11/9	4,513.50	4,287.825
F	1,487	13/9	2,148.30	2,040.885
G	656	15/9	1,093.70	1,039.015
H	30	18/9	60.50	57.475
	87,765		70,089.10	66,584.645

* Total number of chargeable dwellings (adjusted for discounts), rounded to nearest whole property.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Note C – Precepts and Demands on the Collection Fund

Description: This note shows the demands on the collection fund from the respective organisations

2021/22 £000s	Demand per Collection Fund	2022/23 £000s
101,763	BMBC	109,302
437	Parish Precepts	448
13,896	Police Authority	14,851
4,962	Fire & Civil Defence Authority	5,166
121,058	Total Precepts	129,767

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23
SECTION 7 - GROUP ACCOUNTS

THE GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

<u>Movement in Reserves During 2022/23</u>	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Total Useable BMBC Reserves	Unusable BMBC Reserves	Total BMBC Reserves	Authority's Share of Reserves of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures	Total Group Reserves
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2022	217,132	28,843	25,093	18,119	19,573	308,760	(34,122)	274,638	18,475	293,113
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	17,058	(23,752)	-	-	-	(6,694)	590,459	583,765	5,588	589,353
Adjustments Between Council and Group Reserves	(36,816)	-	-	-	-	(36,816)	-	(36,816)	36,816	-
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	22298	20,042	3,008	6,269	2,100	53,716	(53,716)	-	-	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2022/23	2,538	(3,710)	3,008	6,269	2,100	10,205	536,743	546,949	42,404	589,353
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2023	219,670	25,133	28,101	24,388	21,673	318,965	502,621	821,587	60,879	882,466

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

THE GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

<u>Movement in Reserves During 2021/22</u>	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Total Useable BMBC Reserves	Unusable BMBC Reserves	Total BMBC Reserves	Authority's Share of Reserves of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures	Total Group Reserves
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2021	195,302	30,952	17,086	19,014	11,062	273,416	(144,898)	195,302	30,952	17,086
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	(42,132)	(21,231)	-	-	-	(63,363)	247,956	184,593	(28,450)	156,143
Adjustments Between Council and Group Reserves	(38,473)	-	-	-	-	(38,473)	-	(38,473)	38,473	-
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	102,435	19,122	8,007	(895)	8,511	137,180	(137,180)	-	-	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2021/22	21,830	(2,109)	8,007	(895)	8,511	35,344	110,776	146,120	10,023	156,143
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2022	217,132	28,843	25,093	18,119	19,573	308,760	(34,122)	274,638	18,475	293,113

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

THE GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2021/22				2022/23		
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s		Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s
			Net Cost of Services:			
159,912	(98,318)	61,594	Children's Services	178,614	(115,810)	62,804
211,160	(35,962)	175,198	Growth & Sustainability	183,780	(71,031)	112,749
41,825	(73,471)	(31,646)	Housing Revenue Account	45,701	(76,105)	(30,404)
104,859	(51,123)	53,736	Adults & Communities	-	-	-
11,414	(8,944)	2,470	Public Health	-	-	-
-	-	-	Place Health & Adults Social Care	97,666	(49,242)	48,424
-	-	-	Public Health & Communities	37,117	(23,442)	13,675
99,749	(98,346)	1,403	Core Services	106,340	(98,671)	7,669
20,348	(30,877)	(10,529)	Corporate Services	14,337	(21,122)	(6,785)
24,066	(23,217)	849	Exceptional Item – COVID 19	-	-	-
-	-	-	Exceptional Item – HSG	4,395	(4,652)	(257)
42,806	218	43,024	Berneslai Homes	46,144	(2,003)	44,141
585	(65)	520	Penistone Grammar Trust	665	(70)	595
716,724	(420,105)	296,619	Net Cost of Services	714,758	(462,146)	252,612
			Other Operating Income & Expenditure:			
468	-	468	Parish Council Precepts	479	-	479
1,666	-	1,666	Payments to Central Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-
12,921	(13,208)	(287)	(Gains) / Losses on The Disposal of Non-Current Assets	7,272	(8,823)	(1,551)
2,920	-	2,920	Exceptional Item – Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets Relating to School Transfers	-	-	-
17,975	(13,208)	4,767	Total Other Operating Expenditure	7,751	(8,823)	(1,072)
			Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:			
23,475	-	23,475	Interest Payable on Debt	23,521	-	23,521
57	-	57	Interest Element of Finance Leases	39	-	39
19,621	-	19,621	Interest Payable on PFI Unitary Payments	19,035	-	19,035
10,374	-	10,374	Net Interest on The Defined Benefit Liability / Asset	9,847	-	9,847
-	-	-	Movement in Fair Value of Financial Assets	-	-	-
50	-	50	Expected Credit Loss Model	332	-	332
-	-	-	Premium Incurred on Early Redemption of Debt	-	-	-
-	(639)	(639)	Investment Interest Income	-	(3,248)	(3,248)
-	(446)	(446)	Dividends Receivable	-	(74)	(74)
-	(10)	(10)	Interest Received on Finance Leases	-	(10)	(10)
5,188	(5,985)	(797)	(Surplus) / Deficit of Trading Undertakings or Other Operations	4,247	(4,546)	(299)
-	-	-	Subsidiary Taxation	-	-	-
58,765	(7,080)	51,685	Total Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	57,021	(7,878)	49,143

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

THE GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

2021/22				2022/23		
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s		Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s
			Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income:			
-	(46,170)	(46,170)	Recognised Capital Grants & Contributions	-	(50,466)	(50,466)
-	(15,555)	(15,555)	Exceptional Item – COVID 19 Related General Grants	-	(10,240)	(10,240)
-	(8,215)	(8,215)	Section 31 Grant	-	-	-
-	(13,026)	(13,026)	Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	-	(17,681)	(17,681)
-	(107,693)	(107,693)	Council Tax	-	(110,434)	(110,434)
-	(21,906)	(21,906)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Locally Retained	-	(26,653)	(26,653)
-	(32,735)	(32,735)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Top Up Grant	-	(33,212)	(33,212)
-	(245,300)	(245,300)	Total Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	-	(248,686)	(248,686)
793,464	(685,693)	107,771	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	779,530	(727,533)	52,067
			Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure:			
5,649	(106,018)	(100,369)	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment Assets	8,586	(198,990)	(190,404)
-	(20)	(20)	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Financial Instruments	-	6	6
(163,527)	-	(163,527)	Actuarial (Gains) / Losses on Pension Assets / Liabilities	(49,420)	-	(49,420)
(157,878)	(106,038)	(263,916)	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(40,834)	(198,984)	(239,818)
635,586	(791,731)	(156,145)	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	738,696	(926,517)	(187,821)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2023

2021/22 £000s		2022/23 £000s	2022/23 £000s
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
	Property Plant and Equipment:		
715,990	- Council Dwellings	850,021	
335,255	- Other Land & Buildings	342,409	
8,308	- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	7,841	
299,733	- Infrastructure Assets	306,244	
-	- Community Assets	-	
8,592	- Assets Under Construction	26,437	
2,228	- Surplus Assets	2,876	
1,370,106			1,535,828
11,659	Heritage Assets	11,659	
759	Investment Properties	770	
548	Intangible Assets	304	
4,487	Long Term Investments	4,428	
3,140	Long Term Debtors	3,439	
-	Retirement Benefit Asset	93,080	
20,593			113,680
1,390,699	Total Non-Current Assets		1,649,508
	CURRENT ASSETS		
4,664	Assets 'Held for Sale'	3,598	
134,710	Short Term Investments	126,394	
2,127	Inventories	1,794	
10,341	Local Taxation Debtors	11,198	
(10,424)	Impairment of Local Taxation Debtors	(10,433)	
55,862	Other Short Term Debtors	48,907	
(6,351)	Impairment of Short Term Debtors	(7,929)	
-	Corporation Tax Asset	-	
67,521	Cash & Cash Equivalents	36,157	
258,450	Total Current Assets		209,685
1,649,149	TOTAL GROUP ASSETS		1,859,193
	CURRENT LIABILITIES		
(37,307)	Short Term Borrowing	(22,763)	
(8,430)	Other Short Term Liabilities	(8,940)	
(71,651)	Short Term Creditors	(65,679)	
-	Corporation Tax Liability	-	
(4,754)	Provisions	(3,227)	
(34,528)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(29,790)	
(3,335)	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	(2,108)	
-	Bank Overdraft	-	
(160,005)	Total Current Liabilities		(132,507)
	LONG TERM LIABILITIES		
(653,158)	Long Term Borrowing	(634,708)	
(185,633)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(176,693)	
(4,060)	Long Term Provisions	(4,005)	
(353,182)	Retirement Benefit Obligations	(28,820)	
(1,196,033)	Total Long Term Liabilities		(844,226)
(1,356,038)	TOTAL GROUP LIABILITIES		(976,732)
293,111	GROUP NET ASSETS		882,461

Continued overleaf

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2023 (CONTINUED)

2021/22 (Restated) £000s		2022/23 £000s	2022/23 £000s
	BMBC USEABLE RESERVES:		
217,132	- General Fund	219,671	
28,843	- Housing Revenue Account	25,133	
25,093	- Useable Capital Receipts Reserve	28,102	
18,119	- Major Repairs Reserve	24,388	
19,573	- Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve	21,673	
308,760	TOTAL BMBC USEABLE RESERVES		318,967
	BMBC UNUSABLE RESERVES:		
(133,502)	- Capital Adjustment Account	(145,773)	
496	- Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	495	
(10,889)	- Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(10,304)	
(328,247)	- Pensions Reserve	45,335	
(431)	- Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve	(431)	
442,894	- Revaluation Reserve	617,235	
(2,548)	- Accumulated Absences Account	(3,159)	
16,051	- Collection Fund Adjustment Account	17,166	
(17,946)	- DSG Deficit Adjustment Account	(17,946)	
(34,122)	TOTAL BMBC UNUSABLE RESERVES		502,618
274,638	TOTAL BMBC RESERVES		821,585
	OTHER GROUP ENTITY USEABLE RESERVES:		
11,413	- Berneslai Homes Retained Surplus	8,300	
585	- Penistone Grammar Trust – Unrestricted Funds	590	
(25,716)	- Berneslai Homes Pensions Reserve	18,925	
32,191	- Penistone Grammar Trust – Restricted Funds	33,061	
18,473	TOTAL OTHER GROUP ENTITY RESERVES		60,876
293,111	TOTAL GROUP RESERVES		882,461

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2021/22 (Restated) £000s		2022/23 £000s	2022/23 £000s
107,771	Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services		51,998
	<u>Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on The Provision of Services for Non-Cash Movements:</u>		
(167,952)	- Depreciation & Impairment	(101,068)	
(32,810)	- Pension Fund Adjustments	(32,764)	
(15,842)	- Carrying Amount of Non-Current Assets Sold	(7,272)	
2,025	- (Increase) / Decrease in Provisions	1,582	
376	- Increase / (Decrease) in Inventories	(333)	
(4,365)	- Increase / (Decrease) in Debtors	(12,080)	
(9,003)	- (Increase) / Decrease in Creditors	10,548	
(323)	- Other Non-Cash Adjustments	27,635	
(227,894)			(113,753)
-	- Taxation Paid		-
	<u>Adjustments for Items Included in the Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing & Financing Activities:</u>		
46,170	- Capital Grants Recognised Through Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	50,466	
-	- Net adjustment from the sale of short term and long term investments	(9,314)	
-	- Premiums Paid on Early Settlement of Debt	-	
13,444	- Proceeds From The Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	8,983	
59,614			50,135
(60,509)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Operating Activities		(11,619)
90,724	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Investing Activities		628
(36,263)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Financing Activities		42,354
(6,048)	Net (Increase) / Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents		31,363

Reconciliation and Analysis of Group Cash & Cash Equivalent Balances

2021/22 £000s (Restated)		2022/23 £000s
61,473	Group Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 1st April	67,521
6,048	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(31,363)
67,521	Group Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 31st March	36,158
	Made Up Of The Following Elements:	
	<u>BMBC Cash & Cash Equivalents:</u>	
7	Cash Held By The Council	5
(3,542)	Cash in Transit	(3,104)
5,720	Bank Current Accounts	3,237
54,510	Short Term Deposits With Financial Institutions	28,718
56,695	Total BMBC Cash & Cash Equivalents	28,856
	<u>Other Group Entity Cash & Cash Equivalents:</u>	
1,526	Bank Current Accounts	1,701
9,300	Short Term Deposits With Financial Institutions	5,601
10,826	Total Other Group Entity Cash & Cash Equivalents	7,302
67,521	Group Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 1st April	36,158

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

NOTES TO THE GROUP ACCOUNTS

Note A – Critical Judgements

Description:	This note sets out the Council's approach to consideration of the group accounts.
--------------	---

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.
--------------	--

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 18,095 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.

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 2022/23

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.
--------------	--

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

Expenditure / Income	2021/22	2022/23
	£000s	£000s
Expenditure:		
Employee Benefits Expenses	212,489	226,991
Other Services Expenses	330,170	382,058
Support Service Recharges	-	-
Depreciation, Amortisation, Impairment	179,303	110,289
Interest Payments	53,527	52,442
Precepts & Levies	468	479
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,666	-
Write Out NBV Relating to the Disposal of Assets	15,841	7,272
Total Expenditure	793,464	779,531
Income:		
Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	(140,916)	(175,907)
Interest & Investment Income	(1,103)	(3,343)
Income From Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rates	(129,599)	(137,087)
Government Grants & Contributions	(400,867)	(402,374)
Sale Proceeds Relating to the Disposal of Assets	(13,208)	(8,823)
Total Income	(685,693)	(727,534)
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	107,771	51,999

Note D – 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.
--------------	---

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

31st March 2022			31st March 2023	
Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s		Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s
		Investments:		
2,254	134,593	Loans & Receivables at Amortised Cost	2,201	126,278
2,233	117	Unquoted Equity Investment at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	2,233	117
4,487	134,710	Total Investments	4,434	126,395
		Debtors:		
2,527	-	Amortised Cost	3,439	0
2,527	-	Total Debtors **	3,439	0
		Cash Equivalents:		
-	63,810	Amortised Cost	0	34,318
-	63,810	Total Cash Equivalents *	0	34,318
7,014	198,520	Total Financial Assets	7,873	160,713
		Borrowings:		
(653,157)	(37,307)	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	(634,708)	(22,763)
(653,157)	(37,307)	Total Borrowings	(634,708)	(22,763)
		Other Liabilities:		
(185,633)	(8,428)	Amortised Cost	(176,693)	(8,939)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

(185,633)	(8,428)	Total Other Liabilities	(176,693)	(8,939)
(838,790)	(45,735)	Total Financial Liabilities	(811,401)	(31,702)

* 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 E - Debtors

Description:	Other Short-Term Debtors are assets representing the amounts owed to the Group in respect of other debts.
--------------	---

31 st March 2022				31 st March 2023		
Total Debtors	Impairment For Bad Debts	Total		Total Debtors	Impairment For Bad Debts	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
11,536	(6,348)	5,188	Trade Receivables	9,587	(7,929)	1,658
16,394	-	16,394	Prepayments & Accrued Grant Income	14,582	-	14,582
27,930	-	27,930	Other Receivable Amounts	24,795	-	24,795
55,860	(6,348)	49,512	Total	48,964	(7,929)	41,035

Note F - 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.
--------------	---

31 st March 2022 £000s		31 st March 2023 £000s
(10,154)	Trade Creditors	(9,209)
(28,202)	Other Creditors	(19,049)
(6,312)	Capital Creditors	(9,041)
(4,777)	Receipts in Advance	(4,119)
(6,230)	Payroll Creditors	(6,601)
(7,432)	NNDR	(8,390)
(4,581)	Council Tax	(5,795)
(3,963)	Other Tax & Social Security	(3,475)
(71,651)	Total	(65,679)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Note G - 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.

2021/22 (Restated)				2022/23		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
			Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:			
			<i>Cost of Services:</i>			
38,448	5,837	44,285	- Current Service Cost	38,248	5,916	44,164
292	-	292	- Past Service Costs	1,497	-	1,497
(626)	-	(626)	- Settlements & Curtailments	-	-	-
-	-	-	- Administration Expenses	-	-	-
			<i>Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:</i>			
9,499	875	10,374	- Net Interest Cost	9,099	748	9,847
47,613	6,712	54,325	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	48,844	6,664	55,508
			<i>Other Post-Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:</i>			
			<i>Re-measurement of The Net Benefit Liability Comprising:</i>			
(86,081)	(10,478)	(96,559)	- Return on Plan Assets (Excluding The Amount Included In Net Interest Expense)	72,909	8,978	81,887
3,739	335	4,074	- Experience (Gains) / Losses	88,725	21,742	110,467
-	-	-	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Demographic Assumptions	(24,185)	1,459	(22,726)
(62,264)	(8,778)	(71,042)	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Financial Assumptions	(584,780)	(81,599)	(666,379)
-	-	-	- Business Combinations	-	-	-
(144,606)	(18,921)	(163,527)	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(447,331)	(49,420)	(496,751)
(96,993)	(12,209)	(109,202)	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(398,487)	(42,756)	(441,243)

2021/22 (Restated)				2022/23		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
			Movement in Reserves Statement:			
(47,613)	-	(47,613)	- Reversal of Charges Made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for Post-Employment Benefits in Accordance with The Code	(48,844)	-	(48,844)
			Actual Amount Charged Against the General Fund Balance for Pensions for the Year:			
19,720	-	19,720	Employers' Contributions Payable to Scheme	17,804	-	17,804
-	-	-	Retirement Benefits Payable to Pensioners	-	-	-
(27,893)	-	(27,893)	Net Adjustment to Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services	(31,040)	-	(31,040)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

Funded

2021/22 (Restated)				2022/23		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
(1,532,415)	(177,810)	(1,747,255)	Present Value of The Defined Benefit Obligation	(1,125,318)	(128,953)	(1,254,271)
1,241,979	152,094	1,394,073	Fair Value of Plan Assets	1,199,473	147,878	1,347,351
(290,436)	(25,716)	(316,152)	Net Liability Arising From Defined Benefit	74,155	18,925	93,080

Unfunded

2021/22 (Restated)				2022/23		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
(37,030)	-	(37,030)	Present Value of The Defined Benefit Obligation	(28,820)	-	(28,820)
-	-	-	Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-	-
(37,030)	-	(37,030)	Net Liability Arising From Defined Benefit Obligation	(28,820)	-	(28,820)

Reconciliation of Fair Value of the Scheme (Plan) Assets

2021/22 (Restated)				2022/23		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
1,148,649	138,936	1,287,585	Opening Balance at 1st April	1,241,979	152,094	1,394,073
23,924	2,913	26,837	Interest Income	33,308	4,101	37,408
		-	<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>			-
86,081	10,478	96,559	- The Return on Plan Assets, Excluding the Amount Included in Net Interest Expense	(72,909)	(8,978)	(81,887)
-	-	-	Administration Expenses	-	-	-
-	-	-	Business Combinations	-	-	-
(639)	-	(639)	Experience (Gains) / Losses	12,213	842	
18,939	1,701	20,640	Settlements	-	-	-
6,436	992	7,428	Employer Contributions	20,113	1,885	21,998
(41,411)	(2,926)	(44,337)	Contributions by Scheme Participants	6,864	1,081	7,945
			Benefits Paid	(42,101)	(3,147)	(45,248)
1,241,979	152,094	1,394,073	Closing Balance at 31st March	1,199,473	147,878	1,347,345

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

2021/22 (Restated)				2022/23		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
(1,592,047)	(178,562)	(1,770,609)	Opening Balance at 1st April	(1,569,445)	(177,810)	(1,747,255)
(38,448)	(5,837)	(44,285)	Current Service Cost	(38,250)	(5,916)	(44,166)
(33,423)	-	(33,423)	Past Service Costs	(42,406)	-	(42,406)
(292)	(3,788)	(4,080)	Interest Cost	(1,497)	(4,849)	(6,346)
(6,436)	(992)	(7,428)	Contributions by Scheme Participants	(6,869)	(1,081)	(7,950)
			<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>			
(3,739)	(335)	(4,074)	- Experience Gains / (Losses)	(122,318)	(22,584)	(144,902)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

-	-	-	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Demographic Assumptions	(237)	(1,459)	(1,696)
62,264	8,778	71,042	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Financial Assumptions	584,783	81,599	666,382
-	-	-	Gains / (Losses) Curtailments	-	-	-
41,411	2,926	44,337	Benefits Paid	42,101	3,147	45,248
1,265	-	1,265	Liabilities Extinguished on Settlements	-	-	-
-	-	-	Business Combinations	-	-	-
(1,569,445)	(177,810)	(1,747,255)	Closing Balance at 31st March	(1,154,138)	(128,953)	(1,283,091)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

TECHNICAL ANNEX A

THE COUNCIL'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2022/23 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31st March 2023. 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 2022/23 (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
- 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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

4. Acquired and Discontinued Operations

There was no material acquired or discontinued operations during 2022/23.

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.

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 2022/23 financial year, being the period in which the employee earns the

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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:
 - 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;

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

- 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 obligations, 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 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. When the pension fund becomes an asset, IFRIC 14 requires the Council to recognise the net defined benefit asset at the lower of: (a) the surplus in the defined benefit plan; and (b) the asset ceiling.

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.

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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 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 of 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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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;
- 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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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.

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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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).

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 asset's 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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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.

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. The Council's policy is to review all significant assets annually to ensure that the carrying values are materially accurate.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

Where assets are revalued in year, the Council's policy is to use the standard effective date of measurement of 30th September [the midpoint of the financial year] which minimises the risk of any significant changes in the carrying values presenting themselves by the 31st March reporting date. Upon review at the reporting date, where material changes to the valuations have materialised since the 30th September effective date, the Council's policy is to use the more recent valuation and effective date.

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
- 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
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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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.

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;

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

- 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
- 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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

28. Value Added Tax (VAT)

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.

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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 2022/23

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:

No	Item	Judgements
1	Leases	<p>The Council is party to a significant number of lease arrangements, both as lessee and lessor. In accounting terms, the Council has to make judgements around the substance of those leases to identify whether it has effective control of the associated assets.</p> <p>The judgement uses a number of factors such as whether the lease is for a major part of the economic life of the asset, whether the lease payments represent a significant proportion of the asset value and whether there's any clauses around the Council gaining ownership at the end of the term.</p> <p>Where the balance of assumed control resides with the Council [as lessee], the assets are accounted for as Council controlled assets, i.e., recognised on the Council's balance sheet.</p>
2	Group Accounts	<p>The Council currently produces a set of Group Accounts alongside its single entity accounts. In order to establish the entities that are included in the Council's group, there are a number of judgements around whether the Council effectively controls a number of organisations. Where the Council is judged to hold effective control, those entities are included in the Council's group boundary. For 2022/23, the Council consolidates two organisations, Penistone Grammar Trust and Berneslai Homes.</p>
3	Schools	<p>In formulating the accounts, the Council assesses each school based on its status as to determine the treatment of both the school assets, and the school's income and expenditure for the year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All community schools are owned by the Council and the land and buildings used by the schools are included on the Council's Balance Sheet. <input type="checkbox"/> Legal ownership of Voluntary Controlled (VC) and Voluntary Aided (VA) school land and buildings usually rests with a charity, normally by a religious body. Similarly, the services provided [education provision] from those assets are controlled by those religious bodies. Therefore, these assets are not included on the Council's Balance Sheet. <input type="checkbox"/> Academies are not considered to be maintained schools in the Council's control. The land and building assets are either, not owned by the Council, or let on a long-term lease (125 years) by the Council and therefore not included on the Council's Balance Sheet.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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 2023 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

No	Item	Uncertainties	Effect If Actual Results Differ From Assumptions
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.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. It is estimated that the total annual depreciation charge for all non-current assets would increase by £2.3M in 2022/23 if the useful lives had been reduced by one year.
2	Non-Current Assets (Non Dwellings) - 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.	A reduction in the estimated valuations would result in reductions to the Revaluation Reserve and / or a loss recorded as appropriate in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. If the value of the Council's operational properties (excluding Council Dwellings) were to reduce by 10%, this would result in a combined reduction to the Revaluation Reserve and a charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement of approximately £19M.
3	Non-Current Assets (Dwellings) - Valuations	The value of the Council's housing dwellings stock is calculated using beacon properties. These valuations are then adjusted for the vacant possession value for the properties and to reflect their occupation by a secure tenant. This adjustment is considered to reflect the additional risk and liability that public sector landlords undertake when compared with private sector investors	The fair value of the Council's housing dwellings stock as at 31 st March 2023 has been determined using MHCLG's Social Housing adjustment factor for Yorkshire and Humber of 41%. A 1% decrease in this adjustment factor would have resulted in reduction in valuation of approximately £20.7%.
4	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.	Both of the Council's significant provisions are based on assumptions made on potential financial liabilities for the Council. For Business Rates, the Council utilises the Valuation Office's data to assess the potential of any appeals that may present themselves. Should the provision be estimated at 5% higher, then the in-year charge would increase by £0.1M. For the Insurance Fund, a list of outstanding claims is analysed with a percentage of expected rate of settlement of those claims. Should the overall provision be 5% higher, then the in-year charge would increase by £0.2M.
5	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. See Note 37 for further details.	The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% decrease in the discount rate assumption would result in a increase in the pension liability of £18.3M. However, the assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2022/23, the Council's actuaries advised that the net pension liability had decreased by £418.6M as a result of estimates relating to fund assets being corrected based on experience. Assets increased by £42.5M attributable to updating of the assumptions around pension liabilities impact of a decreased liability of £461.1M.
6	Provision for Bad Debts	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.	As at 31 st March 2023, the Council had provided for £7.9M in respect of its sundry debtors balance. Should that provision had increased by 10%, then the in-year charge would increase by £0.8M

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

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 2022/23

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 2023 for 2023/24).

There were no material changes to the 2022/23 Code resulting in any meaningful alteration in accounting policies.

Looking further ahead;

- Adoption of IFRS16 – Leases. The adoption of this standard was originally scheduled to be from the 1st April 2020 (for the 2020/21 financial year). Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and external auditor market, it has been subsequently deferred to 1st April 2024 [for 2024/25 accounts]. The Council has yet to quantify the potential impact of this adoption. Under IFRS 16 there will be no distinction between Finance and Operating Leases. All leases-in will come with a 'right of use' assets and corresponding liabilities being recognised on the council's balance sheet for all leases of more than a year's duration. This will bring all such leases within the scope of the statutory capital accounting framework for local authorities and will increase the Capital Financing Requirement. However, regulations will ensure that the total amount chargeable to the General Fund and to the HRA for former operating leases will match the actual payments due under the leases.

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)



Core Directorate
Neil Copley; BA (Hons), CPFA
Director of Finance
(S151, Chief Finance Officer)

Grant Thornton UK LLP
No 1 Whitehall Riverside

LEEDS
LS1 4BN

My Ref: NC / PD / NW

Your Ref:

Date:

Enquiries Neil Copley

Direct 01226 773237

E-Mail: neilcopley@barnsley.gov.uk

[Date] – {TO BE DATED SAME DATE AS DATE OF AUDIT OPINION}

Dear Grant Thornton UK LLP

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

This representation letter is provided in connection with the audit of the financial statements of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council and its subsidiary undertakings, Berneslai Homes Limited and Penistone Grammar Trust for the year ended 31 March 2023 for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the group and Council financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 and applicable law

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge and belief having made such inquiries as we considered necessary for the purpose of appropriately informing ourselves:

Financial Statements

- i. We have fulfilled our responsibilities for the preparation of the group and Council's financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 ("the Code"); in particular the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance therewith.
- ii. We have complied with the requirements of all statutory directions affecting the group and Council and these matters have been appropriately reflected and disclosed in the financial statements.
- iii. The Council has complied with all aspects of contractual agreements that could have a material effect on the group and Council financial statements in the event of non-compliance. There has been no non-compliance with requirements of any regulatory authorities that could have a material effect on the financial statements in the event of non-compliance.
- iv. We acknowledge our responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud.
- v. Significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value, are reasonable. We are satisfied that the material judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are soundly based, in accordance with the Code and adequately disclosed in the financial statements. We understand our responsibilities includes identifying and considering alternative, methods, assumptions or source data that would be equally valid under the financial reporting framework, and why these alternatives were rejected in favour of the estimate used. We are satisfied that the methods, the data and the significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates and their related disclosures are appropriate to achieve recognition, measurement or disclosure that is reasonable in accordance with the Code and adequately disclosed in the financial statements.
- vi. We confirm that we are satisfied that the actuarial assumptions underlying the valuation of pension scheme assets and liabilities for IAS19 Employee Benefits disclosures are consistent with our knowledge. We confirm that all settlements and curtailments have been identified and properly accounted for. We also confirm that all significant post-employment benefits have been identified and properly accounted for.
- vii. Except as disclosed in the group and Council financial statements:
 - a. there are no unrecorded liabilities, actual or contingent
 - b. none of the assets of the [group and]Council has been assigned, pledged or mortgaged

- c. there are no material prior year charges or credits, nor exceptional or non-recurring items requiring separate disclosure.
- viii. Related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards and the Code.
- ix. All events subsequent to the date of the financial statements and for which International Financial Reporting Standards and the Code require adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.
- x. We have considered the adjusted misstatements, and misclassification and disclosures changes schedules included in your Audit Findings Report. The group and Council financial statements have been amended for these misstatements, misclassifications and disclosure changes and are free of material misstatements, including omissions.
- xi. We have considered the unadjusted misstatements schedule included in your Audit Findings Report . We have not adjusted the financial statements for these misstatements brought to our attention as they are immaterial to the results of the Council and its financial position at the year-end. The financial statements are free of material misstatements, including omissions.
- xii. Actual or possible litigation and claims have been accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.
- xiii. We have considered whether the Council is required to reflect a liability in respect of equal pay claims within its financial statements. We confirm that we are satisfied that no liability needs to be recognised on the grounds that:
 - The Council settled all such claims in 2015 and there are no such existing claims from the work done by the Council
 - After 2015, the Council has not received notification of any potential equal pay claims through the Advisory, Conciliation, and Arbitration Service (ACAS), Early Conciliation process, through it's Employment Relations Forum or through it's internal governance process
 - The Council has undertaken work such as job evaluation schemes to identify any such potential liabilities and non has been found.
- xiv. We have no plans or intentions that may materially alter the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements.
- xv. We have updated our going concern assessment. We continue to believe that the group and Council's financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis and have not identified any material uncertainties related to going concern on the grounds that :
 - a. the nature of the group and Council means that, notwithstanding any intention to cease the group and Council operations in their current form, it will continue to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting because, in such an event, services it performs can be expected to continue to be delivered by related public authorities and preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis will still provide a faithful representation of the items in the financial statements
 - b. the financial reporting framework permits the entry to prepare its financial statements on the basis of the presumption set out under a) above; and
 - c. the group and Council's system of internal control has not identified any events or conditions relevant to going concern.

We believe that no further disclosures relating to the group and Council's ability to continue as a going concern need to be made in the financial statements

- xvi. We have considered whether accounting transactions have complied with the requirements of the Local Government Housing Act 1989 in respect of the Housing Revenue Account ring-fence.
- xvii. The group and Council has complied with all aspects of ring-fenced grants that could have a material effect on the group and Council's financial statements in the event of non-compliance.
- xviii. We confirm that the Life Cycle Account and the balances held in this bank account as at 31 March 2023 (£3,582,344.16) is not controlled or owned by the Council and therefore not included in the financial statements as at 31 March 2023.

Information Provided

- xix. We have provided you with:
 - a. access to all information of which we are aware that is relevant to the preparation of the group and Council's financial statements such as records, documentation and other matters;
 - b. additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of your audit; and
 - c. access to persons within the Council via remote arrangements, from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.
- xx. We have communicated to you all deficiencies in internal control of which management is aware.
- xxi. All transactions have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements.
- xxii. We have disclosed to you the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.
- xxiii. We have disclosed to you all information in relation to fraud or suspected fraud that we are aware of and that affects the group and Council, and involves:
 - a. management;
 - b. employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
 - c. others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements.

- xxiv. We have disclosed to you all information in relation to allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others.
- xxv. We have disclosed to you all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements.
- xxvi. We have disclosed to you the identity of the group and Council's related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware.
- xxvii. We have disclosed to you all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements.

Annual Governance Statement

- xxviii. We are satisfied that the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) fairly reflects the Council's risk assurance and governance framework and we confirm that we are not aware of any significant risks that are not disclosed within the AGS.

Narrative Report

- xxix. The disclosures within the Narrative Report fairly reflect our understanding of the group and Council's financial and operating performance over the period covered by the financial statements.

Approval

The approval of this letter of representation was minuted by the Council's Audit and Governance Committee at its meeting on 15 November 2023 and fully approved and signed off by the relevant members at the full Council meeting on 23 November 2023.

Yours faithfully

Name.....

Position.....

Date.....

Name.....

Position.....

Date.....

Signed on behalf of the Council

This page is intentionally left blank

Item 7

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

AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE – 20TH SEPTEMBER 2023

AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT 2022/23

1. Purpose of the report

- 1.1 This brief covering report presents the Audit and Governance Committee's Annual Report for 2022/23.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 The Committee is recommended to consider the final Annual Report 2022/23 and subsequently recommend it for Full Council on 23rd November.**

3. Background

- 3.1 The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with recommended guidance and seeks to demonstrate the Council's commitment to operating the highest standards of governance. The report sets out the role of the Audit and Governance Committee and how it has discharged its responsibilities during 2022/23.
- 3.2 The Annual Report is fundamentally a public document and aims to provide the reader with details of the remit of the Committee and the work it has undertaken during 2022/23.
- 3.3 Subject to the Committee's approval, the Annual Report will be included as a link document in the Annual Governance Statement and will also be published as a standalone document on the Council's website.
- 3.4 The Annual Report is appended to this report.

Contact Officer: Corporate Governance and Assurance Manager

Email: Alisonsalt@barnsley.gov.uk

Date: 11th September 2023

This page is intentionally left blank

Audit and Governance Committee Annual Report 2022/23

Introduction

This is the Annual Report of the Council's Audit and Governance Committee for the 2022/23 municipal year. It is prepared in accordance with recommended guidance and seeks to demonstrate the Council's commitment to operating the highest standards of governance.

This report describes the role of the Committee, its structure and membership, and how it has successfully fulfilled its terms of reference and made a valuable contribution to the Council's control, risk, and governance environments.

This report will be taken to Full Council in November 2023 and will be published on the Council's website.

Foreword from the Chairman

I am pleased to present this Annual Report which sets out the role of the Audit and Governance Committee and how it has discharged its terms of reference during 2022/23.

The Committee has an important role in helping the Council maintain its reputation for high standards of governance and financial management.

Needless to say, it has been another very busy and full year. The Council, and local government generally continues to face pressure from many angles, a constant pressure on financial resources, exceptional demand for services and not least how it continues to respond post pandemic. Alongside those pressures the Council continues to be forward looking and aspirational and of course effective governance plays an important part in that. The Glassworks development is just one example of the Council's ambition and success, and this has been of particular focus for the Committee.

Of particular note and satisfaction is the recognition the Council has received in winning both the Local Government Chronicle and Municipal Journal 'council of the year' awards.

We continue to welcome the assurance and insight the Committee receives regarding strategic risk management and the opportunity to hear the relevant Executive Directors explain in detail how they are managing the risks they are responsible for. This continues to help the profile of the Committee.

I would like to thank my Councillor colleagues and the independent members for their commitment, support, and input to the Committee to constructively challenge and influence the Council's governance arrangements.

The financial and general economic climate the Council and local government faces is continuing and is likely to worsen. This in turn focusses all our attention to ensuring the Council has appropriate control, risk, and governance arrangements in place to help meet those demands.

I would also like to thank the officers across the Council who have attended and supported the Committee to present reports and answer questions. The openness that is clearly displayed makes a significant contribution to the assurances the Committee receives.

I look forward to helping the Committee develop further in the new year.

Councillor Phil Lofts Cert C&Y, Cert Ed, Med, Ed D.

Role and Structure of the Audit and Governance Committee

The general remit of the Committee is:

1. To provide independent assurance of the adequacy of the risk management framework and the associated control environment.
2. To provide independent scrutiny of the authority's financial and non-financial performance to the extent that it affects the authority's exposure to risk and weakens the control environment.
3. To oversee the financial reporting process.
4. To promote the application of and compliance with effective governance arrangements across the Authority and its partner organisations.

The detailed terms of reference can be accessed via this link (page 24 of the Council's constitution document) [Audit and Governance Committee Terms of Reference](#)

The Committee meets six times during the municipal year. Meetings cover a range of areas with the Committee receiving various reports and presentations to provide information and assurance regarding the Council's control, risk, and governance arrangements. The broad areas cover:

- Internal Control and Governance Environment
- Anti-Fraud
- Corporate Risk Management
- Internal Audit
- External Audit
- Financial Reporting and Accounts
- Other Corporate Functions that contribute to the Council's Governance Framework

The Audit and Governance Committee comprises nine people in total, four elected councillors two Labour, one Conservative and one Liberal Democrat and five independent members. The membership of the Committee is believed to be unique amongst local authorities in having a majority of independent members and shows the Council's commitment to effective challenge and transparency. The CIPFA guidance recommends that an audit committee has at least one independent member.

The Committee is chaired by Councillor Phillip Lofts. The vice-chair during the year was Mr. Steve Gill, an independent member.

The other members of the Committee are:

Councillor Robert Barnard
Councillor Steve Hunt
Councillor Ken Richardson

Mrs Kathryn Armitage
Mr Paul Johnson
Mr Gary Bandy
Mr Michael Marks ceased as a member December 2022
Mr Steve Wragg commenced as a member January 2023

Members' Attendance

The municipal year runs from May to April and in the 2022/23 year the Committee had 6 meetings. Below is a table showing the attendance at the meetings:

Member	Possible Meetings	Meetings Attended	% of Meetings Attended
Councillor Phillip Lofts (Chair)	6	5	83%
Councillor Robert Barnard	6	6	100%
Councillor Steve Hunt	6	5	83%
Councillor Ken Richardson MSc	6	4	66%
Mr. Steve Gill (Vice Chair)	6	5	83%
Mrs. Kathryn Armitage	6	6	100%
Mr. Paul Johnson	6	6	100%
Mr. Gary Bandy	6	5	83%
Mr. Michael Marks	4	3	75%
Mr Steve Wragg	2	2	100%

The Work of the Audit and Governance Committee in 2022/23

The Committee's work across the areas of responsibility are summarised below.

Internal Control and Governance Environment

The Committee has reviewed and approved the Local Code of Corporate Governance. The Annual Governance Review process was considered followed by the draft and final Annual Governance Statements for 2021/22. The Committee has also received regular updates regarding the Annual Governance Statement action plan.

The consideration of the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) is an important element of the Committee's responsibilities.

Anti-Fraud

The Committee considered the Annual Fraud Report along with the Anti-Fraud Plan and Strategy. During the various meetings, Committee members sought assurances on the work undertaken regarding the prevention of fraud and how issues regarding fraud were communicated. The Committee acknowledged the positive impact of the activities undertaken in the Fraud Awareness Week.

Corporate Risk Management

The Committee received reports and deep dives into specific strategic risks at each meeting where the responsible Executive Directors attend the meeting and provide an update of the risk and mitigating actions being taken to address the risk.

These sessions have been received very positively by the Committee in enabling a deeper insight into the risk management process, but also and particularly, the detail of the main strategic / corporate risks being managed by the Council's Senior Management Team. The development of the new approach to risk management and how this is presented to the Committee has been welcomed and viewed as a significant improvement. The attendance of the relevant Executive Directors at every meeting continues to raise the profile of the Committee.

Internal Audit

The Committee received regular reports from the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance via quarterly progress reports, the audit planning process and final audit plan, and the Head of Internal Audit's annual opinion report.

The Committee regularly sought information and assurances regarding the delivery of the audit plan and management's implementation of agreed actions.

External Audit (Grant Thornton)

The Committee received regular updates and reports from Grant Thornton, the Council's appointed external auditor. A representative from Grant Thornton attended

all committee meetings either virtually or in person to give updates and reports and was present especially for discussions around the external audit plan and presentation of their statutory reports.

Members raised questions in relation to the delivery of the audit plan given the pressures on the external audit firms to meet statutory deadlines, and in turn concern about any reputational damage to the Council should those deadlines be missed.

The External Audit ISA 260 Report and the Report on 2021/22 Value for Money Arrangements were considered by the Committee. The committee commended the External Auditors for the conclusion and delivery of these reviews within locally agreed timescales, acknowledging that Barnsley had not experienced some of the issues with access to timely External Audit input being experienced by other authorities across the country.

The Committee was assured however of the positive relationship with the Council's Section 151 Officer and the Finance Team in the preparation of high-quality statutory accounts.

Financial Reporting and Accounts

The Committee received the statutory Statement of Accounts for 2021/22 (draft and final versions) and sought assurances on the processes in place to prepare the accounts and meet the necessary and complex accounting standards. The Committee also received reports covering Treasury Management.

The Corporate Finance and Performance reports have been shared with the Committee to provide assurances regarding the financial management arrangements in place.

The Committee was particularly interested in and challenging around various aspects of corporate financial management utilising particularly the experience and expertise of the independent members.

Other Corporate Functions

Over the course of the meetings various Service Directors and Heads of Services presented assurance reports on other aspects of the Council's governance framework.

These covered:

- The Glassworks
- The Council's Covid -19 Response
- Information Governance and Cyber Security
- Data Protection Officer updates
- Human Resources
- Health and Safety Resilience
- Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing) Annual Report
- Performance Management
- Asset Management

- Equality and Inclusion
- Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman Annual Letter
- Report on Elections Issues

These reports and presentations provided the Committee with a broader understanding, perspective, and assurance on the wider governance framework of the Council.

Training and Awareness Sessions

To support the Committee in enhancing their knowledge and understanding a number of training and awareness sessions were held. These were delivered by Service Directors, Head of Services, and officers from within the Council. The subjects and themes for these training sessions are suggested by members of the committee.

Themes over the time period of this report include:

- Lessons from Public Interest Reports
- Finance updates and Statement of Accounts
- Treasury Management
- Climate and Sustainability Commitments
- Procurement
- Role of the Monitoring Officer

Committee Effectiveness

As well as seeking assurances from management regarding the effectiveness of the Council's control, risk and governance arrangements, the Committee undertook its own review of effectiveness.

Each Committee member completed a questionnaire seeking views on if/how the Committee could be improved and the areas where individually and collectively additional training was required.

The key issues and areas for improvement resulting from the self-assessment were:

- Improving the impact, influence, and profile of the Committee
- Understanding the work of the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Specific areas of training were also identified:

- Procurement arrangements
- Partnership and collaboration governance
- Environmental governance

These areas were discussed further by the Committee at their annual development session.

CIPFA have also published revised guidance regarding local government audit committees. The guidance was shared with the Committee in January 2023 and an initial review of the compliance was carried out. The Councils arrangements for its Audit and Governance Committee are largely aligned to and meet the revised guidance, and in some areas such as the utilisation of independent members on the committee the Council exceeds the guidance. A number of key issues were identified, and these will be considered as part of the annual review of committee effectiveness scheduled for the Committee's Development Session in October 2023.

Conclusion

The Committee delivered high quality challenge to senior management across the full range of its responsibilities. Officers have welcomed this professional and constructive challenge to help maintain and improve where needed, effective controls, risk management and governance. The Committee is highly respected for its role and expertise, and important place in the Council's overall governance framework.

MEETING:	Full Council
DATE:	Thursday 28 September 2023
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present

The Mayor (Councillor Stowe)

Central Ward

- Councillors Moyes and O'Donoghue

Cudworth Ward

- Councillors Hayward and Houghton CBE

Darfield Ward

- Councillors Markham, Osborne and Smith

Darton East Ward

- Councillors Denton and Hunt

Darton West Ward

- Councillors A. Cave, T. Cave and Howard

Dearne North Ward

- Councillors Bellamy, Cain and Morrell

Dearne South Ward

- Councillors Bowler and Coates

Dodworth Ward

- Councillors Christmas, Fielding and C. Wray

Hoyland Milton Ward

- Councillors Franklin and Shepherd

Kingstone Ward

- Councillors Mitchell and P. Wright

Monk Bretton Ward

- Councillors Green, Richardson and Sheard

North East Ward

- Councillors Booker, Ennis OBE and Peace

Old Town Ward

- Councillors Lofts and Newing

Penistone East Ward

- Councillors Barnard, Burnett and Wilson

Penistone West Ward

- Councillors Greenhough, Kitching and Lowe-Flello

Rockingham Ward

- Councillors Sumner, White and A. Wray

Royston Ward

- Councillors Makinson, McCarthy and Webster

St. Helen's Ward

- Councillors Leech, Tattersall and N. Wright

Stairfoot Ward

- Councillors K. Dyson

Wombwell Ward

- Councillors Eastwood, Frost and Higginbottom

Worsbrough Ward

- Councillors Bowser, Clarke and Lodge

97. Declarations of Interests

Councillor Burnett declared a non-pecuniary interest in any item on the agenda insofar as it related to his employment by the NHS.

Councillor Fielding declared a non-pecuniary interest in minute number 129 due them being a service user of Trans-Barnsley.

Councillor Sheard declared a non-pecuniary interest in any items on the agenda insofar as they related to her position as Governor at Barnsley Hospital.

Councillor Tattersall declared a non-pecuniary interested in any items on the agenda insofar as they related to her position on Berneslai Homes Board or due to her being a member of Barnsley Hospital Federation Trust

Councillor Osborne declared a non-pecuniary interested in any items on the agenda insofar as it related to his position on Berneslai Homes Board

Councillor C Wray declared a non-pecuniary interest in minute number 100 due to his employment by the Ministry of Justice, specifically HM Prison and Probation Service.

98. Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 27 July 2023 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

99. Communications

No communications were received.

100. Outcomes of the Inspection of Youth Justice Services in Barnsley (Cab.16.8.2023/7)

Moved by Councillor T Cave – Seconded by Councillor Peace; and

RESOLVED:-

- i) That the report be considered by Council; and
- ii) That Council notes that any recommended actions within the report will be considered in response to the outcome of the report through an associated improvement plan.

101. Overview and Scrutiny Committee Annual report 2022/23

Moved by Councillor Ennis OBE – Seconded by Councillor Clarke; and

RESOLVED that the Overview and Scrutiny Commission's Annual Report be received and the contribution of the work undertaken during 2022-23 in further improving services across the borough be noted.

102. Cudworth Park Bungalow

Moved by Councillor Franklin – Seconded by Councillor Moyes; and

RESOLVED THAT THE COUNCIL AS CORPORATE TRUSTEE:-

- i) Confirms that it has met the requirement to ensure that the Charity's aims have been carried out for the public benefit with due regard to published Charity Commission guidance.
- ii) Agrees that the Bungalow is no longer required for the purposes of the Trust.
- iii) Approves, subject to Charity Commission approval, the demolition of the Bungalow and making good of the site at the Council's expense.
- iv) Delegates authority to officers of the Council acting exclusively for the Charity to implement these recommendations and carry out all acts and deeds to give effect to these recommendations.
- v) Instructs officers of the Council acting exclusively for the Charity to arrange all necessary documents to permit the Council's (in its local authority capacity) contractors to enter the park site and carry out the demolition of the Bungalow and making good of the site, subject to the Council at all times agreeing to indemnify the Corporate Trustee by way of insurances or otherwise.
- vi) Authorises officers acting exclusively for the Charity to permit the Council, its consultant and contractors, to enter the park site and execute the demolition and making good of the site, subject to the Council providing the Charity with appropriate indemnities.

103. Appointment to Committees and Outside Bodies

Moved by Councillor Howard – Seconded by Councillor Franklin; and

RESOLVED:-

That the following changes to Cabinet Portfolio Holders, effective from 7 September 2023, be noted:-

Cabinet Spokesperson Regeneration and Culture – Councillor Franklin
 Cabinet Spokesperson Core Services – Councillor Frost

And that the following changes to representation on the Outside Bodies detailed be approved:-

Barnsley and Rotherham Chamber of Commerce Representative Council

Remove Councillor Frost
 Add Councillor Franklin

104. Planning Regulatory Board - 25 July 2023

Moved by Councillor Richardson - Seconded by Councillor Leech; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Planning Regulatory Board held on 25 July 2023 be received.

105. Planning Regulatory Board - 5 September 2023

Moved by Councillor Richardson - Seconded by Councillor Leech; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Planning Regulatory Board held on 5 September 2023 be received.

106. Audit and Governance Committee - 26 July 2023

Moved by Councillor Lofts - Seconded by Councillor Barnard; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Audit and Governance Committee held on 26 July 2023 be received.

107. General Licensing Regulatory Board - 6 September 2023

Moved by Councillor Green – Seconded by Councillor Clarke; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the General Licensing Regulatory Board meeting held on the 6 September 2023 be received.

108. General Licensing Panel - Various

Moved by Councillor Green – Seconded by Councillor Clarke; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the various General Licensing Panels be received.

109. Appeals, Awards and Standards - Various

Moved by Councillor Shepherd – Seconded by Councillor Bowler; 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.

110. Health and Wellbeing Board - 10 August 2023

Moved by Councillor Cain – Seconded by Councillor Newing; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Health and Well Being Board held on 10 August 2023 be received.

111. Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Healthy Barnsley Workstream) - 18 July 2023

Moved by Councillor Ennis OBE – Seconded by Councillor Clarke; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Healthy Barnsley Workstream) held on 18 July 2023 be received.

112. North Area Council - 10 July 2023

Moved by Councillor Leech – Seconded by Councillor T Cave; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the North Area Council held on 10 July 2023 be received.

113. Dearne Area Council - 17 July 2023

Moved by Councillor Coates – Seconded by Councillor Bowler; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Dearne Area Council held on 17 July 2023 be received.

114. Central Area Council - 19 July 2023

Moved by Councillor Dyson - Seconded by Councillor Bowser; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Central Area Council held on 19 July 2023 be received.

115. Penistone Area Council - 20 July 2023

Moved by Councillor Greenhough – Seconded by Councillor Kitching; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Penistone Area Council held on 20 July 2023 be received.

116. North East Area Council - 20 July 2023

Moved by Councillor Hayward – Seconded by Councillor McCarthy; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the North East Area Council held on 20 July 2023 be received.

117. South Area Council - 1 September 2023

Moved by Councillor Markham - Seconded by Councillor Shepherd; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the South Area Council held on 1 September 2023 be received.

118. Cabinet - 12 July 2023

Moved by Councillor Houghton CBE – Seconded by Councillor Makinson; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Cabinet meeting held on 12 July 2023 be received.

119. Cabinet - 26 July 2023

Moved by Councillor Houghton CBE – Seconded by Councillor Makinson; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Cabinet meeting held on 26 July 2023 be received.

120. Cabinet - 16 August 2023

Moved by Councillor Houghton CBE – Seconded by Councillor Makinson; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Cabinet meeting held on 16 August 2023 be received.

121. Cabinet - 6 September 2023

Moved by Councillor Houghton CBE – Seconded by Councillor Makinson; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Cabinet meeting held on 6 September 2023 be received.

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

The Chief Executive reported that she had received no questions from Elected Members in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.

123. South Yorkshire Pensions Authority - 8 June 2023

RESOLVED that the minutes be noted.

124. Police and Crime Panel (Draft) - 17 July 2023

RESOLVED that the minutes be noted.

125. South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority - 24 July 2023

RESOLVED that the minutes be noted.

126. South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority Board - 31 July 2023

RESOLVED that the minutes be noted.

127. Questions by Elected Members

The Chief Executive reported that she had received a number of questions from Elected Members in accordance with Standing Order No. 11.

1. Councillor C Wray

At the time of writing, no school within the borough is on the list of those affected by RAAC (reinforced autoclaved aerated concrete). Can the council confirm that all schools within Barnsley have completed their surveys and that no school or other building in the Borough where the council is the responsible body are affected by RAAC?

Councillor Franklin responded by saying that Between December 2018 and September 2023, in line with Department for Education guidelines, the Council reviewed the 26 council-maintained schools to determine the presence of RAAC and followed this up with visual inspections as necessary.

There was found to be no presence of RAAC in the council-maintained schools. There was also no identified presence of RAAC in the 24 schools which were built under the PFI programme.

At the time of the meeting the Council had not been notified of the presence of RAAC in non-maintained schools in Barnsley. The Department for Education has direct oversight of whether academy trusts and other non-maintained schools had conducted their own surveys.

In addition, Members were made aware that the Council was also looking at the wider council asset portfolio, and the review was expected to be finished at the end of September 2023. The findings would inform our future surveys of buildings. If RAAC was found, the Council would take any immediate health and safety actions and prioritise the building for urgent works.

By way of a supplementary question, Councillor C Wray asked whether the Council could commit to a timeline for work, as the issue was a health and safety concern for members of the public and council employees.

Councillor Franklin responded by saying that this question had been answered and that if any RAAC was found the Council would address this. However, the majority of the schools in Barnsley were virtually brand new and the older schools, which may have contained RAAC had gone. With regards to other buildings, the Council would have to wait for the outcome of surveys which, he added, may take some time.

2. Councillor Lodge

Berneslai Homes tenants are consistently reporting in regular delays in repairs and maintenance of their properties, many of these residents have escalated their cases through complaints procedures. These delays are having a huge impact on their physical and mental health, does the Cabinet Member agree with me that these delays of 12+ months are unacceptable and will he work with me to ensure that Berneslai Homes make the repairs as soon as possible?

Councillor Franklin responded saying that the Council was aware of some delays in the completion of planned works for Berneslai Homes tenants. These had been highlighted through Elected Members and the complaints process. The Council was investigating this with Berneslai Homes and Berneslai Homes were looking at their communication with tenants regarding these delays.

Additional funding was allocated to Berneslai Homes at the start of the financial year to complete any outstanding planned works which had rolled over from the last financial year. Councillor Franklin added that the council was assured that all outstanding work is in the process of being prioritised with contractors.

Councillor Lodge, by way of supplementary question, reiterated the first part of his original question, as to whether it was acceptable for tenants to have to wait 12 months or more for repairs.

Councillor Franklin replied that delays of any urgent kind were unacceptable, but the Council was working with Berneslai Homes and its contractors to respond.

3. Councillor Greenhough

With the recent acceleration of AI technology, is the council concerned about the risk to jobs in Barnsley?

Councillor Franklin answered the question by stating that the Council was conscious of the acceleration of Artificial intelligence (AI) technology and was not complacent about the impact it may have on the economy and jobs in Barnsley.

With most advancements in technology, there would be opportunities to take advantage of and Barnsley Council had a strong track record of supporting local businesses to do so.

Enterprising Barnsley had, for a number of years, led the way in digital business support provision, supporting businesses to embrace digital technology and ways of working, for example, by administering the Digital Innovation Grant, the Creator Space and Maker Space at the Digital Media Centres.

Councillor Franklin added that AI was no different in this regard. The team in Enterprising Barnsley would support businesses to develop their businesses, products and routes to markets and make the most of the opportunities that this new technology offers.

The Council would also need to work with providers and through the digital team to make sure that AI was deployed appropriately, streamlined the services provided, and supported employees to do their jobs. While AI was not used at the moment, it would inevitably be an element of transformation initiatives in future years.

He added that the Council will also work with the local education providers to support the curriculum to reflect employer needs so that students were equipped with the necessary skills in this area.

Councillor Greenhough responded saying the question had been asked to start the debate on AI, and asked the following supplementary question: does Councillor Franklin foresee any jobs in the borough, including politicians, that cannot be replaced by AI? Councillor Franklin replied that he hoped not.

4. Councillor Kitching

Given the recent news about Local Authority finances, including Birmingham City Council issuing a Section 114 notice, what reassurance can be given over the council's current and longer-term financial position?

Councillor Frost responded by saying that Barnsley Council was by no means in the position of some of the councils that had hit the headlines recently.

However, that did not mean that the authority was immune to the impact of cumulative funding cuts, demand pressures linked to national issues in social care and the broader economic picture.

Councillor Frost stated that he needed to be clear that the position was indeed challenging. However, the Council's long track record of good financial management meant that assurance could be given to Members that the Council was able to put a plan in place to balance the 23/24 budget. In addition, the three-year financial plan was being updated, taking the Council up to 26-27. The plan looked at how we could deliver services more efficiently to help meet future anticipated financial pressures. That would be shared with all Members as part of the upcoming budget process.

Members were told that, based on current assumptions, the Council's Section 151 Officer had confirmed that issuing a Section 114 notice was not within his contemplation, neither at this time or in the future.

Councillor Kitching congratulated Councillor Frost on his appointment as Cabinet Spokesperson for Core Services and by way of supplementary question asked what new ideas, skills and innovations, he was planning to bring to the role.

Councillor Frost replied that transformation programme meant that there would be a keen grip on the financial situation, and there would be no change, with the Council remaining financially prudent.

5. Councillor Christmas

It was originally agreed with my predecessor over 18 months ago, that speed indicator devices were to be installed on Dodworth Green Road in Dodworth and Higham Common Road in Higham, yet we seem no closer to their installation, despite months of chasing. Could the cabinet member confirm that these two locations are still due to receive devices, and if so, when?

Councillor Higginbottom replied, referring to the answer given to Councillor Hunt at Full Council on 27 July.

Now that the policy and guidance on Speed Indicator Device deployment had been reviewed, all historic sites put forward would be reviewed by the Traffic Team to make sure that they were consistent with the revised policy.

Elected members would then be briefed on the new programme for deployment when this was finalised.

Councillor Christmas stated that this was not the first time the roll out had been delayed, with an autumn roll out expected but no firm dates. Subsequently, he had therefore informed residents of the delays, whilst explaining no firm date had been set for implementation. A supplementary question was asked what the Cabinet Member was going to do to ensure the reoccurring resource issues were addressed in order to ensure the information being communicated to Elected Members, and in turn to residents, was not conflicting, which continued to reflect badly on Elected Members and the Council as a whole.

Councillor Higginbottom responded by saying that the reasons behind the delays had been set out at length, which was due to ongoing challenges in the traffic team. These were being worked through with the team, but issues were compounded by the fact that the team had an extremely high workload. Councillor Higginbottom added that he was delighted to inform Members that the review of the programme and its finalisation would be completed on w/c 9th October, at which point Elected

Members would be briefed. He also added that it was still Autumn and therefore the programme was still on course to deliver to that target.

Councillor Higginbottom said that, in terms of the specific roads mentioned in the initial question, he could provide reassurance that, thanks to the improved technology invested in by the traffic team, there was now the ability to monitor average speeds in a way that did not require the roll out and deployment of fixed radar boxes, but that this could be done using the same data used by South Yorkshire Police in order to monitor average speeds across the borough. He reported that for Dodworth Green Road the average speed was 28.38mph and Higham Common Lane was 29.77mph, both of which showed an average compliance below the posted speed limit.

128. Motion - Councils for Fair Tax

The following Motion, submitted in accordance with Standing Order No 6, was:

Moved by Councillor Sir Steve Houghton CBE– Seconded by Councillor Makinson:-

That this Council notes that:-

1. The pressure on organisations to pay their fair share of tax has never been stronger.
2. Polling from the Institute for Business Ethics finds that “corporate tax avoidance” has, since 2013, been the clear number one concern of the British public when it comes to business conduct.
3. Two thirds of people (66%) believe the Government and local councils should at least consider a company’s ethics and how they pay their tax, as well as value for money and quality of service provided, when awarding contracts to companies.
4. Around 17.5% of public contracts in the UK have been won by companies with links to tax havens.
5. It has been conservatively estimated that losses from multinational profit-shifting (just one form of tax avoidance) could be costing the UK some £17bn per annum in lost corporation tax revenues.
6. The Fair Tax Mark offers a means for business to demonstrate good tax conduct and has been secured by a wide range of businesses across the UK, including FTSE-listed PLCs, co-operatives, social enterprises and large private businesses.

That this Council believes that:-

1. Paying tax is often presented as a burden, but it shouldn’t be.
2. Tax enables us to provide services from education, health and social care, to flood defence, roads, policing and defence. It also helps to counter financial inequalities and rebalance distorted economies.
3. As recipients of significant public funding, local authorities should take the lead in the promotion of exemplary tax conduct.
4. Where councils hold substantive stakes in private enterprises, influence should be wielded to ensure that such businesses are exemplars of tax conduct.
5. More action is needed, however, as current and proposed new UK procurement law significantly restricts councils’ ability to either penalise poor tax conduct.
6. UK cities, counties and towns can and should stand up for responsible tax conduct - doing what they can within existing frameworks and pledging to do more given the opportunity, as active supporters of international tax justice.

This Council therefore resolves to:-

1. Approve the Councils for Fair Tax Declaration, as amended.
2. Lead by example and demonstrate good practice in our tax conduct, right across our activities.
3. Ensure IR35 continues to be applied, where appropriate.
4. Not use offshore vehicles for the purchase of land and property, especially where this leads to reduced payments of stamp duty.
5. Promote Fair Tax Mark certification recognising the impact on businesses, in particular Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).
6. Support Fair Tax Week and celebrate the tax contribution made by responsible businesses are proud to promote responsible tax conduct and pay their fair share of corporation tax.
7. Support calls for urgent reform of UK procurement law to enable local authorities to better penalise poor tax conduct and reward good tax conduct through their procurement policies.

RESOLVED that the motion be approved.

129. Motion - Supporting Trans and Non-Binary People in our communities

The following Motion, submitted in accordance with Standing Order No 6, was:

Moved by Councillor Fielding – Seconded by Councillor Kitching:-

This Council notes:

1. Trans women are women, trans men are men, non-binary people are non-binary and trans rights are human rights.
2. The suicide, self-harm and poor mental health rates among trans and non-binary people, particularly youth, are alarmingly high. Trans people take their own lives at approximately 10 times the rate of cis people.
3. Too often the LGBTQ+ community, particularly young people, do not have their specific needs taken into account when accessing healthcare.
4. LGBTQ+ people, particularly those who identify as trans and non-binary, are at greater at risk of homelessness. Amongst the LGBTQ+ community, 20% will experience homelessness at some point in their lives. This rises to 25% amongst trans people.
5. The frequency of transphobic hate crimes is increasing, with reported incidents rising by 55% from 2020/21 to 2021/22. This is fuelled by the increased attacks on trans and non-binary people in mainstream media and political discourse.

Furthermore, **this Council** commends:

6. The excellent work done by the Trans Barnsley support group in supporting trans and non-binary people across Barnsley borough.
7. The recent introduction of a gender-neutral option on all council forms so people can identify in the way that makes the most sense to them. (Such as Mx titles, or non-binary as an option when selecting gender.)

Therefore, **this Council** resolves:

8. To fly the transgender pride flag on Barnsley Council flag poles, including Barnsley Town Hall, on both International Transgender Day of Visibility (31st March) and International Transgender Day of Remembrance (20th November) going forward.
9. To fly the non-binary pride flag for International Non-Binary People’s Day (14th July) going forward.
10. To consider the needs of transgender and non-binary people when drafting homelessness policies and strategies and to ensure they are not discriminated against when accessing those services.
11. To ensure all council equalities and safeguarding policies include provisions for transgender employees who are transitioning, including information on confidentiality, dress codes and using facilities such as toilets, with related guidance for line managers.
12. To ensure all equality, diversity and inclusion training provided to council members, staff and officers includes adequate reference to the equalities issues faced by transgender and non-binary people, for example on the use of correct pronouns, privacy and confidentiality, and the needs and experiences of trans and non-binary people.
13. To have identified allies within the organisation, who can act as knowledgeable points of contact to signpost to relevant services and information.

RESOLVED that the motion be approved.

130. Questions received from Members of the Public

RESOLVED that the questions received and associated responses be noted.

.....
Chair

BARNSELEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT OF: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – GROWTH AND SUSTAINABILITY

TITLE: Barnsley Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy 2023

REPORT TO:	Cabinet
Date of Meeting	18 October 2023
Cabinet Member Portfolio	Environment and Highways
Key Decision	No
Public or Private	Public

Purpose of report

The purpose of this report is for Barnsley Council to adopt the proposed Barnsley Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy to:

1. Ensure Barnsley Council performs its statutory duty to meet the requirements of the national Planning Policy Framework.
2. Ensure that Barnsley Council has a robust evidence base for both existing and future playing pitches and associated facilities provision in Barnsley.

Council Plan priority

Healthy Barnsley

- People are safe and feel safe.
- People live independently with good physical and mental health for as long as possible.
- We have reduced inequalities in health and income.

Growing Barnsley

- Business startups and existing local businesses are supported to grow and attract new investment, providing opportunities for all.
- People have a welcoming, safe, and enjoyable town centre and principal towns as destinations for work, shopping, leisure, and culture.

Sustainable Barnsley

- People live in great places, are recycling more and wasting less, feel connected and valued in their community.
- Our heritage and green spaces are promoted for all people to enjoy.

Recommendations

That Cabinet recommends to Council:-

1. Adoption of the Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy and its associated recommendations.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Barnsley Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy (PPOSS) (Appendix 1) is the guiding document for how Barnsley Council, with partners, maintain and develop our playing pitch and outdoor sports facility stock. This is an important function in the promotion of sporting opportunities for our residents to feel the benefit of being more active.

The PPOSS builds upon a preceding assessment report (Appendix 2) to provide a clear strategic framework for the maintenance and improvement of existing outdoor sport facilities and accompanying ancillary provision. The Barnsley PPOSS is delivered in accordance with Sport England's Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) Guidance (for playing pitch sports) and Sport England's Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (for "non-pitch" sports).

The Barnsley PPOSS will provide an evidence base for planning decisions and funding bids and will ensure that this evidence is sound, robust and capable of being scrutinised through examination whilst meeting the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). One of the core planning principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs. Section 8 of the NPPF deals specifically with the topic of healthy communities, with paragraph 98 discussing the importance of access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation that can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.

Paragraph 99 discusses assessments and the protection of "existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields". Paragraphs 100 and 102 also promote the identification of important green spaces by local communities and the protection of these facilities. Such spaces may include playing fields and outdoor sport facilities.

Strategy Vision

The vision for the PPOSS reflects the Council's vision in the Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2021-2030) which is:

"All Barnsley residents are enabled to enjoy long, fulfilling and healthy lives in safe, strong and vibrant communities where every person is equipped with the skills and resources, they need to thrive."

Strategy Aims

The following overarching aims are based on the three Sport England objectives (see Figure 1.2 below). It is recommended that they are adopted by the Council and its partners to enable it to achieve the overall vision of the PPOSS as well as Sport England's planning objectives. Strategy delivery is the responsibility of, and relies upon, all stakeholders.

AIM 1 – To **protect** the existing supply of playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities where it is needed for meeting current and future needs.

AIM 2 – To **enhance** playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities through improving quality and management of sites.

AIM 3 – To **provide** new playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so.

2. STRATEGY DELIVERY

2.1 The PPOSS has been developed from research and analysis of playing pitch and outdoor sports provision and usage (See Appendix 2) within Barnsley to provide:

- A vision for the future improvement and prioritisation of facilities.
- A number of aims to help deliver the recommendations and actions.
- A series of sport-by-sport recommendations which provide a strategic framework for sport led improvements to provision.
- A range of sport-by-sport and local authority wide scenarios to help inform policy recommendations and prioritisation of actions.
- A series of strategic recommendations which provide a framework for the improvement, maintenance, development and, if applicable, the rationalisation of playing pitches.
- A prioritised area-by-area action plan to address key issues.

PPOSS Summary Recommendations

The strategic recommendations for the Strategy have been developed via the combination of information gathered during consultation, site visits and analysis which culminated in the production of the Assessment Report, as well as key drivers identified for the study. They reflect overarching and common areas to be addressed, which apply across outdoor sports facilities and may not be specific to just one sport.

Objective 1

To protect the existing supply of playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities where it is needed for meeting current and future needs.

Recommendations:

- 1.1 Ensure, through the use of the PPOSS, that playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities are protected through the implementation of local planning policy.
- 1.2 Secure tenure and access to sites for high quality, development minded clubs, through a range of solutions and partnership agreements.
- 1.3 Maximise community use of education facilities where needed.

Objective 2

To enhance playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities through improving quality and management of sites

- 2.1 Improve quality.
- 2.2 Adopt a tiered approach (hierarchy of provision) to the management and improvement of sites.
- 2.3 Work in partnership with stakeholders to secure funding.
- 2.4 Secure developer contributions

Objective 3

To provide new playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so.

Recommendations:

- 3.1 Identify opportunities to increase add to the overall stock to accommodate both current and future demand.
- 3.2 Rectify quantitative shortfalls through the current pitch stock.

PPOSS Steering Group

The monitoring of progress and the annual updating of the PPOSS will be completed via the continuation of Barnsley PPOSS Steering Group made up of BMBC staff from Sport & Physical Activity, Planning and also external partners including Sport England and representatives of National Governing Bodies of Sport. The updating process will be done on an annual basis to extend the lifespan of the strategy.

3. IMPLICATIONS OF THE DECISION

3.1 Financial

Consultations have taken place with representatives of the Director of Finance (S151 Officer).

There are no direct financial implications arising from the adoption of this strategy.

The strategy itself does look at the resourcing the protection, enhancement and provision of playing and outdoor sports facilities via section 106 agreements and the securing of external investment. This will be done on a case-by-case basis related to the availability of funds, value for money and

the opportunity to implement within any given restrictions.

3.2 Legal

If any direct grant funding were to be given to organisations managing playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities then this must be done in compliance with the council's obligations under the Subsidy Control Act 2022.

3.3 Equality

Equality Impact Assessment included in Appendix 4.

3.4 Sustainability

An overarching decision-making wheel has been completed to reflect the main areas of sustainability that the Barnsley PPOSS will contribute to. Not all developments within the strategy will involve BMBC as clubs can progress their own pitch improvement and facility developments. Where BMBC is involved, we will encourage the principles of sustainability on a project-by-project basis.

Decision-making wheel



3.5 Employee

None

3.6 Communications

The PPOSS will be available through the council website following its adoption by cabinet.

Any further enquiries will be addressed on a case-by-case basis and through the pipeline of development projects.

4. CONSULTATION

Consultation has been built into the initial assessments with sports clubs being encouraged to complete an assessment survey, their national governing bodies of sport, facility operators related to the scope of the PPOSS. Additional consultation has taken place through the PPOSS steering group including:

BMBC Planning Team
BMBC Sport & Physical Activity Team
BMBC Parks Services
The FA
The Football Foundation
Rugby Football Union
Rugby Football League
Sheffield and Hallamshire County FA
The Lawn Tennis Association
England Athletics
English Cricket Board
Yorkshire Cricket Board
England Hockey
Sport England

5. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

5.1 No alternative options available.

6. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Perform our statutory duty to meet the requirements of the national Planning Policy Framework.

6.2 Plan strategically for the protection, enhancement and provision of outdoor sports.

6.3 To ensure we have a strategic approach to investment of pitch and outdoor facility developments.

7. GLOSSARY

PPOSS – Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy
FA – Football Association

8. LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: Barnsley Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy – Executive Summary
- Appendix 2: Barnsley Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy
- Appendix 3: Barnsley Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Assessment Report
- Appendix 4: Equality Impact Assessment

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Barnsley Council Plan

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/18156/council-plan.pdf>

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

10. REPORT SIGN OFF

Financial consultation & sign off	Senior Financial Services officer consulted and date. <i>No appendix A required.</i> <i>Ashley Gray 12/09/23</i>
Legal consultation & sign off.	Legal Services officer consulted and date. <i>Bob Power 12/09/23</i>

Report Author: Stuart Rogers

Post: Service Manager – Sport, Physical Activity and Active Travel

Date: 19th September 2023

This page is intentionally left blank

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

JUNE 2023



BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

FOREWORD

I'm very pleased to introduce Barnsley's Playing Pitch Strategy, which is an essential resource for Barnsley Council in how we manage current and future demand on our outdoor playing facilities. Our fresh strategy places a strong emphasis on pitch-based sports and athletics, recognising their important role in the health and wellbeing of our residents.

Sport, recreation and physical activity are an integral part of the fabric of our local communities. Whether you're a future international superstar, having a kickabout with some friends, or trying to lead a healthier lifestyle, there's something for everyone in Barnsley.

Our fantastic network of clubs, groups, coaches and volunteers do an amazing job delivering grassroots sport in the borough, and I am personally grateful for the input they have had into our Playing Pitches Strategy. This document has been shaped by their experience, expertise and insight and will be used to safeguard and enhance the provision of pitch-based sports facilities throughout the borough, using the resources we have at our disposal. It will also play a pivotal role in guiding our future plans for locations and facilities.

The objectives laid out in the action plan are ambitious, and I look forward to working closely with Sport England, local clubs, governing bodies, educational institutions and facility managers alongside our hugely dedicated Sport and Physical Activity Team. Together, we will make the collective goals outlined in the strategy into reality.

While quality facilities are undeniably crucial for the flourishing of sports, it is important to remember that sports fundamentally revolve around individuals coming together to enjoy activities they are passionate about. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the numerous volunteers across the borough who generously contribute their time to foster grassroots sports. Your active involvement is the cornerstone of our Barnsley's vibrant sports culture.

Thank you.



Councillor James Higginbottom
Cabinet Member for Environment and Highways (including Sport and Physical Activity)
Barnsley Council

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

This executive summary highlights the current situation and future requirements for each sport. A detailed assessment with further context to each of the sports is included in the full Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy (PPOSS).

List of sport included in the executive summary:

- Football
- 3g Artificial Turf Pitches
- Cricket
- Rugby Union
- Rugby League
- Tennis
- Athletics
- Muti Use Games Area (MUGA's)

Summary – Football

- ◀ **There are current shortfalls across youth 11v11 and youth 9v9 pitches. Whilst capacity is sufficient across adult, mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitches.**
- ◀ **However, future growth could lead to future shortfalls across the Borough on adult pitches. Whilst mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitches continue to be able to accommodate future demand.**

Supply

- ◀ The audit identifies a total of 207 grass football pitches within Barnsley across 86 sites. Of these, 184 pitches across 72 sites are identified as being available for community use.
- ◀ Most available pitches in the Borough are in the Central Analysis Area (46 pitches - 25% of available pitches), followed by the North East Analysis Area (43 pitches - 23%), the North Analysis Area (39 pitches – 21%) and then the South Analysis Area (25 pitches - 14%). The Penistone Analysis Area has 17 pitches (9% of available pitches) and the Dearne Analysis Area has the least number of pitches with 14 pitches (8% of available pitches).

Quality

- ◀ In total, 27 pitches (15%) are rated as good quality, 57 as standard quality (31%) and 100 as poor quality (54%).
- ◀ Of the 72 sites that are actively used for community football, nine sites (13%) are serviced by good quality ancillary facilities, 18 sites (25%) by standard quality ancillary facilities and 19 sites (26%) are serviced by poor quality ancillary facilities. The remaining 26 sites (36%) are not serviced by onsite clubhouse/changing room provision.

Demand

- ◀ There are 402 teams identified as playing football in the Borough. This is made up of 65 adult men's, nine adult women's, 152 youth boys', 45 youth girls' and 131 mini soccer teams.
- ◀ In Barnsley 91% of all football teams play on grass pitches, with only 9% of teams playing on 3G pitches.
- ◀ Only Yorkshire RTC are known to export demand to the Doncaster for three of its mini teams to play at the Junior Premier League central venue.
- ◀ Future population growth totals 20 potential new teams, resulting in additional capacity requirement (in match equivalent sessions per week) of 1.5 on adult pitches three on youth 11v11 pitches, two on youth 9v9 pitches, 2.5 on mini 7v7 pitches and 1.5 on mini 5v5 pitches.

Capacity

- ◀ There are 30 pitches identified as having actual spare capacity, totalling 21 match equivalent sessions per week.
- ◀ In total, 27 pitches across just 21 sites are overplayed by a combined total of 25 match equivalent sessions per week. The most overplay is situated in the South Analysis Area (nine match equivalent sessions), followed by the Penistone Analysis Area (six match equivalent sessions).

Summary – 3G Artificial Turf Pitches

- ◀ **In conclusion, there is deemed to be an insufficient supply to accommodate both current and future demand for 3G pitches in Barnsley.**

Supply

- ◀ There are 11 3G pitches of 11v11 size in Barnsley. Three of these pitches are located in the North East Analysis Area.
- ◀ All pitches have sports lighting, with 10 of these being available for community use.
- ◀ There are also 16 smaller size 3G pitches servicing Barnsley, of which, 14 are available for community use. The community available pitches are all serviced by sports lighting. The two pitches that are not available for community use are both located at education sites.
- ◀ In Barnsley three of the pitches are FA/FIFA compliant and on the FA 3G Pitch Register so permitted for match play use. Whilst the certificate for the pitch at Penistone Grammar School has recently expired.
- ◀ There are no World Rugby compliant 3G pitches in Barnsley.
- ◀ The 3G pitch at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is managed by Barnsley Premier Leisure. Whilst the 3G pitch at Barnsley FC Training Ground is managed in house by the professional sports club. All other pitches are located at educational sites and are managed through a PFI contract and managed on behalf of the schools by Amey.

Quality

- ◀ Of the 11 pitches of 11v11 size, two (18%) are good quality, eight (73%) are standard quality and one (9%) pitch at Barnsley College is poor quality.
- ◀ Of the 16 small size 3G pitches 12 (75%) are standard quality and four (25%) are poor quality, no small sized 3G pitches in Barnsley are good quality.
- ◀ The ancillary facilities at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre are rated as good quality with no issues arising during consultation.

Demand

- ◀ All pitches are extensively used for affiliated football demand both for midweek training and competitive demand at the weekend. There is also some use of The Astrea Dearne Academy pitch by Dodworth Miners ARLFC.

Capacity

- ◀ The 11v11 3G pitches currently available for community use in Barnsley are all operating at, or close to, capacity at peak times, especially during winter months when grass pitches cannot be used for training or recreational demand (due to a lack of sports lighting).
- ◀ In Barnsley 61% clubs that responded to consultation report that they require additional access to 3G provision, however, the exact number of teams that don't already access 3G pitches is unquantifiable.

Summary – Cricket

- ◀ **Overall, there is currently insufficient capacity for natural turf cricket squares in Barnsley to meet senior weekend or junior midweek cricket demand now or in future.**

Cricket – supply

- ◀ There are 21 grass wicket squares in Barnsley located across 21 sites, of which, all 21 are available for community use.
- ◀ In Barnsley, there are 16 NTPs which accompany grass wicket squares, as well as 11 standalone NTPs.
- ◀ Tenure of sites in Barnsley is generally secure i.e., through freehold, a long-term lease or a guarantee that pitches will continue to be provided over the next three years.
- ◀ Dearne CC and Thurnscoe Institute CC are considered to have unsecure tenure as current arrangements are unknown.
- ◀ Of the 21 squares available for community use, 16 grass squares are rated as good quality (76%), five rated as standard quality (24%). No squares are rated as poor quality.
- ◀ The audit of ancillary facilities at available grass pitch cricket sites determines that 10 squares (50%) are accompanied by good quality provision, and ten squares (50%) are accompanied by standard quality provision.
- ◀ 13 sites used by affiliated clubs in Barnsley are not serviced by fixed practice nets. The remaining sites have fixed net provision.

Cricket – demand

- ◀ There are 21 cricket clubs competing in Barnsley generating 106 teams. As a breakdown, this equates to 54 senior men's, eight senior women's, 42 junior boys' teams and two junior girls' teams.
- ◀ The largest club playing in the Borough is Rockingham CC which has a total of 16 teams. It also has a women's and girls' section consisting of three teams.
- ◀ Only two clubs in the Borough provide a junior girls team, one team located at Penistone CC and one teams located at Rockingham CC.
- ◀ Most teams play in the South Analysis Area which accommodates 36 teams (34%), followed by the Penistone Analysis Area with 30 teams (28%), the Central Analysis Area with 23 teams (22%), the North Analysis Area with nine teams (9%), the North East Analysis Area with six teams (6%) and finally the Dearne Analysis Area with one team (2%).
- ◀ There is no known imported or exported demand from Barnsley.
- ◀ It is expected that three additional men's teams and two additional junior boys' teams are expected to be generated by population growth.
- ◀ Of the responding clubs, seven indicate aspirations to increase levels of participation through the creation of new teams. This equates to a total aspirational growth of 14 teams, equating to four senior men's, one senior women's and nine junior teams.

Cricket – capacity

- ◀ Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground, Shaw Lane Sports Club and Wombwell Main Sports Ground have potential capacity to accommodate further demand on a Sunday.
- ◀ Darton Cricket Club, Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground, Kexborough Cricket Club, Silkstone Recreation Ground, Stainbrough Cricket Club, Shaw Lane Sports Club, Wombwell Main Sports Ground and Penistone Cricket Club have potential capacity to accommodate further midweek demand.

- ◀ There are eight sites in Barnsley considered to be overplayed for cricket by a total of 116 match equivalent sessions per season.

Summary – Rugby Union

- ◀ **There is an insufficient supply of provision in Barnsley to accommodate for both current and anticipated future levels of demand for rugby union.**
- ◀ **The priority for rugby union in Barnsley is to ensure maintenance programmes are enhanced across club settings to improve quality of pitches to alleviate the overplay across senior pitches.**

Supply

- ◀ There is a total of six rugby union pitches identified in Barnsley. Of these, four are available for community use. All pitches are senior pitches. All unavailable pitches are located at education sites.
- ◀ There is no WR compliant 3G pitches in Barnsley.
- ◀ All sites used by rugby union clubs in the Borough are managed by the respective rugby union clubs. Barnsley RUFC has freehold ownership of its site, whilst Wortley RUFC has a long-term lease agreements at its site.

Quality

- ◀ All four available rugby union pitches are rated as standard quality. Whilst the two pitches unavailable for community use are rated as poor quality.
- ◀ All available pitches are reported to have adequate natural drainage, with no issues with general drainage of pitches.

Demand

- ◀ There are two affiliated rugby union clubs based and playing within the Borough, identified as fielding a total of 17 affiliated teams.
- ◀ Community club training typically takes place on grass pitch provision with sports lighting.
- ◀ Future demand from population increases is projected as zero teams. Whilst future demand from club growth aspirations is considered to amount to five teams (one senior men's, two junior boys and two mini teams), requiring additional match play capacity of two match equivalent sessions on senior pitches.

Capacity

- ◀ None of the four available pitches are considered to have any actual spare capacity to accommodate additional demand.
- ◀ There are two pitches overplayed across two sites by a total of 5.75 match equivalent sessions per week.

Summary – Rugby League

- ◀ **Current demand can currently be met, with all pitches being played to capacity. However, it is evident that there is an insufficient supply of rugby league provision in Barnsley to accommodate any future demand with the anticipated future levels of demand from population growth seeing shortfalls created.**
- ◀ **The priority for rugby league in Barnsley is to ensure maintenance programmes are enhanced across club settings to improve quality of pitches to alleviate the overplay across senior pitches.**

Supply

- ◀ There are three rugby league pitches identified in Barnsley across two sites, one senior and one junior pitch located at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club in the Central Analysis Area, and one senior pitch located at Ingsfield Lane Sports & Social Club in the Dearne Analysis Area. Of these, all pitches are available for community use.
- ◀ All sites used by rugby league clubs in the Borough are considered to have secure tenure. Dodworth Miners ARLFC has freehold ownership of its site, whilst Dearne Valley Bulldogs ARLFC lease its site from the council.

Quality

- ◀ Pitches located at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club is standard quality, whilst the pitch located at Ingsfield Lane Sports and Social is poor quality due to limited maintenance.
- ◀ The ancillary provision at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club is poor quality, whilst the new pavilion at Ingsfield Lane Sports and Social is rated as good quality.

Demand

- ◀ There are two affiliated rugby league clubs located in Barnsley, Dodworth Miners ARLFC and Dearne Valley Bulldogs ARLFC. Collectively both clubs accommodate 17 teams, as a breakdown, this equates to three senior teams, three junior teams and 11 mini teams.
- ◀ Future demand from population increases is projected as one mini team.

Capacity

- ◀ None of the three available pitches are considered to have any actual spare capacity to accommodate additional demand.

Summary – Tennis

- ◀ **For club-based tennis, there is considered to be sufficient provision to meet demand. Additionally, when considering club future demand aspirations, supply is still sufficient to meet future demand.**
- ◀ **For non-club courts, whilst no courts are identified as having any capacity issues, it cannot be said that supply is sufficient to meet demand due to the large amount of unmet and latent demand evidenced both nationally and in Barnsley. There is instead a clear need to improve the supply in ways that can attract and better accommodate more users, specifically the courts provided at Carlton Park, Darton Park, Mapplewell Park and Locke Park.**

Supply

- ◀ There are 49 tennis courts identified in Barnsley across 15 sites. Of which 14 courts across six sites are available for community use and 35 courts across nine sites are unavailable for community use.
- ◀ The majority are provided by education sites, although the Council manage four sites, parish council manage two sites and a sports club manages one site located at Barnsley Lawn Tennis Club.
- ◀ Most outdoor courts in Barnsley have a macadam surface (42 or 86%), with 11 being of this type and available for community use. Three courts have an acyclic surface located at Horizon Community College which are unavailable for community use, and four courts have an artificial turf surface.
- ◀ In Barnsley, 18 of the tennis courts are serviced by sports lights, representing 36% of the provision. Of these, only five courts are available for community use, and all courts are located at Barnsley Lawn Tennis Club.

Quality

- ◀ Of the courts in Barnsley, 13 are assessed as good quality, 23 courts are assessed as standard quality, and 12 as poor quality. Most good quality courts are available for community use, however, six good courts located at Outwood Academy Shafton are unavailable for community use. All standard quality courts are unavailable for community use.
- ◀ Barnsley LTC report ancillary provision at its respective home site to be of good quality, with no major issues raised.

Demand

- ◀ Only one club is identified in Barnsley, Barnsley LTC, which has a total of 300 members. As a breakdown, this equates to 170 senior and 130 junior members.
- ◀ Away from club courts, usage can be difficult to quantify as it is not always monitored, especially at sites that are free to access as is the case at Carlton Park, Darton Park, Mapplewell Park and Locke Park. Demand for such provision is generally at its highest during summer months, especially following events such as Wimbledon, but significant capacity is likely to exist outside of this.
- ◀ In Barnsley, currently there are no LTA initiatives taking place.

Summary – Athletics

- ◀ In Barnsley, supply is considered sufficient to meet demand, with only two track and field clubs currently based in the Borough (Barnsley Athletic Club, Penistone Footpath Runners & Athletic Club and Pontefract Athletics Club). All other clubs are primarily road running clubs that do not access the track facilities.
- ◀ Priority should be placed on protecting the facility at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre and ensuring that quality remains sufficient to accommodate the level of demand.

Supply

- ◀ There is one formal athletics track in Barnsley located at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre, which is an eight lane, synthetic 400 metre track.
- ◀ The track is fully sports lit and provides all accompanying field event facilities including a hammer cage, javelin, high jump, long jump and shot put area.
- ◀ The track at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is owned by the Council, However, is managed by a company called Barnsley Premier Leisure (BPL).

Quality

- ◀ The non-technical assessment undertaken by KKP identified the track and accompanying track and field facilities as good quality, with maintenance carried out to a high standard.
- ◀ The ancillary provision at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is rated to be of good quality, with no major issues raised.

Demand

- ◀ Four clubs have a current focus on athletics and/or running activity in Barnsley.
- ◀ Barnsley Athletic Club, Penistone Footpath Runners & Athletic Club and Pontefract Athletics Club both use Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre as its base.
- ◀ Locke Park and Penistone Recreation Ground currently host Park Runs and Junior Park Runs in the Borough.
- ◀ All clubs are seen actively looking to grow membership, whilst England Athletics also believes that demand is likely to increase in the future, particularly for initiatives such as Park Run.
- ◀ Sport England's Segmentation Tool identifies significant latent demand amounting to 4,732 people in Barnsley, which represents approximately 1.9% of the Borough's population compared to a national average of 2%.
- ◀ None have waiting lists in place, and they are all actively looking for new members, on social media and club websites.

Summary - Multi Use Games Areas (MUGA's)

- ◀ **The South Analysis Area is the most well served analysis area for MUGAs, with the Dearne Analysis Area the next best serviced, with the Central Analysis Area just behind it. All other analysis areas have 60% of its population catchments not within a 700m walking catchment.**

Supply

- ◀ Across Barnsley there are a total of 58 MUGAs with most of this provision located within the South Analysis Area with 16 MUGAs (28%), followed by Central Analysis Area with 11 MUGAs (19%). Penistone Analysis Area accommodates nine MUGAs and the North East and Central analysis areas all have eight MUGAs each, the North Analysis Area has the least number of MUGAs with six.
- ◀ In the previous Barnsley LFFP, no sites were identified for MUGA developments.
- ◀ Of the 58 MUGAs across Barnsley, all the courts are managed by either parish councils or Barnsley Borough Council.

Quality

- ◀ In total across Barnsley, 25 MUGAs are assessed as good quality, 29 MUGAs are assessed as standard quality, whilst four are assessed as poor quality with significant issues surrounding grip, court markings and evidence of moss/lichen.

Demand

- ◀ A total of 53% of the Borough's population (or 131,021 people) has no MUGA facility within the 700m metre catchment.
- ◀ Analysis suggests that the Centre, Dearne and South Analysis Areas have over 50% of the population within a 700 metre walking distance to a MUGA, with the North Analysis Area having 40%. All the remaining analysis areas have less than 35% of the population within a 700 metre walking distance to a MUGA.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

JUNE 2023



BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

FOREWORD

I'm very pleased to introduce Barnsley's Playing Pitch Strategy, which is an essential resource for Barnsley Council in how we manage current and future demand on our outdoor playing facilities. Our fresh strategy places a strong emphasis on pitch-based sports and athletics, recognising their important role in the health and wellbeing of our residents.

Sport, recreation and physical activity are an integral part of the fabric of our local communities. Whether you're a future international superstar, having a kickabout with some friends, or trying to lead a healthier lifestyle, there's something for everyone in Barnsley.

Our fantastic network of clubs, groups, coaches and volunteers do an amazing job delivering grassroots sport in the borough, and I am personally grateful for the input they have had into our Playing Pitches Strategy. This document has been shaped by their experience, expertise and insight and will be used to safeguard and enhance the provision of pitch-based sports facilities throughout the borough, using the resources we have at our disposal. It will also play a pivotal role in guiding our future plans for locations and facilities.

The objectives laid out in the action plan are ambitious, and I look forward to working closely with Sport England, local clubs, governing bodies, educational institutions and facility managers alongside our hugely dedicated Sport and Physical Activity Team. Together, we will make the collective goals outlined in the strategy into reality.

While quality facilities are undeniably crucial for the flourishing of sports, it is important to remember that sports fundamentally revolve around individuals coming together to enjoy activities they are passionate about. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the numerous volunteers across the borough who generously contribute their time to foster grassroots sports. Your active involvement is the cornerstone of our Barnsley's vibrant sports culture.

Thank you.



Councillor James Higginbottom
Cabinet Member for Environment and Highways (including Sport and Physical Activity)
Barnsley Council

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS.....	3
PART 1: INTRODUCTION.....	4
PART 2: VISION.....	11
PART 3: AIMS.....	11
PART 4: SPORT SPECIFIC ISSUES SCENARIOS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	12
PART 5: STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS.....	49
PART 6: ACTION PLAN.....	61
PART 7: HOUSING GROWTH SCENARIOS.....	110
PART 8: DELIVER THE STRATEGY AND KEEP IT ROBUST AND UP TO DATE.....	113
APPENDIX ONE: SPORTING CONTEXT.....	116
APPENDIX TWO: GLOSSARY.....	124

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

ABBREVIATIONS

3G	Third Generation (artificial turf)
AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch
BMBC	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
CFA	County Football Association
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
DCMS	Department for Culture, Media and Sport
ECB	England and Wales Cricket Board
EH	England Hockey
FA	Football Association
FC	Football Club
FF	Football Foundation
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
FPM	Facilities Planning Model
GMA	Grounds Management Association
HC	Hockey Club
IOG	Institute of Groundsmanship
JFC	Junior Football Club
KKP	Knight, Kavanagh and Page
LFFP	Local Football Facilities Plan
LTA	Lawn Tennis Association
MOD	Ministry of Defence
NFFS	National Football Facilities Strategy
NGB	National Governing Body
NHS	National Health Service
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PPOSS	Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sports Strategy
PQS	Performance Quality Standard
RFL	Rugby Football League
RFU	Rugby Football Union
RUFC	Rugby Union Football Club
S106	Section 106
SHFA	Sheffield & Hallamshire Football Association
TC	Tennis Club
U	Under
YCB	Yorkshire Cricket Board

BARNSLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This is the Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy (PPOSS) for Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council. Building upon the preceding Assessment Report, it provides a clear, strategic framework for the maintenance and improvement of existing outdoor sports facilities and accompanying ancillary provision.

The Strategy is capable of:

- ◀ Providing planning guidance to assess development proposals affecting outdoor sports facilities and, as appropriate, directing contributions secured through development.
- ◀ Informing the protection and provision of outdoor sports facilities.
- ◀ Informing land use decisions in respect of future use of existing outdoor sports areas and areas capable of accommodating provision.
- ◀ Providing a strategic framework for the provision and management of provision.
- ◀ Supporting external funding bids and maximising support for outdoor sports facilities.
- ◀ Providing the basis for ongoing monitoring and review of the use, distribution, function, quality and accessibility of outdoor sports facilities.

It is delivered in accordance with Sport England's Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) Guidance (for playing pitch sports) and Sport England's Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (for "non-pitch" sports). Sport England's PPS Guidance details a 13-stepped approach, separated into five distinct sections:

- ◀ Stage A: Prepare and tailor the approach (1).
- ◀ Stage B: Gather information and views on the supply of and demand for provision (2 & 3).
- ◀ Stage C: Assess the supply and demand information and views (4, 5 & 6).
- ◀ Stage D: Develop the strategy (7 & 8).
- ◀ Stage E: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date (9 & 10).

Stage D is covered in this report, with stages A-C evidenced in the Assessment Report and Stage E ongoing once the work has been adopted. The lifespan of a PPOSS is considered to be three years, although this can be increased if it is kept up to date.

The PPOSS forms one part of a wider, inter-related strategy for sports and recreation that also includes an Indoor Facilities Strategy. The relationship between the strategies must be noted as some sports covered by the PPOSS also use indoor facilities for matches or training as well as open space areas for informal use.

1.1: Structure

The Strategy has been developed from research and analysis of playing pitch and outdoor sports provision and usage within Barnsley to provide:

- ◀ A vision for the future improvement and prioritisation of facilities.
- ◀ A number of aims to help deliver the recommendations and actions.
- ◀ A series of sport-by-sport recommendations which provide a strategic framework for sport led improvements to provision.
- ◀ A range of sport-by-sport and local authority wide scenarios to help inform policy recommendations and prioritisation of actions.
- ◀ A series of strategic recommendations which provide a framework for the improvement, maintenance, development and, if applicable, the rationalisation of playing pitches.
- ◀ A prioritised area-by-area action plan to address key issues.

BARNSLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The recommendations made in this strategy should be translated into local plan policy so that there is a mechanism to support delivery and secure provision and investment into provision where the opportunity arises. It also recommends numerous priority projects for Barnsley that should be implemented over the course of its lifespan. These are outlined to provide a framework for improvement, with potential partners and possible sources of external funding identified in light of limited council resources.

There is a need to sustain and build key partnerships between the Council, NGBs, Sport England, parish/town councils, education providers, leisure contractors, maintenance contractors, community clubs and private landowners to maintain and improve relevant provision. In these instances, the potential for the Council to take a strategic lead can be limited (except in terms of Section 106 agreements and developer contributions). This document therefore provides clarity with regard to the way forward and will allow organisations to focus on the key issues and objectives that they can directly influence and achieve.

1.2: Local context

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's Local Plan: 2014-2033¹

Barnsley's Local Plan was adopted in January 2019 and covers the whole of Barnsley Borough for the period from 2019 to 2033. It provides the statutory planning framework for the Borough. The Local Plan is used to guide decisions on planning applications and areas where investment should be prioritised.

The Local Plan allocates 297 hectares of employment land to support Barnsley's economic needs and aspirations; and allocates housing sites to support the economy and provide the appropriate land supply to meet its housing needs. The plan seeks to achieve the completion of at least 21,546 net additional new homes in the plan period, giving an indicative annualised figure of 1,134 per annum. The Local Plan also protects and enhances green spaces and green infrastructure that contribute towards improving quality of life.

The Local Plan has an important role to play in protecting and enhancing Green Infrastructure (GI) and the wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits it brings for local communities. It states that new development should seek to protect, maintain and enhance GI wherever possible.

Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Strategy – Together an Active Barnsley (2021 - 2030)

The vision of the Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Strategy is for all Barnsley residents are enabled to enjoy long, fulfilling and healthy lives in safe, strong and vibrant communities where every person is equipped with the skills and resources, they need to thrive.

Active in Barnsley Partnership – Strategic Plan (2018-2021)

Although out of date, the stated vision of the Active Partnership is for a healthy and proud Barnsley where active living is part of everyday life for everyone. Its blueprint for this is identified in its five strategic priorities, which are:

- ◀ *Active Communities:* Use physical activity to help communities achieve their potential.
- ◀ *Active Spaces:* Work with policy makers to make it easier for people to build activity into their daily lives.

¹ [Link to Barnsley Local Plan](#)

BARNSLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

- ◀ *Active Schools & Colleges:* Work with our schools and colleges to create hubs of physical activity.
- ◀ *Active Workplaces:* Increase physical activity opportunities in our places of work.
- ◀ *Professional and Volunteer Networks:* Develop physical activity skills and knowledge across a variety of networks.

New School Builds 2009-2013

A number of schools were rebuilt between 2009 to 2013 under a PFI contract meaning that there is a relatively new stock of sports facilities within them. Under the terms of the PFI arrangement, each school has an allocation of 400 community use hours per academic year. These include:

- ◀ Barnsley Academy
- ◀ Darton Academy
- ◀ Holy Trinity School
- ◀ Horizon Community College
- ◀ Kirk Balk Academy
- ◀ Netherwood Academy
- ◀ Outwood Academy Carlton
- ◀ Outwood Academy Shafton
- ◀ Penistone Grammar School
- ◀ The Astrea Dearne Academy
- ◀ Trinity Academy St Edwards

The number of hours allocated was previously higher, however, has only recently reduced to 400 hours per year which has seen a number of issues across sites where further access is required.

Any use over and above this figure incurs an additional cost to the school. As a number of schools do not have the funds to cover these fees they are forced to increase to the overall cost of hiring onto the community clubs. This increase in expense generally makes the facilities too expensive for clubs with them choosing to find alternative sites for their demand.

As a result of a lack in demand to use the facilities, some schools considered themselves to be unavailable for community use particularly at the weekend in order to save operating costs in addition to not affect their 400 hours of community use. This will be identified in each of the relevant sporting sections below.

Responsibility for ongoing maintenance and caretaking of pitches are subcontracted to Amey.

National context

Concern at national government level over the loss of playing fields prompted the development of localised playing pitch assessments and strategies which identify current and future requirements for playing fields. Developing a strategic approach to the analysis of playing pitch supply and demand is necessary to:

- ◀ Protect playing pitches against development pressures in, and around, urban areas.
- ◀ Identify pitch (natural grass and artificial) supply and demand issues in relation to predicated population changes.
- ◀ Address 'demand' pressures created as a result of specific sports development pressures e.g. growth of mini soccer and wider use of artificial grass pitches.
- ◀ Address budget pressures and public-sector cuts.

BARNSLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The Barnsley PPOSS will provide an evidence base for planning decisions and funding bids and will ensure that this evidence is sound, robust and capable of being scrutinised through examination whilst meeting the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

One of the core planning principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs. Section 8 of the NPPF deals specifically with the topic of healthy communities, with paragraph 98 discussing the importance of access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation that can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.

Paragraph 99 discusses assessments and the protection of “existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields”. Paragraphs 100 and 102 also promote the identification of important green spaces by local communities and the protection of these facilities. Such spaces may include playing fields and outdoor sport facilities.

For the full national context, including for each of the sports covered please refer to Appendix 1.

1.3: Agreed scope

The following are the key outdoor sports (and associated facilities, including artificial surfaces) in Barnsley PPOSS and as such are included within the scope:

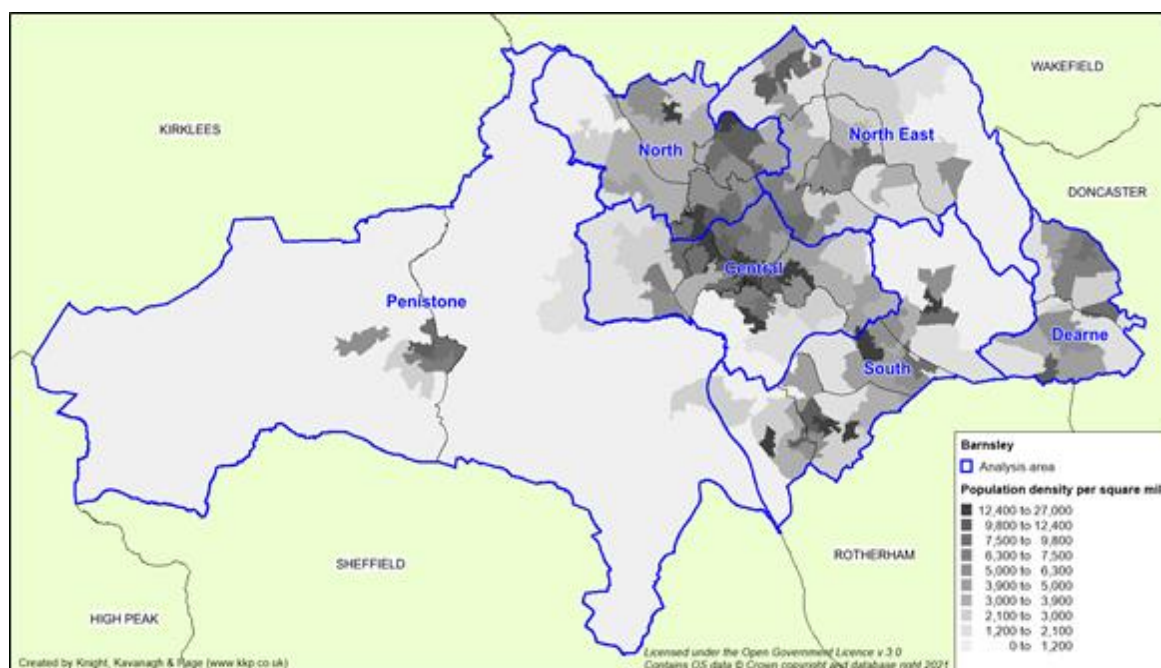
- ◀ Football (including third generation (3G) artificial grass pitches)
- ◀ Rugby union
- ◀ Rugby league
- ◀ Hockey (artificial grass pitches AGPs)
- ◀ Cricket
- ◀ Athletics
- ◀ Outdoor tennis
- ◀ Multi Use Games Areas (MUGA)
- ◀ Other sports

1.4: Study area

The study area comprises the whole of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council’s administrative area. Due to its size, Barnsley is broken into smaller subsections known as analysis areas. It is accepted that sports catchment areas do not naturally fall into defined administrative areas and that needs to be taken into account when assessing current and future provision for pitch sports. However, analysis areas are used for reporting purposes to aim to create localised assessments of supply vs demand modelling. The six identified for Barnsley are as follows:

- ◀ North
- ◀ North East
- ◀ Dearne
- ◀ South
- ◀ Central
- ◀ Penistone

Figure 1.1: Barnsley study area with analysis areas



Cross boundary and cross authority issues are also explored to determine the level of imported and exported demand, recognising, for example, that people travel to and make use of strategic facilities irrespective of administrative boundaries.

1.5: Headline findings

The table below highlights the quantitative headline findings identified for all main pitch sports included in the preceding Assessment Report. MES stands for match equivalent sessions and has been used as the comparable unit for natural grass pitches. Converting both the amount of play a site can accommodate (it's carrying capacity) and how much play takes place there (its current use) into the same unit of demand enables a comparison to be undertaken.

Pitches have a limit of how much play they can accommodate over a certain period of time before their quality, and in turn their use, is adversely affected. As the main usage of pitches is for matches, it is appropriate for the comparable unit to be match equivalent sessions.

Based on how they tend to be played, this unit for football and rugby union pitches relates to a typical week within the season for each sport.

For cricket pitches it is appropriate to look at the number of match equivalent sessions over the course of a season. How much play a cricket pitch can accommodate is primarily determined by the number and quality of wickets on a pitch. Only one match is generally played per pitch per day. However, play is rotated across the wickets to reduce wear and allow for repair. Each wicket is able to accommodate a certain amount of play per season as opposed to a week.

The PPOSS guidance does not advocate the conversion of MES to pitches as there is not always a case for providing pitches to meet the demand/shortfalls expressed. For example, improving the quality of pitches can also increase the capacity of existing pitches to accommodate such demand. For qualitative findings and site-specific findings, please see Part 4: Sport Specific Recommendations and Scenarios, and Part 6: Action Plan.

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

For artificial surfaces, how much play can be accommodated is primarily determined by availability, rather than how much play it can accommodate before its quality is adversely affected as with natural grass pitches. Therefore, hours in the peak period is used as the comparable unit. For the other non-pitch sports (i.e. tennis, bowls etc) capacity is in accordance with Paragraph B13 of the ANOG guidance.

Table 1.1: Quantitative headline findings

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Current supply/ demand balance	Future supply/ demand balance (2033)
Football – grass pitches			
Barnsley	Adult	Spare capacity of 1 match equivalent session	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions
	Youth 11v11	Shortfall of 11.5 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 14.5 match equivalent sessions
	Youth 9v9	Shortfall of 10 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 12 match equivalent sessions
	Mini 7v7	Spare capacity of 6.5 match equivalent session	Spare capacity of 4.5 match equivalent session
	Mini 5v5	Spare capacity of 2 match equivalent session	Spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent session
Football – 3G pitches			
Barnsley	11v11 size	Insufficient supply. Shortfalls in the North East, Central, South and Penistone Analysis Areas.	Insufficient supply. Shortfalls in the North East, Central, South and Penistone Analysis Areas.
Cricket			
Barnsley	Senior (Saturday)	Shortfall of 104 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 140 match equivalent sessions a season
	Senior (Sunday)	Shortfall of 68 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 104 match equivalent sessions a season
	Junior (midweek)	Shortfall of 8 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 20 match equivalent sessions a season
Rugby union			
Barnsley	Senior	Shortfall of 5.75 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 5.75 match equivalent sessions
Rugby league			
Barnsley	Senior	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 0.75 match equivalent sessions
Hockey			
Barnsley	Full size	Sufficient quantity, however, quality and access issues	Sufficient quantity, however, quality and access issues

For non-pitch sports, quantitative shortfalls can be more difficult to determine, with capacity guidance differing and with focus often away from formal club activity. The current and future picture for each sport is therefore instead summarised in the table below.

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 1.2: Quantitative headline findings (non-pitch sports)

Sport	Current picture	Future picture (2033)
Tennis	Capacity for both club and non-club tennis courts can be met current and future demand at Barnsley LTC.	Capacity for both club and non-club tennis courts can be met current and future demand at Barnsley LTC.
Athletics	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>
MUGAs	<i>Sufficient quantity, however, quality issues</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity, however, quality issues</i>
Other sports	<i>Generally sufficient quantity</i>	<i>Generally sufficient quantity</i>

Conclusions

The existing position for most sports is that there is a mixture of shortfalls, spare capacity and sufficient capacity, the future position shows the exacerbation of current shortfalls and the creation of shortfalls for some sports and in some areas where demand is currently being met. The current shortfalls identified are for youth 11v11 and youth 9v9 football pitches, 3G pitches, cricket pitches, senior rugby union pitches and senior rugby league pitches.

Where demand is being met, this does not equate to a surplus of provision, with any spare capacity instead considered a potential solution to overcoming shortfalls. As such, there is a clear need to protect all existing provision until all demand is met, or there is a requirement to replace provision to an equal or better quantity and quality before it is lost, in line with Sport England's Playing Fields Policy. In addition, there remain some area and site specific issues that need resolving despite no overall capacity issues, such as those relating to quality and security of tenure.

Where shortfalls are present, for the most part, they can be met by better utilising current provision, such as through improving quality, installing additional floodlighting, improving ancillary facilities and enabling access to existing unused provision, such as at unavailable school sites.

Notwithstanding the above, there is a shortfall of 3G pitches and cricket pitches that can only be met through increased provision. With resources to improve the quality of grass pitches being limited, an increase in 3G provision could also help to reduce grass pitch shortfalls through the transfer of play, which in turn can aid pitch quality improvements.

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

PART 2: VISION

The vision for the PPOSS reflects the Council's vision in the Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2021-2030) which is:

"All Barnsley residents are enabled to enjoy long, fulfilling and healthy lives in safe, strong and vibrant communities where every person is equipped with the skills and resources, they need to thrive."

PART 3: AIMS

The following overarching aims are based on the three Sport England objectives (see Figure 1.2 below). It is recommended that they are adopted by the Council and its partners to enable it to achieve the overall vision of the PPOSS as well as Sport England's planning objectives. Strategy delivery is the responsibility of, and relies upon, all stakeholders.

AIM 1

To **protect** the existing supply of playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities where it is needed for meeting current and future needs

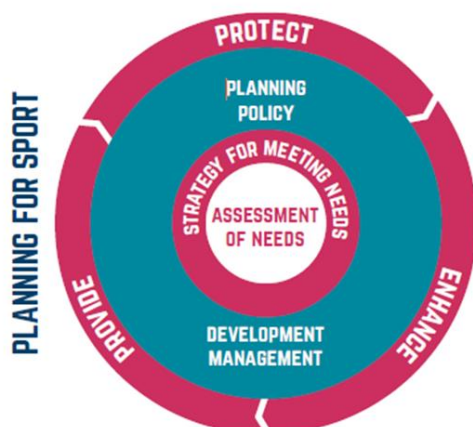
AIM 2

To **enhance** playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities through improving quality and management of sites

AIM 3

To **provide** new playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so

Figure 1: Sport England objectives



Source: Sport England, Planning for Sport Guidance (2019)

PART 4: SPORT SPECIFIC ISSUES SCENARIOS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to help develop the recommendations/actions and to understand their potential impact, a number of relevant scenario questions are tested against the key issues in this section for each relevant sport. This then informs sport specific recommendations.

Please note that the recommendations in this section are the responsibility of the steering group and the relevant NGB for each individual sport.

4.1: Football pitches

Assessment Report summary

- ◀ **There are current shortfalls across youth 11v11 and youth 9v9 pitches. Whilst capacity is sufficient across adult, mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitches.**
- ◀ **However, future growth could lead to future shortfalls across the Borough on adult pitches. Whilst mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitches continue to be able to accommodate future demand.**

Supply

- ◀ The audit identifies a total of 207 grass football pitches within Barnsley across 86 sites. Of these, 184 pitches across 72 sites are identified as being available for community use.
- ◀ Most available pitches in the Borough are in the Central Analysis Area (46 pitches - 25% of available pitches), followed by the North East Analysis Area (43 pitches - 23%), the North Analysis Area (39 pitches – 21%) and then the South Analysis Area (25 pitches - 14%). The Penistone Analysis Area has 17 pitches (9% of available pitches) and the Dearne Analysis Area has the least number of pitches with 14 pitches (8% of available pitches).

Quality

- ◀ In total, 27 pitches (15%) are rated as good quality, 57 as standard quality (31%) and 100 as poor quality (54%).
- ◀ Of the 72 sites that are actively used for community football, nine sites (13%) are serviced by good quality ancillary facilities, 18 sites (25%) by standard quality ancillary facilities and 19 sites (26%) are serviced by poor quality ancillary facilities. The remaining 26 sites (36%) are not serviced by onsite clubhouse/changing room provision.

Demand

- ◀ There are 402 teams identified as playing football in the Borough. This is made up of 65 adult men's, nine adult women's, 152 youth boys', 45 youth girls' and 131 mini soccer teams.
- ◀ In Barnsley 91% of all football teams play on grass pitches, with only 9% of teams playing on 3G pitches.
- ◀ Only Yorkshire RTC is known to export demand to the Doncaster for three of its mini teams to play at the Junior Premier League central venue.
- ◀ Future population growth totals 20 potential new teams, resulting in additional capacity requirement (in match equivalent sessions per week) of 1.5 on adult pitches three on youth 11v11 pitches, two on youth 9v9 pitches, 2.5 on mini 7v7 pitches and 1.5 on mini 5v5 pitches.

Capacity

- ◀ There are 30 pitches identified as having actual spare capacity, totalling 21 match equivalent sessions per week.
- ◀ In total, 27 pitches across just 21 sites are overplayed by a combined total of 25 match equivalent sessions per week. The most overplay is situated in the South Analysis Area (nine match equivalent sessions), followed by the Penistone Analysis Area (six match equivalent sessions).

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Scenarios

Improving pitch quality at overplayed sites

In total, 27 pitches across just 21 sites are overplayed by a combined total of 25 match equivalent sessions per week. Improving quality of such provision will increase capacity across the sites and therefore reduce both current and future shortfalls.

To illustrate the above, Table 4.1 highlights that the majority of current levels of overplay would be alleviated, apart from at Rockingham Sports Ground, Silkstone Recreation Ground and Wombwell Main Sports Ground, if quality improved to good at each site. As a reminder, the capacity rating for each type and quality rating is:

Adult pitches		Youth pitches		Mini pitches	
Pitch quality	Matches per week	Pitch quality	Matches per week	Pitch quality	Matches per week
Good	3	Good	4	Good	6
Standard	2	Standard	2	Standard	4
Poor	1	Poor	1	Poor	2

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 4.1: Overplay if all pitches were good quality

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Pitch type	No. of pitches	Current quality	Current Capacity rating ²	Good quality capacity rating ³
21	Carlton Park	North East	Youth 11v11	1	Poor	1.5	1.5
			Youth 9v9	1	Poor	0.5	2.5
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	Central	Youth 11v11	1	Standard	1	1
47	Farm Road Playing Fields	Central	Youth 11v11	1	Poor	0.5	2.5
51	Greenacre School	Central	Youth 11v11	1	Poor	1	2
91	Netherwood Academy	South	Youth 11v11	2	Poor	0.5	5.5
			Youth 9v9	1	Poor	0.5	2.5
94	Oakwood Playing Fields	North East	Youth 11v11	1	Poor	0.5	2.5
99	Oxspring Playing Field	Penistone	Youth 11v11	2	Poor	1	5
101	Penistone Grammar School	Penistone	Youth 11v11	1	Standard	1.5	0.5
			Youth 9v9	1	Standard	0.5	1.5
104	Pinfold Playing Fields	North East	Youth 9v9	1	Poor	0.5	2.5
106	Pogmoor Recreation Ground	North	Youth 11v11	1	Standard	0.5	1.5
108	Rabbit Ings Country Park	North East	Youth 11v11	1	Poor	1	2
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	South	Youth 11v11	1	Poor	3.5	0.5
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	Penistone	Adult	1	Standard	2	1
141	The Fleets Football Pitches	North	Adult	2	Poor	0.5	3.5
153	Welfare Ground	Dearne	Youth 9v9	1	Standard	1	1
155	Wharncliffe Woodmoor Memorial Field	North	Mini 5v5	1	Poor	0.5	3.5
159	Wombwell Main Sports Ground	South	Adult	1	Standard	2	1
163	Woodview	North	Youth 9v9	1	Poor	0.5	2.5
165	Worsbrough Common Primary School	Central	Youth 9v9	1	Poor	0.5	2.5

² Match equivalent sessions

³ Match equivalent sessions

BARNSELEY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

As seen, with quality improvements only the youth 11v11 pitch at Rockingham Sports Ground and adult pitches at Silkstone Recreation Ground and Wombwell Main Sports Ground would remain overplayed. Whilst the adult pitch at Elsecar Cricket Club and youth 11v11 pitch at Penistone Church FC are already good quality, therefore neither are included in the table above.

Carrying out the improvements would not only improve capacity at the relevant sites, but also improve the capacity balance overall across Barnsley. In fact, no overall pitch shortfalls would be evident, with current shortfalls for youth 11v11 and youth 9v9 alleviated.

Table 4.2: Summary of current supply and demand in match equivalent sessions per week

Pitch type	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Future demand	Total
Adult	8	7	1	1.5	0.5
Youth 11v11	2	13.5	11.5	3	14.5
Youth 9v9	2	12	10	2	12
Mini 7v7	6.5	0	6.5	2	4.5
Mini 5v5	2.5	0.5	2	1.5	0.5

Table 4.3: Impact of improving pitch quality on overall supply and demand in match equivalent sessions per week

Pitch type	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Future demand	Total
Adult	8	4.5	3.5	1.5	2
Youth 11v11	4	1.5	2.5	3	0.5
Youth 9v9	3	0	3	2	1
Mini 7v7	6.5	0	6.5	2	4.5
Mini 5v5	2.5	0	2.5	1.5	1

In addition, there are currently four match equivalent sessions per week of spare capacity discounted (aggregated from all pitch types) due to poor quality/overplay. Improving pitch quality at these sites would provide and increase overall actual spare capacity, which can be used to accommodate demand from the remaining overplayed sites as well as future demand.

Notwithstanding the above, given the costs of improving pitch quality, alternatives also need to be considered that can offer a more sustainable model for the future of football. The alternative to grass pitches is the use of 3G pitches for competitive matches. Not only can this alleviate overplay of grass pitches, but it can also aid quality improvements through the transfer of play and therefore reduced use.

Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP)

Pitch improvements

As improving the quality of all overplayed sites may not be feasible from an investment point of view, an alternative approach is to focus on improving strategic sites. To that end, the Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP) identifies five sites for grass pitch improvements that are considered to be in need of investment and that are key for football across Barnsley. The table overleaf identifies what the impact would be on the supply and demand balance of pitches at these sites if quality was improved to a good quality.

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 4.4: Impact of LFFP quality improvements

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Pitch type	No. of pitches	Quality	Current capacity rating	Good capacity rating
21	Carlton Park	North East	Adult	1	Poor	0	2
			Mini (5v5)	1	Poor	2	6
			Mini (7v7)	1	Poor	2	6
			Youth (11v11)	1	Poor	1.5	0.5
			Youth (9v9)	1	Poor	0.5	1.5
44	Elmhirst Playing Fields	Central	Adult	1	Standard	1	2
			Mini (5v5)	1	Standard	3	5
			Mini (7v7)	2	Standard	7.5	11.5
			Youth (11v11)	2	Standard	3	7
			Youth (9v9)	1	Standard	4.5	6.5
112	Rotherham Road Playing Fields	North East	Adult	2	Poor	0.5	4.5
			Youth (11v11)	1	Poor	1	4
141	The Fleets Football Pitches	North	Adult	2	Poor	0.5	3.5
			Youth (9v9)	1	Poor	0.5	3.5
155	Wharnccliffe Woodmoor Memorial Field	North	Adult	2	Poor	2	6
			Mini (5v5)	1	Poor	0.5	3.5
			Mini (7v7)	1	Poor	1.5	5.5
			Youth (11v11)	3	Poor	2	11
			Youth (9v9)	2	Poor	1	7
Total						28.5	96.5

Improving quality as set out in the table above would create an additional 68 match equivalent sessions of spare capacity per week with only ten match equivalent sessions of this available at peak time (actual spare capacity). In addition, all those pitches that are currently overplayed would have it alleviated. On this basis, it should be a priority to improve quality at the sites which have overplayed pitches.

The impact the improvements would have on the overall supply and demand balance is shown in the following table.

Table 4.5: Impact on current supply and demand balance if quality improved at LFFP sites

Pitch type	Current match equivalent sessions per week	Potential match equivalent sessions per week
Adult	1	4.5
Youth 11v11	11.5	5.5
Youth 9v9	10	7.5
Mini 7v7	6.5	7
Mini 5v5	2	2.5

Overall shortfalls on youth 11v11 and youth 9v9 would remain, albeit reduced.

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 4.6: Impact on future supply and demand if quality improved at LFFP sites

Pitch type	Current match equivalent sessions per week	Potential match equivalent sessions per week
Adult	0.5	3
Youth 11v11	14.5	8.5
Youth 9v9	12	9.5
Mini 7v7	4.5	5
Mini 5v5	0.5	1

When factoring in future demand, there will still be shortfalls on youth 11v11 and youth 9v9 pitch types.

As the LFFP is a live document to be informed by an up-to-date PPOSS, it is recommended that the priority list is updated on the back of this study to account for changes in demand since the project was completed. To help guide this process, the table below comments on whether the PPOSS provides evidence to support the inclusion of the sites currently featured.

Table 4.7: Assessing LFFP priority list (grass pitch improvements)

Site ID	Site name	Comments	LFFP update recommendation
21	Carlton Park	Key site that is poor quality	Retain for improvement
44	Elmhirst Playing Fields	Key site that is good/standard quality	Retain for improvement
109	Redfearns Sports Field	Key site that is good quality	Remove from LFFP, pitches have undergone improvement
112	Rotherham Road Playing Fields	Key site that is poor quality	Retain for improvement
141	The Fleets Football Pitches	Key site that is poor quality	Retain for improvement
155	Wharnccliffe Woodmoor Memorial Field	Key site that is poor quality	Retain for improvement

In addition to the above, additions to the plan should also be sought given the quality issues and shortfalls evidenced across Barnsley. In that regard, the following sites should be considered given the number of pitches supplied and the quality/overplay issues identified:

- ◀ Farm Road Playing Fields (three pitches)
- ◀ Netherwood Academy (five pitches)
- ◀ Pinfold Playing Fields (three pitches)
- ◀ Royston Welfare Park (four pitches)
- ◀ Woodview (four pitches)

PitchPower can be used as a further indicator to identify the suitability of these sites to be added to the project list and the level of investment required.

Impact of club aspirational demand on future supply and demand

Future demand expressed by clubs is considered more aspirational, and as such it is run as a scenario to explore the impact that this level of demand would have if it was all realised.

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The total future demand expressed by clubs is broken down club by club in Table 4.8, the future demand from club aspirations amounts to 17 match equivalent sessions per week (as two teams equates to one match equivalent session per week playing on a home and away basis).

Broken down by pitch type, 2.5 match equivalent sessions per week are identified on adult pitches, 4.5 match equivalent sessions per week on youth 11v11 pitches, 3.5 match equivalent sessions per week on youth 9v9 pitches, 2.5 match equivalent sessions per week on mini 7v7 pitches and four match equivalent sessions per week on mini 5v5 pitches.

Table 4.8: Potential team increases identified by clubs

Club	Analysis area	Gender	Number of teams	Pitch size	Match equivalent sessions ⁴
AFC Pogmoor	North	Womens	1	Adult	0.5
Athersley Recreation FC	North	Womens	1	Adult	0.5
		Girls	1	Youth 11v11	0.5
		Girls	1	Youth 9v9	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
Brierley Cubs JFC	North East	Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
Cawthorne (2017)	Penistone	Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
Dearne & District JFC	Dearne	Mens	1	Adult	0.5
		Girls	1	Youth 11v11	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 7v7	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
Grimethorpe LLUK	North East	Boys	1	Youth 11v11	0.5
Junior Tykes FC	North	Girls	1	Youth 9v9	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 7v7	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
North Gawber Colliery FC	North	Men's	1	Adult	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 7v7	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
Redfearn JFC	North East	Girls	2	Youth 11v11	1
Silkstone Common Miners Welfare FC	Penistone	Mens	1	Adult	0.5
		Boys	1	Youth 11v11	0.5
		Girls	1	Youth 9v9	0.5
		Boys	1	Youth 9v9	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 7v7	0.5
Wombewell Town FC	South	Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
		Boys	1	Youth 11v11	0.5
		Girls	1	Youth 11v11	0.5
		Boys	1	Youth 9v9	0.5
		Girls	1	Youth 9v9	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 7v7	0.5
Worsbrough Bridge Athletic FC	Central	Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
		Boys	1	Youth 9v9	0.5
Yorkshire RTC	Penistone	Boys	1	Youth 11v11	0.5
-	-	Total	34	-	17

⁴ Two teams require one pitch to account for playing on a home and away basis; therefore, 0.5 pitches can therefore be seen in the table where there is latent demand for one team.

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Most of the club aspirational demand is in the North Analysis Area with a total of 5.5 match equivalent sessions per week. Penistone Analysis Area then has four match equivalent sessions per week followed by the South Analysis Area equating to three match equivalent sessions per week.

The table below shows what the impact would have overall on the supply and demand analysis if club aspirational demand came to fruition.

Table 4.9: Impact of club aspirational future demand on supply and demand balance in match equivalent sessions per week

Pitch type	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Future demand	Total
Adult	8	7	1	1.5	0.5
Youth 11v11	2	13.5	11.5	3	14.5
Youth 9v9	2	12	10	2	12
Mini 7v7	6.5	0	6.5	2	4.5
Mini 5v5	2.5	0.5	2	1.5	0.5
Club aspirational future demand					
Adult	8	7	1	4	3
Youth 11v11	2	13.5	11.5	7.5	19
Youth 9v9	2	12	10	5.5	15.5
Mini 7v7	6.5	0	6.5	4.5	2
Mini 5v5	2.5	0.5	2	5.5	0.5

It should be noted that if club aspirational demand was realised, there would still be levels of overplay across the Borough even after improving pitch quality. Therefore, to meet participation growth there will also be a need to consider alternative solutions such as the use of more 3G pitches to accommodate competitive demand.

Overplayed sites eligibility for Football Foundation Grass Pitch Maintenance Fund (GPMF)

There are currently 19 sites which have overplayed pitches of standard/poor quality onsite. Improving the quality of pitches on these sites will help to increase the capacity of the pitches and remove overplay.

The GPMF can be utilised by grassroots football clubs and leagues, National League System Clubs at Steps 1-6 (excluding the stadia pitch), charities, educational sites and town/parish councils with the simple aim of improving the quality of grass pitches. The key principles behind the service are to provide members of the programme with advice/practical solutions via a PitchPower site assessment and subsequent Grass Pitch Assessment Report which will also identify the key enhanced maintenance works required along with machinery requirements.

Following a Report, clubs can work towards the recommended dedicated maintenance regime identified to improve the quality of their pitches. Once a PitchPower grass pitch assessment report has been produced for the site, eligible clubs/leagues/organisations can then apply for grant funding support through the Football Foundation Grass Pitch Maintenance Fund, a fund offering six-year tapered grants to help enhance or sustain the quality of their grass pitches. The fund is a key part of the Football Foundation's Grass Pitch Improvement Programme - an ambition to deliver 20,000 good quality grass pitches by 2030. If a site is categorised as 'poor' or 'basic' then clubs can apply for funding to enhance pitch quality, whilst clubs with good quality pitches can also apply for a lower level of funding to sustain quality.

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

All applicants must have the required security of tenure and have received a PitchPower Pitch Assessment Report, with the fund currently open to football clubs, leagues, National League System Clubs at Steps 1-6 (excluding the stadia pitch), charities, educational sites and town/parish councils. Local authorities are not currently eligible applicants, however, clubs, leagues and charitable organisations using local authority sites can apply provided they have security of tenure.

The table below highlights the current GPMF eligibility status of overplayed sites within Barnsley.

Table 4.10: GPMF eligibility status of overplayed sites within Barnsley

Site ID	Site name	Ownership	GPMF eligibility
21	Carlton Park	Council	Unavailable
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	Sports club	Available
47	Farm Road Playing Fields	Council	Unavailable
51	Greenacre School	School	Available
91	Netherwood Academy	School	Available
94	Oakwood Playing Fields	Council	Unavailable
99	Oxspring Playing Field	Sports club	Available
101	Penistone Grammar School	School	Available
104	Pinfold Playing Fields	Sports club	Available
106	Pogmoor Recreation Ground	Council	Unavailable
108	Rabbit Ings Country Park	Trust	Available
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	Community organisation	Available
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	Parish Council	Available
141	The Fleets Football Pitches	School	Available
153	Welfare Ground	Sports club	Currently on the GPMF
155	Wharnccliffe Woodmoor Memorial Field	Council	Unavailable
159	Wombwell Main Sports Ground	Sports club	Available
163	Woodview	Sports club	Currently on the GPMF
165	Worsbrough Common Primary School	School	Available

Of the 19 sites which currently accommodate overplayed pitches, 12 are considered available for application, with five sites unavailable for application and two currently a part of the Grass Pitch Maintenance Fund. It should be noted that although Rockingham Sports Ground meets requirements, the site is in the process of being relocated to a new community facility as part of the Hoyland West masterplan to the Parkside facility.

Providing security of tenure

Currently, 28.5 match equivalent sessions per week are played on unsecured pitches throughout Barnsley. If these pitches were to fall out of use, shortfalls would be exacerbated on youth 11v11 and 9v9, whilst a shortfall would be created on adult pitches. Mini 5v5 pitches would see spare capacity removed and the pitches be played to capacity whilst mini 7v7 pitches would have spare capacity reduced. Future demand would further exacerbate shortfalls on adult, youth 11v11 and 9v9 pitches. Whilst mini 5v5 pitches would have shortfalls created and mini 7v7 pitches would see spare capacity reduced further.

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 4.11: Supply and demand balance without unsecure sites

Pitch type	Demand (match equivalent sessions)				
	Current total	Unsecure usage	Potential total	Future demand	Potential future total
Adult	1	5.5	4.5	1.5	3
Youth 11v11	11.5	11	22.5	3	25.5
Youth 9v9	10	7.5	17.5	2	19.5
Mini 7v7	6.5	2.5	4	2	2
Mini 5v5	2	2	0	1.5	1.5

A total list of unsecure sites with community use are outlined below for reference:

- ◀ Barnsley Academy
- ◀ Darton Academy
- ◀ Greenacre School
- ◀ Horizon Community College
- ◀ Netherwood Academy
- ◀ Penistone Grammar School
- ◀ The Fleets Football Pitches
- ◀ The Mill Academy
- ◀ Worsbrough Common Primary School

All of the unsecured use is located at educational sites. Where there is external investment on school sites e.g. by an NGB or Sport England, there are opportunities to secure use as part of the funding agreement. This also applies to new schools or for existing schools seeking a change to provision as, via planning consent, the Council can seek to establish community use agreement.

Recommendations

- ◀ Protect existing quantity of pitches (unless replacement provision is agreed upon and provided which meets the requirement of paragraph 99 of the NPPF).
- ◀ Where pitches are overplayed and assessed as poor, prioritise investment and review maintenance regimes to ensure it is of an appropriate standard to sustain use and improve quality.
- ◀ Use the LFFP as a guide to determine suitable sites for grass pitch investment and update the priority projects within it following this study.
- ◀ Utilise the Football Foundation's PitchPower app to assist in the improvement and ongoing maintenance of provision.
- ◀ Work to accommodate exported and future demand at sites which are not operating at capacity, sites previously utilised for football demand or at sites which are not currently available for community use.
- ◀ Provide security of tenure for clubs using unsecure sites through community use agreements and support negotiation with private landowners and schools to secure appropriate access (e.g., via a community use agreement or lease arrangement).
- ◀ Improve ancillary facilities where there is a demand to do so and where it can benefit the wider footballing offer.
- ◀ Where appropriate, develop partnerships and/or lease arrangements with large, sustainable, development-minded clubs to manage their own sites.
- ◀ Ensure that any large housing developments are provided for and assess the need for new pitch provision through master planning on an individual basis.
- ◀ Where a housing development is not of a size to justify on-site football provision, consider using contributions to improve existing sites within the locality.

- ◀ Where a development is of a size to justify on-site football provision, focus on the creation of multi-pitch sites that reduce existing shortfalls, with accompanying clubhouse provision included given that single pitch sites without appropriate ancillary facilities can be unsustainable.

4.2: Third generation turf (3G) pitches

Assessment Report summary

- ◀ **In conclusion, there is deemed to be an insufficient supply to accommodate both current and future demand for 3G pitches in Barnsley.**

Supply

- ◀ There are 11 3G pitches of 11v11 size in Barnsley. Three of these pitches are located in the North East Analysis Area.
- ◀ All pitches have sports lighting, with 10 of these being available for community use.
- ◀ There are also 16 smaller size 3G pitches servicing Barnsley, of which, 14 are available for community use. The community available pitches are all serviced by sports lighting. The two pitches that are not available for community use are both located at education sites.
- ◀ In Barnsley three of the pitches are FA/FIFA compliant and on the FA 3G Pitch Register so permitted for match play use. Whilst the certificate for the pitch at Penistone Grammar School has recently expired.
- ◀ There are no World Rugby compliant 3G pitches in Barnsley.
- ◀ The 3G pitch at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is managed by Barnsley Premier Leisure. Whilst the 3G pitch at Barnsley FC Training Ground is managed in house by the professional sports club. All other pitches are located at educational sites and are managed through a PFI contract and managed on behalf of the schools by Amey.

Quality

- ◀ Of the 11 pitches of 11v11 size, two (18%) are good quality, eight (73%) are standard quality and one (9%) pitch at Barnsley College is poor quality.
- ◀ Of the 16 small size 3G pitches 12 (75%) are standard quality and four (25%) are poor quality, no small sized 3G pitches in Barnsley are good quality.
- ◀ The ancillary facilities at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre are rated as good quality with no issues arising during consultation.

Demand

- ◀ All pitches are extensively used for affiliated football demand both for midweek training and competitive demand at the weekend. There is also some use of The Astrea Dearne Academy pitch by Dodworth Miners ARLFC.

Capacity

- ◀ The 11v11 3G pitches currently available for community use in Barnsley are all operating at, or close to, capacity at peak times, especially during winter months when grass pitches cannot be used for training or recreational demand (due to a lack of sports lighting).
- ◀ In Barnsley 61% clubs that responded to consultation report that they require additional access to 3G provision, however, the exact number of teams that don't already access 3G pitches is unquantifiable.

Scenarios

Accommodating football training demand

To satisfy current football training demand (based on the FA's model of one 11v11 size 3G pitch being able to cater for 38 teams) there is a theoretical need for 11 3G pitches (11v11 size) in Barnsley.

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 4.12: Current demand for 3G pitches in Barnsley (based on 38 teams per pitch)

Current number of teams	3G requirement	Current number of 3G pitches	Current shortfall
402	11	7	4

When considering future demand for an additional 20 teams (based on growth identified in Stage C Assessment Report), the theoretical need remains the same i.e., 11 3G pitches (11v11 size).

Table 4.13: Future demand for 3G pitches in Barnsley (based on 38 teams per pitch)

Future number of teams	3G requirement ⁵	Current number of 3G pitches	Future shortfall
422	11	7	4

Alternatively, the table below considers the number of 3G pitches required if every team was to remain training within the respective analysis area that they play in. This not only identifies where the potential needs exist across Barnsley, but it can also be used to guide which areas should be targeted for new provision.

Table 4.14: Current demand for 3G pitches in Barnsley by analysis area

Analysis area	Current number of teams	3G requirement ⁶	Current number of 3G pitches	Potential shortfall
Central	61	2 (1.61)	-	2
Dearne	32	1 (0.84)	1	-
North	76	2	2	-
North East	104	3 (2.73)	2	1
Penistone	65	2 (1.71)	1	1
South	64	2 (1.68)	1	1
Barnsley	402	12	7	5

This shows that there is currently a shortfall of five 11v11 3G pitches in Barnsley. When broken down by analysis area, there is a shortfall identified in the Central, North East, Penistone and South analysis areas.

When accounting for future demand for 3G pitch provision, the future number of teams has been worked out in each individual analysis area by proportionally working out the current number of teams within each analysis area and applying this to the total projected number of teams in the future for Barnsley as a whole.

Table 4.15: Future demand for 3G pitches in Barnsley by analysis area

Analysis area	Future number of teams	% of current demand	Future requirement	Current number of available 11v11 size 3G pitches	Future shortfall
Central	63	15%	2 (1.65)	-	2
Dearne	34	8%	1 (0.89)	1	-
North	80	19%	2 (2.10)	2	-

⁵ Rounded to the nearest 0.5

⁶ Rounded to the nearest 0.5

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Analysis area	Future number of teams	% of current demand	Future requirement	Current number of available 11v11 size 3G pitches	Future shortfall
North East	110	26%	3 (2.89)	2	1
Penistone	68	16%	2 (1.79)	1	1
South	67	16%	2 (1.76)	1	1
Barnsley	422	100%	12	7	5

When considering future demand, there is no additional requirement of 3G pitches in the Borough. Therefore, there remains a shortfall of five pitches, two in the Central Analysis Area and one in each of the Penistone, North East and South analysis areas.

Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP)

The LFFP for Barnsley identifies the following for potential 3G pitch development:

- ◀ North Barnsley x 2 - New (11v11 size)
- ◀ Rockingham Sports Ground (South Analysis Area) - New (11v11 size)
- ◀ Central/East Barnsley - New (11v11 size)

Rockingham Sports Ground is due to be relocated to the new Parkside sports facility. As part of this the location of the 11v11 3G pitch has been changed to the new facility.

As the LFFP is a live document to be informed by an up-to-date PPOSS, the priority project list should be revisited following this study and updated/amended based on the findings, if necessary. To help further guide this process, the table below identifies what impact delivering the current projects would have on existing shortfalls.

Table 4.16: Impact of delivering current LFFP 3G projects

Analysis area	Current 3G requirement	Current number of 3G pitches	Current shortfall	No. of proposed pitches	Shortfall if delivered
Central	2 (1.61)	-	2	1 ⁷	1
Dearne	1 (0.84)	1	-	0	0
North	2	2	-	2	0
North East	3 (2.73)	2	1	0	1
Penistone	2 (1.71)	1	1	0	1
South	2 (1.68)	1	1	1	0

If the pitches at Parkside (South Analysis Area) and pitches in the Central Analysis Area and North Analysis Area (x2) are established the overall shortfall would reduce from five pitches to one pitch, with the specific shortfall in the South Analysis Area alleviated, however there would remain a shortfall in the Central, North East and Penistone analysis areas. Although the LFFP doesn't identify a specific site the new school development Trinity Academy Barnsley is due to have an 11v11 size 3G developed, which would reduce the current shortfall to one pitch in the Central Analysis Area.

⁷ One pitch identified at Trinity Academy Barnsley

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The Council has aspirations to explore development of a football 3G hub site with at least two 11v11 sized 3G pitches in the North Analysis Area and whilst there is not presently an identified shortfall in the North Analysis Area, further exploration of partner clubs and intended users is required to determine potential for a 3G football hub in the North Analysis Area to meet a wider travel to play catchment, which could meet demand from teams in the North East and Central analysis areas.

There is currently no pitch identified in the Penistone Analysis Area, and therefore there is a need to explore additional options for the development of 3G pitches in this area.

World Rugby/RFL Community Standard compliant 3G pitches

World Rugby produced the 'performance specification for artificial grass pitches for rugby', more commonly known as 'Regulation 22' that provides the necessary technical detail to produce pitch systems that are appropriate for rugby union. Additionally, pitches of this nature are also can be tested to support rugby league activity. There is currently no World Rugby/RFL Community Standard compliant 3G pitches in Barnsley.

Barnsley RUFC and the Council have identified that the small sided 3G pitch at Shaw Lane Sports Club (adjacent to the Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club) is standard quality and is likely to require resurfacing in the next couple of years. When resurfacing of the pitch takes place it should be explored to have a shock pad installed and for the pitch to gain WR/RFL Community Standard compliance in order to support some contact rugby union training demand during the winter months.

It is reported that, an old playing field site south of the Shaw Lane Sports Club which previously accommodated up to four grass pitches, has confirmed for the development of a new school site. The plans include the development of a 11v11 size 3G pitch, which will have a shock pad and be WR/RFL Community Standard compliant, offering training space for both rugby union clubs in the Borough.

Moving mini football match play demand to 3G pitches

An approach to consider is the transfer of all mini football to 3G provision. Moving mini football match play to 3G pitches is supported by the FA. As such, the table below tests a scenario to enable all mini 5v5 and mini 7v7 football to transfer to 3G pitches based on a programme of play at current peak time (Sunday AM).

Table 4.17: Moving all mini matches to 3G pitches

Time	AGP	Total games/teams
9.30am – 10.30am	4 x 5v5	4/8
10.30am – 11.30am	2 x 7v7	2/4
11.30am – 12.30pm	2 x 7v7	2/4
12.30pm – 1.30pm	2 x 7v7	2/4

Based on the above programming and separate start times for the formats, the overall need is for eight 11v11 size 3G pitches to accommodate all current mini match play demand. This is calculated based on 60 teams playing 5v5 football and 71 teams playing 7v7 football. At present there are only five 11v11 size 3G pitches which are available for use on weekends on Sunday Mornings. Therefore, there is a shortfall of three 3G pitches in the Borough, which are available to cater for such demand.

BARNSLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

At present there are seven 11v11 3G pitches which offer community availability throughout the week with three not offering availability at weekends (one of which offers small amounts on Saturday morning). All three sites/pitches would require extending community use on Sunday mornings in order to be able to cater transfer of all mini 5v5 and mini 7v7 matches onto 3G pitches.

Declining quality of 11v11 size 3G pitches on educational sites

In Barnsley, nine 11v11 size 3G pitches are located on educational sites. Of these, eight are of standard quality and were all built between 2011 and 2013. The pitches are also part of the PFI contract and managed/maintained by Amey and as mentioned earlier. The one pitch which is not part of the Amey contract is located at Barnsley College (Honeywell Sports Village) and is rated as poor quality. The following nine sites are currently operating 11v11 size 3G pitches.

- ◀ Barnsley College (Honeywell Sports Village)
- ◀ Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)
- ◀ Horizon Community College
- ◀ Kirk Balk Academy
- ◀ Netherwood Academy
- ◀ Outwood Academy Carlton
- ◀ Outwood Academy Shafton
- ◀ Penistone Grammar School
- ◀ The Astrea Dearne Academy

Due to the pitches all being of standard quality and coming close to the lifespan of ten years (as they were all built at a similar time), whilst also being maintained by the same company, it is likely that these pitches will require resurfacing over the lifetime of this PPOSS. However, to caveat this, some pitches may have longer left before resurfacing, this is mainly due to the use of the pitch with some of these pitches offering more community available hours than others. Further investigation is required to fully determine quality and levels of usage.

It is likely that the following pitches will require resurfacing sooner than others due to greater usage:

- ◀ Barnsley College (Honeywell Sports Village)
- ◀ Penistone Grammar School
- ◀ Netherwood Academy
- ◀ The Astra Dearne Academy

Priorities should be set for ensuring any pitch which is likely to become out of use due to poor pitch quality is resurfaced, with shortfalls already evident across the Borough, any further loss of pitches would only exacerbate the shortfall further. The four pitches which are currently utilised by community clubs more should be explored and prioritised for resurface and all other pitches should be monitored and resurfaced when required.

Recommendations

- ◀ Protect current stock of 3G pitches.
- ◀ Develop additional 3G pitches to alleviate identified shortfalls.
- ◀ Ensure that any new 3G pitches are constructed to meet FA/RFU recommended dimensions and quality performance standards to meet performance testing criteria.
- ◀ Ensure that pitches within educational sites are resurfaced when required, as all pitches are likely to require resurfacing within a similar timeframe, priorities should be set on pitches which are likely to become out of use.

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

- ◀ Ensure all 3G providers have a sinking fund in place for long-term sustainability.
- ◀ Ensure that all existing and new pitches that are on the FA register are re-tested every three years to sustain certification.
- ◀ Look to develop better relationships with educational sites, to explore the opportunity and secure use of educational pitches on weekends for match play.
- ◀ Encourage more match play demand to transfer to 3G pitches, where possible, particularly from for mini football.
- ◀ Ensure that any new 3G pitches with external funding have community use agreements in place and seek to use this to also tie in access to grass pitch and other sporting provision, where relevant.

4.3: Cricket pitches

Assessment Report summary

- ◀ **Overall, there is currently insufficient capacity for natural turf cricket squares in Barnsley to meet senior weekend or junior midweek cricket demand now or in future.**

Supply

- ◀ There are 21 grass wicket squares in Barnsley located across 21 sites, of which, all 21 are available for community use.
- ◀ In Barnsley, there are 16 NTPs which accompany grass wicket squares, as well as 11 standalone NTPs.
- ◀ Tenure of sites in Barnsley is generally secure i.e. through freehold, a long-term lease or a guarantee that pitches will continue to be provided over the next three years.
- ◀ Darton CC, Dearne CC, Hoylandswaine CC, Stainborough CC, Thurgoland CC and Thurnscoe Institute CC are considered to have unsecure tenure as its current arrangement is unknown.
- ◀ Of the 21 squares available for community use, 16 grass squares are rated as good quality (76%), five rated as standard quality (24%). No squares are rated as poor quality.
- ◀ The audit of ancillary facilities at available grass pitch cricket sites determines that 10 squares (50%) are accompanied by good quality provision, and ten squares (50%) are accompanied by standard quality provision.
- ◀ 13 sites used by affiliated clubs in Barnsley are not serviced by fixed practice nets. The remaining sites have fixed net provision.

Demand

- ◀ There are 21 cricket clubs competing in Barnsley generating 106 teams. As a breakdown, this equates to 54 senior men's, eight senior women's, 42 junior boys' teams and two junior girls' teams.
- ◀ The largest club playing in the Borough is Rockingham CC which has a total of 16 teams. It also has a women's and girls' section consisting of three teams.
- ◀ Only two clubs in the Borough provide a junior girls team, one team located at Penistone CC and one teams located at Rockingham CC.
- ◀ Most teams play in the South Analysis Area which accommodates 36 teams (34%), followed by the Penistone Analysis Area with 30 teams (28%), the Central Analysis Area with 23 teams (22%), the North Analysis Area with nine teams (9%), the North East Analysis Area with six teams (6%) and finally the Dearne Analysis Area with one team (2%).
- ◀ There is no known imported or exported demand from Barnsley.
- ◀ It is expected that three additional men's teams and two additional junior boys' teams are expected to be generated by population growth.
- ◀ Of the responding clubs, seven indicate aspirations to increase levels of participation through the creation of new teams. This equates to a total aspirational growth of 14 teams, equating to four senior men's, one senior women's and nine junior teams.

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Capacity

- ◀ No sites have spare capacity and availability to accommodate additional senior cricket on Saturdays.
- ◀ Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground, Shaw Lane Sports Club and Wombwell Main Sports Ground have potential capacity to accommodate further demand on a Sunday.
- ◀ Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground, Kexborough Cricket Club, Silkstone Recreation Ground, Shaw Lane Sports Club, Wombwell Main Sports Ground and Penistone Cricket Club have potential capacity to accommodate further midweek demand.
- ◀ There are eight sites in Barnsley considered to be overplayed for cricket by a total of 116 match equivalent sessions per season.

Scenarios

Addressing overplay

Although a regular, sufficient maintenance regime can sustain good quality sites with minimal levels of overplay (e.g. at Castle Ground, Cawthorne Cricket Club, Green Moor Sports Club and Wooley Miners Cricket Club), a reduction in play is recommended to ensure that there is no detrimental effect on quality over time.

Table 4.18: Summary of overplay

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Number of squares	Overplay (matches per season)
25	Castle Ground	North East	1	3
28	Cawthorne Cricket Club	Penistone	1	5
45	Elsecar Cricket Club	South	1	21
50	Green Moor Sports Club	Penistone	1	6
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	South	1	40
164	Woolley Miners Cricket Club	North	1	4
207	Hoylandswaine Sports and Social Club	Penistone	1	22
209	Darfield Cricket Club	South	1	15
Total			8	116

Improving quality is one way to increase capacity, albeit many of the overplayed sites in Barnsley are already good quality. The exception to this is the square at Green Moor Sports Club which has a standard quality square and is currently overplayed by six match equivalent sessions a season.

Table 4.19: Overplay if square quality was improved to good quality

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	No. of squares	No. of wickets	Quality	Current capacity rating	Good capacity rating
50	Green Moor Sports Club	Penistone	1	10	Standard	6	4

As seen in the table above, improving the quality of the square at Green Moor Sports Club would alleviate identified overplay and create a small level of spare capacity, which can be theoretically used to accommodate any increases of demand at the site.

BARNSLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

To fully alleviate overplay at the remaining overplayed sites, the best solution would be to install a NTP in situ as this would allow for the transfer of junior demand away from the grass wickets. Of the overplayed sites, Castle Ground, Elsecar Cricket Club, Rockingham Sports Ground, Wooley Miners Cricket Club and Darfield Cricket Club are currently serviced by such provision and therefore should look to alleviate pressure of the square by making use of this for junior fixtures.

Cawthorne Cricket Club and Hoylandswaine Sports and Social Club are not currently serviced by such provision and therefore, should explore installation of an NTP onsite to help alleviate the pressure on the grass wickets.

As a caveat, whilst the inclusion of NTPs for the management of fixtures would alleviate overplay issues, usage is subject to league rules and minimum pitch specifications. Furthermore, this should not lead to undue pressure being placed on clubs and volunteers using the sites to install self-funded NTPs.

Although not readily available within grassroots cricket, there may be potential in the future to address overplay through the installation of hybrid wicket/s on competitive senior squares. The ECB has been working with SIS Pitches on the installation of hybrid cricket wickets at county cricket clubs (2019) and more recently recreational squares such as Perry Hall Park in Birmingham (2021) and Didsbury Cricket Club in Manchester (2022). Due to already good standing provision at Castle Ground, Cawthorne Cricket Club, Elsecar Cricket Club, Rockingham Sports Ground, Woolley Miners Cricket Club, Hoylandswaine Sports and Social Club and Darfield Cricket Club, there is scope to potentially explore the opportunity to install hybrid wickets in the future.

A hybrid wicket combines natural turf grass with less than 5% of uniquely engineered, soft polyethylene yarn, which has already been used to improve golf tees, tennis courts and pitch surrounds. These wickets are to offer a greater capacity in addition to reducing time on repair works with a faster recovery time. Reports found that hybrid wickets improve surface stability, reduced wear, reduced bowler foot holes and significantly extended hours of playing time.

Ideally, once these become more readily available for community cricket clubs and have gone through the required testing, they could act as a way to increase levels of playing capacity on overplayed squares. This would be particularly beneficial for those sites which are limited on space and cannot create additional wickets due to restrictions things such as boundary length or ball strike.

Although it is difficult at this stage to understand what impact hybrid wickets could have on each site's capacity, it is suggested that it could potentially alleviate all the overplay on both junior and senior wickets. This is based on the assumption that more senior demand can take place on the hybrid wickets allowing for the outer senior wickets to be used/converted for junior demand.

Impact of club aspirational demand on future site by site supply and demand

Future demand reported by club aspirations through participation increases is considered more aspirational, and it is unlikely that it will all be achieved. This scenario explores the impact that the clubs aspirational demand would have if all the future demand was realised.

The total future demand expressed by clubs is broken down club by club in the table below and amounts to 14 teams (four senior Saturday men's teams, one senior women's teams, nine junior boy's teams).

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 4.20: Potential team increases identified by clubs

Analysis area	Club	Age group	Aspirational future demand (Number of teams)	Day	Capacity balance ⁸	Match equivalent sessions required to accommodate future demand	Actual spare capacity at home site
South	Darfield CC	Senior Men's	1	Saturday	15	12	No
		Junior Boy's	1	Midweek		6	No
South	Elsecar CC	Senior Men's	1	Saturday	21	12	No
Central	Higham CC	Senior Men's	1	Saturday	1	12	No
South	Houghton Main CC	Junior Boy's	2	Midweek	20	12	Yes
Penistone	Penistone CC	Junior Boy's	1	Midweek	11	6	Yes
South	Rockingham CC	Senior Men's	1	Saturday	40	12	No
		Senior Women's	1	Sunday		12	No
Penistone	Silkstone United CC	Junior Boy's	2	Midweek	9	12	No
South	Wombwell Main CC	Junior Boy's	2	Midweek	31	12	Yes
Central	Worsborough CC	Junior Boy's	1	Midweek	1	6	No

Silkstone United CC has spare capacity on its square; however, it does not have capacity to host two additional junior boys' team, this is due to it only having spare capacity of nine match equivalent sessions per season, compared to the required 12 (six match equivalent sessions per team). Therefore, it is considered that it would be able to cater for one additional team, however, at present two teams could not be accommodated. It should be noted that the square at Silkstone Recreation Ground is rated as standard quality, therefore an improvement in quality would increase the capacity to 18 match equivalent sessions per season which would create enough capacity to cater for two additional junior boys' teams.

Darfield CC, Elsecar CC and Rockingham CC's respective sites are significantly overplayed. In addition, all the sites are of good quality and therefore there is no scope for overplay to be alleviated. It should also be noted that of the aspirational demand identified only Darfield CC junior boys' midweek team has potential spare capacity on its respective sites with all other identified teams having their respective sites played to capacity at the peak times they are looking to increase. This therefore would mean that the teams would require alternative off site facilities in order to expand.

⁸ Match equivalent sessions per season

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Worsborough CC has availability to accommodate a future junior boys' midweek teams, with less than five teams currently playing midweek. However, if an additional midweek junior team was to be introduced, this would then lead to the square becoming overplayed, as it does not currently have enough spare capacity. As the square is currently of a good quality there is no scope to increase the quality of the square and therefore the capacity would not increase. This therefore means that there is no scope to add an additional team unless the team was to play on the NTP located on the site.

Higham CC does not have capacity on its current square to host an additional senior Saturday men's team. The Club currently has two Saturday men's teams and therefore, in order to cater for an additional senior Saturday men's team, it needs to look at an alternative facility to cater for this team.

Off field practise facilities

Of the 21 cricket club sites in Barnsley, only nine have dedicated fixed net training facilities. It is important for clubs to have off field training facilities for a number of reasons, with junior and senior short format matches taking place at many grounds midweek, off field provision allows training nights to continue to go ahead whilst these matches are on. The YCB highlights that in order for clubs to continue progressing and growing off field practising facilities are a priority. The table below highlights each of the sites without fixed net facilities and whether or not they have space onsite to develop such facility.

Table 4.21: Possibility of developing fixed net provision on club sites

Site ID	Site name	Fixed net facility possibility
45	Elsecar Cricket Club	No space off field to develop any fixed nets.
56	Higham Cricket Club	Space onsite for development of fixed lane facility
64	Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground	Limited space onsite, but possible to develop some fixed net provision, needs exploring further
71	Kexborough Cricket Club	No space off field to develop any fixed nets.
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	Space onsite for development of fixed lane facility
153	Welfare Ground	No space off field to develop any fixed nets.
159	Wombwell Main Sports Ground	No space off field to develop any fixed nets.
164	Woolley Miners Cricket Club	Space onsite for development of fixed lane facility
167	Worsborough Sports And Development Association	No space off field to develop any fixed nets.
208	Penistone Cricket Club	No space off field to develop any fixed nets.
211	Thurgoland Cricket Club	Space onsite for development of fixed lane facility
212	Thursncoe Institute Cricket Club	No space off field to develop any fixed nets.

As shown in the table above, of the 12 sites which currently have no off field fixed net facilities there is reasonable space to develop such facilities on five of these sites. Each of these clubs/sites should be explored further to understand the need and possibility of developing fixed net provision onsite.

Installation of park NTPs

The ECB highlights that NTPs which follow its TS6 guidance on performance standards are suitable for high level, senior play and are considered able to take 60 matches per season although this may include training sessions where on occasions mobile nets may be used as a practice facility.

BARNSLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The ECB and YCB highlights that a number of sites in the Borough, have limited/no spare capacity across Saturday, Sunday and midweek. This is due to both overplay and capacity issues inline with the use of facilities for training on midweek nights. Women and girls' cricket in England and Wales has significantly increased in previous years, with both the ECB and YCB continuing to push for further growth in Barnsley as part of its vision that cricket will be the game that truly engages with and works for the benefit of all its communities. It will embrace diversity and inclusivity across all players, coaches, administrators and volunteers, regardless of gender, ethnicity or age. It will be a game to embrace everyone, a game to be celebrated and a force for good.

As facilities can be restricted across the Borough to allow both training and matches, an option to explore is the installation of NTPs in park sites. The Council is open to discussions with the ECB and YCB and suggests having a pilot and consultation with the local community prior to rolling out a number of NTPs across the Borough.

Recommendations

- ◀ Protect existing quantity of cricket squares.
- ◀ Work with clubs and grounds staff to review quality issues on squares to ensure appropriate quality is achieved at sites assessed as standard and sustained at sites assessed as good.
- ◀ Address overplay via quality improvements and the installation of NTPs/Hybrid wickets as well as through greater utilisation of the NTPs already in place.
- ◀ Explore the opportunity to develop NTPs in park settings to support capacity issues and act as overspill for junior cricket.
- ◀ Explore the opportunity to bring back into use disused and unused pitches which previously accommodated grass wicket provision, in order to cater for unmet and future demand, namely the pitch previously maintained at Horizon Community College.
- ◀ Ensure clubs can realise future growth plans and continue to monitor increases in demand to ensure additional teams can be fielded.
- ◀ Improve the ancillary facilities, particularly those which have expressed issues and development plans and those of a standard/poor quality.
- ◀ Consider options to increase and improve stock of suitable practice facilities.
- ◀ Ensure that any large housing developments are provided for and assess the need for new pitch provision through master planning on an individual basis.
- ◀ Where a development is not of a size to justify on-site cricket provision, contributions should be secured for new NTPs to be installed or to improve the quality of existing sites within the locality.
- ◀ Ensure that any developments nearby to existing cricket sites do not prejudice the use of the provision (e.g. through ball-strike issues).

4.4: Rugby union pitches

Assessment Report summary

- ◀ **There is an insufficient supply of provision in Barnsley to accommodate for both current and anticipated future levels of demand for rugby union.**
- ◀ **The priority for rugby union in Barnsley is to ensure maintenance programmes are enhanced across club settings to improve quality of pitches to alleviate the overplay across senior pitches.**

Supply

- ◀ There is a total of six rugby union pitches identified in Barnsley. Of these, four are available for community use. All pitches are senior pitches. All unavailable pitches are located at education sites.
- ◀ There is no WR compliant 3G pitches in Barnsley.

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

- ◀ All sites used by rugby union clubs in the Borough are managed by the respective rugby union clubs. Barnsley RUFC has freehold ownership of its site, whilst Wortley RUFC has a long-term lease agreements at its site.

Quality

- ◀ All four available rugby union pitches are rated as standard quality. Whilst the two pitches unavailable for community use are rated as poor quality.
- ◀ All available pitches are reported to have adequate natural drainage, with no issues with general drainage of pitches.

Demand

- ◀ There are two affiliated rugby union clubs based and playing within the Borough, identified as fielding a total of 17 affiliated teams.
- ◀ Community club training typically takes place on grass pitch provision with sports lighting.
- ◀ Future demand from population increases is projected as zero teams. Whilst future demand from club growth aspirations is considered to amount to five teams (one senior men's, two junior boys and two mini teams), requiring additional match play capacity of two match equivalent sessions on senior pitches.

Capacity

- ◀ None of the four available pitches are considered to have any actual spare capacity to accommodate additional demand.
- ◀ There are two pitches overplayed across two sites by a total of 5.75 match equivalent sessions per week.

Scenarios

Improving pitch quality

Two community club sites in Barnsley are overplayed. This translates to each site accommodating more demand than it should be accommodating, relative to the facility stock on each site. The scenarios below look at the impact of improvements to senior pitches at each of the sites through enhancing the existing maintenance regimes and through the installation of drainage solutions.

As a guide, the RFU has set a standard number of matches that each pitch should be able to accommodate, set out below.

Table 4.22: Pitch capacity (matches per week) based on quality assessments

		Maintenance		
		Poor (M0)	Adequate (M1)	Good (M2)
Drainage	Natural Inadequate (D0)	0.5	1.5	2
	Natural Adequate or Pipe Drained (D1)	1.5	2	3
	Pipe Drained (D2)	1.75	2.5	3.25
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	2	3	3.5

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 4.23: Improvements to existing maintenance regimes to reduce overplay by one increment

Site ID	Site name	No. of pitches	Technical score	Quality*	Sports lit?	MES per week	Pitch capacity (MES per week)	Capacity rating (MES per week)	Improved technical maintenance score	Improved quality rating	Theoretical capacity rating (MES per week)
10	Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club	1 ⁹	M1/D1	Standard	Yes	2	2	0	M2/D1	Good	1
		1	M1/D1	Standard	Yes	6.25	2	4.25	M2/D1	Good	3.25
168	Wortley RUFC	1 ¹⁰	M1/D2	Standard	No	2.5	2.5	0	M2/D2	Good	0.75
		1	M1/D2	Standard	Partial	4	2.5	1.5	M2/D2	Good	0.75

The table above includes a one increment increase on the maintenance on pitches, undertaking these improvements will have an impact on capacity. The main 1st XV pitch at Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club LTD is currently at capacity and will see a small level of spare capacity generated, whilst the remaining pitch onsite will see overplay shortened from 4.25 match equivalent sessions per week to 3.25. Likewise, the main 1st XV pitch at Wortley RUFC is currently at capacity and will see a small level of spare capacity generated, whilst the remaining pitch onsite will see overplay shortened from 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week to 0.75.

Table 4.24: Improving on site drainage solutions by one increment

Site ID	Site name	No. of pitches	Technical score	Quality*	Sports lit?	MES per week	Pitch capacity (MES per week)	Capacity rating (MES per week)	Improved technical drainage score	Improved quality rating	Theoretical capacity rating (MES per week)
10	Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club	1 ¹¹	M1/D1	Standard	Yes	2	2	0	M1/D2	Standard	0.5
		1	M1/D1	Standard	Yes	6.25	2	4.25	M1/D2	Standard	3.75
168	Wortley RUFC	1 ¹²	M1/D2	Standard	No	2.5	2.5	0	M1/D3	Standard	0.5
		1	M1/D2	Standard	Partial	4	2.5	1.5	M1/D3	Standard	1

⁹ Main 1st team pitch

¹⁰ Main 1st team pitch

¹¹ Main 1st team pitch

¹² Main 1st team pitch

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The table above illustrates that the impact of improving the drainage solutions at both sites by one increment. The main 1st XV pitch at Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club is currently at capacity and will see a small level of spare capacity generated, whilst the remaining pitch onsite will see overplay shortened from 4.25 match equivalent sessions per week to 3.75. Likewise, the main 1st XV pitch at Wortley RUFC is currently at capacity and will see a small level of spare capacity generated, whilst the remaining pitch onsite will see overplay shortened from 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week to 1.

Table 4.25: Improving maintenance and drainage

Site ID	Site name	No. of pitches	Technical score	Quality*	Sports lit?	MES per week	Pitch capacity (MES per week)	Capacity rating (MES per week)	Improved technical score	Improved quality rating	Theoretical capacity rating (MES per week)
10	Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club	1 ¹³	M1/D1	Standard	Yes	2	2	0	M2/D3	Good	1.5
		1	M1/D1	Standard	Yes	6.25	2	4.25	M2/D3	Good	2.75
168	Wortley RUFC	1 ¹⁴	M1/D2	Standard	No	2.5	2.5	0	M2/D3	Good	1
		1	M1/D2	Standard	Partial	4	2.5	1.5	M2/D3	Good	0.5

The above two tables show a slight improvement, to both the maintenance and drainage on rugby pitches. This table examines the improvement of both maintenance and drainage to the maximum M2/D3 rating. The main 1st XV pitch at Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club is currently at capacity and will see spare capacity generated, whilst the remaining pitch onsite will see overplay shortened from 4.25 match equivalent sessions per week to 2.75.

Likewise, the main 1st XV pitch at Wortley RUFC is currently at capacity and will see spare capacity generated, whilst the remaining pitch onsite will see overplay shortened from 1.5 MES to 0.5 MES per week.

¹³ Main 1st team pitch

¹⁴ Main 1st team pitch

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Installation of sports lighting for training demand use of grass area at Barnsley RUFC

Barnsley RUFC currently have access and use of another patch of land onsite at Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club. At present, the Club uses the area for mini and junior training on Sunday mornings. The Club aspires to have this section of land installed with sports lighting in order to further support midweek training demand throughout the winter months. At present the second pitch onsite which is heavily used for midweek training demand and junior training is overplayed by 4.25 match equivalent sessions per week.

Table 4.26: Potential capacity balance of pitches at Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club with training demand relocated

Site name	No. of pitches	Potential technical score	Match equivalent sessions (per week)	Potential pitch capacity (sessions per week)	Potential capacity rating
Current					
Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club	1 ¹⁵	M1/D1 (Standard)	2	2	0
	1		6.25	2	4.25
Potential future position with half of the training demand removed					
Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club	1 ¹⁶	M1/D1 (Standard)	2	2	0
	1		3.75	2	1.75
Potential future position with all training demand removed					
Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club	1 ¹⁷	M1/D1 (Standard)	2	2	0
	1		1.25	2	0.75

If the additional land has sports lighting on, it would be able to be used a dedicated training area to support midweek training. This would help to alleviate pressure on the second pitch which currently has high levels of overplay. As seen in the table above, there are currently five MES of training capacity per week, if half of the training demand that currently exists (2.5 MES) it would reduce the current overplay on the pitch to 1.75 match equivalent sessions per week. If improvements to maintenance and/or drainage were made this overplay could be reduced to 0.25 on a pitch with a technical score of M2/D3. Additionally, if all training demand (5 MES) was removed from the overplayed pitch, all overplay would be alleviated and would leave pitch two with spare capacity of 0.75 match equivalent sessions per week.

World rugby compliant 3G pitches

World Rugby produced the 'performance specification for artificial grass pitches for rugby', more commonly known as 'Regulation 22' that provides the necessary technical detail to produce pitch systems that are appropriate for rugby union. Additionally, pitches of this nature are also can be tested to support rugby league activity. There is currently no World Rugby/RFL Community Standard compliant 3G pitches in Barnsley.

Barnsley RUFC and the Council have identified that the small sided 3G pitch at Shaw Lane Sports Club (adjacent to the Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club) is standard quality and is likely to require resurfacing in the next couple of years. When resurfacing of the pitch takes place it should be explored to have a shock pad installed and for the pitch to gain WR/RFL Community Standard compliance in order to support some contact rugby union training demand during the winter months.

¹⁵ Main 1st team pitch

¹⁶ Main 1st team pitch

¹⁷ Main 1st team pitch

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Additionally, it is reported that an old playing field site south of the Shaw Lane Sports Club which previously accommodated up to four grass pitches, has confirmed for the development of a new school site. The plans include the development of a 11v11 size 3G pitch, which will have a shock pad and be WR/RFL Community Standard compliant, offering training space for both rugby union clubs in the Borough.

If the above 11v11 size 3G pitch is developed within the new school, it would also play a part in offering training availability to Wortley RUFC. The table below similar to Table 4.22, shows the potential capacity rating if training demand was removed off pitches at Wortley RUFC.

Table 4.26: Potential capacity balance of pitches at Wortley RUFC with training demand relocated

Site name	No. of pitches	Potential technical score	Match equivalent sessions (per week)	Potential pitch capacity (sessions per week)	Potential capacity rating
Current					
Wortley RUFC	1 ¹⁸	M1/D2 (Standard)	2.5	2.5	0
	1		4	2.5	1.5
Potential future position with half of the training demand removed					
Wortley RUFC	1 ¹⁹	M1/D2 (Standard)	2.5	2.5	0
	1		2.75	2.5	0.25
Potential future position with all training demand removed					
Wortley RUFC	1 ²⁰	M1/D2 (Standard)	2.5	2.5	0
	1		1.5	2.5	1

As can be seen in the table above, relocating half the training demand off the second pitch at Wortley RUFC would see overplay reduced, whilst removing all training demand would see overplay fully alleviated, leaving the pitch with spare capacity of one MES per week.

Recommendations

- ◀ Protect existing quantity of rugby union pitches and areas used for rugby union activity.
- ◀ Improve pitch quality at all sites used by clubs through improved maintenance and/or the installation of drainage systems, particularly at sites containing overplayed pitches.
- ◀ Explore opportunity to install sports lighting on additional land at Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club, to support midweek training demand.
- ◀ Support all clubs with their aspirations to improve their ancillary facilities.
- ◀ Where a development is of a size to justify on-site rugby provision, ensure that any proposals for new pitches will attract adequate demand.
- ◀ Where a development is not of a size to justify on-site rugby provision, or if sufficient demand cannot be attracted, consider using contributions to improve existing sites within the locality.

¹⁸ Main 1st team pitch

¹⁹ Main 1st team pitch

²⁰ Main 1st team pitch

4.5: Hockey - artificial grass pitches (AGPs)

Assessment Report summary

- ◀ **There is a suitable number of pitches in Barnsley to accommodate both training and match play demand, however, there are accessibility and quality issues to be addressed.**

Supply

- ◀ There is one full size sand based AGPs across one site in Barnsley the pitch is supported by sports lighting. The pitch is available for community use.
- ◀ There are two small sized sand based AGPs in the Borough across two sites. Only one of which is available for community use.
- ◀ The full size hockey suitable AGPs at Darton Academy is located on an educational site and is managed internally by the School. Whilst the other community available AGP at Shafton Recreation Ground is located on a public recreation ground and is open for public use at all times.

Quality

- ◀ The full size hockey suitable AGPs in Barnsley is rated as standard quality. However, the pitch has been declining in quality in recent years.

Demand

- ◀ There are two community hockey clubs based in Barnsley. The two clubs accommodate a total of six teams (one senior men's two senior women's, and three junior teams).

Scenarios

Protecting sand-based AGPs

As a priority, the AGP at Darton Academy should be protected as a hockey suitable surface. This is because there is only one facility in Barnsley which is capable of supporting formal hockey match play demand, with only one full size pitch available. At there present, there are two clubs which utilise the pitch, which have matches for three senior teams (one senior men's and two senior women's).

The PPS Guidance suggests that a full size AGP with sports lighting is able to accommodate four match equivalent sessions on a Saturday (peak time). With teams playing on a home and away format, this equates to one AGP being able to cater for eight 'home' teams on a Saturday. One team requires 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week on its 'home' AGP.

Therefore, there is only a requirement for one full size AGP in the Borough to support the three senior teams.

There is a need to protect the above provision in order to accommodate current levels of demand in addition to provide capacity for future/latent demand.

Addressing quality issues

Following on from the above, in order to protect the AGP at Darton Academy, there is a clear need for improvements to be made regarding the quality of pitch and the associated ancillary facilities (clubhouse/changing rooms/floodlights etc).

Due to the declining pitch quality at Darton Academy, there is a need to ensure that the pitch quality does not slide into an unusable state. If the pitch is lost due to poor quality the current clubs using the pitch would have to relocate out of the Borough as there is no other full size AGP in Barnsley. There is likely a need to resurface the pitch in the coming years, however, funding for this project is likely to be required.

BARNSLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Potential options to help fund such an endeavour should be explored, including but not limited to, contributions from site owners sinking fund (School/Amey) and match funding from grant opportunities (England Hockey/Sport England).

Increasing accessibility

Another key issue for hockey in Barnsley is the accessibility of the AGP at Darton Academy. At present, the pitch is available for six hours during the week and six hours at the weekend. All 12 of the hours are currently booked with 67% hockey usage and 33% football training usage. There is demand for more usage for both hockey match and training demand. Barnsley HC which currently access the pitch, has aspiration to increase its demand, however, is unable to do as additional hours are offered at a highly inflated price which the Club cannot afford.

Recommendations

- ◀ Protect Darton Academy AGP as the one community available full size hockey suitable pitch in Barnsley. Look to explore options to stop the unsolicited conversion of artificial grass surfaces including, but not limited to, the removal of permitted development rights.
- ◀ As a priority look to refurbish the AGP at Darton Academy exploring options for economies of scale and potential funding partnerships.
- ◀ Pursue long-term security of tenure for clubs through community use agreements. In conjunction look to develop the management and accessibility of provision to ensure its accessibility based on club requirements in order to allow demand to grow.
- ◀ Ensure any new 3G pitch developments do not make sand-based provision in the locality unsustainable following the transfer of football activity.
- ◀ unless replacement provision is provided within the locality and agreed with England Hockey (for reference any replacement provision would need to be built and full community accessible before the feasibility of developing a pitch could be considered).

4.6: Rugby league pitches

Assessment Report summary

- ◀ **Current demand can currently be met, with all pitches being played to capacity. However, it is evident that there is an insufficient supply of rugby league provision in Barnsley to accommodate any future demand with the anticipated future levels of demand from population growth seeing shortfalls created.**
- ◀ **The priority for rugby league in Barnsley is to ensure maintenance programmes are enhanced across club settings to improve quality of pitches to alleviate the overplay across senior pitches.**

Supply

- ◀ There are three rugby league pitches identified in Barnsley across two sites, one senior and one junior pitch located at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club in the Central Analysis Area, and one senior pitch located at Ingsfield Lane Sports & Social Club in the Dearne Analysis Area. Of these, all pitches are available for community use.
- ◀ All sites used by rugby league clubs in the Borough are considered to have secure tenure. Dodworth Miners ARLFC has freehold ownership of its site, whilst Dearne Valley Bulldogs ARLFC lease its site from the council.

Quality

- ◀ Pitches located at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club is standard quality, whilst the pitch located at Ingsfield Lane Sports and Social is poor quality due to limited maintenance.
- ◀ The ancillary provision at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club is poor quality, whilst the new pavilion at Ingsfield Lane Sports and Social is rated as good quality.

BARNSLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Demand

- ◀ There are two affiliated rugby league clubs located in Barnsley, Dodworth Miners ARLFC and Dearne Valley Bulldogs ARLFC. Collectively both clubs accommodate 17 teams, as a breakdown, this equates to three senior teams, three junior teams and 11 mini teams.
- ◀ Future demand from population increases is projected as one mini team.

Capacity

- ◀ None of the three available pitches are considered to have any actual spare capacity to accommodate additional demand.

Scenarios

Improving pitch quality

One community club site in Barnsley is overplayed, whilst one club site is played to capacity. This translates to each site accommodating the exact amount of demand or more demand than it should be accommodating, relative to the facility stock on each site. The scenario below looks at the impact of improvements to senior pitches at each of the sites through enhancing pitch quality.

As a guide, the RFL has set a standard number of matches that each pitch should be able to accommodate, set out below.

Table 4.27: Pitch capacity (matches per week) based on quality assessments

Category	Capacity
Good	3 matches per week
Standard	2 matches per week
Poor	1 match per week

BARNSELY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 4.28: Improvements to existing maintenance regimes to reduce overplay by one increment

Site ID	Site name	No. of pitches	Quality	MES per week	Pitch capacity (MES per week)	Capacity rating (MES per week)	Improved quality rating by one quality increment	Theoretical capacity rating (MES per week)
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	1	Standard	2	2	0	Good	1
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	1 ²¹	Standard	2	2	0	Good	1
68	Ingsfield Lane Sports & Social Club	1	Poor	1	1	0	Standard	1

The table above includes a one quality increment on pitches, undertaking these improvements will have an impact on capacity. The pitches at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club are currently played to capacity, improvements from standard quality to good quality would see one match equivalent session per week of spare capacity created on each pitch. Likewise, the pitch at Ingsfield Lane Sports & Social Club is currently at capacity, improvement of the pitch quality from poor to standard would see spare capacity of one MES per week generated.

World Rugby compliant/ RFL Community Standard 3G pitches

World Rugby produced the 'performance specification for artificial grass pitches for rugby', more commonly known as 'Regulation 22' that provides the necessary technical detail to produce pitch systems that are appropriate for rugby union. Additionally, pitches of this nature are also can be tested to support rugby league activity. There is currently no World Rugby/RFL Community Standard compliant 3G pitches in Barnsley.

Barnsley RUFC and the Council have identified that the small sided 3G pitch at Shaw Lane Sports Club (adjacent to the Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club) is standard quality and is likely to require resurfacing in the next couple of years. When resurfacing of the pitch takes place it should be explored to have a shock pad installed and for the pitch to gain WR/RFL Community Standard compliance in order to support some contact rugby union training demand during the winter months.

²¹ Junior pitch

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

It is reported that, an old playing field site south of the Shaw Lane Sports Club which previously accommodated up to four grass pitches, has confirmed for the development of a new school site. The plans include the development of a 11v11 size 3G pitch, which will have a shock pad and be WR/RFL Community Standard compliant, offering training space for both rugby union clubs in the Borough.

Removing training demand off Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club

The rugby league pitches at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club are currently played to capacity. However, two MES per week of this demand is from weekly training sessions. Whilst previous scenarios determine how quality improvement could address this overplay, another solution would be to remove training demand from the match pitches. Table 4.25 shows that removing the training demand on the pitches would create one MES per week of spare capacity on each pitch. Which would allow an increase in match play demand for Dodworth Miners ARLFC to increase its teams in the future.

Table 4.29: Potential capacity balance of pitch at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club with training demand relocated

Site name	No. of pitches	Potential technical score	Match equivalent sessions (per week)	Potential pitch capacity (sessions per week)	Potential capacity rating
Current					
Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	1	Standard	2	2	0
Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	¹²²	Standard	2	2	0
Potential future position with training demand removed					
Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	1	Standard	1	2	1
Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	¹²³	Standard	1	2	1

Whilst, removing the training demand would benefit the pitch and remove overplay. The training demand would have to be relocated, there are two options for this, first with supplying a training area with sports lighting onsite at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club, or secondly utilising a 3G pitch in the Borough which has RFL Community Standard compliance. At present, no 3G pitches in the Borough have this compliance, however, there is considered to be a shortfall of five 11v11 size 3G pitches in Barnsley, whilst a number of pitches across the Borough are likely to require resurfacing in the coming years. Therefore, there is scope for potentially enabling a 3G pitch in the Borough to have RFL Community Standard compliance and therefore enable contact rugby league training to take place.

²² Junior pitch

²³ Junior pitch

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Recommendations

- ◀ Protect existing quantity of rugby league pitches and areas used for rugby league activity.
- ◀ Support Dodworth Miners ARLFC and the wider sports club in developing/improving ancillary provision onsite at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club.
- ◀ Look to improve pitch quality to increase pitch capacity, and give the opportunity to increase demand across Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club and Ingsfield Lane Sports & Social Club.
- ◀ Ensure clubhouse development at Ingsfield Lane Sports and Social Club is able to be completed, support with gaining funding may be required.
- ◀ Ensure that any large housing developments are provided for and assess the need for new pitch provision through master planning on an individual basis.
- ◀ Where a development is of a size to justify on-site rugby provision, ensure that any proposals for new pitches will attract adequate demand.
- ◀ Where a development is not of a size to justify on-site rugby provision, or if sufficient demand cannot be attracted, consider using contributions to improve existing sites within the locality.

4.7: Tennis courts

Assessment Report summary

- ◀ **For club-based tennis, there is considered to be sufficient provision to meet demand. Additionally, when considering club future demand aspirations, supply is still sufficient to meet future demand.**
- ◀ **For non-club courts, whilst no courts are identified as having any capacity issues, it cannot be said that supply is sufficient to meet demand due to the large amount of unmet and latent demand evidenced both nationally and in Barnsley. There is instead a clear need to improve the supply in ways that can attract and better accommodate more users, specifically the courts provided at Carlton Park, Darton Park, Mapplewell Park and Locke Park.**

Supply

- ◀ There are 50 tennis courts identified in Barnsley across 16 sites. Of which 15 courts across seven sites are available for community use and 35 courts across nine sites are unavailable for community use.
- ◀ The majority are provided by education sites, although the Council manage four sites, parish council manage two sites and a sports club manages one site located at Barnsley Lawn Tennis Club.
- ◀ Most outdoor courts in Barnsley have a macadam surface (43 or 86%), with 12 being of this type and available for community use. Three courts have an acrylic surface located at Horizon Community College which are unavailable for community use, and four courts have an artificial turf surface.
- ◀ In Barnsley, 18 of the tennis courts are serviced by sports lights, representing 36% of the provision. Of these, only five courts are available for community use, and all courts are located at Barnsley Lawn Tennis Club.

Quality

- ◀ Of the courts in Barnsley, 14 are assessed as good quality, 23 courts are assessed as standard quality, and 12 as poor quality. Most good quality courts are available for community use, however, six good courts located at Outwood Academy Shafton are unavailable for community use. All standard quality courts are unavailable for community use.
- ◀ Barnsley LTC report ancillary provision at its respective home site to be of good quality, with no major issues raised.

Demand

- ◀ Only one club is identified in Barnsley, Barnsley LTC, which has a total of 300 members. As a breakdown, this equates to 170 senior and 130 junior members.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

- ◀ Away from club courts, usage can be difficult to quantify as it is not always monitored, especially at sites that are free to access as is the case at Carlton Park, Darton Park, Mapplewell Park and Locke Park. Demand for such provision is generally at its highest during summer months, especially following events such as Wimbledon, but significant capacity is likely to exist outside of this.
- ◀ In Barnsley, currently there are no LTA initiatives taking place.

Scenarios

Increasing casual pay and play

In October 2021, the Government and the LTA announced a package of £30 million for investment and improvements for public tennis courts. The Government is to put £22 million whilst the LTA invest £8.4 million into the package. The investment is to be made into public tennis courts which are currently accessed as poor or unplayable quality, the investment will be to bring the courts back to a quality that will benefit the local community.

Using the above funding the LTA has developed a package of support for LAs to grow the use of park tennis courts by removing key barriers to participation. The three products are ClubSpark, Play and Gate Access and can be used individually or in combination. The products are used to provide a remote booking and access system.

Instead of providing free access, some local authorities are now securing their courts as per an online system that allows individuals access through the use of a keycode following payment of a pay and play or small annual fee. Not only does this deter unofficial use of courts but it also allows official use to be tracked, thus providing data on how well and how often courts are being accessed. In addition, it provides income generation that can go towards ongoing maintenance of the courts.

Carlton Park is currently one site in Barnsley which could be explored for investment. The site has been identified as a non-club site, which could be developed through the LTA investment to provide more pay and play facilities in the Borough.

The LTA is open to having discussions with the Council to explore opportunities for Carlton Park. However, this would need to be explored and invested before March 2024.

Housing growth scenarios

It should be noted that later in the report in Part 7: Housing Growth Scenarios, the PPOSS provides an estimate of demand for pitch sport based on population forecasts to 2033 using the Sport England Playing Pitch Calculator. However, the Calculator is only for the pitch sports of football, hockey, rugby union, rugby league and cricket and does not include calculations for other outdoor sports as there is no current guidance established on these sports. However, it is still recommended that other sports are acknowledged as part of this process especially as part of any large scale developments where there may be substantial enough increase in population for other sports (see Part 7 for further guidance).

Recommendations

- ◀ Protect existing quantity of courts.
- ◀ Improve court quality at sites assessed as poor or standard quality and sustain quality at sites assessed as good, especially at sites in use by clubs or that are well used for recreational demand.
- ◀ Explore the opportunity to develop two court padel tennis facility onsite at Shaw Lane Sports Club.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

- ◀ Linked to the above, improve park courts as a priority to create year-round recreational tennis options to meet local demand.
- ◀ Explore options to further improve the recreational tennis offer via utilisation of technology provided by the LTA to support the customer journey and through investment into facilities and accompanying ancillary provision.
- ◀ Look at Carlton Park as a priority for LTA investment.
- ◀ Ensure sinking funds are put into place by providers for long-term sustainability.
- ◀ Install additional sports lighting at club-based venues, particularly at sites operating above the capacity guidance.
- ◀ Consider allocating developer contributions to improve the quality and accessibility of tennis provision on a case-by-case basis.

4.8: Athletics facilities

Assessment Report summary

- ◀ **In Barnsley, supply is considered sufficient to meet demand, with only two track and field clubs currently based in the Borough (Barnsley Athletic Club, Penistone Footpath Runners & Athletic Club and Pontefract Athletics Club). All other clubs are primarily road running clubs that do not access the track facilities.**
- ◀ **Priority should be placed on protecting the facility at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre and ensuring that quality remains sufficient to accommodate the level of demand.**

Supply

- ◀ There is one formal athletics track in Barnsley located at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre, which is an eight lane, synthetic 400 metre track.
- ◀ The track is fully sports lit and provides all accompanying field event facilities including a hammer cage, javelin, high jump, long jump and shot put area.
- ◀ The track at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is owned by the Council, However, is managed by a company called Barnsley Premier Leisure (BPL).

Quality

- ◀ The non-technical assessment undertaken by KKP identified the track and accompanying track and field facilities as good quality, with maintenance carried out to a high standard.
- ◀ The ancillary provision at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is rated to be of good quality, with no major issues raised.

Demand

- ◀ Four clubs have a current focus on athletics and/or running activity in Barnsley.
- ◀ Barnsley Athletic Club, Penistone Footpath Runners & Athletic Club and Pontefract Athletics Club both use Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre as its base.
- ◀ Locke Park and Penistone Recreation Ground currently host Park Runs and Junior Park Runs in the Borough.
- ◀ All clubs are seen actively looking to grow membership, whilst England Athletics also believes that demand is likely to increase in the future, particularly for initiatives such as Park Run.
- ◀ Sport England's Segmentation Tool identifies significant latent demand amounting to 4,732 people in Barnsley, which represents approximately 1.9% of the Borough's population compared to a national average of 2%.
- ◀ None have waiting lists in place, and they are all actively looking for new members, on social media and club websites.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Scenarios

NextGen facility - Penistone

England Athletics (EA) has used Sport England access analysis reports to identify catchment areas and areas for potential facilities. Through analysis the Penistone Area of Barnsley is identified for the development of a NewGen Facility.

Although, this project is not high priority at present for EA, the development of such site in Penistone should be explored, with EA open to discussions with the Council to understand priorities and potential opportunities for the development of a NewGen facility.

Housing growth scenarios

It should be noted that later in the report in Part 7: Housing Growth Scenarios, the PPOSS provides an estimate of demand for pitch sport based on population forecasts to 2033 using the Sport England Playing Pitch Calculator. However, the Calculator is only for the pitch sports of football, hockey, rugby union, rugby league and cricket and does not include calculations for other outdoor sports as there is no current guidance established on these sports. However, it is still recommended that other sports are acknowledged as part of this process especially as part of any large scale developments where there may be substantial enough increase in population for other sports (see Part 7 for further guidance).

Recommendations

- ◀ As a priority explore the opportunity to develop NewGen facility in the Penistone Analysis Area.
- ◀ Support clubs, running groups, events and England Athletics initiatives such as Park Run and pursue increased participation, where possible.
- ◀ Consider allocating developer contributions to improve the quality and accessibility of athletics provision on a case-by-case basis.

4.9: Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs)

Assessment Report summary

- ◀ **The South Analysis Area is the most well served analysis area for MUGAs, with the Dearne Analysis Area the next best serviced, with the Central Analysis Area just behind it. All other analysis areas have 60% of its population catchments not within a 700m walking catchment.**

Supply

- ◀ Across Barnsley there are a total of 58 MUGAs with most of this provision located within the South Analysis Area with 16 MUGAs (28%), followed by Central Analysis Area with 11 MUGAs (19%). Penistone Analysis Area accommodates nine MUGAs and the North East and Central analysis areas all have eight MUGAs each, the North Analysis Area has the least number of MUGAs with six.
- ◀ In the previous Barnsley LFFP, no sites were identified for MUGA developments.
- ◀ Of the 58 MUGAs across Barnsley, all the courts are managed by either parish councils or Barnsley Borough Council.

Quality

- ◀ In total across Barnsley, 25 MUGAs are assessed as good quality, 29 MUGAs are assessed as standard quality, whilst four are assessed as poor quality with significant issues surrounding grip, court markings and evidence of moss/lichen.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Demand

- ◀ A total of 53% of the Borough's population (or 131,021 people) has no MUGA facility within the 700m metre catchment.
- ◀ Analysis suggests that the Centre, Dearne and South Analysis Areas have over 50% of the population within a 700 metre walking distance to a MUGA, with the North Analysis Area having 40%. All the remaining analysis areas have less than 35% of the population within a 700 metre walking distance to a MUGA.

Scenarios

Housing growth scenarios

It should be noted that later in the report in Part 7: Housing Growth Scenarios, the PPOSS provides an estimate of demand for pitch sport based on population forecasts to 2033 using the Sport England Playing Pitch Calculator. However, the Calculator is only for the pitch sports of football, hockey, rugby union, rugby league and cricket and does not include calculations for other outdoor sports as there is no current guidance established on these sports. However, it is still recommended that other sports are acknowledged as part of this process especially as part of any large scale developments where there may be substantial enough increase in population for other sports (see Part 7 for further guidance).

Recommendations

- ◀ Look to improve the quality of MUGAs across the Borough and work with relevant stakeholders to establishing new provision where appropriate.
- ◀ Provision of MUGAs is recommended within new major housing developments and should be considered within rural communities where formal pitches may not be deliverable.
- ◀ Consider allocating developer contributions to improve the quality and accessibility of MUGAs on a case-by-case basis.

4.10: Other sports

Assessment Report summary

Baseball/Softball

- ◀ There is no baseball or softball club based in Barnsley. The closest club is Sheffield Bladerunners Baseball Club, which accesses provision Forge Valley Community School, Sheffield.
- ◀ There is no formal demand in Barnsley and therefore any demand from within Barnsley is likely to travel to Sheffield, to participate in sessions with Sheffield Bladerunners Baseball Club.

Rounders

- ◀ There are nine rounders pitches across nine sites in Barnsley. All these pitches are located at school sites and considered to be unavailable for community use.
- ◀ Activity on the dedicated rounders pitches is from school activity only.
- ◀ There is no perceived demand or competitive club demand in the Borough. There at present there is no current demand for marked formal pitches available for community use in the Borough.

Scenarios

Housing growth scenarios

It should be noted that later in the report in Part 7: Housing Growth Scenarios, the PPOSS provides an estimate of demand for pitch sport based on population forecasts to 2033 using the Sport England Playing Pitch Calculator. However, the Calculator is only for the pitch sports of football, hockey, rugby union, rugby league and cricket and does not include calculations for other outdoor sports as there is no current guidance established on these sports. However, it is still recommended that other sports are acknowledged as part of this process especially as part of any large scale developments where there may be substantial enough increase in population for other sports (see Part 7 for further guidance).

Recommendations

- ◀ Protect rounders and softball/baseball facilities in the Borough.
- ◀ Where demand exists explore need to develop dedicated provision within the Borough if required.

PART 5: STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The strategic recommendations for the Strategy have been developed via the combination of information gathered during consultation, site visits and analysis which culminated in the production of the Assessment Report, as well as key drivers identified for the study. They reflect overarching and common areas to be addressed, which apply across outdoor sports facilities and may not be specific to just one sport.

OBJECTIVE 1

To **protect** the existing supply of playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities where it is needed for meeting current and future needs

Recommendations:

- a. Ensure, through the use of the PPOSS, that playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities are protected through the implementation of local planning policy.
- b. Secure tenure and access to sites for high quality, development minded clubs, through a range of solutions and partnership agreements.
- c. Maximise community use of education facilities where needed.

Recommendation (a) – Ensure, through the use of the PPOSS, that playing pitches and outdoor sport facilities are protected through the implementation of local planning policy.

The PPOSS Assessment shows that all currently used outdoor sports sites require protection and therefore cannot be deemed surplus to requirements because shortfalls would occur both now and, in the future, if they were lost. Consideration should also be given to the protection of underused and poor quality sites from development or replacement as they may offer potential to meet shortfalls, particularly for football and rugby, in the future.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraph 99 states that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- ◀ An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
- ◀ The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- ◀ The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.

Should outdoor sports facilities be taken out of use for any reason (e.g. Council budget restraints), land should ideally be retained so that it can be brought back into use in the future.

Although there are some identified shortfalls of match equivalent sessions i.e. for rugby union and football pitches, most demand is currently being met and most shortfalls are likely able to be addressed through quality improvements. However, qualitative improvements should be secured as a sports development initiative and should not be used to mitigate the loss of playing field arising from a non-sport development. It is therefore, not recommended as a priority to identify 'new' sites for provision.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The PPOSS should be used to help inform Development Management decisions that affect existing or new outdoor sports and ancillary facilities. All applications are assessed by the Local Planning Authority on a case by case basis taking into account site specific factors. In addition, Sport England is a statutory consultee on planning applications that affect or prejudice the use of playing fields and will use the PPOSS to help assess that planning application against its Playing Fields Policy²⁴.

Sport England's Playing Fields Policy exception E1 only allows for development of disused playing fields if a Playing Pitch Strategy (in this case PPOSS) shows a clear excess in the quantity of playing pitch provision at present and in the future across all playing pitch sport types and sizes.

Policy Exception E1:

'A carefully quantified and documented assessment of current and future needs has demonstrated to the satisfaction of Sport England that there is an excess of playing field provision in the catchment, and the site has no special significance to the interests of sport'.

Where the PPOSS cannot demonstrate that the site, or part of a site, is clearly surplus to requirements then replacement of the site, or part of a site, will be required to comply with the remaining Sport England policy exceptions.

Policy Exception E2

'The proposed development is for ancillary facilities supporting the principal use of the site as a playing field and does not affect the quantity and quality of playing pitches or otherwise adversely affect their use'.

Policy Exception E3

'The proposed development affects only land incapable of forming part of a playing pitch and does not:

- ◀ Reduce the size of any playing pitch.
- ◀ Result in the inability to use any playing pitch (including the maintenance of adequate safety margins and run-off areas).
- ◀ Reduce the sporting capacity of the playing field to accommodate playing pitches or the capability to rotate or reposition playing pitches to maintain quality.
- ◀ Result in the loss of other sporting provision or ancillary facilities on the site.
- ◀ Prejudice the use of any remaining areas of playing field on the site'.

Policy Exception E4:

'The playing field or fields to be lost as a result of the proposed development would be replaced, prior to the commencement of development, by a new playing field site or sites:

- ◀ of equivalent or better quality and
- ◀ of equivalent or greater quantity;
- ◀ in a suitable location and;
- ◀ subject to equivalent or better management arrangements.

Policy Exception E5

'The proposed development is for an indoor or outdoor facility for sport, the provision of which would be of sufficient benefit to the development of sport as to outweigh the detriment caused by the loss, or prejudice of use, of the area of playing field'.

Disused sites

Disused sites will also be considered in accordance with Sport England's policy exceptions. They provide a potential solution to reducing any identified shortfalls for football and rugby union. A disused site is a site where pitches were once, but are no longer, marked out and remain undeveloped.

Any disused playing fields are included within the Action Plan together with a recommendation in relation to potentially bringing the site back into use or to mitigate the loss on a replacement site to address the shortfalls identified.

Recommendation (b) – Secure tenure and access to sites through a range of solutions and partnership agreements.

A number of school, commercial and private sites are being used in Barnsley for competitive play, predominantly for football. In some cases, use of pitches has been classified as secure; however, use is not necessarily formalised, meaning relevant organisations should seek to establish appropriate community use agreements, including access to changing provision where required/available. This is especially the case for sites that have unsecured community use despite receiving high levels of use.

For unsecure sites, NGBs, Sport England and other appropriate bodies such as Active in Barnsley and the Football Foundation can often help to negotiate and engage with providers where the local authority may not have direct influence. This is particularly the case at sites that have received funding from these bodies or are going to receive funding in the future as community access can be a condition of the agreement.

In the context of the Comprehensive Spending Review, which announced public spending cuts, it is increasingly important for the Council to work with voluntary sector organisations to enable them to take greater levels of ownership and support the wider development and maintenance of facilities. To facilitate this, where practical, it should support and enable clubs to generate sufficient funds, providing that this is to the benefit of sport.

The Council as well as parish and town councils should further explore opportunities where security of tenure could be granted via long-term lease agreements (a minimum of 25 years is often recommended by Sport England and NGBs) so that clubs are in a position to apply for external funding. This is particularly the case at poor quality, low value local authority sites, possibly with inadequate or no ancillary facilities, so that quality can subsequently be improved and sites developed.

Local sports clubs with or entering into lease agreements should be supported by partners to achieve sustainability across a range of areas including management, membership, funding, facilities, volunteers and partnership work. For example, such clubs should be encouraged to develop evidence of business and sports development plans to generate income via their facilities.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

All clubs could be encouraged to look at different management models such as registering as Community Amateur Sports Clubs (CASC)²⁵. They should also be encouraged to work with partners locally, such as volunteer support agencies and local businesses.

For clubs with lease arrangements already in place, these should be reviewed when fewer than 25 years remain on existing agreements to secure extensions, thus improving security of tenure and helping them to attract funding for site developments, if it is required. Any club with less than 25 years remaining on an agreement is unlikely to gain any external funding (unless the agreement has been recently entered into).

Each club interested in leasing a council site should be required to meet service and/or strategic recommendations. An additional set of criteria should also be considered, which takes into account club quality, aligned to its long-term development objectives and sustainability, as seen in the table below.

Table 5.1: Recommended criteria for lease of council sport sites to clubs/organisations

Club	Site
<p>Use of Club Matters, a Sport England self-assessment tool.</p> <p>Clubs commit to meeting demonstrable local demand and show pro-active commitment to developing school-club links.</p> <p>Clubs are sustainable, both in a financial sense and via their internal management structures in relation to recruitment and retention policy.</p> <p>Ideally, clubs should have already identified (and received an agreement in principle) any match funding required for initial capital investment identified.</p> <p>Clubs have processes in place to ensure capacity to maintain sites to the existing, or better, standards.</p>	<p>Sites should be those identified as 'Local Sites' (recommendation d) for new clubs (i.e. not those with a Authority-wide significance) but that offer development potential.</p> <p>For established clubs which have proven success in terms of self-management 'Key Centres' are also appropriate.</p> <p>As a priority, sites should acquire capital investment to improve.</p> <p>Sites should be leased with the intention that investment can be sourced to contribute towards improvement of the site.</p>

The Council could also establish a series of core outcomes to derive from clubs taking on a lease arrangement to ensure that the most appropriate clubs are assigned to sites. For examples, outcomes may include:

- ◀ Increasing participation.
- ◀ Supporting the development of coaches and volunteers.
- ◀ Commitment to quality standards.
- ◀ Improvements (where required) to facilities, or as a minimum retaining existing standards.

In addition, clubs should be made fully aware of the associated responsibilities/liabilities when considering leases of multi-use public playing fields. It is important in these instances that the site remains available for other purposes or for other users.

²⁵ [Link to CASC website](#)
June 2023

Recommendation (c) - Maximise community use of education facilities where needed

To maximise community use a more coherent, structured relationship with schools is recommended. The ability to access good facilities within the local community is vital to any sports organisation, yet many clubs struggle to find good quality places to play and train. In Barnsley, pricing policies at facilities can be a barrier to access at some education sites but physical access, poor quality and resistance from schools to open up provision is also an issue, especially at some private schools and academies.

A large number of sporting facilities are located on education sites and making these available to sports clubs can offer significant benefits to both the schools and local clubs, as well helping to reduce identified shortfalls. It is, however, common for school provision not to be fully maximised for community use, even on established community use sites.

In some instances, facilities are unavailable for community use due to poor quality and therefore remedial works will be required before it can be established. The low carrying capacity of these facilities sometimes leads to them being played to capacity or overplayed simply due to curricular and extra-curricular use, meaning they cannot accommodate any additional use by the community.

As a priority, community use options should be explored at large schools offering numerous pitches, such as Horizon Community College. Securing access to such sites will significantly reduce shortfalls throughout the analysis areas that they are based within.

Although there are a growing number of academies over which the Council has little or no control, it is still important to understand the significance of such sites and attempt to work with the schools where there are opportunities for community use. In addition, relevant NGBs have a role to play in supporting the Council to deliver upon this recommendation and communicating with schools where necessary to address shortfalls in provision.

Where new schools are provided in major new residential developments, they should be designed to facilitate community access, with opportunities for meeting the community's outdoor sports needs explored at the outset to maximise the potential for facility provision to be made within the developments, if appropriate. An example of this is ensuring the provision of youth 11v11 and/or mini 5v5 grass football pitches, given current shortfalls and their suitability for the playing format of students.

As detailed earlier, NGBs, Active in Barnsley and Sport England can often help to negotiate and engage with schools where the local authority may have limited direct influence. This is particularly the case at sites that have received funding from the relevant bodies or are going to receive funding in the future as community access can be a condition of the funding agreement.

OBJECTIVE 2

To enhance playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities through improving quality and management of sites

Recommendations:

- d. Improve quality
- e. Adopt a tiered approach (hierarchy of provision) to the management and improvement of sites.
- f. Work in partnership with stakeholders to secure funding.
- g. Secure developer contributions.

Recommendation (d) – Improve quality

There are several ways in which it is possible to increase pitch quality and these are explored below.

Ground Maintenance Association (GMA) Pitch Advisory Service

With quality of grass pitches becoming one of the biggest influences on participation, the Pitch Advisory Service (PAS, formerly the Grounds and Natural Turf Improvement Programme) was launched in 2014 and is funded by the GMA and its partners; the Football Foundation, Sport England, FA, ECB, RFU and RFL.

Its aim is to raise the standards of sports surfaces as well as the understanding of sports turf management practices among grassroots clubs across England and Wales. The PAS provides an enhanced network of support and expertise available to those maintaining natural turf pitches, particularly at a local level.

The service can be utilised by grassroots clubs, organisations and local authorities with the simple aim of improving the quality of grass pitches. The key principles behind the service are to provide members of the programme with advice/practical solutions via a report which will also identify the key enhanced maintenance works required along with machinery requirements.

For football, Pitch providers are encouraged to complete a self-assessment of pitches using the Football Foundation PitchPower tool, whilst for other sports a site visit in person may be undertaken by a GMA Pitch Advisor.

In relation to cricket specifically, maintaining high pitch quality is the most important aspect of the sport. If the wicket is poor, it can affect the quality of the game and, in some instances, become dangerous. The ECB recommends full technical assessments of wickets and pitches available through a Performance Quality Standard (PQS) assessment. The Performance Quality Standard Assessment assesses a cricket square to ascertain whether it meets the standards that are benchmarked by the Ground Management Association.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Football Foundation Grass Pitch Maintenance Fund (GPMF)

Eligible clubs and organisations can also utilise the report as an evidence base to acquire potential funding streams, for example, to obtain the required maintenance equipment. If a PitchPower assessment categorises pitches as 'poor' or 'basic' they are then eligible to apply for Grass Pitch Funding through the Football Foundation through the Grass Pitch Maintenance Fund²⁶, a fund offering six-year tapered grants to help clubs enhance or sustain the quality of their grass pitches. The fund is a key part of the Football Foundation's Grass Pitch Improvement Programme - an ambition to deliver 20,000 quality grass pitches by 2030. Clubs with good or standard quality pitches can also apply for a lower level of funding.

All applicants must have the required security of tenure and have received a PitchPower Pitch Assessment Report, with the fund currently open to football clubs, leagues, National League System Clubs at Steps 1-6 and charities (with an annual turnover of under £500,000). Local authorities are not currently eligible applicants, however, clubs, leagues and charitable organisations using local authority sites can apply provided they have security of tenure.

The Council is not presently eligible to access the GPMF as an applicant, however, can undertake technical assessment of pitches using the PitchPower app. Opportunities to access the fund to support presently Council managed sites include establishment of a service level agreement with a resident club for maintenance responsibilities, or transfer of long-term management to the club/organisation through leasehold or CAT, both enabling the club/organisation to apply to the fund.

Furthermore, the Football Foundation also launched a new Groundskeeping Community online platform in 2019 which provides a resource of expert advice for grounds staff, enabling them to connect with peers, discover new tips and tricks and share advice on best industry practice. Users can seek guidance from the GMA regional pitch advisors, who are available to answer questions and update members on changes to industry standards.

Addressing quality issues

Where facilities are assessed as standard or poor quality and/or overplayed, maintenance regimes should be reviewed and, where possible, improved to ensure that what is being done is of an appropriate standard to sustain/improve pitch quality. Ensuring continuance of existing maintenance of good quality sites is also essential.

It is also important to note the impact the weather has on quality. The worse the weather, the poorer facilities tend to become, especially if there is no dedicated drainage system in place or if existing drainage systems are inadequate or have become compromised or poorly maintained. This also means that quality can vary, year on year, dependent upon the weather and levels of rainfall.

Based upon an achievable target using existing quality scoring to provide a baseline, a standard should be used to identify deficiencies and investment should be focused on those sites which fail to meet the proposed quality standard (using the site audit database as provided in electronic format). The Strategy approach to outdoor sports facilities achieving these standards should be to enhance quality and therefore the planning system should seek to protect them.

²⁶ <https://footballfoundation.org.uk/grant/grass-pitch-maintenance-fund>

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

For the purposes of quality assessments, the PPOSS refers to outdoor sports facilities and ancillary facilities separately as being of ‘Good’, ‘Standard’ or ‘Poor’ quality. For example, some good quality sites have poor quality elements and vice versa (e.g. a good quality pitch may be serviced by poor quality changing facilities).

Good quality refers to pitches that have, for example, good grass cover, an even surface, are free from vandalism and litter. For rugby union, a good quality pitch is also pipe and/or slit drained. In terms of ancillary facilities, good quality refers to access for disabled people, sufficient provision for referees, juniors/women/girls and appropriate provision of showers, toilets and car parking.

Standard quality refers to pitches that have, for example, adequate grass cover, minimal signs of wear and tear and goalposts may be secure but in need of minor repair. For rugby union, drainage is natural but adequate. In terms of ancillary facilities, standard quality refers to adequately sized changing rooms, storage provision and provision of toilets.

Poor quality refers to provision with, for example, inadequate grass cover, uneven surfaces and poor drainage. For rugby, pitches will have inadequate natural drainage. In terms of ancillary facilities, poor quality refers to inappropriate changing rooms with no showers, no running water and/or old, dated interiors. If a poor quality site receives little or no usage that is not to say that no improvement is needed, it may instead be the case that it receives no demand because of its quality, thus an improvement in said quality will attract demand to the site, potentially from overplayed standard or good quality sites.

Without appropriate, fit for purpose ancillary facilities, good quality pitches may be underutilised. Changing facilities form the most essential part of this offer and therefore key sites should be given priority for improvement. Also, key sites without a suitable offer may not be able to establish or grow participation in key sport development areas with specific requirements, such as disability or women and girls’ sport.

To prioritise investment into key sites it is recommended that the steering group works up a list of criteria, relevant to Barnsley, to provide a steer on future investment.

Addressing overplay

In order to improve the overall quality of the outdoor facility stock; it is necessary to ensure that provision is not overplayed beyond recommended carrying capacity. This is determined by assessing quality (via a non-technical site assessment) and allocating a match limit to each (daily for hockey, weekly for football and rugby union and seasonal for cricket), as shown in the preceding Assessment Report.

The FA, RFU, ECB and EH all recommend a number of matches that their respective pitches should take based on quality, as seen in the table below. For other grass pitch sports, no guidelines are set by the NGBs although it can be assumed that a similar trend should be followed.

Table 5.2: Carrying capacity of pitches

Sport	Pitch type	No. of matches		
		Good quality	Standard quality	Poor quality
Football	Adult pitches	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Youth pitches	4 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Mini pitches	6 per week	4 per week	2 per week

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Sport	Pitch type	No. of matches		
		Good quality	Standard quality	Poor quality
Rugby union	Natural Inadequate (D0)	2 per week	1.5 per week	0.5 per week
	Natural Adequate (D1)	3 per week	2 per week	1.5 per week
	Pipe Drained (D2)	3.25 per week	2.5 per week	1.75 per week
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	3.5 per week	3 per week	2 per week
Rugby league	Senior pitches	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
Cricket	One grass wicket	5 per season	4 per season	0 per season
	One synthetic wicket	60 per season	60 per season	0 per season
Hockey	Sand/water based AGP	4 per day	4 per day	N/A

For non-pitch sports, capacity is not linked to the number of matches taking place but rather the number of members (and other users) attracted to a site. For example, for tennis, a hard court is said to have capacity for 60 members if it is serviced by sports lighting, whereas a non-lit has court has capacity for 40 members (this varies for grass courts).

It is imperative to engage with clubs to ensure that sites are not played beyond their capacity. Where overplay is identified, play should be encouraged, where possible, to be transferred to alternative venues that are not operating at capacity, or quality, where possible, should be improved to increase capacity to appropriate levels. Where play is transferred, this may include transferring play to 3G pitches or to sites not currently available for community use but which may be in the future.

For cricket, an increase in NTPs is key to alleviating overplay as this allows for the transfer of junior demand from grass wickets. It also does not require any additional playing pitch space as NTPs can be installed in situ with existing squares.

For rugby union and tennis, additional sports lighting will reduce levels of overplay at club sites as it will allow clubs to spread demand across a greater number of pitches/courts or, in the case of rugby union, unmarked areas. If permanent sports lighting is not possible, portable sports lighting is an alternative.

As mentioned earlier, there are also sites that are poor quality but are not overplayed. These should not be overlooked as often poor quality sites have less demand than others but demand could increase if the quality was improved. It does, however, work both ways as potential improvements may make sites more attractive and therefore more popular, which in the long run can lead again to them becoming poor quality pitches if not properly maintained.

Improving changing provision

There is a need to address changing provision at some sites in Barnsley (these are detailed in the Action Plan). As previously mentioned, without appropriate, fit for purpose ancillary facilities, good quality pitches may be underutilised. Changing facilities form the most essential part of this offer and therefore key sites should be given priority for improvement.

Recommendation (e) – Adopt a tiered approach (hierarchy of provision) to the management and improvement of sites

To allow for facility developments to be programmed within a phased approach, the Council should adopt a tiered approach to the management and improvement of playing pitch sites and associated facilities. Please refer to Part 6: Action Plan for the proposed hierarchy.

Recommendation (f) – Work in partnership with stakeholders to secure funding

Partners, led by the Council, should ensure that appropriate funding secured for improved sports provision is directed to areas of need, underpinned by a robust strategy for improvement in playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities as well as accompanying ancillary facilities.

In order to address community needs, to target priority areas and to reduce duplication of provision, there should be a coordinated approach to strategic investment. In delivering this recommendation the Council should maintain a regular dialogue with local partners and through the PPOSS Steering Group.

Although some investment in new provision will not be made by the Council directly, it is important that the Steering Group seeks to direct and lead a strategic and co-ordinated approach to facility development by education sites, NGBs, sports clubs and the commercial sector. This is to address community needs whilst avoiding duplication of provision.

One of sport's greatest contributions is its positive impact on public health and it is therefore important to lever in investment from other sectors such as, for example, health and wellbeing. Sport and physical activity can have a profound effect on peoples' lives, and plays a crucial role in improving community cohesion, educational attainment and self-confidence.

Recommendation (g) –Secure developer contributions

It is important that this strategy informs policies and supplementary planning documents by setting out the approach to securing sport and recreational facilities through new housing development.

For playing pitches, it is recommended the Council use Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator as a tool for helping to determine the additional demand for pitches and to estimate the likely developer contribution required linking to sites within the locality. This should form part of the Council working with Sport England to develop a process and guidance for obtaining developer contributions.

The calculator uses the current number of teams by sports pitch type contained within the Assessment Report and calculates the percentage within each age group that play that sport. That percentage is then applied to the population growth. The additional teams likely to be generated are then converted into match equivalent sessions and associated pitch requirements in the peak period, with the associated costs (both for providing the pitch/facility and for its life cycle) then given. The calculator splits the requirement into peak time demand for natural turf pitches, training demand for artificial grass pitches, and the number of new changing rooms required.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The PPOSS should be used to help determine the likely impact of a new development on demand and the capacity of existing sites in the area, and whether there is a need for improvements to increase capacity of existing provision or if new provision is required. Where a development is located within access of existing high-quality provision, this does not necessarily mean that there is no need for further provision or improvement to existing provision, as additional demand arising from the development is likely to result in increased usage (which can result in overplay or quality deterioration).

Where it is determined that new provision is required to accompany a development, priority should be placed on providing facilities that contribute towards alleviating existing shortfalls within the locality. To determine what supply of provision is provided, it is imperative that the PPOSS findings are taken into consideration and that for particularly large developments consultation takes place with the relevant NGBs and Sport England. This is due to the importance of ensuring that the stock of facilities provided is correct to avoid provision becoming unsustainable and unused. The preference is for multi-pitch and potentially multi-sport sites to be developed, supported by a clubhouse and adequate parking facilities which consider the potential for future AGP development. This is because single-pitch facilities are more likely to become under-used (or unused), unviable and unsustainable.

It is recognised that consultation cannot take place with NGBs for every development due to resource restrictions. Instead, it is recommended that such discussions take place within PPOSS Steering Group meetings, which should take place regularly following adoption of the study as part of the ongoing monitoring and evaluation process. It is recommended that these take place every 6-12 months and inform the annual review/update (see Part 8 for further information).

The guidance should form the basis for negotiation with developers to secure contributions to include provision and/or enhancement of appropriate provision and subsequent maintenance. S106 contributions could also be used to improve the condition and of the pitches in order to increase pitch capacity to accommodate more matches.

Sport England recommends that a number of objectives should be implemented to enable the above to be delivered:

- ◀ Planning consent should include appropriate conditions and/or be subject to specific planning obligations. Where developer contributions are applicable, a S106 agreement or equivalent must be completed that should specify, when applied, the amount that will be linked to Sport England's Building Cost Information Service from the date of the permission and timing of the contribution/s to be made.
- ◀ Contributions should also be secured towards the first ten years of maintenance on new pitches (lifecycle costs), the cost of which is indicated by the Sport England Playing Pitch Calculator. NGBs and Sport England can provide further and up to date information on the associated costs.
- ◀ External funding should be sought/secured to achieve maximum benefit from the investment into appropriate facility enhancement, alongside other open space provision, and its subsequent maintenance.
- ◀ Where new provision is provided, appropriate changing rooms and associated car parking should be located on site.
- ◀ All new or improved outdoor sports facilities on school sites should be subject to community use agreements.

For further information, please see Part 7 of this report.

OBJECTIVE 3

To provide new playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so

Recommendations:

- h. Identify opportunities to increase add to the overall stock to accommodate both current and future demand.
- i. Rectify quantitative shortfalls through the current pitch stock.

Recommendation (h) - Identify opportunities to add to the overall stock to accommodate both current and future demand

The Steering Group should use and regularly update the Action Plan within this Strategy for improvements to the Council's own facility stock whilst recognising the need to support partners. The Action Plan lists improvements to be made to each site focused upon both qualitative and quantitative improvements as appropriate for each area.

Although there are identified shortfalls, most current and future demand is currently being met and most shortfalls can be addressed via quality improvements and/or improved access to sites that are presently used minimally or currently unavailable. Adding to the current stock, particularly in the short term, is therefore not recommended as a priority, except in the case of 3G pitches, entry level athletics facilities and NTPs where there is a need, where there is significant housing growth, or where new schools are proposed.

For new schools, there is an opportunity to combine the building of a school to the development of a new multi-sport site that will be of a benefit to a school as well as the wider community via a community use agreement.

Any new provision, whether that be at a school or as a result of housing growth, should also consider the Council's wider sporting need. This means that the focus should not solely be on outdoor sports facilities but also provision for wider recreational activity.

Recommendation (i) - Rectify quantitative shortfalls through the current stock

The Council and its partners should work to rectify identified inadequacies and meet identified shortfalls as outlined in the preceding Assessment Report and the sport-by-sport specific recommendations (Part 4) as well as the following Action Plan (Part 6).

It is important that the current levels of provision are protected, maintained and enhanced to secure provision now and in the future. Maximising use of existing facilities through a combination of the following will help to reduce shortfalls and accommodate future demand:

- ◀ Improving quality in order to improve the capacity to accommodate more demand.
- ◀ Transferring demand from overplayed sites to sites with spare capacity.
- ◀ The re-designation of facilities e.g. converting an unused facility (or facility type) for one sport to instead cater for another sport (or another pitch type).
- ◀ Securing long-term access at school sites including those currently unavailable for community use.
- ◀ Working with commercial and private providers to increase usage.

Unmet demand, changes in sport participation and trends and proposed housing growth should also be recognised and factored into future facility planning. Assuming that an increase in participation and housing growth occurs, it will impact on the future need for certain types of sports provision.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

PART 6: ACTION PLAN

The site-by-site action plan seeks to address key issues identified in the preceding Assessment Report. It provides recommendations based on current levels of usage, quality and future demand, as well as the potential of each site for enhancement. It is separated by analysis area and includes information pertaining to the sub sections below.

Site hierarchy

The Council should make it a high priority to work with NGBs and other partners to comprise a priority list of actions based on local priorities, NGB priorities and available funding. As stated in Recommendation (e), to allow for facility developments to be programmed within a phased approach, the Council should adopt a tiered approach to the management and improvement of playing pitch sites and associated facilities.

The identification of sites is based on their strategic importance in an Authority-wide context i.e., they accommodate the majority of demand, or the recommended action has the greatest impact on addressing shortfalls identified either on a sport-by-sport basis or across the Council area as a whole.

Table 6.1: Tiered site criteria

Criteria	Hub sites	Key centres	Local sites
Site location	Strategically located in the Authority. Priority sites for NGBs.	Strategically located within the analysis area.	Serves the local community.
Site layout	Accommodates three or more grass pitches, generally including provision of an AGP (or with the potential).	Accommodates two or more grass pitches.	Accommodates one or two pitches.
Type of sport	Multi-sport provision. Could also operate as a central venue.	Single or multi-sport provision.	Generally single sport provision but may cater for two.
Management	Management control allows for wide community use, i.e., through the local authority, a leisure operator or a school with a community use agreement.	Management control generally allows for wide community use but may include sites that are owned or leased by clubs/other organisations.	Management control can be via the local authority, schools, clubs and other providers.
Maintenance regime	Maintenance regime aligns or could align with NGB guidelines.	Maintenance regime aligns or could align with NGB guidelines.	Standard maintenance regime or an in-house maintenance contract.
Ancillary facilities	Good quality ancillary facilities on site (or potential), with sufficient changing rooms and car parking to serve the number of pitches; may include wider social/function facilities.	Good quality ancillary facility on site (or potential), with sufficient changing rooms and car parking to serve the number of pitches.	Limited or no changing room access on site.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Hub sites are of Authority wide importance where users are willing to travel to access the range and high quality of facilities offered and are likely to be multi-sport. These have been identified on the basis of the impact that the site will have on addressing the issues identified in the assessment.

Key centres are more community focused, although some are still likely to service a wider analysis area (or slightly wider); however, there may be more of a focus on a specific sport i.e., a dedicated site.

It is considered that some financial investment may be necessary to improve the facilities at both hub sites and key sites. This could be to improve the provision, create additional provision (e.g., a 3G pitch) or to enhance the ancillary facilities in terms of access, flexibility (i.e., single-sex changing if necessary) and quality as well as ensuring that they meet the rules and regulations of local competitions.

Local sites refer to those sites offering minimal provision or that are of minimal value to the wider community. Primarily they are sites with one pitch/facility or a low number of pitches/facilities that service just one or two sports (e.g., bowling green sites).

For local authority sites local sites, consideration should be given, on a site-by-site basis, to the feasibility of a club taking on a long-term lease (if not already present), in order that external funding can be sought. Such sites will require some level of investment, either to the outdoor sport facilities or ancillary facilities and is it anticipated that one of the conditions of offering a hire/lease is that the Club would be in a position to source external funding to improve/extend the provision.

Other sites considered in this tier may be primary school sites or secondary school sites that are not widely used by the community or that do not offer community availability.

Partners

The column indicating partners refers to the main organisations that the Council would look to work with to support delivery of the actions.

Given the extent of potential actions, it is reasonable to assume that partners will not necessarily be able to support all the actions identified but where the action is a priority and resource is available the partner will endeavour to assist.

As all sites sit within the local authority area, the Council is considered to be a partner for each identified action (as the column indicates partners for the Council) and is therefore not included. However, it is acknowledged that it will take on more of a leading role for some specific sites and some specific actions (e.g., at council venues).

Priority

Although hub sites are mostly likely to have a **high** priority actions, as they have wide importance, these have been identified on the basis of the impact that the site will have on addressing the key issues identified in the assessment. Therefore, some key centres and local sites are also identified as having a high priority level. It is these projects/sites which should generally, if possible, be addressed within the short term (1-2 years).

The majority of key centres have **medium** priority actions. These have analysis area importance and are identified on the basis of the impact that they will have on addressing the issues identified in the assessment, although not to the same extent as high priority actions.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The **low** priority actions tend to be for single pitch or single sport sites and often club or education sites with local specific importance but that may also contribute to addressing the issues identified in the assessment for specific users. Whilst low priority, there may be opportunities to action some of the recommendations made against such sites relatively quickly e.g., through S106 funding.

Costs

The strategic actions have also been ranked as low, medium or high based on cost. The brackets are:

- ◀ (L) -Low - less than £50k
- ◀ (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k
- ◀ (H) -High £250k and above

These are based on Sport England's estimated facility costs which can be found at:
[Link to Sport England Cost Guidance](#)

Timescales

The Action Plan has been created to be delivered over a ten-year period and the information within the Assessment Report, Strategy and Action Plan will require updating as developments occur. The indicative timescales relate to delivery times and are not priority based:

- ◀ (S) -Short (1-2 years)
- ◀ (M) - Medium (3-5 years)
- ◀ (L) - Long (6+ years)

Aim

Each action seeks to meet at least one of the three Sport England aims of the Strategy; **Enhance, Provide, Protect.**

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

6.1: North Analysis Area

Headline findings

Sport	Analysis area	Pitch type	Current capacity total in MES ^[1]	Future capacity total in MES (2033)
Football (grass pitches)	North	Adult	Spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent session	N/A
		Youth 11v11	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions	N/A
		Youth 9v9	Shortfall of 5 match equivalent sessions	N/A
		Mini 7v7	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
		Mini 5v5	Spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent session	N/A
	Barnsley	Adult	Spare capacity of 1 match equivalent session	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions
		Youth 11v11	Shortfall of 11.5 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 14.5 match equivalent sessions
		Youth 9v9	Shortfall of 10 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 12 match equivalent sessions
		Mini 7v7	Spare capacity of 6.5 match equivalent session	Spare capacity of 4.5 match equivalent session
		Mini 5v5	Spare capacity of 2 match equivalent session	Spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent session
3G	Barnsley	11v11 size, floodlit	Insufficient supply. Shortfalls in the North East, Central, South and Penistone Analysis Areas.	Insufficient supply. Shortfalls in the North East, Central, South and Penistone Analysis Areas.
Cricket	North	Saturday	Shortfall of 4 match equivalent sessions per season.	N/A
		Sunday	Shortfall of 4 match equivalent sessions per season.	N/A
		Midweek	Spare capacity of eight match equivalent sessions per season.	N/A
	Barnsley	Saturday	Shortfall of 104 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 140 match equivalent sessions a season
		Sunday	Shortfall of 68 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 104 match equivalent sessions a season
		Midweek	Shortfall of 8 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 20 match equivalent sessions a season
Rugby union	North	Senior	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
	Barnsley	Senior	Shortfall of 5.75 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 5.75 match equivalent sessions

^[1] MES – match equivalent sessions per week (not applicable for cricket)
June 2023

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Sport	Analysis area	Pitch type	Current capacity total in MES ^[1]	Future capacity total in MES (2033)
Rugby league	North	Senior	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	<i>N/A</i>
Rugby league	Barnsley	Senior	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 0.75 match equivalent sessions
Hockey	Barnsley	Full size, floodlit	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality and access issues</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality and access issues</i>
Tennis	Barnsley	Courts	Capacity for both club and non-club tennis courts can be meet current and future demand at Barnsley LTC.	Capacity for both club and non-club tennis courts can be meet current and future demand at Barnsley LTC.
Athletics	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>
MUGAs	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality issues</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality issues</i>
Other sports	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Generally sufficient quantity</i>	<i>Generally sufficient quantity</i>

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
7	Barnsley College (Honeywell Sports Village)	S75 1DB	3G	Education	One poor quality 11v11 size 3G (98mx50m) with sports lighting and community use. The pitch is on the FA 3G Pitch Register. Pitch has community use availability seven days per week, totalling 30.25 hours. Current capacity is unknown. During the peak period.	Explore the opportunity to resurface pitch to ensure pitch does not become unplayable. Ensure pitch is on the 3G Register and is retested for compliance so that it can support use for competitive match play and is renewed when required. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary.	School SHFA FF	Local	M	M	M	Protect Enhance
11	Barugh Green Recreation Ground	S75 1JX	Football (Disused)	Council	Previously used as a youth 11v11 pitch until 2008. Goalposts were removed in 2021.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect
11	Barugh Green Recreation Ground	S75 1JX	MUGA	Council	One MUGA of standard quality. No sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
34	Darton Academy	S75 5EF	Football	Education	Three grass pitches; one youth 11v11, one mini 7v7 and a one mini 5v5. All are rated standard quality. Site offers unsecure tenure. Whilst each of the pitches have capacity for more use, this is discounted due to the unsecure tenure. Ancillary facilities are of standard quality, with limited access.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision and gain access when required. Look to secure tenure for clubs that use the site.	School SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
34	Darton Academy	S75 5EF	Hockey AGP	Education	The only full-size Hockey pitch in Barnsley (99mx61m). Sand filled AGP. The pitch is currently rated as standard quality. The pitch is available 6 hours during the week and 6 hours over the weekend. The pitch is used by hockey clubs 67% of this time, and football clubs 33%. The pitch is declining in quality over time. It is now maintained by Delta Academies Trust and has been subject to less frequent maintenance. The ancillary facilities are also standard quality. Access to the ancillary facilities is limited with an additional charge required.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the feasibility to resurface pitch surface when required. Explore the opportunity to have the pitch available for more hours per week. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision and gain access when required.	School EH	Local	M	M	M	Protect Enhance
34	Darton Academy	S75 5EF	Tennis	Education	Six standard quality macadam courts, unavailable for community use, with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School LTA	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
35	Darton Cricket Club	S75 5HF	Cricket	Sport Club	One good quality square containing 10 grass wickets. The grass square has spare capacity of 11 MES per season, with actual spare capacity to accommodate additional midweek teams. One lane fixed net facility of standard quality, with additional mobile net to use on the square. Ancillary provision of standard quality.	Sustain square quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Sports Club YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
37	Darton Longfields	S75 5HF	Football	Council	Three grass pitches, one youth 9v9 of good quality, one mini 7v7 pitch of poor quality, and one mini 5v5 of good quality. Only the mini 5v5 pitch has actual spare capacity available, with of 0.5 MES per week during peak time. No dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Look to improve and sustain pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance Provide
38	Darton Park	S75 5NR	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
40	Darton Primary School	S75 5AD	Football	Education	One poor quality youth 9v9 pitch. Unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School SHFA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
53	Harry Road	S75 2PA	Football	Council	One standard quality adult pitch. Pitch currently has spare capacity of 1.5 MES per week, of which it has actual spare capacity of 0.5 MES at peak time. No ancillary provision onsite.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance Provide
60	Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	S71 2LF	Football	Education	One youth 11v11 pitch and one youth 9v9 pitch. Unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
60	Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	S71 2LF	3G	Education	One 11v11 size 3G (100m x 63m) of standard quality, with sports lighting. Pitch is available for community use midweek for a total of 18 hours; however, it is not available at weekends.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Ensure pitch is on the 3G Register and is retested for compliance so that it can support use for competitive match play and is renewed when required. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary. Explore the opportunity to open up the pitch for access on weekends to support match play demand.	School SHFA FF	Local	H	S	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
60	Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	S71 2LF	Cricket	Education	One standalone NTP unavailable for community use.	Look to improve/sustain pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
60	Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	S71 2LF	Rugby Union	Education	One poor quality senior rugby union pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School RFU	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
60	Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	S71 2LF	Tennis	Education	Three standard quality macadam tennis courts, unavailable for community use, with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School LTA	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
71	Kexborough Cricket Club	S75 5DX	Cricket	Sport Club	One good quality grass square, which consists of nine grass wickets and an NTP. Square has a spare capacity of ten MES per season, with actual spare capacity to accommodate one additional midweek team. Ancillary facility provision of standard quality.	Sustain square quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Sport Club YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
72	Kexborough Primary School	S75 5EF	Football	Education	One mini 7v7 pitch and one youth 9v9 pitch. Both are poor quality and are not available for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
73	Kexborough Recreation Ground	S75 5LG	Football	Council	One poor quality youth 9v9 pitch. Youth 9v9 pitch has one MES per week of spare capacity, however this is discounted due to poor pitch quality. No ancillary facilities on site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance Provide
85	Mapplewell Park	S75 6BY	Football	Council	One adult pitch and one mini 7v7 pitch, both of which are poor quality. Adult pitch has spare capacity of 0.5 MES per week and mini 7v7 pitch has spare capacity of one MES per week. Actual spare capacity on pitches has been discounted due to poor pitch quality. The ancillary facilities are poor quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
85	Mapplewell Park	S75 6BY	Tennis	Council	One poor quality macadam tennis court with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council LTA	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
85	Mapplewell Park	S75 6BY	MUGA	Council	One MUGA rated standard quality, with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
106	Pogmoor Recreation Ground	S75 2LP	Football	Council	Four grass pitches; one mini 5v5 pitch, one youth 9v9 pitch of poor quality and one mini 7v7 pitch, one youth 11v11 pitch of standard quality. Youth 11v11 pitch is overplayed by 0.5 MES per week, whilst the youth 9v9 pitch and mini 5v5 pitch actual spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality. Mini 7v7 pitch is played to capacity at peak time.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
					No changing provision is available on this site.							
118	Sheerien Park (Athersley Recreation FC)	S71 3DP	Football /3G	Council	Four good quality pitches onsite Two adult pitches, one youth 9v9 and one mini 5v5 pitch. Adult step pitch which has capacity for more use but is discounted for its protection. Second adult pitch is played to capacity at peak time. The mini 5v5 pitch with has actual spare capacity of 0.5 MES per week, and youth 9v9 pitch is used to capacity. The changing provision available on site is of poor quality. The Club plans to develop two buildings onsite, a modular building to allow future extension, which will act as a function room, offices and meeting rooms. The Club is looking at developing a permanent building with changing rooms and classrooms to support its work with Thomas Rotherham College, alongside a 11v11 size 3G pitch developed on the second adult pitch onsite.	Sustain pitch quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite. Explore the feasibility to develop a 3G pitch on the second adult pitch onsite. Work with Athersley Recreation FC with development of modular building extension for additional space, and permanent building for changing and classrooms for vocational college course onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	M-H	M	H	Protect Enhance Provide
126	Spark Lane Football Pitch	S75 6AD	Football	Council	One youth 11v11 pitch of good quality, which is part of the grass pitch maintenance fund. Spare capacity of three MES, however, the pitch is played to capacity at peak time. Ancillary provision of poor quality.	Sustain pitch quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Continue to utilise GPMF to ensure improvements to pitches are sustained through a dedicated and specific maintenance programme. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
129	Springwell Learning Community	S71 2AY	Football	Education	One youth 9v9 grass pitch of poor quality. Unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
129	Springwell Learning Community	S71 2AY	3G	Education	One small sized (36x18m) standard quality 3G pitch with sports lighting. Unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
129	Springwell Learning Community	S71 2AY	Tennis	Education	One poor quality macadam tennis court. The court has no sports lighting and is unavailable for community use.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School LTA	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
141	The Fleets Football Pitches	S71 1QL	Football	Council	This site has three grass pitches. Two adult pitches and one youth 9v9 pitch all of poor quality Adult pitches are overplayed by 0.5 MES per week. The youth 9v9 pitch, which has 0.5 MES capacity which is discounted due to poor pitch quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite. Look to secure tenure of clubs which access the site through community use agreements.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
					All three pitches have an unsecure tenure. The ancillary provision on site is of standard quality.							
155	Wharnccliffe Woodmoor Memorial Field	S71 3QP	Football	Council	There are nine grass pitches. Two adult pitches, one mini 5v5 pitch, one mini 7v7 pitch, three youth 11v11 pitches and two youth 9v9 pitches, all of poor quality. The adult, youth 11v11, youth 9v9, and mini 7v7 pitches have actual spare capacity, which has been discounted due to poor pitch quality, however the mini 5v5 pitch is currently overplayed by 0.5 MES per week. This site has been listed as a key site for development in Barnsley's Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP). No ancillary provision is available at this site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Retain site on the LFFP priority list for pitch improvement. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	M	M	M	Protect Enhance Provide
163	Woodview	S75 2RQ	Football	Council / Sports Club	There is one mini 5v5, one mini 7v7, one youth 9v9 and a youth 11v11 pitch, all of which are poor quality. Spare capacity on youth 11v11 is one MES per week, and the mini 7v7 pitch has 0.5 MES per week. This has been discounted due to poor pitch quality. The mini 5v5 pitch is played to capacity at peak time. Whilst the youth 9v9 pitch is currently overplayed by 0.5 MES per week. AFC Pogmor is currently working on securing a lease on this site. The ancillary provision is of poor quality. However, the Club is currently working towards plans to develop a new clubhouse onsite if/when it gains a lease on the site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Look to secure lease onsite for AFC Pogmor. Explore the opportunity to develop a new clubhouse onsite. Look to add site to LFFP pitch improvement.	Council SHFA FF	Local	M	M	H	Protect Enhance Provide
164	Woolley Miners Cricket Club	S75 5JA	Football	Sport Club	One good quality adult pitch, and one mini 5v5 pitch of standard quality. The adult pitch has a actual spare capacity of 0.5 MES, whilst the mini 5v5 pitch is played to capacity at peak time. Ancillary provision is of good quality.	Improve and sustain pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Sport Club SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
164	Woolley Miners Cricket Club	S75 5JA	Cricket	Sport Club	One good quality square containing nine grass wickets and an NTP. The square is overplayed by four MES per season. No actual spare capacity to accommodate any further teams. Ancillary provision of good quality.	Sustain square quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore opportunity to install hybrid wickets on square to help cater for overplay.	Sport club YCB ECB	Local	L	M	L	Protect Provide

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
169	Barnsley Lawn Tennis Club	S75 1JH	Tennis	Sport Club	Three good quality macadam tennis courts and four good quality artificial turf courts. Five courts have sports lighting, with two of the artificial turf courts having no sports lighting. However, the club have indicated that plans are in place to install sports lighting on all courts onsite. Ancillary provision is of good quality.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore opportunity to install sports lighting on courts with no sports lighting.	Sport Club LTA	Local	M	M	M	Protect Provide
189	Leylands	S75 1HD	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
195	New Lodge	S71 1SU	MUGA	Council	One poor quality MUGA with sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
199	Sugdons Rec	S75 2BL	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

6.2: North East Analysis Area

Headline findings

Sport	Analysis area	Pitch type	Current capacity total in MES ^[1]	Future capacity total in MES (2033)
Football (grass pitches)	North East	Adult	Spare capacity of 2 match equivalent session	N/A
		Youth 11v11	Shortfall of 2 match equivalent sessions	N/A
		Youth 9v9	Shortfall of 4 match equivalent sessions	N/A
		Mini 7v7	Spare capacity of 1.5 match equivalent session	N/A
		Mini 5v5	Spare capacity of 1 match equivalent session	N/A
	Barnsley	Adult	Spare capacity of 1 match equivalent session	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions
		Youth 11v11	Shortfall of 11.5 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 14.5 match equivalent sessions
		Youth 9v9	Shortfall of 10 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 12 match equivalent sessions
		Mini 7v7	Spare capacity of 6.5 match equivalent session	Spare capacity of 4.5 match equivalent session
		Mini 5v5	Spare capacity of 2 match equivalent session	Spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent session
3G	Barnsley	11v11 size, floodlit	Insufficient supply. Shortfalls in the North East, Central, South and Penistone Analysis Areas.	Insufficient supply. Shortfalls in the North East, Central, South and Penistone Analysis Areas.
Cricket	North East	Saturday	Shortfall of 3 match equivalent sessions a season	N/A
		Sunday	Shortfall of 3 match equivalent sessions a season	N/A
		Midweek	Shortfall of 3 match equivalent sessions a season	N/A
	Barnsley	Saturday	Shortfall of 104 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 140 match equivalent sessions a season
		Sunday	Shortfall of 68 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 104 match equivalent sessions a season
		Midweek	Shortfall of 8 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 20 match equivalent sessions a season
	North East	Senior	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A

^[1] MES – match equivalent sessions per week (*per season for cricket*)

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Sport	Analysis area	Pitch type	Current capacity total in MES ^[1]	Future capacity total in MES (2033)
Rugby union	Barnsley	Senior	Shortfall of 5.75 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 5.75 match equivalent sessions
Rugby league	North East	Senior	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	<i>N/A</i>
	Barnsley	Senior	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 0.75 match equivalent sessions
Hockey	Barnsley	Full size, floodlit	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality and access issues</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality and access issues</i>
Tennis	Barnsley	Courts	Capacity for both club and non-club tennis courts can be meet current and future demand at Barnsley LTC.	Capacity for both club and non-club tennis courts can be meet current and future demand at Barnsley LTC.
Athletics	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>
MUGAs	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality issues</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality issues</i>
Other sports	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Generally sufficient quantity</i>	<i>Generally sufficient quantity</i>

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
17	Brierley Park	S72 9ED	Football	Council	One youth 11v11 and one youth 9v9 pitch of poor quality. Both pitches are played to capacity. Ancillary provision is of standard quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
17	Brierley Park	S72 9ED	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
21	Carlton Park	S71 3EG	Football	Council	There are five grass pitches onsite. One adult pitch, one mini 5v5 pitch, one mini 7v7 pitch, one youth 9v9 pitch and one youth 11v11 pitch. All pitches are poor quality. Site identified in the LFFP for grass pitch improvements. Adult pitch is played to capacity. Mini 7v7 and Mini 5v5 pitches have actual spare capacity at peak time of one MES per week. Youth 11v11 pitch is overplayed by 1.5 MES per week, and the youth 9v9 pitch is overplayed by 0.5 MES. Barnsley Ladies FC reports that it is currently in talks with the Council over gaining a lease of Carlton Park. This would allow the Club to maintain the pitches and improve them to a higher quality. There is no ancillary provision on this site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to make pitch improvements with the help of the FF and LFFP through the Grass Pitch Maintenance Fund. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite. Look to establish lease onsite with Barnsley Ladies FC.	Council SHFA FF	Key centre	H	S-M	M-H	Protect Enhance
21	Carlton Park	S71 3EG	Cricket (Disused)	Council	Previously had a 17 wicket grass square onsite. The pitch was maintained until circa 2002. The site is still maintained for football and is utilised by a number of teams.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches.	Council ECB YCB	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect
21	Carlton Park	S71 3EG	Tennis	Council	Two macadam tennis courts of poor quality with no sports lighting. Site is identified as a potential site for LTA investment.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to work with the LTA and access the LTA Park Investment Fund to improve facility and improve pay and play offer within the Borough.	Council LTA	Key centre	H	S	L-M	Protect Enhance
25	Castle Ground	S71 2SW	Cricket	Council	Good quality square containing ten grass wickets and one NTP. The square is currently overplayed by three MES per season. There is one lane with a fixed net on site. Ancillary provision is of good quality.	Sustain square quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore opportunity to install hybrid wickets on square to help cater for overplay.	Council ECB YCB	Local	L	M	L	Protect Provide
32	Cudworth Park	S72 8UA	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
42	Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre	S72 8LH	Football	Trust	Three good quality adult pitches. All pitches are played to capacity at peak time. Ancillary provision of good quality.	Sustain pitch quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Trust SHFA FF	Hub site	L	L	L	Protect

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
42	Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre	S72 8LH	3G	Trust	One good quality 11v11 size (106x70m) 3G available for community use and has sports lighting. The 3G is FIFA approved which is due to expire 31/05/2026. Pitch is available for 30 hours per week, 18 of which are on weekdays and 12 on weekends. The pitch has a spare capacity of 13% during the week, and 33% during the weekend.	Sustain pitch quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore need and opportunity to utilise spare capacity of pitch on weekends for match play use. Ensure pitch is on the 3G Register and is retested for compliance so that it can support use for competitive match play and is renewed when required. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary.	Trust SHFA FF	Hub site	L	S	L	Protect
42	Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre	S72 8LH	Athletics	Trust	400m synthetic track with sports lighting of good quality. The track is Trackmark compliant. Ancillary facilities are also present on site, which are rated good quality. Barnsley Premier Leisure, identify that it has plans to develop and improve the spectator stand facilities.	Sustain track quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve the spectator stand.	Trust EA	Hub site	L	M	M	Protect Enhance
52	Grimethorpe Miners Welfare Sports Ground (Closed)	S72 7ND	Football	Community Organisation	Three grass pitches onsite. One adult pitch, one mini 7v7 pitch and one youth 9v9 pitch all of standard quality. The adult pitch has one MES spare capacity at peak time. The mini 7v7 pitch is played to capacity at peak time, and the youth 9v9 has an actual spare capacity of 0.5 MES at peak time. The site has good quality ancillary provision.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Community organisation SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
80	Littleworth Lane Playing Fields	S71 5HR	Football	Council	One poor quality adult pitch. Spare capacity of one MES per week is discounted due to poor pitch quality. The ancillary provision is poor.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
81	Londoner Site	S71 2EF	Football	Council	Two adult pitches of poor quality. Spare capacity of two MES per week is discounted due to poor pitch quality. The site has no ancillary provision.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
83	Love Life Sports Ground Grimethorpe	S72 7ND	Football	Sport Club	One youth 11v11 pitch of standard quality. The youth 11v11 pitch has one MES actual spare capacity at peak time. Ancillary provision on the site is of poor quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Sport Club SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
83	Love Life Sports Ground Grimethorpe	S72 7ND	Cricket	Sport Club	One standalone NTP.	Look to improve and sustain pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Sport Club YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
87	Milefield Primary School	S72 7BH	Football	Education	One poor quality youth 9v9 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School SHFA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
94	Oakwood Playing Fields	S71 4EZ	Football	Council	There are five grass pitches; one adult pitch, one youth 11v11, one youth 9v9, one mini 7v7 and one mini 5v5 all of poor quality. The spare capacity on the adult pitch is discounted due to its poor pitch quality. The mini 5v5, mini 7v7 and youth 9v9 are all played to capacity. The youth 11v11 pitch is overplayed by 0.5 MES. There is no ancillary provision on this site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
95	Oldroyds	S71 4DB	Football	Council	One poor quality adult pitch. Spare capacity of 0.5 MES has been discounted due to poor pitch quality. Ancillary provision of poor quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
96	Outwood Academy Carlton	S71 3EW	3G	Education	One standard quality 11v11 size (101x64m) 3G available for community use with sports lighting. The pitch is not on the FA Pitch Register. It is available for 18 hours of during the week, however, it is unavailable for use on weekends. Spare capacity on weekdays of 34%.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Ensure pitch is on the 3G Register and is retested for compliance so that it can support use for competitive match play and is renewed when required. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary. Explore the opportunity to open up the pitch for access on weekends to support match play demand.	School SHFA FF	Local	H	S	L	Protect Enhance
96	Outwood Academy Carlton	S71 3EW	Rugby Union	Education	One M0/D1 (poor) quality senior rugby union pitch which is not available for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School RFU	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
96	Outwood Academy Carlton	S71 3EW	Tennis	Education	Five macadam tennis courts of standard quality. The courts are not available for community use or sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School LTA	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
96	Outwood Academy Carlton	S71 3EW	Rounders	Education	Rounders pitches onsite for school use only.	Look to improve and sustain pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School ER	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
97	Outwood Academy Shafton	S72 8RE	3G	Education	One standard quality 11v11 size (100x60m) 3G pitch with sports lighting and available for community use. Pitch has 12 hours of availability during the week, however, is unavailable for use on weekends. The pitch currently has no spare capacity for additional use during the week.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Ensure pitch is on the 3G Register and is retested for compliance so that it can support use for competitive match play and is renewed when required. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary. Explore the opportunity to open up the pitch for access on weekends to support match play demand.	School SHFA FF	Local	H	S	L	Protect Enhance
97	Outwood Academy Shafton	S72 8RE	Cricket	Education	One standalone NTP. Unavailable for community use.	Look to improve and sustain pitch quality with appropriate levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
97	Outwood Academy Shafton	S72 8RE	Tennis	Education	Six good quality macadam tennis courts with sports lighting. Not available for community use.	Look to improve and sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School LTA	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
97	Outwood Academy Shafton	S72 8RE	Rounders	Education	Rounders pitches onsite for school use only.	Look to improve and sustain pitch quality with appropriate levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School ER	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
104	Pinfold Playing Fields	S72 8HF	Football	Sports Club	Three poor quality grass pitches; one mini 5v5 pitch, one mini 7v7 pitch and one youth 9v9 pitch, all of poor quality. The mini 5v5 pitch and mini 7v7 pitch both have 0.5 MES spare capacity per week however this has been discounted due to poor pitch quality. The youth 9v9 pitch is overplayed by 0.5 MES per week. There is no ancillary provision onsite.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite. Look to add site to LFFP pitch improvement.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
108	Rabbit Ings Country Park	S71 4BB	Football	Trust	Four poor quality grass pitches; one adult pitch, one mini 7v7 pitch, one youth 9v9 pitch and one youth 11v11 pitch all of poor quality. The youth 11v11 pitch is overplayed by one MES per week, the other pitches played to capacity at peak time. The ancillary provision is of standard quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Trust SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
109	Redfearns Sports Field	S71 2JS	Football	Council	One mini 5v5 pitch, one mini 7v7 pitch, one youth 9v9 pitch and one youth 11v11 pitch, all of which are good quality.	Sustain pitch quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
					The mini 7v7 pitch has actual spare capacity of 0.5 MES per week. The other pitches played to capacity at peak time. The ancillary provision is good quality.							
112	Rotherham Road Playing Fields	S71 2AX	Football	Council	The site has three grass pitches; two adult and one youth 11v11 pitch all of poor quality. Actual spare capacity of 0.5 MES for adult pitches and 1 MES for the youth 11v11 pitch has been discounted due to the quality of the pitches. Ancillary provision is poor quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
112	Rotherham Road Playing Fields	S71 2AX	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
113	Royston Playing Field	S71 4JN	Football	Council	One adult pitch of poor quality. The pitch is played to capacity. There is no ancillary provision on site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
114	Royston Welfare Park (Site 1)	S71 4AA	Football	Council	The site has four grass pitches; one mini 5v5, one mini 7v7, one youth 9v9 and one youth 11v11 all of poor quality. The youth 9v9 pitch is played to capacity. The other pitches have spare capacity which has been discounted due to poor pitch quality. ancillary provision of poor quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite. Look to add site to LFFP pitch improvement.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
114	Royston Welfare Park (Site 1)	S71 4AA	Cricket (Disused)	Council	Previously had a 13 wicket grass square onsite. The pitch was maintained until circa 2009. The site as a whole cannot be deemed disused as it still remains maintained for football.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches.	Council ECB YCB	Local	L	L	L	Protect
114	Royston Welfare Park (Site 1)	S71 4AA	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
117	Shafton Recreation Ground	S72 8QA	Football	Parish Council	One adult pitch of standard quality. The pitch has actual spare capacity of one MES per week. Ancillary facilities of poor quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Parish Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
117	Shafton Recreation Ground	S72 8QA	Hockey AGP	Parish Council	One small sized (39x24m) standard quality sand filled AGP. The pitch has sports lighting and is available for community use. The facility is always open for public use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Parish Council EH	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
145	The Pleasant Avenue Playing Field	S72 0BF	Football	Council	Pitch hasn't been used since 2008 with the goalposts removed in 2018. Was formally marked out as a youth 11v11 pitch. The site is now used as open space.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect
145	The Pleasant Avenue Playing Field	S72 0BF	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
172	Barnsley Road	S72 8UT	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
183	Gregorys Yard	S72 0AF	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
193	Monk Bretton Social	S71 2PP	MUGA	Council	One poor quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
197	Royston Welfare Park	S71 4PX	MUGA	Council	One poor quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

6.3: Dearne Analysis Area

Headline findings

Sport	Analysis area	Pitch type	Current capacity total in MES ^[1]	Future capacity total in MES (2033)
Football (grass pitches)	Dearne	Adult	Spare capacity of 2 match equivalent session	N/A
		Youth 11v11	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
		Youth 9v9	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions	N/A
		Mini 7v7	Spare capacity of 2 match equivalent session	N/A
		Mini 5v5	Spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent session	N/A
	Barnsley	Adult	Spare capacity of 1 match equivalent session	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions
		Youth 11v11	Shortfall of 11.5 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 14.5 match equivalent sessions
		Youth 9v9	Shortfall of 10 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 12 match equivalent sessions
		Mini 7v7	Spare capacity of 6.5 match equivalent session	Spare capacity of 4.5 match equivalent session
		Mini 5v5	Spare capacity of 2 match equivalent session	Spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent session
Football (3G pitches)	Barnsley	11v11 size, floodlit	Insufficient supply. Shortfalls in the North East, Central, South and Penistone Analysis Areas.	Insufficient supply. Shortfalls in the North East, Central, South and Penistone Analysis Areas.
Cricket	Dearne	Saturday	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
		Sunday	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
		Midweek	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
	Barnsley	Saturday	Shortfall of 104 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 140 match equivalent sessions a season
		Sunday	Shortfall of 68 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 104 match equivalent sessions a season
		Midweek	Shortfall of 8 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 20 match equivalent sessions a season
Rugby union	Dearne	Senior	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
	Barnsley	Senior	Shortfall of 5.75 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 5.75 match equivalent sessions
Rugby league	Dearne	Senior	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
	Barnsley	Senior	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 0.75 match equivalent sessions

[1] MES – match equivalent sessions per week (per season for cricket)

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Sport	Analysis area	Pitch type	Current capacity total in MES ^[1]	Future capacity total in MES (2033)
Hockey	Barnsley	Full size, floodlit	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality and access issues</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality and access issues</i>
Tennis	Barnsley	Courts	Capacity for both club and non-club tennis courts can be meet current and future demand at Barnsley LTC.	Capacity for both club and non-club tennis courts can be meet current and future demand at Barnsley LTC.
Athletics	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>
MUGAs	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality issues</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality issues</i>
Other sports	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Generally sufficient quantity</i>	<i>Generally sufficient quantity</i>

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
16	Brickyard Ponds	S63 9PX	Football	Council	Two grass pitches; One mini 7v7 and one youth 9v9, both are standard quality. The mini 7v7 pitch has 0.5 MES actual spare capacity at peak time, and the youth 9v9 pitch also has 0.5 MES spare capacity at peak time. Ancillary provision of poor quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
23	Carrfield Playing Field	S63 9BB	Football	Council	One poor quality adult pitch. The pitch has spare capacity of one MES at peak time which is discounted due to its poor quality. No ancillary provision onsite.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
30	Common Road Playing Field	S63 0SE	Football (Disused)	Council	Previously accommodated a youth 11v11 pitch. The pitch ceased maintenance circa 2003, with the site having not been maintained for sport pitches since.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect
48	Goldthorpe Recreation Ground	S63 9JD	Football	Council	Four grass pitches onsite. One adult pitch, one mini 7v7, one mini 5v5 and one youth 11v11 pitch all of standard quality. The adult pitch has one MES actual spare capacity at peak time, but the mini 5v5, mini 7v7 and youth 11v11 pitches are all played to capacity at peak time. The site is part of the grass pitch maintenance fund. Dearne & District FC reports an aspiration to develop its facilities onsite at Goldthorpe Recreation Ground to a Step 6 standard. This would enable the Club to be promoted to the National League System (NLS). The ancillary provision at this site is of standard quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite. Look to develop facilities onsite to meet ground grading requirements for NLS Step 6, to allow club to have the option to progress.	Council SHFA FF	Key centre	M	M	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
48	Goldthorpe Recreation Ground	S63 9JD	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
68	Ingsfield Lane Sports & Social Club	S63 8DT	Rugby League	Sport Club	One senior rugby league pitch of poor quality. The pitch is currently played to capacity. The ancillary provision is good quality, following development of a new clubhouse in recent years.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Ensure the development of new clubhouse is completed, with all funding secured.	Sport Club RFL	Local	H	S	L	Protect Enhance Provide
76	Lacewood Primary School	S63 8DA	Football	Education	One youth 9v9 pitch of poor quality. Unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School SHFA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
139	The Astrea Dearne Academy	S63 9EW	Football	Education	Three pitches of poor quality; one adult, one youth 11v11 and one youth 9v9. Pitches are unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
139	The Astrea Dearne Academy	S63 9EW	3G	Education	One standard quality 11v11 (100x60m) 3G pitch with sports lights and available for community use. The pitch is available for community use for a total of 31.5 hours per week, 15.5 of which are on weekdays with a further 16 hours of availability on weekends. There is spare capacity of 13% during the week, and 100% during the weekend. The pitch is predominantly used for football but is occasionally used for rugby league by Dearne Valley RLFC.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore need and opportunity to utilise spare capacity of pitch on weekends for match play use. Ensure pitch is on the 3G Register and is retested for compliance so that it can support use for competitive match play and is renewed when required. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary.	School SHFA FF RFL	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
139	The Astrea Dearne Academy	S63 9EW	Cricket	Education	One standalone NTP which is not available for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
149	Thurnscoe Recreation Ground	S63 0BG	Football	Council	One standard quality adult pitch and one standard quality mini 7v7 pitch. The adult pitch is played to capacity at peak time, the mini 7v7 pitch has actual spare capacity of one MES per week at peak time. There is no ancillary provision onsite.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
149	Thurnscoe Recreation Ground	S63 0BG	MUGA	Council	Two MUGA's, rated as standard, both have sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
150	Thurnscoe Sports Ground	S63 0JS	Football	Council	One standard adult pitch. Pitch has one MES actual spare capacity at peak time. No ancillary facilities are present on site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
153	Welfare Ground	S63 9EH	Football	Council	Four grass pitches; one adult, one mini 5v5, one mini 7v7 and one youth 9v9, all of which are standard quality. The adult pitch is played to capacity. The mini 5v5 pitch and mini 7v7 pitch both have actual spare capacity of 0.5 MES per week at peak time. The youth 9v9 pitch is overplayed by 1 MES per week. The ancillary provision onsite is of standard quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
153	Welfare Ground	S63 9EH	Cricket	Council	One standard quality cricket square containing seven grass wickets and one NTP. Square has spare capacity of 18 MES per season, with potential spare capacity to accommodate additional teams on Saturdays. Sunday and Midweek, however this is discounted due to unsecure tenure. The ancillary provision is standard quality.	Look to improve square quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Council YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
185	Highgate Lane	S63 8AL	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
192	Merrill Road	S63 0PS	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
202	Thurnscoe Park	S63 0SU	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
204	Wath Road	S63 8LQ	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
212	Thurnscoe Insistute Cricket Club	S63 0QL	Cricket	Sports Club	One standard quality cricket square which consists of five grass wickets. Square has spare capacity of nine MES per season, with actual spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure. Ancillary provision of standard quality.	Look to improve square quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Sports Club YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
215	Goldthorpe Green	S63 9EH	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

6.4: South Analysis Area

Headline findings

Sport	Analysis area	Pitch type	Current capacity total in MES ^[1]	Future capacity total in MES (2033)
Football (grass pitches)	South	Adult	Shortfall of 4.5 match equivalent sessions	N/A
		Youth 11v11	Shortfall of 4 match equivalent sessions	N/A
		Youth 9v9	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
		Mini 7v7	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
		Mini 5v5	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
	Barnsley	Adult	Spare capacity of 1 match equivalent session	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions
		Youth 11v11	Shortfall of 11.5 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 14.5 match equivalent sessions
		Youth 9v9	Shortfall of 10 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 12 match equivalent sessions
		Mini 7v7	Spare capacity of 6.5 match equivalent session	Spare capacity of 4.5 match equivalent session
		Mini 5v5	Spare capacity of 2 match equivalent session	Spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent session
3G	Barnsley	11v11 size, floodlit	Insufficient supply. Shortfalls in the North East, Central, South and Penistone Analysis Areas.	Insufficient supply. Shortfalls in the North East, Central, South and Penistone Analysis Areas.
Cricket	South	Saturday	Shortfall of 76 match equivalent sessions a season	N/A
		Sunday	Shortfall of 40 match equivalent sessions a season	N/A
		Midweek	Shortfall of 28 match equivalent sessions a season	N/A
	Barnsley	Saturday	Shortfall of 104 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 140 match equivalent sessions a season
		Sunday	Shortfall of 68 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 104 match equivalent sessions a season
		Midweek	Shortfall of 8 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 20 match equivalent sessions a season
Rugby union	South	Senior	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
	Barnsley	Senior	Shortfall of 5.75 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 5.75 match equivalent sessions

^[1] MES – match equivalent sessions per week (per season for cricket)

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Sport	Analysis area	Pitch type	Current capacity total in MES ^[1]	Future capacity total in MES (2033)
Rugby league	South	Senior	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	<i>N/A</i>
	Barnsley	Senior	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 0.75 match equivalent sessions
Hockey	Barnsley	Full size, floodlit	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality and access issues</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality and access issues</i>
Tennis	Barnsley	Courts	Capacity for both club and non-club tennis courts can be meet current and future demand at Barnsley LTC.	Capacity for both club and non-club tennis courts can be meet current and future demand at Barnsley LTC.
Athletics	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>
MUGAs	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality issues</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality issues</i>
Other sports	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Generally sufficient quantity</i>	<i>Generally sufficient quantity</i>

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
12	Birdwell Community Centre and Recreation Ground	S70 5TQ	Football	Community organisation	One adult pitch of poor quality. Spare capacity of 0.5 MES per week has been discounted due to poor pitch quality. No ancillary provision is present onsite.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Community organisation SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
12	Birdwell Community Centre and Recreation Ground	S70 5TQ	Cricket (Disused)	Community organisation	Previously accommodated an eight grass wicket square. The site has not been maintained since circa 2002, however, is now only maintained for football.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches.	Community organisation YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect
12	Birdwell Community Centre and Recreation Ground	S70 5TQ	MUGA	Community organisation	Two MUGA's of standard quality with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Community organisation	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
15	Blacker Hill Recreation Ground	S74 0RW	Football	Council	One adult pitch and one youth 11v11 pitch, both of poor quality. Spare capacity of one MES per week on each pitch has been discounted due to poor pitch quality. There is no ancillary facility provision on this site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
43	Doveside Drive Playing Field	S73 9JJ	Football	Council	Two adult pitches of poor quality. Spare capacity of two MES per week has been discounted due to poor pitch quality. The ancillary facility provision onsite is of standard quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect
45	Elsecar Cricket Club	S74 8ES	Football	Sport Club	One good quality adult pitch. The pitch is currently overplayed by 2.5 MES per week. The ancillary facility provision is of good quality.	Sustain pitch quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Sport Club SHFA FF	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect
45	Elsecar Cricket Club	S74 8ES	Cricket	Sport Club	One good quality cricket square containing eight grass wickets and one NTP. The grass square is currently overplayed by 21 MES. The ancillary provision is of good quality.	Sustain square quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore opportunity to install hybrid wickets on square to help cater for overplay.	Sport club YCB ECB	Key centre	L	M	L	Protect Provide
64	Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground	S72 0HL	Football	Trust	One adult pitch and one mini 5v5 pitch, both of good quality. The site is a part of the Football Foundation Grass Pitch Maintenance Fund. The adult pitch has 0.5 MES actual capacity at peak time. The mini 5v5 pitch is played to capacity at peak time. Ancillary facilities of standard quality.	Sustain pitch quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Trust SHFA FF	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
64	Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground	S72 0HL	Cricket	Trust	One good quality cricket square with 10 grass wickets and one NTP. The square has a spare capacity of 20 MES per season. The square to accommodate further teams on Sundays and midweek. Ancillary provision of standard quality.	Sustain square quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Trust YCB ECB	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
75	Kirk Balk Academy	S74 9HX	Football	Education	One poor quality youth 11v11 pitch. Unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School SHFA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
75	Kirk Balk Academy	S74 9HX	3G	Education	One 11v11 (100x60m) standard quality 3G with sports lighting and available for community use. The pitch has community availability for a total of 20 hours per week during the peak period. This is broken down into 18 hours on weekdays and 2 hours over the weekend. The 3G has spare capacity of 41% during the week and 33% at the weekend. The pitch is unavailable for community use on Sundays.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Ensure pitch is on the 3G Register and is retested for compliance so that it can support use for competitive match play and is renewed when required. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary. Explore the opportunity to open up the pitch for access on weekends to support match play demand.	School SHFA FF	Local	H	S	L	Protect Enhance
75	Kirk Balk Academy	S74 9HX	Cricket	Education	One standalone NTP which is not available for community use.	Look to improve and sustain pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
75	Kirk Balk Academy	S74 9HX	Tennis	Education	Five standard quality macadam tennis courts which are not available for community use and don't have sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School LTA	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
82	Longbow Playing Fields	S73 9DW	Football (Disused)	Council	Previously accommodated three youth 11v11, two mini 5v5 and one mini 7v7 pitches. Satellite evidence suggests that the pitches were last maintained and in use circa 2008	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect
84	Lundhill Playing Fields	S73 0QZ	Football	Council	One mini 5v5 pitch of poor quality, one youth 9v9 pitch of standard quality and one youth 11v11 pitch of standard quality. The mini 5v5 pitch and youth 11v11 pitch are currently played to capacity at peak time. The youth 9v9 pitch has 0.5 MES spare actual capacity at peak time. There is no ancillary facility provision onsite.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
89	Milton Forge	S74 9BQ	Football	Council	One adult pitch of poor quality. The pitch is played to capacity. There is no ancillary provision at this site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
89	Milton Forge	S74 9BQ	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
91	Netherwood Academy	S73 8FE	Football	Education	Five poor quality pitches; two adult pitches, two youth 11v11 and one youth 9v9. Adult pitch has spare capacity of one MES per week however this has been discounted due to the poor pitch quality and unsecure tenure., The youth 11v11 and youth 9v9 pitches are overplayed by 0.5 MES. The ancillary facilities are of standard quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite. Look to secure tenure for clubs that use the site. Look to add site to LFFP pitch improvement.	School SHFA FF	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
91	Netherwood Academy	S73 8FE	3G	Education	One 11v11 (100x55m) 3G pitch of standard quality with sports lighting and available for community use. Pitch is on the FA 3G pitch register and expires 31/05/2024. Pitch is available for 23 hours during the peak period. This consists of 13 hours on weekdays and ten hours at the weekend.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Ensure pitch is on the 3G Register and is retested for compliance so that it can support use for competitive match play and is renewed when required. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary.	School SHFA FF	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
91	Netherwood Academy	S73 8FE	Cricket	Education	One standalone NTP, unavailable for community use.	Look to improve and sustain pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School YCB ECB	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
91	Netherwood Academy	S73 8FE	Tennis	Education	Five poor quality macadam tennis courts with no sports lighting and unavailable for community use.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School LTA	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
98	Outwood Primary Academy Darfield	S73 9LT	Football	Education	Two poor quality mini 5v5 pitches. Unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School SHFA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
105	Platts Common Recreation Ground	S74 0QT	Football (Disused)	Council	One mini 7v7 pitch was previously marked and maintained onsite. The pitch has not been marked or maintained since circa 2009. Since the site has not been maintained nor marked for any sports use.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	S74 0DQ	Football /3G	Community organisation	One poor quality youth 11v11 pitch. The youth 11v11 pitch is overplayed by 3.5 MES per week. The ancillary provision is rated as standard. The pitch is identified in the LFFP as a conversion to 3G provision. Rockingham Sports Ground relocation is planned as part of the Hoyland West masterplan. The one adult football pitch onsite, is to be relocated to a new community sports facility at Parkside (S74 0AH). The facility is due to have one adult pitch, one mini 7v7 and one mini 5v5 pitch. Whilst, also having an archery range and plans for the future to develop an 11v11 size 3G pitch onsite.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite. Explore the feasibility of converting youth 11v11 grass pitch into an 11v11 3G pitch in line with LFFP recommendation. If 3G pitch is developed, ensure pitch is on the 3G Register and is retested for compliance so that it can support use for competitive match play and is renewed when required. If 3G pitch is developed, ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary.	Community Organisation SHFA FF	Key centre	M	M-L	H	Protect Enhance Provide
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	S74 0DQ	Cricket	Community organisation	One good quality cricket square containing nine grass wickets and one NTP. The square is overplayed by 40 MES per season. The ancillary provision is of standard quality.	Sustain square quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore opportunity to install hybrid wickets on square to help cater for overplay. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Community Organisation YCB ECB	Key centre	L	M	L	Protect Enhance
111	Roebuck Hill	S74 0JP	Football	Council	One poor quality adult pitch. Adult pitch has spare capacity of 0.5 MES during peak times however this has been discounted due to the poor pitch quality. There is no ancillary provision on this site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
140	The Ellis C.E Primary School	S73 0PS	Rounders	Education	Rounders pitch for school use only.	Look to improve and sustain pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School ER	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
151	Tinker Lane Recreation Ground	S74 0PE	Football	Council	One poor quality adult pitch Adult pitch has spare capacity of 0.5 MES per week which has been discounted due to the poor pitch quality. No ancillary provision onsite.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
151	Tinker Lane Recreation Ground	S74 0PE	MUGA	Council	One poor quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
159	Wombwell Main Sports Ground	S73 8PW	Football	Sports Club	One adult pitch of standard quality and one mini 7v7 of standard quality. The adult pitch is overplayed by two MES per week, and the mini 7v7 pitch is played to capacity. The ancillary provision is of good quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Sports Club SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
159	Wombwell Main Sports Ground	S73 8PW	Cricket	Sports Club	One good quality cricket square containing 11 grass wickets. Square has spare capacity of 31 MES per season, with actual spare capacity to accommodate further Sunday and midweek teams. The ancillary provision onsite is of good quality.	Sustain square quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Sports Club YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect
162	Wombwell Recreation Ground	S73 0BJ	Football	Community Organisation	Two adult pitches of standard quality, and one mini 5v5 pitch of poor quality. Some issues with the pitch surface, uneven and patches of limited grass coverage across the pitches. The pitches also struggle with poor drainage and are prone to flooding. The adult pitches have actual spare capacity of 0.5 MES at peak time. Whilst the mini 5v5 pitch has spare capacity of 1.5 MES per week which has been discounted due to poor pitch quality. The ancillary facilities are of standard quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite. Explore the feasibility to install purpose-built drainage onsite to tackle current drainage issues.	Community Organisation SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L-M	Protect Enhance
162	Wombwell Recreation Ground	S73 0BJ	Athletics (Disused)	Community Organisation	400m cinder track. The Club known to use the site, Wombwell Sporting AC, folded two years ago which means the athletic track is now disused.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the track. If required, look to reinstate provision.	Community Organisation EA	Local	L	L	L	Protect
173	Bellbrooke Avenue	S73 9BP	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
175	Blacker Hill	S74 0FL	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
176	Broomhill Old	S73 0YQ	MUGA	Council	One poor quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
181	Everill Close	S73 0SE	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
184	Hemmingfield Rec	S73 0PZ	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
187	Jump Steet Jump	S74 0HZ	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
200	Summer Lane	S73 8HD	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
203	Tinker Lane	S74 0PW	MUGA	Council	One poor quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
205	Wombwell Park	S73 0LH	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
209	Darfield Cricket Club	S73 9EZ	Cricket	Sports Club	One good quality cricket square containing ten grass wickets and one NTP. The square is currently overplayed by 15 MES per season. The club also has a one lane training facility with mobile nets to facilitate use on the NTP on the square. Ancillary provision is of standard quality.	Sustain square quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite. Explore opportunity to install hybrid wickets on square to help cater for overplay.	Sports Club YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
210	Bradberry Balk Lane Football Pitch	S73 8AU	Football (Disused)	Council	One youth 9v9 pitch was previously marked out onsite. The pitch ceased maintenance circa 2008 and is currently maintained as public open space.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitch.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect
213	Middlecliff Lane	S72 0HU	MUGA	Parish Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Parish Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
214	Darfield Park	S73 9LG	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
216	Elsecar Park	S74 8ES	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
217	Parkside	S74 0AH	Football	Council	Rockingham Sports Ground relocation is planned as part of the Hoyland West masterplan. The one adult football pitch onsite, is to be relocated to a new community sports facility at Parkside (S74 0AH). The facility is due to have one adult pitch, one mini 7v7 and one mini 5v5 pitch. Whilst, also having an archery range and plans for the future to develop an 11v11 size 3G pitch onsite.	Develop the community sports facility onsite. Explore the development of an 11v11 3G pitch onsite at the new Parkside sports facility. Ensure pitch is on the 3G Register and is retested for compliance so that it can support use for competitive match play and is renewed when required. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary.	Council SHFA FF	Local	H	M	H	Provide

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

6.5: Central Analysis Area

Headline findings

Sport	Analysis area	Pitch type	Current capacity total in MES ^[1]	Future capacity total in MES (2033)
Football (grass pitches)	Central	Adult	Spare capacity of 2 match equivalent session	N/A
		Youth 11v11	Shortfall of 1.5 match equivalent sessions	N/A
		Youth 9v9	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
		Mini 7v7	Spare capacity of 3 match equivalent session	N/A
		Mini 5v5	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
	Barnsley	Adult	Spare capacity of 1 match equivalent session	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions
		Youth 11v11	Shortfall of 11.5 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 14.5 match equivalent sessions
		Youth 9v9	Shortfall of 10 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 12 match equivalent sessions
		Mini 7v7	Spare capacity of 6.5 match equivalent session	Spare capacity of 4.5 match equivalent session
		Mini 5v5	Spare capacity of 2 match equivalent session	Spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent session
3G	Barnsley	11v11 size, floodlit	Insufficient supply. Shortfalls in the North East, Central, South and Penistone Analysis Areas.	Insufficient supply. Shortfalls in the North East, Central, South and Penistone Analysis Areas.
Cricket	Central	Saturday	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
		Sunday	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
		Midweek	Spare capacity of 18 match equivalent sessions a season	N/A
	Barnsley	Saturday	Shortfall of 104 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 140 match equivalent sessions a season
		Sunday	Shortfall of 68 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 104 match equivalent sessions a season
		Midweek	Shortfall of 8 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 20 match equivalent sessions a season
Rugby union	Central	Senior	Shortfall of 4.25 match equivalent sessions	N/A
	Barnsley	Senior	Shortfall of 5.75 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 5.75 match equivalent sessions
Rugby league	Central	Senior	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions	N/A

^[1] MES – match equivalent sessions per week (per season for cricket)

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Sport	Analysis area	Pitch type	Current capacity total in MES ^[1]	Future capacity total in MES (2033)
	Barnsley	Senior	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 0.75 match equivalent sessions
Hockey	Barnsley	Full size, floodlit	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality and access issues</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality and access issues</i>
Tennis	Barnsley	Courts	Capacity for both club and non-club tennis courts can be meet current and future demand at Barnsley LTC.	Capacity for both club and non-club tennis courts can be meet current and future demand at Barnsley LTC.
Athletics	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>
MUGAs	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality issues</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality issues</i>
Other sports	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Generally sufficient quantity</i>	<i>Generally sufficient quantity</i>

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
1	5lves (Barnsley)	S70 3JR	3G	Private	Eight standard quality small 3G pitches, six of which are 32x20 metres and two of which are 40x30 metres. All pitches are available for community use and have sports lighting.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary.	Private SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
2	Ardsley Park	S71 5DL	Football	Council	One poor quality adult pitch and one poor quality mini 5v5 pitch. Adult pitch has spare capacity of 0.5 MES per week and mini 5v5 pitch has spare capacity of two MES per week, actual spare capacity of both pitches has been discounted due to poor pitch quality. The ancillary provision is of poor quality. Ardsley Oaks FC suggests that as it has not been updated recently, there is need for investment into the facility.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
2	Ardsley Park	S71 5DL	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
5	Barnsley Academy	S70 3DL	Football	Education	Three grass pitches in total, one adult pitch, one youth 11v11 pitch and one youth 9v9 pitch, all of which are poor quality. The youth 11v11 and youth 9v9 pitches are played to capacity. The adult pitch has spare capacity of 0.5 MES per week, however, this has been discounted due to poor pitch quality and unsecure tenure. The ancillary facilities are of standard quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite. Look to secure tenure for clubs that use the site.	School SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
5	Barnsley Academy	S70 3DL	Cricket	Education	One standalone NTP which is unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School YCB, ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
8	Barnsley FC (Oakwell Stadium)	S71 1ET	Football	Sports Club	One good quality adult pitch which is unavailable for community use. This is an elite stadia pitch for Barnsley FC.	Sustain pitch quality with appropriate levels of maintenance for continued elite sporting use.	Sports Club SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
9	Barnsley FC Training Ground	S71 1EU	Football	Sports Club	Two good quality adult pitches, one good quality mini 5v5 and two good quality youth 11v11 pitches. The pitches are all unavailable for community use as they are used by Barnsley FC as training facilities.	Sustain pitch quality with appropriate levels of maintenance for continued elite sporting use.	Sports Club SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
9	Barnsley FC Training Ground	S71 1EU	3G	Sports Club	One good quality 11v11 (105x72) 3G pitch with sports lighting. Unavailable for community use. Pitch is on the FA 3G Pitch Register, which is due to expire on 31/05/2025.	Sustain pitch quality with appropriate levels of maintenance Ensure pitch is on the 3G Register and is retested for compliance so that it can support use for competitive match play and is renewed when required. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary.	Sports Club SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
10	Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club Ltd	S70 6HZ	Football	Sports Club	In previous years, one youth 9v9 pitch and one mini 7v7 pitch have been marked onsite. The pitches were located on the third bank of grass area with markings for the pitches ceasing circa 2008. The area is still maintained for rugby training use.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches.	Sports Club SHFA FF	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect
10	Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club Ltd	S70 6HZ	Rugby Union	Sports Club	Two senior rugby union pitches of M1/D1 (standard) quality. Both pitches have sports lighting. The main first XV pitch is currently played to capacity. Whilst the second pitch, mainly utilised for training demand is overplayed by one MES due to demand from Barnsley RUFC for competitive matches and training. The ancillary facilities are reported to be good quality by Barnsley RUFC. Barnsley RUFC is exploring the opportunity to develop sports lighting on the third bank of grass onsite, the area is currently utilised for junior weekend training, however with sports lighting this area could help to alleviate pressures on the second pitch and help cater for midweek training demand.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance/drainage improvement. Explore the opportunity to develop sports lighting on the third bank of field on training area, to enable utilisation of the space for midweek training demand.	Sports Club RFU	Key centre	H	S	M	Protect Enhance Provide
14	Blackburn Lane	S70 5QE	Football	Council	One poor quality adult pitch. The adult pitch has spare capacity of 0.5 MES per week however this is discounted due to the poor pitch quality. There is no ancillary provision on site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
19	Burton Road Primary School	S71 2AA	3G	Education	One small (27x15m) 3G of poor quality. There is no sports lighting and it is unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School SHFA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
26	Highstone Recreation Ground	S70 4EB	Football	Council	One good quality adult pitch. Adult pitch has 0.5 MES actual spare capacity at peak time. Ancillary provision is of standard quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
31	Cromwell Mount	S70 6TA	Football	Council	One poor quality adult pitch. Adult pitch has one MES of spare capacity, however, this is discounted due to poor pitch quality. There is no ancillary facility provision on site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	S75 3RF	Football	Sports Club	There are five grass pitches on this site. One adult pitch, one youth 11v11, one youth 9v9 and one mini 7v7 pitch all of standard quality and one mini 5v5 pitch of good quality. Adult pitch has actual spare capacity of one MES per week at peak time. Whilst the mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitches are played to capacity at peak time. Youth 9v9 pitch is played to capacity, whilst the youth 11v11 pitch is overplayed by one MES per week. Ancillary provision is of poor quality. The overarching sports club onsite aspires to update and improve the quality of facilities onsite over the coming years.	Look to improve and sustain pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Sports Club SHFA FF	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	S75 3RF	3G	Sports Club	One standard quality small (42x33m) 3G pitch sports lighting and available for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Sports Club SHFA FF	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	S75 3RF	Rugby League	Sports Club	One standard quality senior rugby league pitch and one standard quality junior rugby league pitch both with no sports lighting. Pitches are overmarked on football pitches during the summer months. The pitches are currently played to capacity. Ancillary provision is of poor quality. The overarching sports club onsite aspires to update and improve the quality of facilities onsite over the coming years.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Sports Club RFL	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
44	Elmhirst Playing Fields	S70 4RG	Football	Council	This site has ten grass pitches. There is one adult pitch and one mini 5v5 pitch, which are both standard quality. There are four mini 7v7 pitches, two of which are good quality and two are standard quality, There are two youth 11v11 pitches of standard quality, and two youth 9v9 pitches, one is good quality and one is standard quality.	Look to improve and sustain pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite. Retain site on the LFFP priority list for pitch improvement. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
					The pitches onsite are listed under Barnsley's Local Football Facility Plan, with grass pitch maintenance fund work currently ongoing. Adult pitch and mini 5v5 pitch are played to capacity at peak time. Mini 7v7 pitches have actual spare capacity of three MES at peak time. Youth 11v11 pitch have actual spare capacity of one MES at peak time and youth 9v9 pitches have actual spare capacity of 0.5 MES at peak time. The ancillary facility provision on site is of poor quality.							
47	Farm Road Playing Fields	S70 4RG	Football	Council	Two adult pitches and one youth 11v11 pitch, all of which are poor quality. The adult pitches have spare capacity of 1.5 MES per week, however this has been discounted due to poor pitch quality. The youth 11v11 pitch is overplayed by 0.5 MES per week. There are no ancillary facilities on site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite. Look to add site to LFFP pitch improvement.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
51	Greenacre School	S70 6RG	Football	Education	One youth 11v11 pitch of poor quality. The pitch is currently overplayed by one MES per week. The ancillary provision is of standard quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	School SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
51	Greenacre School	S70 6RG	Hockey AGP	Education	One standard quality small (36x19m) sand filled Hockey AGP with sports lighting but unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School EH	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
51	Greenacre School	S70 6RG	Tennis	Education	One standard quality macadam tennis court with sports lighting but unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School LTA	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
56	Higham Cricket Club	S75 1PH	Cricket	Sports Club	One good quality cricket square containing nine senior grass wickets and one NTP. The square has spare capacity of one MES per season. With no actual spare capacity to accommodate further teams. The ancillary facility provision on site is of good quality.	Sustain square quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore opportunity to install hybrid wickets on square to cater for low levels of spare capacity.	Sports Club SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Provide

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
63	Horizon Community College	S70 6PD	Football	Education	There are five standard quality grass pitches. One adult pitch, two youth 11v11 pitches, one mini 5v5 pitch and one mini 7v7 pitch Adult pitch has spare capacity of one MES per week, which is discounted due to poor pitch quality and unsecure tenure. Youth 11v11 pitches have spare capacity of 0.5 MES which is discounted due to poor pitch quality and unsecure tenure. Mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitch are played to capacity at peak time. The ancillary facilities are of standard quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite. Look to secure tenure for clubs that use the site.	School SHFA FF	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
63	Horizon Community College	S70 6PD	3G	Education	One standard quality 11v11 3G pitch which is available for community use seven days per week and has sports lighting. The pitch is available for 32 hours during peak period, 18 of which are on weekdays and 14 hours of weekend. The pitch is not currently on the FA 3G pitch register.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Ensure pitch is on the 3G Register and is retested for compliance so that it can support use for competitive match play and is renewed when required. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary.	School SHFA FF	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
63	Horizon Community College	S70 6PD	Cricket	Education	Previously a grass wicket square marked onsite which consisted of 11 grass wickets and an NTP. The NTP is still maintained however the grass wickets ceased maintenance in 2020. There is now two standalone NTP's which are unavailable for community use.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches. Explore the opportunity to re-establish square onsite, to support unmet demand from Barnsley Wooley Miners CC. Look to establish agreement with School with the Club looking to maintain site for use.	School YCB ECB	Key centre	M	M	M	Protect Provide
63	Horizon Community College	S70 6PD	Tennis	Education	Three acrylic tennis courts of standard quality with sports lighting, and unavailable for community use.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School LTA	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
70	Keresforth Road Playing Fields	S75 3QX	Football	Council	Four grass pitches including one mini 5v5, one mini 7v7, one youth 11v11 and one youth 9v9. All of which are poor quality. All pitches have spare capacity of one MES, however, it is discounted due to poor pitch quality. There is no ancillary facility provision on site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide

**BARNESLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
90	Mitchell and Darfield Playing Fields	S73 8DY	Football	Council	One adult pitch and one youth 11v11 pitch, both of poor quality Adult pitch has spare capacity of 0.5 MES per week, which is discounted due to poor pitch quality and the mini 7v7 pitch has spare capacity of one MES per week, which is discounted due to poor pitch quality. There is no ancillary facility provision on this site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
107	Queens Road Academy	S71 1AR	Football	Education	One youth 11v11 pitch of poor quality. Unavailable for community use.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School SHFA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
124	South Road Playing Fields	S75 3LG	Football (Disused)	Council	One youth 9v9 pitch has previously been accommodated onsite. The site maintained the pitch until circa 2008, since the pitch has remained maintained as public open space.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect
125	Shaw Lane Sports Club	S70 6HZ	3G	Sports Club	One standard quality small (55x35m) 3G with sports lighting and is available for community use.	Look to improve quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary. Explore the opportunity to install shock pad when pitch is resurfaced and gain WR compliance to support rugby training demand in the Borough.	Sports Club SHFA FF	Key centre	M	M-L	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
125	Shaw Lane Sports Club	S70 6HZ	Cricket	Sports Club	One good quality cricket square with 14 senior grass wickets and one NTP. The square has spare capacity of 20 MES per season. With actual spare capacity midweek to accommodate further teams. The site also has a four-lane facility for training purposes. Ancillary provision of good quality.	Sustain square quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Sports Club YCB ECB	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect
125	Shaw Lane Sports Club	S70 6HZ	Tennis	Sports Club	The development of two padel tennis courts has been proposed onsite. The courts will be developed on the footprint of the bowling green located next to the car park. The development is subject to planning permission which is currently in the hands of the Council.	Explore the opportunity to develop padel tennis facility onsite.	Sports Club LTA	Key centre	M	M	M-H	Provide
144	The Mill Academy	S70 5EP	Football	Education	One poor quality youth 9v9 pitch. The pitch has spare capacity of 0.5 MES per week which has been discounted due to poor pitch quality and unsecure tenure. The ancillary provision is of standard quality	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite. Look to secure tenure for clubs that use the site.	School SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
144	The Mill Academy	S70 5EP	Rounders	Education	One rounders pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School ER	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
152	Ward Green Rec	S70 6TE	Football	Council	One adult pitch and one youth 11v11 pitch, both of poor quality. Adult pitch has spare capacity of one MES and youth 11v11 pitch has spare capacity of 0.5 MES. Actual spare capacity of both pitches has been discounted due to poor pitch quality. The ancillary facilities onsite are of good quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
166	Worsbrough Dale Playing Fields	S70 5DB	Football	Council	Three grass pitches; one adult pitch, one mini 7v7 and one youth 11v11 pitch. All pitches on this site are poor quality. Adult pitch has spare capacity of one MES per week, which is discounted due to poor pitch quality. Youth 11v11 pitch has spare capacity of 0.5 MES per week which is discounted due to poor pitch quality and mini 7v7 pitch has spare capacity of 0.5 MES per week which is discounted due to poor pitch quality. The ancillary facility provision is of poor quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
167	Worsbrough Sports and Development Association	S70 5LJ	Football	Sports Club	One standard quality adult pitch. Adult pitch has actual spare capacity of 0.5 MES per week at peak time. The ancillary facilities are standard quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Sports Club SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
170	Aldham House Lane	S73 8RQ	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
171	Bank End	S70 4QU	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
179	Dodworth Rec	S70 6PD	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
182	Gilroyd Rec	S75 3PX	Football (Disused)	Council	Previously one adult grass pitch which is no longer maintained due to parking issues for teams accessing the site.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect
182	Gilroyd Rec	S75 3PX	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
186	Highstone Rec	S70 4EF	MUGA	Council	One standard Quality MUGA with sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
188	Kendray Rec	S70 3EG	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
190	Locke Park	S70 6NE	Tennis	Council	Two poor quality macadam tennis courts with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council LTA	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
190	Locke Park	S70 6NE	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
191	Measbro Dyke	S70 3QU	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
194	New England	S70 5AW	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
206	Worsbrough Dale Park	S70 4SB	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
217	Trinity Academy Barnsley	S70 6RS	3G	Education	An old playing field site south of the Shaw Lane Sports Club previously accommodated up to four grass pitches. It was previously marked for formal use <i>circa</i> 2015. The site is confirmed for the development of a new school site, Trinity Academy Barnsley. Plans for the site suggests a development of an 11v11 3G pitch with a shock pad for WR compliance.	Explore the opportunity to develop 11v11 3G pitch onsite. Ensure pitch is developed with WR/RFL Community Standard compliant shock pad, and is retested for compliance, to ensure contact rugby union/league can be facilitated. Ensure pitch is on the 3G Register and is retested for compliance so that it can support use for competitive match play and is renewed when required. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary.	School SHFA FF RFU RFL	Local	M-H	M	H	Provide

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

6.6: Penistone Analysis Area

Headline findings

Sport	Analysis area	Pitch type	Current capacity total in MES ^[1]	Future capacity total in MES (2033)
Football (grass pitches)	Penistone	Adult	Shortfall of 2 match equivalent sessions	N/A
		Youth 11v11	Shortfall of 3.5 match equivalent sessions	N/A
		Youth 9v9	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions	N/A
		Mini 7v7	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
		Mini 5v5	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	N/A
	Barnsley	Adult	Spare capacity of 1 match equivalent session	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions
		Youth 11v11	Shortfall of 11.5 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 14.5 match equivalent sessions
		Youth 9v9	Shortfall of 10 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 12 match equivalent sessions
		Mini 7v7	Spare capacity of 6.5 match equivalent session	Spare capacity of 4.5 match equivalent session
		Mini 5v5	Spare capacity of 2 match equivalent session	Spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent session
3G	Barnsley	11v11 size, floodlit	Insufficient supply. Shortfalls in the North East, Central, South and Penistone Analysis Areas.	Insufficient supply. Shortfalls in the North East, Central, South and Penistone Analysis Areas.
Cricket	Penistone	Saturday	Shortfall of 21 match equivalent sessions a season	N/A
		Sunday	Shortfall of 21 match equivalent sessions a season	N/A
		Midweek	Shortfall of 3 match equivalent sessions a season	N/A
	Barnsley	Saturday	Shortfall of 104 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 140 match equivalent sessions a season
		Sunday	Shortfall of 68 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 104 match equivalent sessions a season
		Midweek	Shortfall of 8 match equivalent sessions a season	Shortfall of 20 match equivalent sessions a season
Rugby union	Penistone	Senior	Shortfall of 1.5 match equivalent sessions	N/A

^[1] MES – match equivalent sessions per week (per season for cricket)

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Sport	Analysis area	Pitch type	Current capacity total in MES ^[1]	Future capacity total in MES (2033)
	Barnsley	Senior	Shortfall of 5.75 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 5.75 match equivalent sessions
Rugby league	Penistone	Senior	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	<i>N/A</i>
	Barnsley	Senior	Shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions	Shortfall of 0.75 match equivalent sessions
Hockey	Barnsley	Full size, floodlit	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality and access issues</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality and access issues</i>
Tennis	Barnsley	Courts	Capacity for both club and non-club tennis courts can be meet current and future demand at Barnsley LTC.	Capacity for both club and non-club tennis courts can be meet current and future demand at Barnsley LTC.
Athletics	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity</i>
MUGAs	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality issues</i>	<i>Sufficient quantity, however quality issues</i>
Other sports	Barnsley	Provision	<i>Generally sufficient quantity</i>	<i>Generally sufficient quantity</i>

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
28	Cawthorne Cricket Club	S75 4HA	Cricket	Sports Club	One good quality cricket square containing 11 senior grass wickets. The square is currently overplayed by five MES per season, with no actual spare capacity to accommodate further teams. The club also has a two-lane facility for training purposes. Ancillary provision of good quality.	Sustain square quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore opportunity to install hybrid wickets on square to help cater for overplay. Explore the opportunity to install NTP on the square to help cater for overplay.	Sports Club YCB ECB	Local	L	M	L	Protect Provide
29	Cawthorne Football Field	S75 4EL	Football	Sports Club	One mini 5v5 pitch and one mini 7v7 pitch, both of standard quality. Both pitches are played to capacity during peak time. There is no ancillary facilities on site, Cawthorne (2017) FC aspires to develop supporting ancillary provision, which would include changing and toilet facilities.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Sports Club SHFA FF	Local	M	M	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide
50	Green Moor Sports Club	S35 7DQ	Cricket	Sports Club	One standard quality cricket square containing ten grass wickets and one NTP. The square is currently overplayed by six MES per season, with no actual spare capacity to accommodate further teams. The ancillary facilities are good quality.	Look to improve square quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Sports Club YCB ECB	Local	L	M	L	Protect Enhance
67	Ingbirchworth Pitch	S36 7GJ	Football (Disused)	Parish Council	Previously accommodated an adult pitch onsite. The pitch ceased maintenance in 2020.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches.	Parish Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect
67	Ingbirchworth Pitch	S36 7GJ	MUGA	Parish Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
79	Lidgett Lane	S75 3BT	Football (Disused)	Council	One youth 9v9 pitch was previously maintained onsite circa 2009, it should be noted that site has space to accommodate more than just the one youth 9v9 pitch. The site has not been maintained for sports pitches for some time.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect
88	Millhouse Pitch	S36 9NQ	Football (Disused)	Council	Millhouse Pitch has as recently as 2019 been marked up as youth 9v9 pitch. The pitch has not been maintained or marked since; however, the goalposts remain installed.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect
99	Oxspring Playing Field	S36 8YQ	Football	Sports Club	One mini 5v5 pitch and one youth 11v11 pitch, both poor in quality. The mini 5v5 pitch is played to capacity during peak time, whilst the youth 11v11 pitch is overplayed by one MES per week.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the feasibility of selling off current clubhouse and developing new clubhouse build onsite.	Sports Club SHFA FF	Local	M	M	M-H	Protect Enhance Provide

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
					The ancillary facilities are poor in quality and have been deemed unsafe to use. There are plans in place to sell the old clubhouse to raise funds to build a replacement.							
99	Oxspring Playing Field	S36 8YQ	Football	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
100	Penistone Church FC	S36 6AT	Football	Sports Club	Four grass pitches including one adult pitch, two mini 7v7 pitches and one youth 11v11 pitch, which are all good quality. The adult pitch is a step pitch, meaning spare capacity is discounted for its protection. Both mini 7v7 pitches are played to capacity during peak times, and the youth 11v11 pitch is overplayed by one MES per week. The ancillary facility provision is good quality.	Sustain pitch quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Sports Club SHFA FF	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect
100	Penistone Church FC	S36 6AT	3G	Sports Club	One small (40x30) 3G of standard quality. The pitch offers community use and has sports lighting.	Look to improve pitch quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary.	Sports Club SHFA FF	Key centre	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
101	Penistone Grammar School	S36 7BX	Football	Education	Five grass pitches in total; three mini 7v7 pitches, one youth 9v9 pitch and one youth 11v11. All of standard quality. Mini 7v7 pitches have spare capacity of 12 MES per week, which is discounted due to unsecure tenure. The youth 11v11 pitch is currently overplayed by 1.5 MES per week, and the youth 9v9 pitch is overplayed by 0.5 MES per week. The ancillary facilities are of standard quality. However, it was noted during consultation the ancillary provision onsite is located away from the grass pitches, therefore, the School is looking to develop a toilet block alongside the grass pitch provision.	Look to improve pitch quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop purpose-built toilet block to support community use. Look to secure tenure for clubs that use the site.	School SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance Provide
101	Penistone Grammar School	S36 7BX	3G	Education	One standard quality 11v11 (105x65) 3G pitch which is available for community use and has sports lighting. The pitch was on the FA 3G Pitch Register however this expired 22/12/22. The pitch is available for 26 hours during peak times, 18 of which are on weekdays and eight on the weekend.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore need and opportunity to utilise spare capacity of pitch on weekends for match play use.	School SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
					The pitch has an actual spare capacity of 24% during midweek, and 50% at weekends.	Ensure pitch is on the 3G Register and is retested for compliance so that it can support use for competitive match play and is renewed when required. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary.						
101	Penistone Grammar School	S36 7BX	Cricket	Education	One standalone NTP with no availability for community use.	Look to improve and sustain pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
101	Penistone Grammar School	S36 7BX	Rounders	Education	One rounders pitch with no availability for community use.	Look to improve and sustain pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School ER	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
102	Penistone Recreation Ground	S36 6TS	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
103	Pilley Pocket Park	S75 3AP	Football (Disused)	Council	Previously accommodated an adult pitch onsite. Satellite evidence suggests that this pitch has not been maintained since <i>circa</i> 2009.	Protect the site in accordance with Sport England and NPPF guidelines and explore potential future options for the pitches.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect
119	Shoot 5 Indoor Soccer	S75 4RD	3G	Private	Three indoor small sized (35x25m) 3G pitches of poor quality. The pitches offer community use and have sports lighting.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for future sustainability, such as a sinking fund formed over time (as per Football Foundation Terms & Conditions), for repair and resurfacing when necessary.	Private SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
121	Silkstone Common Recreation Ground	S75 4QB	Football	Council	One poor quality adult pitch. Pitch is currently played to capacity. There is no ancillary facility provision at this site.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to develop dedicated ancillary provision onsite.	Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	M-H	Protect Enhance
121	Silkstone Common Recreation Ground	S75 4QB	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	S75 4NA	Football	Parish Council	One standard adult grass pitch. The pitch is overplayed by two MES per week. Ancillary provision of good quality onsite.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Parish Council SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	S75 4NA	Cricket	Sports club/ Parish Council	One standard quality cricket square with nine grass wickets and one NTP. The square has spare capacity of nine MES per season. With actual spare capacity to accommodate additional midweek teams. The site also has a two-lane training facility and good quality ancillary facilities.	Look to improve square quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Sports club/ Parish Council YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	S75 4NA	MUGA	Parish Council	One standard quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Parish Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
127	Springvale Primary School & Nursery Unit	S36 6HJ	Football	Education	One poor quality youth 9v9 grass pitch. Unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
133	St Johns the Baptist Primary School	S36 6BS	Football	Education	One poor quality youth 9v9 pitch. Unavailable for community use.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance for continued school use.	School SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
137	Stainborough Cricket Club	S75 3EW	Cricket	Sports Club	One good quality cricket square containing nine grass wickets and an NTP. Square has spare capacity of ten MES per season. With actual spare capacity for additional teams midweek. There is a one lane training facility and the club also has access to mobile nets to facilitate the use of the NTP on the square. The site has standard quality ancillary facilities.	Sustain square quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Sports Club YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
147	Thurgoland Recreation Ground	S35 7AA	MUGA	Parish Council	One good quality MUGA court with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Parish Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
148	Thurlstone Football Club	S36 9QZ	Football	Sports Club	One poor quality adult grass pitch. The pitch has spare capacity of 0.5 MES per week, however, this has been discounted due to the poor pitch quality. The ancillary facilities are of poor quality.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Sports Club SHFA FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
168	Wortley RUFC	S35 7DH	Rugby Union	Sports Club	Two senior pitches of M1/D2 (standard) quality. The main pitch has no sports lighting, whilst the second pitch has partial sports lighting to support training. The main pitch is played to capacity. Whilst the second pitch is overplayed by 1.5 MES per week. This is from competitive and training demand from Wortley RUFC. The current ancillary provision is outdated and of poor quality. Wortley RUFC suggests that in the past, it has had funding pulled for a new build clubhouse. The site has space ready a new clubhouse developed and the Club is exploring opportunities to work on this development, however, it will require funding, however it is currently starting to raise funds for this project. In addition, the Club reports that it is currently working to update and replace the existing lights onsite.	Look to improve pitch quality with enhanced levels of maintenance/ drainage improvement. Explore the opportunity to develop a new clubhouse onsite. Look to replace sports lighting onsite.	Sports Club RFU	Local	M	M	H	Protect Enhance Provide

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH AND OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
177	Church View Road	S36 6AT	MUGA	Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
198	Spring Vale	S36 6HH	MUGA	Council	One standard quality MUGA with sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
201	Tankersley Welfare	S75 3AP	Tennis	Parish Council	One poor quality macadam tennis court with no sports lighting.	Look to improve court quality with enhanced levels of maintenance.	Parish Council LTA	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
201	Tankersley Welfare	S75 3AP	MUGA	Parish Council	One good quality MUGA with no sports lighting.	Sustain court quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Parish Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect
207	Hoylandswaine Sports and Social Club	S36 7JW	Cricket	Sports Club	One good quality cricket square containing seven senior grass wickets. The square is overplayed by 22 MES per season, with no actual spare capacity to accommodate further teams. The site also has a two-lane training facility. Ancillary provision of good quality.	Sustain square quality with appropriate levels of maintenance. Explore opportunity to install hybrid wickets on square to help cater for overplay. Explore the opportunity to install NTP on the square to help cater for overplay.	Sports Club YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance Provide
208	Penistone Cricket Club	S36 6HD	Cricket	Sports Club	One good quality cricket square which consists of 13 senior grass wickets and one NTP. Square has spare capacity of 11 MES per season, with actual spare capacity to accommodate additional midweek teams. The ancillary facilities are of standard quality.	Sustain square quality with appropriate levels of maintenance.	Sports Club YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect
211	Thurgoland Cricket Club	S35 7AE	Cricket	Sports Club	One standard quality cricket square which consists of six grass wickets. Square has spare capacity of 17 MES per season, with actual spare capacity to accommodate further teams on Saturday, Sunday and midweek. Ancillary provision of standard quality.	Look to improve square quality with enhanced levels of maintenance. Explore the opportunity to improve ancillary provision onsite.	Sports Club YCB ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

PART 7: HOUSING GROWTH SCENARIOS

The PPOSS provides an estimate of future demand based on population forecasts and club consultation to 2033 (in line with the local plan for Barnsley). For pitch sports, the Playing Pitch Calculator adds to this, updating the likely demand generated based on housing increases and converting this demand into match equivalent sessions and the potential number of pitches required. This is achieved by taking the current population and team generation rates identified in the Assessment Report to determine how many new teams would be generated from an increase in population derived from housing growth. It then gives the associated costs that may be required to accommodate the increased demand.

There is an expectation from Sport England that the Calculator should be used as a guide by local authorities with a robust PPS in place to determine demand increases and to secure developer contributions. As such, the scenario below provides an example, based on proposed overall housing growth in Barnsley, to better show how the Playing Pitch Calculator works and to help understand the potential additional demand for pitch sports that may be generated from housing growth in the Borough. This is in addition to potential associated costs.

The scenario below is provided as a guide to show the potential additional demand for pitch sports that could be generated from housing growth in Barnsley over the Local Plan period thus showing how the calculator works and what it provides. It has been run based on ONS growth forecast over the Local Plan period (17,797 residents).

The demand is shown in match equivalent sessions per week for most sports, except for cricket, where match equivalent sessions are by season. Training demand is expressed in either hours or match equivalent sessions. Where expressed in hours, it is expected that demand will be to either a 3G pitch (to accommodate football demand) or an AGP (to accommodate hockey demand). Where expressed in match equivalent sessions, it is expected training will take place on floodlit grass pitches.

Additionally, the below scenario only takes into consideration the five pitch sports of football (grass and 3G), cricket, rugby league, rugby union and hockey (AGPs). It does not take into consideration the requirement of other sports facilities mentioned within the document such as tennis, bowls and athletics. Nor does it consider the requirement for open space/recreational playing fields areas. Therefore, master planning for these elements within housing developments will need to use the PPOSS to help guide these discussions.

Scenario 1: Population growth over the Local Plan period

The population increase (17,797 residents) equates to 14.59 match equivalent sessions of demand per week for grass pitch sports, accumulative 0.22 match equivalent sessions for hockey and 68.62 match equivalent sessions of demand per season for cricket.

Training demand equates to 28.36 hours of use per week for football on 3G pitches and 0.32 hours for hockey on AGPs. There are also 0.48 match equivalent sessions per week of training on floodlit grass pitches for rugby union.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 7.1: Likely demand for pitch sports generated from population growth (17,797 residents)

Pitch sport	Estimated demand by sport	
	Match equivalent sessions	Training demand
Adult football	2.61 per week	28.36 hours
Youth football	6.94 per week	
Mini soccer	4.63 per week	
Rugby union	0.41 per week	0.48 match equivalent sessions
Rugby league	0.00 per week	0.00 match equivalent sessions
Adult hockey	0.11 per week	0.32 hours
Junior & mixed hockey	0.11 per week	0 hours
Cricket	68.62 per season	N/A

The table below translates estimated demand into new pitch provision with associated capital and lifestyle costs (based on Sport England's Facility Cost Guidance). The total capital cost for accommodating the growth in demand equates to £2,234,168 for pitches and £3,334,205 for changing rooms. This is in addition to lifecycle costs of £335,094 per annum.

Table 7.2: Estimated demand and costs for new pitch provision

Pitch type	Estimated demand and costs for new pitches			Changing rooms	
	Number of pitches to meet demand	Capital cost	Lifecycle Cost (per annum)	Number	Capital cost
Adult football	2.61	£255,174	£53,842	5.23	£917,413
Youth football	6.94	£548,768	£115,241	8.32	£1,459,899
Mini soccer	4.63	£129,072	£27,105	N/A	N/A
Rugby union	0.41	£61,672	£13,198	0.83	£145,507
Rugby league	0	£0	£0	0	£0
Cricket	1.54	£472,097	£95,364	3.08	£540,050
Sand based AGPs	0.03	£21,181	£657	0.05	£9,298
3G	0.75	£746,204	£29,688	1.49	£262,039

The findings of this scenario and the PPC need to be adjudged against the findings of the PPOSS to look at utilisation of existing spare capacity and the impact of improving existing provision before further provision is provided.

The most appropriate way to meet the estimated demand

It is important that the above results are looked at alongside the findings of the Assessment Report, and the recommendations and actions of the Strategy. By doing so, the most appropriate way of meeting the estimated needs can be determined and any resulting proposals justified.

Although the PPC focuses on pitch sports it should also be noted that there may be a future requirement to create new non pitch sports provision such as tennis, bowls, and athletics and as such the same process should be followed to fully determine the need for non-pitch sports to be secured in developments.

The approach should include:

- ◀ Using the Assessment Report and related Strategy to understand the nature of the outdoor sports within an appropriate catchment of the new population along with issues, recommendations and actions relevant to that area.

BARNSELY METROPOLITIAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

- ◀ Looking at the different ways in which the needs could be met, including for example:
 - ◀ Enhancing existing provision to increase capacity, supported by suitable management and maintenance arrangements to ensure the greater capacity is maintained over the longer term;
 - ◀ Undertaking works, and ensuring long term maintenance and access arrangements, to secure new or greater community use of existing provision;
 - ◀ Providing new outdoor sports as an extension on current sites.
 - ◀ Providing new (natural and/or artificial grass pitches).

If the decision is taken to provide new pitches, then the calculator takes the estimated needs for matches and training activity and converts this into an estimate of the likely pitch provision required to meet the needs of population projections. Indicative costs are also provided to provide this level of pitch provision in addition to costing for associated changing room provision.

For non pitch sports, securing developer contributions to deliver improvements/new provision should be guided by the site by site Action Plan and in consultation with the relevant NGB.

PART 8: DELIVER THE STRATEGY AND KEEP IT ROBUST AND UP TO DATE

Delivery

The PPOSS seeks to provide guidance for maintenance/management decisions and investment made across Barnsley. By addressing the issues identified in the Assessment Report and using the strategic framework presented in this Strategy, the current and future sporting and recreational needs of Barnsley can be satisfied. The Strategy identifies where there is a deficiency in provision and identifies how best to resolve this in the future.

It is important that this document is used in a practical manner, is engaged with partners and encourages partnerships to be developed and maintained to ensure that outdoor sports facilities are regarded as a vital aspect of community life and which contribute to the achievement of Council priorities. The Strategy should therefore be regarded as part of the planning process, with the success of study and the benefits that are gained from it being dependent upon regular engagement between all partners involved and the adoption of a strategic approach. Each member of the steering group should take the lead to ensure the PPOSS is used and applied appropriately within their area of work and influence.

To help ensure that the PPOSS is well used, it should be regarded as the key document within the study area, guiding the improvement and protection of playing pitch and outdoor sports provision. It needs to be the document people regularly turn to for information on the how current demand is being met and what actions are required to improve the situation and meet future demand, as well as when development proposals come forward or when funding bids are made. For this to be achieved, the Steering Group needs to have a clear understanding of how the PPOSS can be applied and therefore delivered.

The process of completing the PPOSS will hopefully have already resulted in a number of benefits that will help with its application and delivery. These may include enhanced partnership working across different agendas and organisations, pooling of resources along with strengthening relationships and understanding between different stakeholders and between members of the Steering Group and the sporting community. The drivers behind the PPOSS and the work to develop the recommendations and action plan will have also highlighted, and helped the Steering Group to understand, the key areas to which it can be applied and how it can be delivered.

Monitoring and updating

Once the PPOSS is complete, it is advised that the Steering Group is kept together, with twice-yearly meetings recommended and often encouraged by Sport England and the NGBs. The purpose of these meetings is to:

- ◀ Act as a focal point for promoting the value and importance of the PPOSS and provision in the area.
- ◀ Monitor, evaluate and review progress with the delivery of the recommendations and action plan.
- ◀ Share lessons learnt from how the PPOSS has been used and how it has been applied to a variety of circumstances.
- ◀ Ensure the PPOSS is used effectively to input into any new opportunities to secure improved provision and influence relevant programmes and initiatives.
- ◀ Maintain links between all relevant parties with an interest provision in the area.
- ◀ Review the need to update the PPOSS along with the supply and demand information and assessment work on which it is based.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Alongside regular steering group meetings, a good way to keep the strategy up to date and maintain relationships is to also hold sport specific meetings with the NGBs and other relevant parties. These should look to update the key supply and demand information, if necessary amend the assessment work, track progress with implementing the recommendations and action plan and highlight any new issues and opportunities.

The meetings could be timed to fit with the annual affiliation process undertaken by the NGBs, which would help to capture any changes in the number and nature of sports clubs in the area. Other information that is already collected on a regular basis such as pitch booking records for local authority and other sites could also be fed in.


As a guide, if no review and subsequent update has been carried out within three years of the PPOSS being signed off, then Sport England and the NGBs would consider it and the information on which it is based to be out of date. The nature of the supply and in particular the demand for provision is likely to change year-on-year; therefore, without any form of review and update, it would be difficult to make the case that the supply and demand information and assessment work is sufficiently robust.

A review should not be regarded as a particularly resource intensive task. However, it should highlight:

- ◀ How the delivery of the recommendations and action plan has progressed and any changes required to the priority afforded to each action (e.g. the priority of some may increase following the delivery of others).
- ◀ How the PPOSS has been applied and the lessons learnt.
- ◀ Any changes to particularly important sites and/or clubs in the area (e.g. the most used or high quality sites for a particular sport) and other supply and demand information, what this may mean for the overall assessment work and the key findings and issues
- ◀ Any development of a specific sport or particular format of a sport
- ◀ Any new or emerging issues and opportunities.

Checklist

To help ensure the PPOSS is delivered and is kept robust and up to date, the steering group can refer to the new methodology Stage E Checklist: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date: <http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/planning-tools-and-guidance/playing-pitch-strategy-guidance/>

Stage E: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date	Tick 	
	Yes	Requires Attention
Step 9: Apply & deliver the strategy		
1. Are steering group members clear on how the PPS can be applied across a range of relevant areas?		
2. Is each member of the steering group committed to taking the lead to help ensure the PPS is used and applied appropriately within their area of work and influence?		
3. Has a process been put in place to ensure regular monitoring of how the recommendations and action plan are being delivered and the PPS is being applied?		

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Step 10: Keep the strategy robust & up to date		
1. Has a process been put in place to ensure the PPS is kept robust and up to date?		
2. Does the process involve an annual update of the PPS?		
3. Is the steering group to be maintained and is it clear of its on-going role?		
4. Is regular liaison with the NGBs and other parties planned?		
5. Has all the supply and demand information been collated and presented in a format (i.e. single document that can be filtered accordingly) that will help people to review it and highlight any changes?		
6. Have any changes made to the Active Places Power data been fed back to Sport England?		

APPENDIX ONE: SPORTING CONTEXT

The following section outlines a series of national, regional and local policies pertaining to the study and which will have an important influence on the Strategy.

National context

The provision of high quality and accessible community outdoor sports facilities at a local level is a key requirement for achieving the targets set out by the Government and Sport England. It is vital that this strategy is cognisant of and works towards these targets in addition to local priorities and plans.

Department of Media Culture and Sport Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2015)

The Government published its strategy for sport in December 2015. This strategy confirms the recognition and understanding that sport makes a positive difference through broader means and that it will help the sector to deliver five simple but fundamental outcomes: physical health, mental health, individual development, social and community development and economic development. In order to measure its success in producing outputs which accord with these aims it has also adopted a series of 23 performance indicators under nine key headings, as follows:

- ◀ More people taking part in sport and physical activity.
- ◀ More people volunteering in sport.
- ◀ More people experiencing live sport.
- ◀ Maximising international sporting success.
- ◀ Maximising domestic sporting success.
- ◀ Maximising domestic sporting success.
- ◀ A more productive sport sector.
- ◀ A more financially and organisationally sustainable sport sector.
- ◀ A more responsible sport sector.

Sport England: Uniting the Movement 2021

Sport and physical activity has a big role to play in improving the physical and mental health of the nation, supporting the economy, reconnecting communities and rebuilding a stronger society for all. From this notion, Sport England has recently released its new strategy, Uniting the Movement, its 10-year vision to transform lives and communities through sport and physical activity.

It seeks to tackle the inequalities long seen in sport and physical activity. Providing opportunities to people and communities that have traditionally been left behind, and helping to remove the barriers to activity, has never been more important.

There are three key objectives to the Strategy:

- ◀ Advocating for movement, sport and physical activity.
- ◀ Joining forces on five big issues
- ◀ Creating the catalyst for change

In particular, the five big issues are identified where the greatest potential is seen for preventing and tackling inequalities in sport and physical activity. Each one is a building block that, on its own, would make a difference, but together, could change things profoundly:

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Recover and reinvent: Recovering from the biggest crisis in a generation and reinventing as a vibrant, relevant and sustainable network of organisations providing sport and physical activity opportunities that meet the needs of different people.

Connecting communities: Focusing on sport and physical activity's ability to make better places to live and bring people together.

Positive experiences for children and young people: Unrelenting focus on positive experiences for all children and young people as the foundations for a long and healthy life.

Connecting with health and wellbeing: Strengthening the connections between sport, physical activity, health and wellbeing, so more people can feel the benefits of, and advocate for, an active life.

Active environments: Creating and protecting the places and spaces that make it easier for people to be active.

The specific impact of the Strategy will be captured through programmes funded, interventions made, and partnerships forged. For each specific area of action, a set of key performance indicators will be developed. This hybrid approach will help evidence the overall progress being made by all those involved in supporting sport and physical activity.

National Planning Policy Framework (2019)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out planning policies for England. It details how these changes are expected to be applied to the planning system. It also provides a framework for local people and their councils to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities.

The NPPF states the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies that the planning system needs to focus on three themes of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF sets out that Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs.

The 'promoting healthy communities' theme identifies that planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficiencies or surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

As a prerequisite the NPPF states existing open space, sports and recreation buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- ◀ An assessment has been undertaken, which has clearly shown that the open space, buildings or land is surplus to requirements.
- ◀ The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location.
- ◀ The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

In order for planning policies to be 'sound' local authorities are required to carry out a robust assessment of need for open space, sport and recreation facilities.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The FA National Football Facilities Strategy (2018-28)

The Football Association's (FA) National Football Facilities Strategy (NFFS) provides a strategic framework that sets out key priorities and targets for the national game (i.e., football) over a ten-year period.

The Strategy sets out shared aims and objectives it aims to deliver on in conjunction with The Premier League, Sport England and the Government, to be delivered with support of the Football Foundation.

These stakeholders have clearly identified the aspirations for football to contribute directly to nationally important social and health priorities. Alongside this, the strategy is clear that traditional, affiliated football remains an important priority and a core component of the game, whilst recognising and supporting the more informal environments used for the community and recreational game.

Its vision is: *"Within 10 years we aim to deliver great football facilities, wherever they are needed"*

£1.3 billion has been spent by football and Government since 2000 to enhance existing football facilities and build new ones. However, more is needed if football and Government's shared objectives for participation, individual well-being and community cohesion are to be achieved. Nationally, direct investment will be increased – initially to £69 million per annum from football and Government (a 15% increase on recent years).

The NFFS investment priorities can be broadly grouped into six areas, recognising the need to grow the game, support existing players and better understand the different football environments:

- ◀ **Improve 20,000 Natural Turf pitches**, with a focus on addressing drop off due to a poor playing experience;
- ◀ **Deliver 1,000 3G AGP 'equivalents'** (mix of full size and small sided provision, including MUGAs - small sided facilities are likely to have a key role in smaller / rural communities and encouraging multi-sport offers), enhancing the quality of playing experience and supporting a sustainable approach to grass roots provision;
- ◀ **Deliver 1,000 changing pavilions/clubhouses**, linked to multi-pitch or hub sites, supporting growth (particularly in women and girls football), sustainability and providing a facility infrastructure to underpin investment in coaching, officials and football development;
- ◀ **Support access to flexible indoor spaces**, including equipment and court markings, to support growth in futsal, walking football and to support the education and skills outcomes, exploiting opportunities for football to positively impact on personal and social outcomes for young people in particular;
- ◀ **Refurbish existing stock to maintain current provision**, recognising the need to address historic under-investment and issues with refurbishment of existing facilities;
- ◀ **Support testing of technology and innovation**, building on customer insight to deliver hubs for innovation, testing and development of the game.

The FA: National Game Strategy (2018-2021)

The FA launched its new National Game Strategy in July 2018 which aims to inspire a life-long journey in football for all. To achieve this, the strategy will focus on five key aspects of the game:

- ◀ A high quality introduction to football

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

- ◀ Developing clubs and leagues
- ◀ Embrace all formats of football and engage all participants
- ◀ Recruit, develop and support the workforce
- ◀ Develop sustainable facilities

Through these five pillars, The FA's objectives are to:

- ◀ Increase the number of male affiliated and recreational players by 10%.
- ◀ Double the number of female affiliated and recreational players via a growth of 75%.
- ◀ Increase the number of disability affiliated and recreational players by 30%.
- ◀ Ensure affiliated Futsal is available across the country in order to increase the number of Futsal affiliated and recreational players.

The sustainable football facilities should provide support to an agreed portfolio of priority projects that meet National Football Facility Strategy (NFFS) investment priorities.

England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) Inspiring Generations (2020-2024)

The England and Wales Cricket Board unveiled a new strategic plan in 2019. The strategic plan aims to connect communities and improve lives by inspiring people to discover and share their passion for cricket

The plan sets out six important priorities and activities, these are:

- ◀ ***Grow and nurture the core***
 - ◀ Create an infrastructure investment fund for First Class County Clubs (FCCs)
 - ◀ Introduce a new Community Investment Funding for FCCs and County Cricket Boards (CCBs)
 - ◀ Invest in club facilities
 - ◀ Develop the role of National Counties Cricket
 - ◀ Further invest in County Competitions
- ◀ ***Inspire through elite teams***
 - ◀ Increase investment in the county talent pathway
 - ◀ Incentivise the counties to develop England Players
 - ◀ Drive the performance system through technology and innovation
 - ◀ Create heroes and connect them with a new generation of fans
- ◀ ***Make cricket accessible***
 - ◀ Broaden crickets appeal through the New Competition
 - ◀ Create a new digital community for cricket
 - ◀ Install non-traditional playing facilities in urban areas
 - ◀ Continue to deliver South Asian Action Plans
 - ◀ Launch a new participation product, linked to the New Competition
- ◀ ***Engage children and young people***
 - ◀ Double cricket participation in primary schools
 - ◀ Deliver a compelling and coordinated recreational playing offer from age five upwards
 - ◀ Develop our safeguarding to promote safe spaces for children and young people
- ◀ ***Transform women's and girls' cricket***
 - ◀ Grow the base through participation and facilities investment
 - ◀ Launch centres of excellence and a new elite domestic structure
 - ◀ Invest in girls' county age group cricket
 - ◀ Deliver a girls' secondary school programme
- ◀ ***Support our communities***
 - ◀ Double the number of volunteers in the game
 - ◀ Create a game-wide approach to Trust and Foundations through the cricket network

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

- ◀ Develop a new wave of officials and community coaches
- ◀ Increase participation in disability cricket

The Rugby Football Union Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

The RFU has released its new strategic vision for rugby in England. The strategy is based on four main elements which are; Protect, Engage, Grow and Win. It covers all elements of rugby union ranging from elite rugby to grassroots, although the general relevancy to the PPS is centred around growing the game.

The RFU exists to promote and develop rugby union in England and ensure the long-term sustainability of clubs by growing player numbers and retaining them across all age groups. Responding to wider market influences, work will continue on developing new ways to take part in all forms of the game, without comprising the sports traditions. This will ensure a lasting legacy from elite success by attracting new players and encouraging current male and female adult players to play.

The four key aims to ensure long term sustainability are to:

- ◀ Improve player transition from age grade to adult 15-a-side rugby
- ◀ Expand places to play through Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs)
- ◀ Engage new communities in rugby
- ◀ Create a community 7's offering

England Hockey (EH) - A Nation Where Hockey Matters 2013

Please note that a new facilities strategy is currently being developed by England Hockey.

The current vision is for England to be a 'Nation Where Hockey Matters'.

Delivering success on the international stage stimulates the nation's pride in their hockey team and, with the right events in place, we will attract interest from spectators, sponsors and broadcasters alike. The visibility that comes from our success and our occasions will inspire young people and adults to follow in the footsteps of their heroes and, if the right opportunities are there to meet their needs, they will play hockey and enjoy wonderful experiences.

Underpinning all this is the infrastructure which makes our sport function. We know the importance of our volunteers, coaches, officials, clubs and facilities. The more inspirational our people can be, the more progressive we can be and the more befitting our facilities can be, the more we will achieve for our sport. EH will enable this to happen and we are passionate about our role within the sport. We will lead, support, counsel, focus and motivate the Hockey Nation and work tirelessly towards our vision.

As a governing body, we want to have a recognisable presence to participants of the game, be that through club or association website or their communications, or through the work of the many outstanding coaches in our game, so that players understand that their club is part of a wider team working together to a common goal.

The core objectives are as follows:

- ◀ Grow our Participation
- ◀ Deliver International Success
- ◀ Increase our Visibility
- ◀ Enhance our Infrastructure
- ◀ For EH to be proud and respected custodians of the sport

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Club participation

Our club market is well structured and clubs are required to affiliate to EH to play in community leagues. As a result only relatively few occasional teams lie outside our affiliation structure. Schools and Universities are the other two areas where significant hockey is played.

Hockey is clearly benefiting from a double Olympic legacy. After Great Britain's women won bronze in front of a home crowd in London in 2012 the numbers of young girls playing the sport doubled and a historic gold in Rio 2016 saw more than 10,000 players promptly joining clubs. These triumphs have inspired the nation to get active and play hockey. Thanks to the outstanding work of the network of clubs across the country, EH has seen unprecedented growth at both ends of the age range. There has been an 80% increase in the number of boys and girls in clubs, as well as a 54% increase in players over the age of 46.

Hockey clubs have reaped the rewards of the improved profile of the sport, focussing on a link with schools to provide excellent opportunities for young players. Programmes such as Quick sticks – a small-sided version of hockey for 7-11 year olds – in Primary Schools have been hugely successful in allowing new players to take part in the sport from an early age. The growth in the sport since the eve of London 2012 has been seen across the country, examples being a 110% increase in under 16s club participation in London, and a 111% growth in the North West in the same age bracket.

Rugby Football League Strategic Plan 2015 – 2021

The RFL's most recent strategy aims to establish rugby league as "a growing sport, available throughout the country, that is recognised as providing positive experience for all participants and spectators, in environments that are welcoming, inclusive, vibrant, safe and comfortable - encouraging people to return again and again, featuring:

- ◀ Financially viable and sustainable professional clubs creating stable employment opportunities, showcasing local, national and international playing talent, and leading the sport's development - and making a difference - in their own communities;
- ◀ Welcoming community clubs, putting players first, offering recreational enjoyment for children and adults alike in a safe and inclusive environment;
- ◀ A central organisation that stands out for excellence, innovation, mutual respect, integrity and inclusion that understands its role in servicing the wider sport;
- ◀ A sports that lives its values in all its decisions and actions.

This vision is underpinned by 13 core principles, including:

- ◀ **An integrated whole sport.** Each constituent part of the sport will have a responsibility to ensure the good health of the entire game;
- ◀ **Return on investment.** Investment will be targeted to ensure the sustainability of member clubs, and growth in the number and quality of players thus seeking an effective return for the game;
- ◀ **Financial parameters.** Financial distributions will be undertaken to ensure the whole of the game will move forward together;
- ◀ **Geographic expansion.** Geographic expansion of the sport should be carried out in a proportionate and sustainable manner.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Rugby League World Cup ‘Inspired by 2021’ Legacy Programme

The Rugby League World Cup 2021 will develop a £10 million legacy programme with funds driven into local clubs and community projects. The government investment, delivered by Sport England, is part of RLWC 2021’s ambitious plan to grow the sport and make it more visible, engaging and welcoming to current and potential participants.

The funding will be split into large transformational community projects, such as changing room improvements and new artificial grass pitches with the remaining funding used for smaller scale initiatives such as supplying new kit and equipment to promote club and community development. The investment will focus on the following four key areas:

- ◀ Creating welcoming environments
- ◀ Encouraging participation growth
- ◀ Building community engagement
- ◀ Cultivating further investment

LTA Facilities Investment Strategy – Vision for 2020 and beyond

The LTA has developed a programme of action based on seven core strategies. These are:

- ◀ Visibility – Broaden relevance and increase visibility of tennis all year round to build engagement and participation with fans and players.
- ◀ Innovation – Innovate in the delivery of tennis to widen its appeal.
- ◀ Investment – Support community facilities and schools to increase the opportunities to play.
- ◀ Accessibility – Make the customer journey to playing tennis easier and more accessible for anyone.
- ◀ Engagement – Engage and collaborate with everyone involved in delivering tennis in Britain, particularly coaches and volunteers, to attract and maintain more people in the game.
- ◀ Performance – Create a pathway for British champions that nurtures a diverse team of players, people and leaders.
- ◀ Leadership – Create a pathway for British champions that nurtures a diverse team of players, people and leaders.

The LTA Facilities Investment Framework sets out how it intends to deliver the investment to support community accessible tennis facilities. The focus will be on:

- ◀ New and existing indoor tennis centres
- ◀ Park tennis
- ◀ Tennis clubs
- ◀ Schools and other educational establishments

The key principles of the framework are to:

- ◀ Help fund projects through interest free loans.
- ◀ Invest in venues that have a proven record of increasing participation.
- ◀ Invest where there is thorough community engagement.
- ◀ Support venues that encourage participation growth.
- ◀ Targeted investment that is demand-led.
- ◀ Support venues that have successfully sourced partnership funding.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

England Athletics Strategic Plan – Athletics & Running: for everyone, forever – 2017 and beyond

This plan sets out England Athletics' mission, vision and strategic priorities that will direct how they work as an organisation during the coming years: what they do and how they will do it.

Vision: Make athletics and running the most inclusive and popular sport in England, led by a network of progressive clubs and organisations and supported by a sustainable, respected and trusted governing body.

For England Athletics to achieve this vision, they will focus on three values:

- Pride – taking pride in their work and demonstrating to athletes that they recognise the importance of their role in bettering athletics.
- Integrity – demonstrate integrity to earn respect and to build effective partnerships.
- Inclusivity – promote inclusivity in all their actions.

Mission: To grow opportunities for everyone to experience athletics and running, to enable them to reach their full potential.

In order to achieve their mission, England Athletics will have three strategic priorities.

1. To expand the capacity of the sport by supporting and developing its volunteers and other workforce. The target is to achieve a 6% increase every year of licensed leaders, coaches and officials.
2. To sustain and increase participation and performance levels in our sport. To achieve this, England Athletics' current targets are to increase the number of club registered athletes from (149,000 to 172,000), engage 135,000 people through the RunTogether programme and to increase athlete performance levels across all events and disciplines by 1% every year.
3. To influence participation in the wider athletics market. Their target here is to increase the number of regular athletes or runners by at least one million.

England Athletics Facility Strategy (2018 – 2025)

The purpose of this document is to set out our long term vision for athletics facilities in England. Facilities form a vital component of the overall England Athletics strategy.

The development, protection and enhancement of facilities will support our strategic plan and help England Athletics contribute to the delivery of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport's Sporting Futures: A New Strategy for Sport and Sport England's strategy Towards an Active Nation. Appropriate facilities help to attract and inspire new participants and provide the foundation and focus for a significant proportion of the England Athletics family.

The England Athletics Strategic Plan notes that the sport increasingly needs to become financially sustainable and that a business-like and innovative approach is a vital component of its future success. Facilities are fundamental, but they are also expensive to create and to maintain. The sport therefore faces a significant challenge to develop, improve and maintain facilities, most of which are currently operated and funded by third parties.

This strategy sets out a challenge to all those involved with the delivery of the sport to be innovative and business like in the operation and development of facilities at a time of financial challenge, as it aims "To create an innovative and inspiring network of sustainable athletic facilities, with the capacity to meet both current and future demand across England".

APPENDIX TWO: GLOSSARY

Exported/imported demand generally relates to play by teams or other users of playing pitches from within the study area (i.e. from residents of the study area) which takes place outside of the area. This may be due to issues with the provision of pitches and ancillary facilities in the study area, just reflective of how the sports are played (e.g. at a central venue for the wider area) or due to the most convenient site for the respective users just falling outside of the local authority/study area.

Unmet demand is demand that is known to exist but unable to be accommodated on current supply of pitches. This could be in the form of a team with access to a pitch for matches but nowhere to train or vice versa. This could also be due to the poor quality and therefore limited capacity of pitches in the area and/or a lack of provision and ancillary facilities which meet a certain standard of play/league requirement. League secretaries may be aware of some unmet demand as they may have declined applications from teams wishing to enter their competitions due to a lack of pitch provision which in turn is hindering the growth of the league.

Latent demand is demand that evidence suggests may be generated from the current population should they have access to more or better provision. This could include feedback from a sports club who may feel that they could set up and run an additional team if they had access to better provision.

Future demand is an informed estimate made of the likely future demand for pitches in the study area. This is generally based on the most appropriate current and future population projections for the relevant age and gender groupings for each sport. Key trends, local objectives and targets and consultation also inform this figure.

Casual use or other use could take place on natural grass pitches or AGPs and include:

- ◀ Regular play from non-sports club sources (e.g. companies, schools, fitness classes)
- ◀ Infrequent informal/friendly matches
- ◀ Informal training sessions
- ◀ More casual forms of a particular sport organised by sports clubs or other parties
- ◀ Significant public use and informal play, particularly where pitches are located in parks/recreation grounds.

Carrying capacity is the amount of play a site can regularly accommodate (in the relevant comparable unit) for community use without adversely affecting its quality and use. This is typically outlined by the NGB.

Overplay is when a pitch is used over the amount that the carrying capacity will allow, (i.e. more than the site can accommodate). Pitches have a limit of how much play they can accommodate over a certain period of time before their quality, and in turn their use, is adversely affected.

Spare capacity is the amount of additional play that a pitch could potentially accommodate in addition to current activity. There may be reasons why this potential to accommodate additional play should not automatically be regarded as actual spare capacity, for example, a site may be managed to regularly operate slightly below its carrying capacity to ensure that it can cater for a number of friendly matches and training activity. This needs to be investigated before the capacity is deemed **actual spare capacity**.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Match equivalent sessions is an appropriate comparable unit for pitch usage. For football, rugby union and rugby league, pitches should relate to a typical week within the season and one match = one match equivalent session if it occurs every week or 0.5 match equivalent sessions if it occurs every other week (i.e. reflecting home and away fixtures). For cricket pitches it is appropriate to look at the number of match equivalent sessions over the course of a season and one match = one match equivalent session.

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

Knight, Kavanagh & Page Ltd
Company No: 9145032 (England)

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Registered Office: 1 -2 Frecheville Court, off Knowsley Street, Bury BL9 0UF
T: 0161 764 7040 E: mail@kkp.co.uk www.kkp.co.uk



Cert Num: 6543-QMS-001

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

ASSESSMENT REPORT MARCH 2023



BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

CONTENTS

PART 1: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY	2
PART 2: FOOTBALL.....	13
PART 3: THIRD GENERATION ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCHES (3G Pitches)	50
PART 4: CRICKET.....	65
PART 5: RUGBY UNION	89
PART 6: ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCHES FOR HOCKEY	105
PART 7: TENNIS COURTS	115
PART 8: ATHLETICS.....	126
PART 9: MULTI USE GAMES AREAS (MUGAS)	132
PART 10: RUGBY LEAGUE	138
PART 11: OTHER SPORTS	149
APPENDIX 1: SPORTING CONTEXT	151
APPENDIX 2: NON TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT SHEETS.....	159

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

ABBREVIATIONS

3G	Third Generation (artificial turf)
AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch
ANOG	Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance
AP	Active Partnership
BMBC	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
BCGBA	British Crown Green Bowling Association
CC	Cricket Club
CFA	County Football Association
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
ECB	England and Wales Cricket Board
EH	England Hockey
FA	Football Association
FC	Football Club
FE	Further Education
FF	Football Foundation
FIT	Fields in Trust
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GMA	Grounds Management Association
HE	Higher Education
HC	Hockey Club
IRB	International Rugby Board
KKP	Knight, Kavanagh and Page
LFFP	Local Football Facility Plan
LMS	Last Man Stands
LTA	Lawn Tennis Association
NGB	National Governing Body
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PPOSS	Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sports Strategy
RFU	Rugby Football Union
RFL	Rugby Football League
RLFC	Rugby League Football Club
RUFC	Rugby Union Football Club
SHFA	Sheffield & Hallamshire Football Association
S106	Section 106 agreement
TC	Tennis Club
TGR	Team Generation Rate
U	Under
WR	World Rugby
YCB	Yorkshire Cricket Board

PART 1: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1: Introduction

Knight, Kavanagh & Page Ltd (KKP) was appointed by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) to produce a Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sports Strategy (PPOSS).

This PPOSS forms part of a wider study including an Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy (IBF).

This report (known as the Assessment Report) presents a supply and demand assessment of playing pitch and outdoor sport facilities within Barnsley and is delivered in accordance with Sport England's Guidance: An approach to developing and delivering a PPOSS and its Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (ANOG) for non-pitch outdoor sports.

Sport England's PPOSS Guidance details a 10-stepped approach for the assessment of pitches, separated into five distinct sections, as follows:

- ◀ Stage A: Prepare and tailor the approach (1).
- ◀ Stage B: Gather information and views on the supply of and demand for provision (2 & 3).
- ◀ Stage C: Assess the supply and demand information and views (4, 5 & 6).
- ◀ Stage D: Develop the strategy (7 & 8).
- ◀ Stage E: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date (9 & 10).

Stages A to C are covered in this report, with stage D covered in the proceeding strategy document and Stage E ongoing throughout the lifespan of the work.

ANOG is used for the assessment of non-pitch outdoor sports and is separated into two parts; undertaking an assessment and applying the assessment. This report focuses on the first of these, with the guidance splitting it into three stages:

- ◀ Stage 1 – Prepare and tailor the assessment.
- ◀ Stage 2 – Gather information on supply and demand.
- ◀ Stage 3 – Assessment, bring the information together.

A PPOSS is considered to be out of date if its baseline data has not been reviewed after three years of the study being undertaken. If the PPOSS is monitored annually then its lifespan will depend on the point at which an Annual Monitoring Report identifies changes that are significant enough to warrant a partial or full review. A process for this will be included within the subsequent Strategy.

1.2: Stage A: Prepare and tailor the approach

Why the strategy is being developed

The previous Barnsley PPOSS, which was completed in 2017, is past its recommended life span and is therefore in need of renewal in order to be a key evidence base. Additionally, there is a need for the PPOSS to help secure Section 106 developer contributions for investment into current and new provision. In addition to providing support for other external grant opportunities.

The PPOSS will therefore provide a strategic framework to ensure that the provision of outdoor sports facilities meets the needs of residents (both existing and future) and visitors across Barnsley. It will also support those organisations, including the Council, involved in the provision of outdoor sports facilities across Barnsley.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Local context

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's Local Plan: 2014-2033¹

Barnsley's Local Plan was adopted in January 2019 and covers the whole of Barnsley Borough for the period from 2019 to 2033. It provides the statutory planning framework for the Borough. The Local Plan is used to guide decisions on planning applications and areas where investment should be prioritised.

The Local Plan allocates 297 hectares of employment land to support Barnsley's economic needs and aspirations; and allocates housing sites to support the economy and provide the appropriate land supply to meet its housing needs. The plan seeks to achieve the completion of at least 21,546 net additional new homes in the plan period, giving an indicative annualised figure of 1,134 per annum. The Local Plan also protects and enhances green spaces and green infrastructure that contribute towards improving quality of life.

The Local Plan has an important role to play in protecting and enhancing Green Infrastructure (GI) and the wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits it brings for local communities. It states that new development should seek to protect, maintain and enhance GI wherever possible.

Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Strategy – Together an Active Barnsley (2021 - 2030)

The vision of the Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Strategy is for all Barnsley residents are enabled to enjoy long, fulfilling and healthy lives in safe, strong and vibrant communities where every person is equipped with the skills and resources, they need to thrive.

Active in Barnsley Partnership – Strategic Plan (2018-2021)

Although out of date, the stated vision of the Active Partnership is for a healthy and proud Barnsley where active living is part of everyday life for everyone. Its blueprint for this is identified in its five strategic priorities, which are:

- ◀ *Active Communities:* Use physical activity to help communities achieve their potential.
- ◀ *Active Spaces:* Work with policy makers to make it easier for people to build activity into their daily lives.
- ◀ *Active Schools & Colleges:* Work with our schools and colleges to create hubs of physical activity.
- ◀ *Active Workplaces:* Increase physical activity opportunities in our places of work.
- ◀ *Professional and Volunteer Networks:* Develop physical activity skills and knowledge across a variety of networks.

New School Builds 2009-2013

A number of schools were rebuilt between 2009 to 2013 under a PFI contract meaning that there is a relatively new stock of sports facilities within them. Under the terms of the PFI arrangement, each school has an allocation of 400 community use hours per academic year. These include:

- ◀ Barnsley Academy
- ◀ Darton Academy
- ◀ Holy Trinity School
- ◀ Horizon Community College
- ◀ Kirk Balk Academy
- ◀ Netherwood Academy

¹ [Link to Barnsley Local Plan](#)

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

- ◀ Outwood Academy Carlton
- ◀ Outwood Academy Shafton
- ◀ Penistone Grammar School
- ◀ The Astrea Dearne Academy
- ◀ Trinity Academy St Edwards

The number of hours allocated was previously higher, however, has only recently reduced to 400 hours per year which has seen a number of issues across sites where further access is required.

Any use over and above this figure incurs an additional cost to the school. As a number of schools do not have the funds to cover these fees they are forced to increase to the overall cost of hiring onto the community clubs. This increase in expense generally makes the facilities too expensive for clubs with them choosing to find alternative sites for their demand.

As a result of a lack in demand to use the facilities, some schools considered themselves to be unavailable for community use particularly at the weekend in order to save operating costs in addition to not affect their 400 hours of community use. This will be identified in each of the relevant sporting sections below.

Responsibility for ongoing maintenance and caretaking of pitches are subcontracted to Amey.

National context

Concern at national government level over the loss of playing fields prompted the development of localised playing pitch assessments and strategies which identify current and future requirements for playing fields. Developing a strategic approach to the analysis of playing pitch supply and demand is necessary to:

- ◀ Protect playing pitches against development pressures in, and around, urban areas.
- ◀ Identify pitch (natural grass and artificial) supply and demand issues in relation to predicated population changes.
- ◀ Address 'demand' pressures created as a result of specific sports development pressures e.g. growth of mini soccer and wider use of artificial grass pitches.
- ◀ Address budget pressures and public-sector cuts.

The Barnsley PPOSS will provide an evidence base for planning decisions and funding bids and will ensure that this evidence is sound, robust and capable of being scrutinised through examination whilst meeting the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

One of the core planning principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs. Section 8 of the NPPF deals specifically with the topic of healthy communities, with paragraph 98 discussing the importance of access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation that can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.

Paragraph 99 discusses assessments and the protection of "existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields". Paragraphs 100 and 102 also promote the identification of important green spaces by local communities and the protection of these facilities. Such spaces may include playing fields and outdoor sport facilities.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

For the full national context, including for each of the sports covered please refer to Appendix 1.

Management arrangements

A project team from the Council has worked with KKP to ensure that all relevant information is readily available and to support the consultants as necessary to ensure that project stages and milestones are delivered on time and to the required quality standard to meet Sport England Guidance.

Further to this, a Steering Group is and will continue to be responsible for the direction of the Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sports Strategy from a strategic perspective and for supporting, checking and challenging the work of the project team. The Steering Group is made up of representatives from BMBC, Sport England and National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs).

It will be important for the Steering Group to continue once the Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sports Strategy has been finalised for several reasons, including a continuing responsibility to:

- ◀ Be a champion for playing pitch provision in the area and promote the value and importance of the Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sports Strategy.
- ◀ Ensure implementation of the Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sports Strategy recommendations and action plan.
- ◀ Monitor and evaluate the outcomes of the Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sports Strategy.
- ◀ Ensure that the Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sports Strategy is kept up to date and refreshed through annual monitoring reviews.

Agreed scope

The Assessment Report provides detail in respect of what exists in the Borough. With regards to each sport, the PPOSS will specifically consider the number of pitches/facilities and will consider the size, quality, location, accessibility and capacity of the provision as well as accompanying ancillary facilities such as changing accommodation, toilets and car parking.

It also considers the demand for facilities based on population distribution and planned growth. The following are the key outdoor sports (and associated facilities, including artificial surfaces) in Barnsley and as such are included within the scope:

- ◀ Football pitches
- ◀ Rugby union pitches
- ◀ Hockey pitches (sand/water based AGPs)
- ◀ Athletics facilities
- ◀ Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs)
- ◀ 3G pitches
- ◀ Rugby league pitches
- ◀ Cricket pitches
- ◀ Tennis courts
- ◀ Other pitch sports i.e. Baseball/Softball and Rounders

Pitch sports (i.e. football, rugby union, rugby league, 3Gs, hockey and cricket) will be assessed using the guidance set out in Sport England's Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sports Strategy Guidance: An approach to developing and delivering a Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sports Strategy. In addition, any other grass sport pitches identified during the project will also be included.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Non-pitch facilities (tennis, athletics and MUGAs) will be assessed using Sport England’s Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance (2014).

Extent of the study area

The study will cover provision within the Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council administrative area. Further to this, sub areas or analysis areas are applied to allow more localised assessment of provision and examination of supply and demand at a local level. Use of analysis areas allows local circumstances and issues to be taken into account. It should be noted that sports catchment areas do not naturally fall within these same analysis areas and can be either larger or cross over analysis areas. The analysis areas are for reporting purposes only and should not be used to compare provision between areas.

The Borough is divided into six analysis areas which broadly align with other sub-areas used for planning purposes and open space studies, as follows:

- ◀ North
- ◀ North East
- ◀ Dearne
- ◀ South
- ◀ Central
- ◀ Penistone

Figure 1.1: Barnsley study area with analysis areas

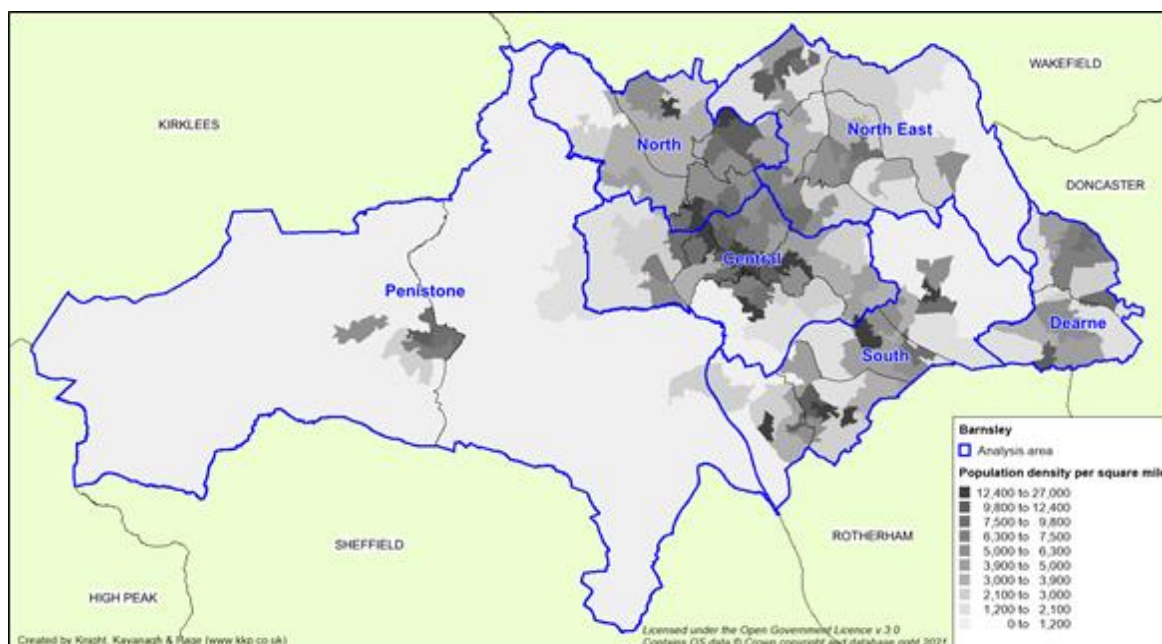


Table 1.1: Analysis areas by ward

Analysis area	Settlements
North	Athersley North / Athersley South / Barugh / Darton / Kexborough / Mapplewell / New Lodge / Staincross / Wiltorpe
North East	Brierley / Carlton / Cudworth / Great Houghton / Grimethorpe / Lundwood / Monk Bretton / Royston / Shafton
Dearne	Bolton upon Dearne / Goldthorpe / Thurnscoe
South	Billingley / Birdwell / Blacker Hill / Broomhill / Darfield / Elsecar / Hemingfield / Hoyland / Jump / Little Houghton / Middlecliffe / Wombwell

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Analysis area	Settlements
Central	Ardsley / Dodworth / Gawber / Gilroyd / Higham / Hoyle Mill / Kendray / Kingstone / Pogmoor / Stairfoot / Ward Green / Worsbrough / Worsbrough Village
Penistone	Cawthorne / Crane Moor / Crow Edge / Cubley / Dunford Bridge / Green Moor / High Hoyland / Howbrook / Hoylandswaine / Ingbirchworth / Langsett / Millhouse Green / Oxspring / Pilley / Silkstone / Tankersley / Thurgoland / Thurlston / Wortley

Cross boundary issues will also be explored to determine the level of imported and exported demand, recognising, for example, that people travel to and make use of strategic facilities irrespective of administrative boundaries.

Barnsley is adjacent to the local authorities of Kirklees, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, Wakefield and High Peak.

1.3: Stage B: Gather information and views on the supply of and demand for provision

A clear picture of supply and demand for outdoor sports facilities in Barnsley needs to be provided to include an accurate assessment of quantity and quality. This is achieved through consultation with key stakeholders to ensure that they inform the subsequent strategy. It informs current demand, adequacy, usage, future demand and strategies for maintenance and investment for outdoor sports facilities.

Gather supply information and views – an audit of playing pitches

Sport England's Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sports Strategy Guidance uses the following definitions of a playing pitch and playing field. These definitions are set out by the Government in the 2015 'Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order'.²

- ◀ ***Playing pitch*** – a delineated area which together with any run off area, is of 0.2ha or more, and is used for association football, rugby, cricket, hockey, lacrosse, rounders, baseball, softball, American football, Australian football, Gaelic football, shinty, hurling, polo or cycle polo
- ◀ ***Playing field*** – the whole of a site which encompasses at least one playing pitch

Although the statutory definition of a pitch is one that meets a minimum size of 0.2ha, this PPOSS includes smaller size pitches that contribute to the supply side, for example, a site containing one mini 5v5 football pitch³ (as this is less than 0.2 hectares). This PPOSS counts individual grass pitches (as a delineated area) as the basic unit of supply. The definition of a playing pitch also includes artificial grass pitches.

As far as possible, all best endeavours have been made to identify all playing fields and pitches irrespective of ownership and use. This report aims to capture all of the playing pitches and relevant outdoor sport facilities within the Borough; however, there may be instances that have led to omissions, such school or private sites where access was not possible (although facilities at sites not accessed are still included within the study where provision is known to exist from other sources e.g. affiliation data or club/league consultation). Where provision has not been recorded within the report, they are still considered to exist for planning purposes. Furthermore, any exclusion does not mean that the provision is not required from a supply and demand point of view.

² www.sportengland.org>Facilities and Planning> Planning Applications

³ Refer to Table 2.1 for football pitch format definitions

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Quantity

Where known, all outdoor sports facilities are included irrespective of ownership, management and use. Sites were initially identified using Sport England's Active Places web-based database, with the Council and National Governing Bodies of Sport supporting the process by checking and updating this initial data. This was also verified against club information supplied by local leagues.

For each site, the following details were recorded in the project database (which will be supplied upon completion of the project as an electronic file):

- ◀ Site name, address (including postcode) and location
- ◀ Ownership and management type
- ◀ Security of tenure
- ◀ Total number, type and quality of outdoor sports facilities

Accessibility

Not all outdoor sports facilities offer the same level of access to the community. The ownership and accessibility of provision also influences actual availability for community use. Each site is assigned a level of community use as follows:

- ◀ **Community use** - facilities in public, voluntary, private or commercial ownership or management (including education sites) recorded as being available for hire and currently in use by teams playing in community leagues.
- ◀ **Available but unused** - facilities that are available for hire but are not currently used by teams which play in community leagues; this most often applies to school sites but can also apply to sites which are expensive to hire.
- ◀ **No community use** - facilities which as a matter of policy or practice are not available for hire or used by teams playing in community leagues. This should include professional club pitches along with some semi-professional club pitches, where play is restricted to the first or second team.
- ◀ **Not available as disused** - Any sites where pitches were once, but are no longer, marked out and remain undeveloped.

Disused sites provide the opportunity to help address deficiencies in pitch sport if brought back into use or replaced in a more sustainable location to meet need. The sites below will be assessed to establish whether they need to be retained and protected for future use or need to be replaced in accordance with paragraph 99 of the NPPF.

The lawful use of a disused playing field is still that of a playing field until such time as it is developed for a non-pitch sport use or its use is formally changed through the planning system. There is no positive obligation, under planning law, for a playing field to be actively used as such.

Quality

The capacity of a facility to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by their quality. As a minimum, the quality and therefore the capacity of provision affects the playing experience and people's enjoyment of a sport. In extreme circumstances it can result in a facility being unable to cater for all or certain types of play during peak and off-peak times.

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

It is not just the quality itself which has an effect on its capacity but also the quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities. The quality of both the outdoor sports facility and ancillary facilities will determine whether provision is able to contribute to meeting demand from various groups and for different levels and types of play.

The quality of all outdoor sports facilities identified in the audit and the ancillary facilities supporting them are assessed regardless of ownership, management or availability. Non-technical assessments are carried out on every site that is accessible to understand the quality of each pitch and ancillary facility. Along with capturing any details specific to the individual facilities and sites, a quality rating is also recorded within the audit for each. These ratings are used to help estimate the capacity to accommodate competitive and other play within the supply and demand assessment.

In addition to undertaking non-technical assessments (using the templates provided within the PPOSS guidance and as determined by NGBs), users and providers were also consulted on the quality and in some instances the quality rating was adjusted to reflect this.

It should be noted that if any recent technical assessments have been carried out, such as PitchPower or Performance Quality Standards (PQS), these will supersede the non-technical assessments ratings. Information surrounding these technical assessments and will be referenced, where relevant, within the individual sports sections below.

Gather demand information and views

Presenting an accurate picture of current demand for outdoor sports facilities (i.e. recording how and when provision is used) is important when undertaking a supply and demand assessment. Demand for outdoor sports facilities in Barnsley tends to fall within the categories of organised competitive play and organised training. There may also be some informal play recorded.

Current and future demand for outdoor sports facilities is presented on a sport-by-sport basis within the relevant sections of this report.

In addition, latent, unmet, imported and exported demand for provision is also identified within each section. Unmet demand refers to outdoor sport users who want to play currently but cannot access a facility for either training and/or match play. Latent demand is defined as the number of additional teams that could be fielded if access to a sufficient number of outdoor sports facilities (and ancillary provision) was available and is based on aspirational growth in participation, whereas exported and imported demand refers to those outdoor sport users that are playing outside of their local authority of choice.

A variety of consultation methods were used to collate such demand information. Firstly, face to face consultation was carried out with key clubs from each sport, thus allowing for the collection of detailed demand information and an exploration of key issues to be interrogated and more accurately assessed. For all remaining clubs, an online survey (converted to postal if required) was utilised.

Local sports development officers, county associations and regional governing body officers advised which of the clubs to include in the face to face consultation and Sport England was also included within the consultation process prior to the project commencing. Issues identified by clubs returning questionnaires were followed up by telephone or face to face interviews.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

As key providers and users of outdoor sports facilities, educational establishments were also consulted. This involved online surveys or video hosted meetings with secondary schools/colleges and an online survey being sent to parish councils.

Future demand

Alongside current demand, it is important for a Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sports Strategy to assess whether the future demand for playing pitches can be met. Using Office of National Statistics (ONS) population projections, as well as likely participation growth informed through consultation, an estimate can be made of the likely future demand for playing pitches.

Team generation rates are used to provide an indication of how many people it may take to generate a team (by gender and age group) in order to help estimate the change in demand for pitch sports that may arise from any population change. Future demand for pitches is calculated by adding the percentage increases to the population increases. This figure is then applied to the team generation rates and is presented on a sport-by-sport basis.

The current population in Barnsley is 248,071 (2020 mid-year estimates)⁴. By 2033 (the period to which this assessment projects population based future demand) the population is projected to rise to 265,868⁵, representing population growth of 7.17%.

As Office of National Statistics figures are available by individual age brackets (to reflect team growth) this is considered the most accurate data set to apply to team generation rates (as identified above) to calculate likely future demand within the Assessment Report.

Other information sources that were used to help identify future demand include:

- ◀ Recent trends in participation.
- ◀ The nature of the current and likely future population and their propensity to participate.
- ◀ Feedback from clubs on plans to develop additional teams / attract additional members.
- ◀ Any local and NGB specific sports development targets.

Additional demand for playing pitch provision generated by developments within Barnsley will be explored in the Stage D: Strategy & Action Plan Report, using the Sport England Playing Pitch Calculator.

1.4: Stage C: Assess the supply and demand information and views

Supply and demand information gathered within Section B was used to assess the adequacy of playing pitch provision in Barnsley. It focused on how much use each site could potentially accommodate compared to how much use is currently taking place.

Qualitative pitch ratings are linked to a pitch capacity rating derived from National Governing Bodies of Sport guidance and tailored to suit a local area. The quality and use of each pitch are assessed against the recommended pitch capacity to indicate how many match equivalent sessions per week (per season for cricket) a pitch could accommodate.

⁴ Source: ONS Mid-2020 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales

⁵ Data Source: ONS 2018-based projections 2018-2033

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

This is compared to the number of matches actually taking place and categorised as follows, to identify:

Potential spare capacity: Play is below the level the site could sustain.	
At capacity: Play is at a level the site can sustain.	
Overused: Play exceeds the level the site can sustain.	

As a guide, the Football Association (FA), Rugby Football Union (RFU), Rugby Football League (RFL), English Cricket Board (ECB) and England Hockey (EH) have set a standard number of matches that each grass pitch type should be able to accommodate without adversely affecting its quality.

Table 1.2: Summary of carrying capacity for playing pitches

Sport	Pitch type	No. of match equivalent sessions		
		Good	Standard	Poor
Football	Adult pitches	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Youth pitches	4 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Mini pitches	6 per week	4 per week	2 per week
Rugby union	Natural Inadequate (D0)	2 per week	1.5 per week	0.5 per week
	Natural Adequate (D1)	3 per week	2 per week	1.5 per week
	Pipe Drained (D2)	3.25 per week	2.5 per week	1.75 per week
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	3.5 per week	3 per week	2 per week
Cricket	One grass wicket	5 per season	4 per season	0 per season
	One non-turf wicket	60 per season	60 per season	60 per season
Hockey	One AGP	4 matches per day	4 matches per day	0 matches per day
Rugby league	Senior pitches	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Junior pitches	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Mini pitches	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week

For non-pitch sports, capacity is not linked to the number of matches taking place but rather the number of members (and other users) attracted to a site. For example, for tennis, a hard court with sports lighting is said to have capacity for 60 members, whereas a court without sports lighting has capacity for 40 members (this varies for grass courts). Other sport specific capacity guidance is detailed within the relevant sections of this report.

Develop the current picture of provision

Once capacity is determined on a site-by-site basis, actual spare capacity is calculated on an Authority wide and an area-by-area basis via further interrogation of peak period demand. This then identifies whether there is overall spare capacity of provision or whether there is a shortfall.

Although spare capacity may be identified at some sites and in some areas, it does not necessarily mean that there is surplus provision. For example, provision may have overall spare capacity throughout the week (for example on a Sunday/Midweek), however, not have spare capacity at the dedicated peak time for that provision (for example Saturday). Also, a site may be retained in a 'strategic reserve' to enable rotation and to reduce wear and tear.

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Identify the key findings and issues

By completing Steps 1-5 it is possible to identify several findings and issues relating to the supply, demand and adequacy of outdoor sports provision in Barnsley. This report seeks to identify and present the key findings and issues prior to development of the Strategy and Action Plan for Barnsley.

Develop the future picture of provision (scenario testing)

Modelling scenarios to assess whether existing provision can cater for unmet, latent, exported and future demand is made after the capacity analysis. This will also include, for example, removing sites with unsecured community use to demonstrate the impact this would have if these sites were to be decommissioned in the future.

The scenario testing generally occurs in the Strategy & Action Plan Report that proceeds this document and therefore does not form part of the Assessment Report.

PART 2: FOOTBALL

2.1: Introduction

The organisation responsible for the development of football in Barnsley is Sheffield & Hallamshire FA. It is also responsible for the administration, in terms of discipline, rules and regulations, cup competitions and representative matches, development of clubs and facilities, volunteers, referees, coaching courses and delivering national football schemes.

This section of the report focuses on the supply and demand for grass football pitches. Part Three captures supply and demand for third generation pitches (3G pitches) which are the preferred AGP (artificial grass pitch) surface type for football. In future, it is anticipated that there will be a growing demand for the use of 3G pitches for competitive football fixtures, especially to accommodate mini and youth football.

Barnsley Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP)

To support in delivery of both the current and superseding FA National Game Strategy (NGS), the FA commissioned a nationwide consultancy project which was completed (in 2018). A Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP) was produced for every local authority across England. Each plan is unique to its area as well as being diverse in its representation.

The LFFP is strategically aligned to the National Football Facilities Strategy (NFFS); a 10-year plan to change the landscape of football facilities in England. The NFFS represents a major funding commitment from the national funding partners (the FA, Premier League, DCMS and the Football Foundation) to inform and direct an estimated one billion pounds of investment into football facilities over the next ten years.

Each LFFP draws on the PPOSS findings (where present and current) regarding the formal and affiliated game, to also include strategic priorities for investment across small sided football (recreational and informal, including indoors). The LFFP also incorporates consultation and community engagement with groups outside of formal football, with a focus on identifying potential opportunities for under-represented groups. This includes organisations which may be key partners in delivering football activity for behavioural change and groups which may be key drivers of NGS priorities around participation in the likes of women and girls' football, disability football and lower socio-economic groups.

The LFFP is a 'live' document that can be updated following the completion of a PPOSS, if required, as an up-to-date supply and demand assessment may present findings and recommendations that need to be incorporated. LFFPs identify key projects to be delivered and act as an investment portfolio for projects that require funding. As such, around 90% of all national football investment through the funding partners will be identified via LFFPs.

It is important to recognise that the LFFP is an investment portfolio of priority projects for potential investment; it is not a detailed supply and demand analysis of all pitch provision in a local area. Consequently, it cannot be used in place of a PPOSS and is not an accepted evidence base for site change of use or disposal. The LFFP will, however, build on available/existing local evidence and strategic plans and may adopt relevant actions from a Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sports Strategy and/or complement these with additional investment priorities. The Barnsley LFFP will therefore need updating following the completion of the PPOSS.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The LFFP for Barnsley⁶ was produced in 2017, published in 2018 and identified 15 sites as key for football and possible future investment. This PPOSS will help establish whether the priority projects in the 2018 LFFP are still relevant, if there are some that need to be removed, or if new priorities need to be included in an updated Barnsley LFFP.

Consultation

In addition to face to face and video consultation with key clubs, an electronic survey was sent to all football clubs playing in Barnsley, and leagues accommodating Barnsley based teams, distributed via Sheffield & Hallamshire FA.

Consultation (either through survey or video meetings) represents a 53% club response rate and 79% team response rate. Of the 31 non-responding clubs 21 (31% of all clubs) are single or double team clubs. The following clubs/organisations were consulted with by video meeting or telephone:

- ✦ AFC Pogmoor
- ✦ Athersley Recreation F.C
- ✦ Barnsley FC Ladies
- ✦ Barnsley Womens FC
- ✦ Dearne & District JFC
- ✦ Dodworth Miners Welfare FC
- ✦ Elite AFC
- ✦ Elsecar Main FC
- ✦ Reds in the Community
- ✦ Yorkshire RTC

2.2: Supply

The audit identifies a total of 207 grass football pitches within Barnsley across 86 sites. Of these, 184 pitches across 72 sites are identified as being available for community use. All 23 unavailable pitches are located at either education sites or elite sporting venues for Barnsley FC (Oakwell Stadium).

Most available pitches in the Borough are in the Central Analysis Area (46 pitches - 25% of available pitches), followed by the North East Analysis Area (43 pitches - 23%), the North Analysis Area (39 pitches – 21%) and then the South Analysis Area (25 pitches - 14%). The Penistone Analysis Area has 17 pitches (9% of available pitches) and the Dearne Analysis Area has the least number of pitches with 14 pitches (8% of available pitches).

Table 2.1: Summary of grass football pitches available for community use

Analysis area	Number of pitches					Totals
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	
Central	14	12	7	8	5	46
Dearne	5	1	2	4	2	14
North	11	7	8	6	7	39
North East	15	8	8	7	5	43
Penistone	4	4	1	6	2	17
South	14	5	2	1	3	25
Total	63	37	28	32	24	184

⁶[Link to Barnsley LFFP](#)

BARNSLEY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Most available pitches across Barnsley (63 pitches - 34%) are adult size which is, in part, due to some youth 11v11 teams playing on adult pitches. This is not ideal for youth players at U13-U16 level and is not in line with the FA Youth Review. Just 37 available pitches in Barnsley are youth 11v11 sized, representing 20% of the available supply relative to the proportion of youth 11v11 teams which equates to 30% of all demand.

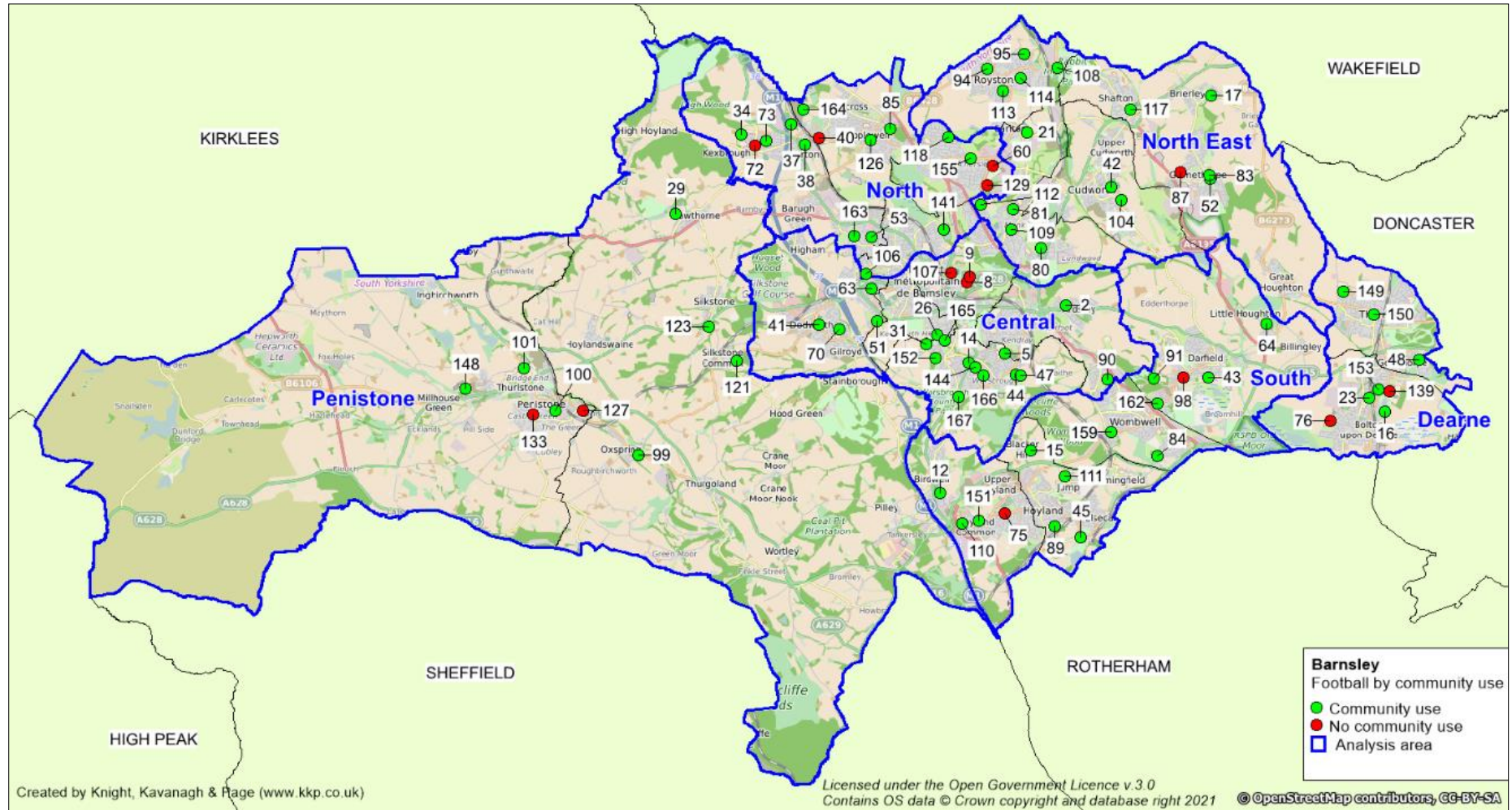
In accordance with the FA Youth Review, U17 and U18 teams can play on adult pitches, with the FA's recommended pitch size being 100 x 64 metres compared to 91 x 55 metres for U15 and U16 teams and 82 x 50 metres for U13 and U14 teams. Please refer to the table below for more detail relating to pitch sizes for each format of play.

Table 2.2: FA recommended pitch sizes

Format	Age group	Recommended pitch size (metres)
Adult	U17+	100 x 64
Youth 11v11	U15-U16	91 x 55
	U13-U14	82 x 50
Youth 9v9	U11-U12	73 x 46
Mini 7v7	U9-U10	55 x 37
Mini 5v5	U7-U8	37 x 27

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Figure 2.1: Grass football pitches in Barnsley by community use availability



Page 432

Please refer to Table 2.14 for a key to the map.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Disused supply

Disused playing fields are those sites where pitches were once, but are no longer, marked out and remain undeveloped.

One youth 9v9 pitch was previously marked out at Bradberry Balk Lane Football Pitch. The pitch ceased maintenance *circa* 2008 and is currently maintained as public open space.

One adult pitch was previously marked out and used at Gilroyd Rec. The site was managed and maintained by the Council however due to parking issues for teams accessing the site, it no longer was used or maintained from *circa* 2012.

Common Road Playing Field previously accommodated a youth 11v11 pitch. The pitch ceased maintenance *circa* 2003, with the site having not been maintained for sport pitches since.

One youth 9v9 pitch was previously maintained at Lidgett Lane *circa* 2009, it should be noted that site has space to accommodate more than just the one youth 9v9 pitch. The site has not been maintained for sports pitches for some time.

Longbow Playing Fields previously accommodated three youth 11v11, two mini 5v5 and one mini 7v7 pitches. Satellite evidence suggests that the pitches were last maintained and in use *circa* 2008.

One mini 7v7 pitch was previously marked and maintained at Platts Common Recreation Ground. The pitch has not been maintained since *circa* 2009. Since the site has not been maintained nor marked for sports use.

An old playing field site south of the Shaw Lane Sports Club previously accommodated up to four grass pitches. It was previously marked for formal use *circa* 2015. The site is confirmed for the development of a new school site, Trinity Academy Barnsley. Plans for the site suggests a development of an 11v11 3G pitch with a shockpad for WR compliance.

Unmarked pitches

In comparison to disused sites there are also currently active sites which have previously marked out football provision. These are listed below where known.

In previous years, one youth 9v9 pitch and one mini 7v7 pitch have been marked at Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club Ltd. The pitches were located on the third bank of grass area with markings for the pitches ceasing *circa* 2008. The area is still maintained for rugby training use.

Barugh Green Recreation Ground previously accommodated a youth 11v11 pitch onsite. The site is now maintained as public recreation ground, with no dedicated maintenance for football. Line markings were present until *circa* 2008, with the goalposts remaining in place until 2021.

Ingbirchworth Pitch has previously accommodated an adult pitch onsite. The pitch ceased maintenance in 2020. The site remains maintained as a public open space and whilst the pitch has not been used recently, if required it is likely to be easily brought back into use due to the time frame since it was last maintained for football.

Penistone Recreation Ground has in the past accommodated a youth 9v9 pitch onsite. This pitch has not been marked since *circa* 2002. The site is actively used and maintained as public open space.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Pilley Pocket Park previously accommodated an adult pitch onsite. Satellite evidence suggests that this pitch has not been maintained since circa 2009. The site as a whole still supports other sports facilities and therefore cannot be classified as a disused site.

One youth 9v9 pitch has previously been accommodated at South Road Playing Fields. The site maintained the pitch until circa 2008, since the pitch has remained maintained and public open space.

The Pleasant Avenue Playing Field previously accommodated youth 11v11 pitch. The pitch has not been maintained or marked for formal football use since circa 2008. The goalposts remained installed onsite until 2018, since the site has been maintained as public open space.

Millhouse Pitch has as recently as 2019 been marked up as youth 9v9 pitch. The pitch has not been maintained or marked since; however, the goalposts remain installed and therefore, it is likely that if required the pitch could be brought back into use relatively easily.

Future developments

Barnsley Women FC aspires to develop its own site and is currently in talks with the Council around identifying a site to develop. Although the exact facility mix and pitch types are unknown, the Club is keen to have grass pitches, a clubhouse and fitness center within the development.

Rockingham Sports Ground relocation is planned as part of the Hoyland West masterplan. The one adult football pitch onsite is to be relocated to a new community sports facility at Parkside (S74 0AH). The facility is due to have one adult pitch, one mini 7v7 and one mini 5v5 pitch. Whilst, also having an archery range and plans for the future to develop an 11v11 size 3G pitch onsite.

Pitch quality

The quality of football pitches across Barnsley has been assessed via a combination of site visits undertaken in November 2022 (using non-technical assessments as determined by the FA⁷), user consultation, to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

Table 2.3: Agreed equivalent PPOSS quality rating for Pitch Power Assessment ratings.

Pitch Power Rating	PPS Quality Rating
Poor	Poor
Basic	Standard
Good	Good
Advanced	Good
High	Good

Pitch quality primarily influences the carrying capacity of a site; often pitches lack the drainage and maintenance necessary to sustain levels of use. Pitches that receive little to no ongoing repair or post-season remedial work are likely to be assessed as poor, therefore limiting the number of games they are able to accommodate each week without it having a detrimental effect on quality. Conversely, well maintained pitches that are tended to regularly are likely to be of a higher standard and capable of taking several matches without a significant reduction in surface quality.

⁷ See Appendix 3 for non-technical assessment criteria

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The percentage parameters used for the non-technical assessments were as follows: Good (>80%), Standard (50-80%), Poor (<50%). The final quality ratings assigned to the sites also take into account the user quality ratings gathered from consultation.

The table below summarises the quality of pitches that are available for community use in Barnsley. In total, 27 pitches (15%) are rated as good quality, 57 as standard quality (31%) and 100 as poor quality (54%).

Table 2.4: Pitch quality assessments (community use pitches)

Analysis area	Adult pitches			Youth pitches			Mini pitches		
	Good	Standard	Poor	Good	Standard	Poor	Good	Standard	Poor
Central	1	4	9	1	7	11	3	6	4
Dearne	-	4	1	-	3	-	-	6	-
North	3	2	6	3	2	10	2	4	7
North East	3	2	10	2	2	12	2	1	9
Penistone	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	5	1
South	2	3	9	-	2	5	1	1	2
Total	10	16	37	7	18	40	10	23	23

Of the 184 community available pitches exactly half (92 pitches, 50%) are managed and maintained by the Council. Of the 92 council pitches, eight are assessed as good quality (9%), 12 are assessed as standard quality (13%) and 72 are assessed as poor quality (78%). Most Council sites receive basic maintenance, which generally includes cutting and marking the pitches with no other work done. This plays a significant part in the poor quality ratings.

Specific comments relating to the pitch conditions at individual sites are detailed in the table below. These are either taken from club consultation or from site assessments.

Table 2.5: Summary of pitch quality comments from consultation

Site ID	Site name	Club name	Comments
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	Dodworth Miners Welfare FC	All pitches onsite struggle with poor drainage. This over time has led to the pitches decreasing in quality, even with regular maintenance. The Club is exploring the opportunity to rotate pitches across the site to try and manage the tired parts of pitches which are compact causing some flooding in heavy rain fall, these areas generally are areas which suffer from high traffic.
99	Oxspring Playing Field	Oxspring United JFC	Pitches onsite have drainage issues, this causes the pitches to be unplayable at points during the season. As this is a recurring issue the pitches have now become uneven.
162	Wombwell Recreation Ground	Wombwell Town FC Barnsley Women's FC	Some issues with the pitch surface, uneven and patches of limited grass coverage across the pitches. The pitches also struggle with poor drainage and are prone to flooding.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Site ID	Site name	Club name	Comments
163	Woodview	AFC Pogmoor	Pitches onsite are currently of standard quality. The pitches have seen an improvement since receiving Football Foundation Grass Pitch Maintenance Fund investment. Site is located on old landfill and therefore has had some issues with parts of the pitch, the Club added top soil in summer 2022 to help combat this problem.

PitchPower Assessment Tool

The football funding partners (Premier League, The FA, Sport England, Football Foundation and Department for Culture, Media and Sport) are increasing efforts to improve the quality of grass pitches in England with the launch of the PitchPower app. Launched in 2020 alongside the Football Foundation Pitch Preparation Fund, The app is a new digital self-assessment tool to allow reports and recommendations to be made more quickly and easily once submitted for review by GMA regional pitch advisors.

The tool across mobile app and desktop is open to access by all providers, for example, clubs, schools and local authorities. Following a PitchPower Assessment Report, organisations can work towards the recommended dedicated maintenance regime identified to improve the quality of their pitches.

Eligible clubs and organisations can also utilise the report as an evidence base to acquire potential funding streams, for example, to obtain revenue funding for improved maintenance or the required maintenance equipment, both available through the Football Foundation Grass Pitch Maintenance Fund.

Furthermore, the Football Foundation also launched a new Groundskeeping Community online platform in 2019 which provides a resource of expert advice for grounds staff, enabling them to connect with peers, discover new tips and tricks and share advice on best industry practice. Users can seek guidance from the GMA regional pitch advisors, who are available to answer questions and update members on changes to industry standards.

Sheffield & Hallamshire FA is currently working with all clubs in the Borough to complete PitchPower assessments for their respective sites. At present, 12 sites in Barnsley have had PitchPower assessments completed.

Football Foundation Grass Pitch Maintenance Fund⁸

With quality of grass pitches becoming one of the biggest influences on participation in football, the FA has made it a priority to work towards improving quality of grass pitches across the country. This has resulted in the creation of the Grass Pitch Maintenance Fund (GPMF). As part of this, grass pitches identified as having quality issues undergo a pitch inspection from a member of the Grounds Management Association (GMA, formerly Institute of Groundsmanship).

⁸ [Link to FF grass pitch maintenance fund](#)

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The GPMF can be utilised by grassroots football clubs and leagues, National League System Clubs at Steps 1-6 (excluding the stadia pitch), charities, educational sites and town/parish councils with the simple aim of improving the quality of grass pitches. The key principles behind the service are to provide members of the programme with advice/practical solutions via a PitchPower site assessment and subsequent Grass Pitch Assessment Report which will also identify the key enhanced maintenance works required along with machinery requirements.

Following a Report, clubs can work towards the recommended dedicated maintenance regime identified to improve the quality of their pitches. Once a PitchPower grass pitch assessment report has been produced for the site, eligible clubs/leagues/organisations can then apply for grant funding support through the Football Foundation Grass Pitch Maintenance Fund, a fund offering six-year tapered grants to help enhance or sustain the quality of their grass pitches. The fund is a key part of the Football Foundation's Grass Pitch Improvement Programme - an ambition to deliver 20,000 good quality grass pitches by 2030. If a site is categorised as 'poor' or 'basic' then clubs can apply for funding to enhance pitch quality, whilst clubs with good quality pitches can also apply for a lower level of funding to sustain quality.

All applicants must have the required security of tenure and have received a PitchPower Pitch Assessment Report, with the fund currently open to football clubs, leagues, National League System Clubs at Steps 1-6 (excluding the stadia pitch), charities, educational sites and town/parish councils. Local authorities are not currently eligible applicants, however, clubs, leagues and charitable organisations using local authority sites can apply provided they have security of tenure.

There are currently ten sites which are receiving GPMF support:

- ◀ Darton Longfields (North Gawber Colliery Junior FC)
- ◀ Elmhirst Playing Fields (Hoyland Common Falcons FC)
- ◀ Goldthorpe Recreation Ground (Dearne & District JFC)
- ◀ Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground (Houghton Main FC)
- ◀ Redfearns Sport Field (Redfearns JFC)
- ◀ Spark Lane Football Pitch (North Gawber Colliery Junior FC)
- ◀ Welfare Ground (Dearne & District JFC)
- ◀ Wombwell Recreation Ground (Wombwell Town FC)
- ◀ Woodview (AFC Pogmoor)
- ◀ Wooley Miners Cricket Club (North Gawber Colliery FC)

Although local authorities are not presently eligible for the Grass Pitch Maintenance Fund, the Football Foundation is currently exploring other options and ways in which it can support local authorities to improve Council managed provision. A pilot programme for investment into pitches currently owned and managed in-house by local authorities has previously taken place, Barnsley Borough Council was not a part of this Pilot Programme.

Barnsley Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP)

The 2018 LFFP for Barnsley identifies key sites considered a priority to improve, with these selected based on the rationale of identifying sites that are the poorest in quality and that are the best utilised, or that have the greatest potential for increased utilisation following quality enhancements. Emphasis is on sites with three or more pitches, although scope exists for the inclusion of smaller sites if they are deemed to be strategically important.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The following six site specific projects were identified:

- ◀ Redfearns Sports Field - **GPMF work is currently ongoing**
- ◀ The Fleets Football Pitches
- ◀ Carlton Park
- ◀ Rotherham Road Playing Fields
- ◀ Wharncliffe Woodmoor Memorial Field
- ◀ Elmhirst Playing Fields - **GPMF work is currently ongoing**

In the PPOSS, most pitches at these sites have been assessed as poor or standard quality. Whilst most of these sites will therefore still require improvement, given that the LFFP is a live document, there will be a need to amend and/or add to this list based on the findings of this study.

The validity of these sites and effect of improving them will be tested as a scenario within the subsequent Stage D: Strategy & Action Plan Report. It should be noted that the pitches at Redfearns Sports Field and Elmhirst Playing Fields are a part of the FF GPMF and therefore have improved in quality over recent years.

Ancillary facilities

The quality of ancillary facilities across Barnsley has been rated via a combination of site visits and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

Ancillary facility ratings are primarily influenced by the type of amenities which are available on a site accompanied by their quality, such as a clubhouse, changing rooms, showering provision, car parking, dedicated official and spectator facilities and boundary fencing. The table below identifies the findings for football sites that are actively utilised for football across Barnsley.

Table 2.6: Summary of ancillary facility quality at active football sites available for community use

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Ancillary facility quality
2	Ardley Park	Central	Poor
5	Barnsley Academy	Central	Standard
12	Birdwell Community Centre and Recreation Ground	South	No provision
14	Blackburn Lane	Central	No provision
15	Blacker Hill Recreation Ground	South	No provision
16	Brickyard Ponds	Dearne	Poor
17	Brierley Park	North East	Standard
21	Carlton Park	North East	No provision
23	Carrfield Playing Field	Dearne	No provision
26	Highstone Recreation Ground	Central	Standard
29	Cawthorne Football Field	Penistone	No provision
31	Cromwell Mount	Central	No provision
34	Darton Academy	North	Standard
37	Darton Longfields	North	No provision
38	Darton Park	North	Poor
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	Central	Poor

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Ancillary facility quality
42	Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre	North East	Good
43	Doveside Drive Playing Field	South	Standard
44	Elmhirst Playing Fields	Central	Poor
45	Elsecar Cricket Club	South	Good
47	Farm Road Playing Fields	Central	No provision
48	Goldthorpe Recreation Ground	Dearne	Standard
51	Greenacre School	Central	Standard
52	Grimethorpe Miners Welfare Sports Ground (Closed)	North East	Good
53	Harry Road	North	No provision
63	Horizon Community College	Central	Standard
64	Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground	South	Standard
70	Keresforth Road Playing Fields	Central	No provision
73	Kexborough Recreation Ground	North	No provision
80	Littleworth Lane Playing Fields	North East	Poor
81	Londoner Site	North East	No provision
83	Love Life Sports Ground Grimethorpe	North East	Poor
84	Lundhill Playing Fields	South	No provision
85	Mapplewell Park	North	Poor
89	Milton Forge	South	No provision
90	Mitchell and Darfield Playing Fields	Central	No provision
91	Netherwood Academy	South	Standard
94	Oakwood Playing Fields	North East	No provision
95	Oldroyds	North East	Poor
99	Oxspring Playing Field	Penistone	Poor
100	Penistone Church FC	Penistone	Good
101	Penistone Grammar School	Penistone	Standard
104	Pinfold Playing Fields	North East	No provision
106	Pogmoor Recreation Ground	North	No provision
108	Rabbit Ings Country Park	North East	Standard
109	Redfearns Sports Field	North East	Good
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	South	Standard
111	Roebuck Hill	South	No provision
112	Rotherham Road Playing Fields	North East	Poor
113	Royston Playing Field	North East	No provision
114	Royston Welfare Park (Site 1)	North East	Poor
117	Shafton Recreation Ground	North East	Poor
118	Sheerien Park (Athersley Recreation FC)	North	Poor
121	Silkstone Common Recreation Ground	Penistone	No provision
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	Penistone	Good
126	Spark Lane Football Pitch	North	Poor
141	The Fleets Football Pitches	North	Standard
144	The Mill Academy	Central	Standard
148	Thurlstone Football Club	Penistone	Poor
149	Thurnscoe Recreation Ground	Dearne	No provision
150	Thurnscoe Sports Ground	Dearne	No provision
151	Tinker Lane Recreation Ground	South	No provision
152	Ward Green Rec	Central	Good
153	Welfare Ground	Dearne	Standard

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Ancillary facility quality
155	Wharncliffe Woodmoor Memorial Field	North	No provision
159	Wombwell Main Sports Ground	South	Good
162	Wombwell Recreation Ground	South	Standard
163	Woodview	North	Poor
164	Woolley Miners Cricket Club	North	Good
165	Worsbrough Common Primary School	Central	Poor
166	Worsbrough Dale Playing Fields	Central	Poor
167	Worsbrough Sports and Development Association	Central	Standard

Of the 72 sites that are actively used for community football, nine sites (13%) are serviced by good quality ancillary facilities, 18 sites (25%) by standard quality ancillary facilities and 19 sites (26%) are serviced by poor quality ancillary facilities. The remaining 26 sites (36%) are not serviced by onsite clubhouse/changing room provision.

Ardsley Oaks FC reports that the changing facilities at Ardsley Park are poor quality. It suggests that the facilities are over 50 years old and have not had the required upkeep in recent years. The Club suggests there is need for investment and improvement to be made to the facilities.

The toilet facilities at Oakwood Playing Fields are currently located within a lockup where Staincross Rangers FC stores nets and other equipment. The Club reports that it needs a storage container for this equipment which will then allow the toilet facilities to be more accessible.

AFC Pogmoor is currently working to secure a lease onsite at Woodview. The Club reports that it initially has plans to develop the current clubhouse onsite if/when the lease is agreed. However, after conversations within the Club and other parties, it now identifies that it would look to demolish the existing facility and develop a new clubhouse.

Athersley Recreation FC currently has only one permanent building onsite. All other buildings are portacabins which conjoin together to form a clubhouse and function room. The Club plans to develop two buildings onsite, a modular building to allow future extension, which will act as a function room, offices and meeting rooms. However, the standing clubhouse would remain. In addition, the Club which is working with Thomas Rotherham College to run a college scholarship football programme onsite. The Club is looking at developing a permanent building with changing rooms and classrooms to support this, alongside a full size 3G pitch developed on the second adult pitch onsite.

The ancillary provision on offer at Darton Academy is of standard quality. It is reported that since the Academy took over the running of the facility, community access to the ancillary provision has been limited. The clubhouse/changing facility was originally built to support the sports facilities onsite, however, in recent years the facilities have been turned into use for additional classroom space, with an additional charge now present if clubs wish to access the facility.

Wombwell Town FC was successful in its application for Football Foundation (FF) funding to extend its clubhouse at Wombwell Recreation Ground, awarded February 2023. The extension of the clubhouse will be to increase the number of changing rooms.

Cawthorne (2017) FC suggests that to further support its pitches onsite at Cawthorne Football Field, it aspires to develop supporting ancillary provision via changing facilities and toilets.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

During site visits at Penistone Grammar School, it was identified that the pitches onsite were located a distance from the main school building, The School highlight that it wishes to have a purpose built toilet block closer to the pitches to support more community use.

Dearne & District FC reports an aspiration to develop its facilities onsite at Goldthorpe Recreation Ground to a Step 6 standard. This would enable the Club to be promoted to the National League System (NLS).

Oxspring United JFC reports that there is a clubhouse onsite at Oxspring Playing Field, however, it is currently of poor quality and is deemed unsafe for use. The Club reports that part of the roof has collapsed and therefore cannot be accessed for changing, a small portion of the building is utilised for storage at present. The Club aspires to sell the current clubhouse building to fund the development of a new clubhouse.

The changing facilities at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club are of poor quality. The Club aspires to update these in the coming years to improve the quality. In addition, it suggests that there is also a need for more storage onsite this would be to store goal posts and nets to ensure that they do not get damaged due to weather and any unofficial use of the pitches.

Local Football Facility Plan

As with grass pitch improvements, the 2018 LFFP for Barnsley identifies sites considered as priority sites for clubhouse and changing facility improvements, although there may again be a need to amend and/or add to this list based on the findings of this study.

It recommends that the following six sites should be a priority for ancillary refurbishment/replacement:

- ◀ Redfearns Sports Field - **Complete**
- ◀ Elmhirst Playing Fields
- ◀ Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social
- ◀ Goldthorpe Recreation Ground
- ◀ Woodview

The evidence contained within this Assessment Report will be used to establish whether the 2018 LFFP priority projects remain valid, should be removed or new projects added, with recommendations contained in the Strategy and Action Plan Report to update the LFFP.

Management and security of tenure

Clubs are generally considered to have secure tenure where they have freehold, leasehold or formally secured use of their site/s (for example, through a community use agreement) for the next three or more years.

Tenure of sites in Barnsley is generally secure, i.e. through freehold, long-term lease or a guarantee that pitches will continue to be provided over the next three years through formal rent agreement.

In total of the 72 community available sites, 39 (54%) are Borough Council managed, 15 (21%) are managed by sports clubs, nine (13%) are managed by education providers, four (6%) by community organisations three (4%) by trusts and two (3%) by parish councils.

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

All community available sites which are classified as having unsecure tenure are located at schools. This is due to schools, academies and universities being able to state their own policies and therefore more likely to restrict levels of community use, unless they have a Community Use Agreement (CUA) secured via planning condition as part of a sports development within their site. Lack of community use may be due to schools wanting to protect pitch quality for curricular or extracurricular activities or not having the resources available to open up their site for community access.

AFC Pogmoor reports that at present it currently has a site owner agreement which has allowed it to apply for FF funding through the GPMF. The Club is currently working with the Council to secure a long-term lease on the site.

North Gawber Colliery Junior FC has registered as a Community Amateur Sports Club (CASC). This has allowed the Club to open discussions around formalising tenure of Darton Longfields which it currently rents from the Council. The Club aspires to complete a Community Asset Transfer of the site and has recently submitted an expression of interest to do so. If it was able to gain this, it has plans to develop a clubhouse onsite.

Barnsley Ladies FC reports that it is currently in talks with the Council over gaining a lease of Carlton Park. This would allow the Club to maintain the pitches and improve them to a higher quality.

2.3: Demand

A total of 402 teams from 67 affiliated clubs are identified as playing matches on football pitches within Barnsley.

Table 2.7: Summary of all football team demand playing competitive football in Barnsley

Age group	No. of teams
Adult Men's (18-45)	65
Adult Women's (18-45)	9
Youth Boys (12-17)	94
Youth Girls (12-17)	24
Youth Boys (10-11)	58
Youth Girls (10-11)	21
Mini Mixed (8-9)	71
Mini Mixed (6-7)	60
Total	402

Football in the Borough is played predominately in the North East Analysis Area with a total of 104 teams. In comparison, the Dearne Analysis Area has the least teams with 32. The table below summarises teams across each of the analysis areas.

The majority of teams in Barnsley (91%) access grass football pitches for matches. Of the 402 teams, one adult men's, 12 youth boys, 15 youth girls and 12 mini teams (9% of all teams) access 3G pitches for competitive match play across five sites at Barnsley College (Honeywell Sports Village), Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre, Outwood Academy Carlton, Penistone Grammar School, and Netherwood Academy.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 2.8: Summary of competitive teams playing affiliation football matches in Barnsley

Analysis area	No. of teams					Total
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	
Central	10	22	12	9	8	61
Dearne	7	6	7	8	4	32
North	13	21	13	14	15	76
North East	13	36	27	18	10	104
Penistone	9	20	10	13	13	65
South	22	13	10	9	10	64
Total	74	118	79	71	60	402

It should be noted that in addition to the total teams from community clubs, there are an additional two adult men's, eight youth boys and one mini team from Barnsley FC's professional and academy programmes, which access pitches at Barnsley FC Training Ground and Oakwell Stadium. These teams are not included within the demand or capacity analysis as the teams are part of an elite sports club.

National League System

The National League System (NLS) is a series of interconnected leagues for adult men's football clubs in England. It begins below the Football League (from the National League at Step 1) and comprises of six steps, with various leagues at each level and more leagues lower down the system than at the top. The NLS has a hierarchical format with promotion and relegation between the steps, allowing even the smallest club the theoretical possibility of rising to the top of the system.

Clubs playing within the NLS must adhere to Ground Grading requirements set out by the FA. The higher the level of football being played the higher the requirements. Clubs cannot progress into the league above if the ground grading requirements do not meet the correct specifications. Ground Grading assesses grounds from 1 to 7, which aligns with Step 1 clubs down the Regional Feeder League Clubs at level 7. Please refer to the FA website⁹ for the full specifications for each.

In Barnsley, Barnsley FC plays in the third tier of the professional football pyramid of English football in the EFL League One. The Club plays at Oakwell Stadium, whilst training at Barnsley FC Training Ground both of which are located in the Borough within the Central Analysis Area.

In Barnsley, there are three clubs which compete in the NLS. There are also six clubs which compete in the Regional Feeder League. Regional Feeder Leagues were previously known as Step 7 in the NLS.

Table 2.9: Summary of teams playing within the football pyramid structure

Team	League	Level
Penistone Church FC	Northern Counties East League Premier Division	Step 5
Athersley Recreation F.C	Northern Counties East League Division One	Step 6
Worsbrough Bridge Athletic FC	Northern Counties East League Division One	Step 6

⁹ <http://www.thefa.com/get-involved/player/ground-grading>

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Team	League	Level
Dearne & District J.F.C	Abacus Lighting Central Midlands Football League Premier Division North	Regional Feeder League
Dodworth Miners Welfare FC	EV2 Sportswear Sheffield and Hallamshire County Senior League Premier Division	Regional Feeder League
Houghton Main FC	EV2 Sportswear Sheffield and Hallamshire County Senior League Premier Division	Regional Feeder League
North Gawber Colliery FC	EV2 Sportswear Sheffield and Hallamshire County Senior League Premier Division	Regional Feeder League
Penistone Church FC (Reserves)	EV2 Sportswear Sheffield and Hallamshire County Senior League Premier Division	Regional Feeder League
Wombwell Main F.C.	EV2 Sportswear Sheffield and Hallamshire County Senior League Premier Division	Regional Feeder League
Wombwell Town FC	EV2 Sportswear Sheffield and Hallamshire County Senior League Premier Division	Regional Feeder League

The general principle for clubs in the NLS is that they must achieve the appropriate ground grade by March 31st of their first season after promotion, which therefore allows a short grace period for facilities to be brought up to standard. There has been a restructure of the NLS, with Step 7 repositioned as Regional Feeder Leagues to the NLS to be more aligned to the County FA network as the highest level of regional/local football. Clubs playing in Regional Feeder leagues remain eligible to access grant funding through the Premier League Stadium Fund (PLSF), on the condition that the Club has applied for promotion to Step 6. Clubs will retain access to cup competitions but the restructure will help to establish a clear and consistent process for clubs coming in at Step 6 and will allow County FAs to develop local pyramid structures.

It is important to note that from a ground grading perspective, the jump from a Regional Feeder League to Step 6 is significant and that as a minimum, sites require a pitch with sports lighting and hardstanding areas for fans, turnstiles for fan entry.

Women's National League System

Correspondingly there is a Women's National League System (WNLS) like the adult men's which provides structure to the women's game. This is based on seven tiers with the top tier being the FA Women's Super League (WSL).

Although women's clubs are still required to meet ground requirements set out by the FA, these differ from the men's National League System. Ratings range from grade A to C, each with differing minimum requirements.

In 2017, the FA announced plans to restructure the women's league for the highest performers in the football pyramid. The changes were implemented from the start of the 2018-19 season and saw the top league, FA WSL, expand from ten clubs to 14 and the creation of a new national league established at tier three for a maximum of 12 teams.

There are currently three teams which are part of the WNLS which can be seen in the table below:

Table 2.10: Summary of teams playing within the women's football pyramid structure

Team	League	Level
Barnsley Women's FC	FA Women's National League Division One North	Tier 4
Barnsley FC Ladies	North East Regional Women's Football League Division One Southern	Tier 6

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Team	League	Level
Barnsley Women's FC (Development)	Sheffield & Hallamshire Women & Girls League Division One	Tier 7

Women's and girls' demand

There are currently nine women's teams and 61 dedicated girls' teams playing football in Barnsley, of which, 16 are mini soccer teams playing in practice as an all girls' team.

Women's and Girls teams typically play locally in the Sheffield & Hallamshire Women & Girls League.

Key clubs and organisations presently fielding female teams include Barnsley Women's FC, Barnsley FC Ladies, AFC Pogmoor Penistone Church FC, Elite AFC, Dearne & District JFC and SAFG United.

The FA currently has a drive to increase women's and girls' participation as part of its Inspiring Positive Change Strategy. As such, it is imperative that sufficient facilities become suitable for female access, particularly in relation to toilets and appropriate changing facilities.

Imported demand

Imported demand refers to any demand from neighbouring local authorities that accesses facilities within the Barnsley due to a lack of available facilities in other local authorities where such team or club is based.

There is no known imported demand into Barnsley for use of grass football pitches.

Exported demand

Exported demand refers to teams that are currently accessing pitches for home fixtures outside of Barnsley, despite being registered to the Authority.

The only known exported demand is from Yorkshire RTC. The Club's U8, U9 and U10s are part of the Junior Premier League (JPL) which is based at central venues based in Doncaster.

Latent demand

Latent demand is demand which is perceived to exist but is not presently realised, whereas unmet demand is demand which is known to exist but similarly is not able to be realised, in this case due to lack of access to or poor quality of facilities.

No clubs identify operating waiting lists that they cannot establish as new teams due to a lack of facility access, nor do they specifically report incidences of operating squad numbers over recommended guidelines at any age groups for similar reasons. Therefore, there is not considered to be unmet demand.

Future demand

Future demand can be defined in two ways, through participation increases and by using population forecasts.

The Strategy & Action Plan will contain housing growth scenarios that will estimate the additional demand for football arising from housing development within Barnsley.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Participation growth

Of responding clubs, 13 report aspirations to increase the number of teams they provide, totalling a predicted growth of 34 teams, as seen below.

Table 2.11: Potential team increases identified by clubs

Club	Analysis area	Gender	Number of teams	Pitch size	Match equivalent sessions ¹⁰
AFC Pogmoor	North	Womens	1	Adult	0.5
Athersley Recreation FC	North	Womens	1	Adult	0.5
		Girls	1	Youth 11v11	0.5
		Girls	1	Youth 9v9	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
Brierley Cubs JFC	North East	Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
Cawthorne (2017)	Penistone	Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
Dearne & District JFC	Dearne	Mens	1	Adult	0.5
		Girls	1	Youth 11v11	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 7v7	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
Grimethorpe LLUK	North East	Boys	1	Youth 11v11	0.5
Junior Tykes FC	North	Girls	1	Youth 9v9	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 7v7	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
North Gawber Colliery FC	North	Men's	1	Adult	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 7v7	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
Redfearn JFC	North East	Girls	2	Youth 11v11	1
Silkstone Common Miners Welfare FC	Penistone	Mens	1	Adult	0.5
		Boys	1	Youth 11v11	0.5
		Girls	1	Youth 9v9	0.5
		Boys	1	Youth 9v9	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 7v7	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
Wombewell Town FC	South	Boys	1	Youth 11v11	0.5
		Girls	1	Youth 11v11	0.5
		Boys	1	Youth 9v9	0.5
		Girls	1	Youth 9v9	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 7v7	0.5
		Mixed	1	Mini 5v5	0.5
Worsbrough Bridge Athletic FC	Central	Boys	1	Youth 9v9	0.5
Yorkshire RTC	Penistone	Boys	1	Youth 11v11	0.5
-	-	Total	34	-	17

The total future demand expressed by clubs amounts to 17 match equivalent sessions per week (as two teams equates to one match equivalent session playing on a home and away basis).

¹⁰ Two teams require one pitch to account for playing on a home and away basis; therefore, 0.5 pitches can therefore be seen in the table where there is latent demand for one team.

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Broken down by pitch type, 2.5 match equivalent sessions per week are identified on adult pitches, 4.5 match equivalent sessions per week on youth 11v11 pitches, 3.5 match equivalent sessions per week on youth 9v9 pitches, 2.5 match equivalent sessions per week on mini 7v7 pitches and four match equivalent sessions per week on mini 5v5 pitches.

Further to the above, Weetabix Wildcat centres work with County FA qualified coaches to deliver local weekly sessions, providing opportunities for girls aged five to 11 to develop fundamental skills and experience football in a safe and fun environment. There is currently three venues (Holy Trinity School, Barnsley FC Training Ground and Welfare Ground) which host Wildcat sessions in Barnsley.

All organisations delivering Wildcats centres receive a £900 start-up grant and 30 branded footballs in their first year of running the programme to help develop and increase girl's participation.

Similar to FA Wildcats, a step-up programme FA Squad is offered for girls from 12-14 years old. This is a new programme with sessions aimed at developing skills and confidence in a fun, safe and inclusive environment with session delivered by FA qualified coaches.

In light of FA aspirations to increase female participation in football through the establishment and foreseen future effect of the FA Wildcats, FA Squad programmes and Inspiring Positive Change Strategy, it is likely that the growth in affiliated women's and girl teams may exceed that shown through team generation rates. To what extent is not currently quantifiable, however, this increase in female demand is likely to be captured within the club aspirational future demand figures expressed in Table 2.10.

Population growth

Based on population projections to 2033 (the period to which this assessment projects population based future demand), Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator (PPC) can estimate the likely additional demand for grass football pitches that will arise from any growth.

Using the current and future populations in each of the relevant age groups together with the current team numbers, team generation rates (TGRs) have been established to understand how much growth is required to establish one new team.

For reference total current population in 2022 of 248,071 will increase to 265,868 by 2033. The table below shows the number of new teams generated by the new population and the requisite match equivalent sessions.

Table 2.12: Authority wide team generation rates

Age group	Team generation rate	Number of new teams generated by the new population	Number of new teams generated by the new population - rounded figure	Match equivalent sessions per week ¹¹
Adult Mens (18-45)	1:703	3.84	3	1.5
Adult Womens (18-45)	1:4954	0.56	0	0
Youth Boys (12-17)	1:65	5.82	5	2.5
Youth Girls (12-17)	1:236	1.49	1	0.5
Youth Boys (10-11)	1:54	3.59	3	1.5

¹¹ Two teams require one pitch to account for playing on a home and away basis; therefore, one team accounts to 0.5 match equivalent sessions on their relevant pitch type.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Age group	Team generation rate	Number of new teams generated by the new population	Number of new teams generated by the new population - rounded figure	Match equivalent sessions per week ¹¹
Youth Girls (10-11)	1:137	1.30	1	0.5
Mini Mixed (8-9)	1:88	4.40	4	2
Mini Mixed (6-7)	1:106	3.41	3	1.5

As these figures are authority wide and not accredited to any one analysis area, the analysis area by analysis area breakdown has been completed by apportioning the future demand on where the current demand takes place in Barnsley.

Table 2.13: Analysis area future demand

Analysis area	Number of teams					
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Total
Central	0	1	1	0	0	2
Dearne	0	0	0	0	0	0
North	1	1	1	1	1	5
North East	1	2	1	1	1	6
Penistone	0	1	1	1	1	4
South	1	1	0	1	0	3
Total	3	6	4	4	3	20

Future demand summary

Future demand carried through to the supply and demand analysis is based population growth, this is due to future demand reported by club aspirations through participation increases is considered more aspirational, and it is unlikely that it will all be achieved. However, the preceding Strategy document will include a scenario to identify the impact it would have if the growth was realised.

Taking this into consideration, a total requirement for 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week is identified on adult pitches, three match equivalent sessions per week on youth 11v11 pitches, two match equivalent session per week on youth 9v9 pitches and two match equivalent sessions per week on mini 7v7 pitches and 1.5 match equivalent session on mini 5v5 pitches.

2.4: Capacity analysis

The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by quality. As a minimum, the quality and therefore the capacity of a pitch affect the playing experience and people's enjoyment. In extreme circumstances, it can result in the inability of a pitch to cater for all or certain types of play during peak and off peak times.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

As a guide, The FA has set a standard number of matches that each grass pitch type should be able to accommodate without it adversely affecting its quality. Taking into consideration the guidelines on capacity, the following ratings were used in the Barnsley:

Adult pitch quality	Matches per week	Youth pitch quality	Matches per week	Mini pitch quality	Matches per week
Good	3	Good	4	Good	6
Standard	2	Standard	2	Standard	4
Poor	1	Poor	1	Poor	2

Table 2.14 applies the above pitch ratings against the actual level of weekly play recorded to determine a capacity rating as follows:

Potential capacity	Play is below the level the site could sustain
At capacity	Play matches the level the site can sustain
Overplayed	Play exceeds the level the site can sustain

Match equivalent sessions per week

Pitches have a limit of how much play they can accommodate over a certain period of time before their quality, and in turn their use, is adversely affected. As the main usage of pitches is likely to be for matches, it is appropriate for the comparable unit to be match equivalent sessions but may for example include training sessions and informal use.

Education sites

To account for curricular/extra-curricular use of education pitches it is likely that the usage at such sites will need to be adjusted. The only time this would not happen is when a school does not use its pitches at all and the sole use is community use. The adjustment is typically dependent on the amount of play carried out, the number of pitches onsite and whether there is access to an onsite artificial grass pitch (AGP).

In some cases, where there is no identified community use, there is little capacity to accommodate further play. Internal usage often exceeds recommended pitch capacity, which is further exacerbated by basic maintenance regimes that may not extend beyond grass cutting and line marking.

Table 2.14 shows community usage of available pitches. Where not overplayed because of community use, school sites are considered to have no spare capacity to accommodate further usage based on assumed curricular and extracurricular activity.

For school sites which are available for community use but that currently do not have any external hirers, one match equivalent session per week, per pitch has been accredited to indicate use for curricular and extracurricular activity as opposed to them being completely unused.

As mentioned earlier, all education sites are classified as having unsecure tenure as no schools through consultation report having a community use agreement in place.

Peak time

Spare capacity can only be considered as actual spare capacity if pitches are available at peak time. In Barnsley, peak time is considered to be Sunday mornings for adult, youth 11v11, youth 9v9, mini 7v7 pitches and mini 5v5 pitches. Peak time is based on when the majority of teams are playing matches.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

On occasion, spare capacity in the peak period is identified despite the pitch being played to capacity or overplayed, or more spare capacity is identified in the peak period than the overall spare capacity that exists. This is because most or all of the use on those particular pitches occurs outside of the peak period. Where this is the case, given that peak time usage should not be utilised over and above overall capacity, adjustments have been made.

A pitch is only said to have 'actual spare capacity' if it is available for community use and available at the peak time for that format of play. Any pitch not meeting this criterion is therefore not considered to have additional capacity, although it may have capacity outside of peak time.

There may also be situations where, although a site is highlighted as potentially able to accommodate some additional play, this should not be recorded as spare capacity against the site. For example, a site may be managed to operate slightly below full capacity to ensure that it can cater for a number of regular friendly matches and activities that take place but are difficult to quantify on a weekly basis.

Pitches that are of a poor quality are not deemed to have actual spare capacity due to the already low carrying capacity of the pitches. Any identified spare capacity should be retained in order to relieve the pitches of use, which in turn will aid the improvement of pitch quality. Furthermore, any pitches with unsecured tenure are not considered to have actual spare capacity as no further play should be encouraged on such sites given that future access cannot be guaranteed.

The table below identifies the way capacity balance is represented in Table 2.14

Table 2.13: Capacity balance examples

Spare capacity in peak period (examples)	Explanation of capacity balance
1	Highlighted in green with a number denotes that the pitches have actual spare capacity at peak time.
-	With a dash, this indicates that the pitch is unavailable in the peak period. If it were to be made available, actual spare capacity could exist.
0	Highlighted in orange with a zero, this indicates the pitch is played to capacity, either overall or during the peak period.
1	Not highlighted by with a value, this indicates that the pitch has spare capacity in the peak period; however, capacity has been discounted. This may be due to unsecure tenure and/or poor pitch quality.
1	Highlighted in red with a number denotes that the pitches are overplayed and have no spare capacity across the week. This includes at peak time, despite any availability at peak time which may exist.

Security of tenure - for community users

For the purposes of capacity analysis for football and for other sports throughout the PPOSS assessment report, security of tenure is represented as follows.

Where tenure is considered to be secure or unsecure for individual site users/clubs, this is exclusive of the site's long-term availability for sport overall. For example, a site may have a level of legal protection which guards its long-term purpose for use as playing field or for formal sport and recreation, but its current user has no formal agreement that it will be made available to them specifically in the long-term.

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

- ◀ Secure - user club/organisation has:
 - ◀ some form of long-term formal agreement for their continued use of the site, such as freehold, leasehold (three or more years remaining) or licence/service level agreement for exclusive use.
 - ◀ rental use of local authority or Parish/Town Council managed provision, considered to be secure as part of the maintained municipal sport and recreation offer.
 - ◀ rental or partnership use of education site where a Community Use Agreement exists.

- ◀ Unsecure - user club/organisation does not have formal agreement for long-term use, use is via:
 - ◀ rental (often annual) from a non-local authority organisation such as private or education.
 - ◀ rental from another sports club or organisation which holds long-term security of tenure but for which no formal agreement exists to secure third party rented use.
 - ◀ short-term leasehold (less than three years remaining), often approaching expiry of a long-term lease agreement requiring renegotiation or renewal.
 - ◀ use through personal relationship or verbal/unofficial/casual agreement.

**BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Table 2.14: Grass football pitch capacity analysis

Site ID	Site name	Post code	Analysis area	Com use?	Management	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Agreed quality rating	Current play ¹²	Carrying capacity ¹³	Capacity balance	Spare capacity in peak period	Comments
2	Ardsley Park	S71 5DL	Central	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult	-	1	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Mini	(5v5)	1		0	2	2	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
5	Barnsley Academy	S70 3DL	Central	Yes	Education	Unsecure	Adult	-	1	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to unsecure tenure and poor pitch quality.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.
8	Barnsley FC (Oakwell Stadium)	S71 1ET	Central	No	Sports Club	Secure	Adult	-	1	Good	1	3	2	2	Unavailable for community use. Elite stadia pitch for Barnsley FC.
9	Barnsley FC Training Ground	S71 1EU	Central	No	Sports Club	Secure	Adult	-	2	Good	4	6	2	-	Unavailable for community use. Training ground for Barnsley FC.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		1	6	5	-	Unavailable for community use. Training ground for Barnsley FC.
							Youth	(11v11)	2		4	8	4	-	Unavailable for community use. Training ground for Barnsley FC.
12	Birdwell Community Centre and Recreation Ground	S70 5TQ	South	Yes	Community Organisation	Secure	Adult	-	1	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
14	Blackburn Lane	S70 5QE	Central	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult	-	1	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
15	Blacker Hill Recreation Ground	S74 0RW	South	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult	-	1	Poor	0	1	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		0	1	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
16	Brickyard Ponds	S63 9PX	Dearne	Yes	Council	Secure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Standard	0.5	4	3.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		0.5	2	1.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
17	Brierley Park	S72 9ED	North East	Yes	Council	Secure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Poor	1	1	0	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		1	1	0	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
21	Carlton Park	S71 3EG	North East	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult	-	1	Poor	1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.
							Mini	(5v5)	1		0	2	2	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		0	2	2	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		2.5	1	1.5	1	Pitch is overplayed by 1.5 match equivalent session.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		1.5	1	0.5	0.5	Pitch is overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent session.
23	Carrfield Playing Field	S63 9BB	Dearne	Yes	Council		Adult	-	1	Poor	0	1	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.

¹² Match equivalent sessions per week

¹³ Match equivalent sessions per week, based on pitch quality - the FA recommends a maximum number of match equivalent sessions to be accommodate per pitch type. Please refer to Section 2.4 f5or the full breakdown.

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site name	Post code	Analysis area	Com use?	Management	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Agreed quality rating	Current play ¹²	Carrying capacity ¹³	Capacity balance	Spare capacity in peak period	Comments
26	Highstone Recreation Ground	S70 4EB	Central	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult	-	1	Good	0.5	3	2.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
29	Cawthorne Football Field	S75 4EL	Penistone	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Standard	1	4	3	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		1.5	4	2.5	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
31	Cromwell Mount	S70 6TA	Central	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult	-	1	Poor	0	1	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
34	Darton Academy	S75 5EF	North	Yes	Education	Unsecure	Adult	-	1	Standard	0.5	2	1.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to unsecure tenure.
							Mini	(5v5)	1		1	4	3	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to unsecure tenure.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		0.5	4	3.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to unsecure tenure.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		0.5	2	1.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to unsecure tenure.
37	Darton Longfields	S75 5HF	North	Yes	Council	Secure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Good	0.5	6	5.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(7v7)	1	Poor	1	2	1	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Youth	(9v9)	1	Good	1	4	3	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
38	Darton Park	S75 5NR	North	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult	-	1	Poor	1	1	0	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
40	Darton Primary School	S75 5AD	North	No	Education	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Poor	1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	S75 3RF	Central	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult	-	1	Standard	0.5	2	1.5	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(5v5)	1	Good	1	6	5	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(7v7)	1	Standard	1.5	4	2.5	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		3	2	1	-	Pitch is overplayed by one match equivalent session.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		2	2	0	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
42	Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre	S72 8LH	North East	Yes	Trust	Secure	Adult	-	3	Good	7.5	9	1.5	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
43	Doveside Drive Playing Field	S73 9JJ	South	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult	-	2	Poor	0	2	2	2	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
44	Elmhirst Playing Fields	S70 4RG	Central	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult	-	1	Standard	1	2	1	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(5v5)	1		1	4	3	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(7v7)	2	Standard	1	20	19	3	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
									2		1	4	3	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
							Youth	(9v9)	1	Good	1.5	6	4.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
									1		1	Good			

**BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site name	Post code	Analysis area	Com use?	Management	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Agreed quality rating	Current play ¹²	Carrying capacity ¹³	Capacity balance	Spare capacity in peak period	Comments
45	Elsecar Cricket Club	S74 8ES	South	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult	-	1	Good	5.5	3	2.5	-	Pitch is overplayed by 2.5 match equivalent sessions.
47	Farm Road Playing Fields	S70 4RG	Central	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult	-	2	Poor	0.5	2	1.5	1.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		1.5	1	0.5	-	Pitch is overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent session.
48	Goldthorpe Recreation Ground	S63 9JD	Dearne	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult	-	1	Standard	1	2	1	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(5v5)	1		1	4	3	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		1.5	4	2.5	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		2	2	0	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
51	Greenacre School	S70 6RG	Central	Yes	Education	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Poor	2	1	1	-	Pitch is overplayed by one match equivalent session.
52	Grimethorpe Miners Welfare Sports Ground (Closed)	S72 7ND	North East	Yes	Community organisation	Secure	Adult	-	1	Standard	0	2	2	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		1	4	3	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		0.5	2	1.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
53	Harry Road	S75 2PA	North	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult	-	1	Standard	0.5	2	1.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
60	Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	S71 2LF	North	No	Education	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Poor	1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.
63	Horizon Community College	S70 6PD	Central	Yes	Education	Unsecure	Adult	-	1	Standard	1	2	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to unsecure tenure.
							Mini	(5v5)	1		1	4	3	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		1	4	3	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Youth	(11v11)	2		1.5	4	2.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to unsecure tenure.
64	Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground	S72 0HL	South	Yes	Trust	Secure	Adult	-	1	Good	1	3	2	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(5v5)	1		1	6	5	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
70	Keresforth Road Playing Fields	S75 3QX	Central	Yes	Council	Secure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Poor	0	2	2	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		0	2	2	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		0	1	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		0	1	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
72	Kexborough Primary School	S75 5EF	North	No	Education	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Poor	1	2	1	1	Pitch is unavailable for community use.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.
73	Kexborough Recreation Ground	S75 5LG	North	Yes	Council	Secure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Poor	0	1	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site name	Post code	Analysis area	Com use?	Management	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Agreed quality rating	Current play ¹²	Carrying capacity ¹³	Capacity balance	Spare capacity in peak period	Comments
75	Kirk Balk Academy	S74 9HX	South	No	Education	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Poor	1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.
76	Lacewood Primary School	S63 8DA	Dearne	No	Education	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Poor	1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.
80	Littleworth Lane Playing Fields	S71 5HR	North East	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	0	1	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
81	Londoner Site	S71 2EF	North East	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		2	Poor	0	2	2	2	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
83	Love Life Sports Ground Grimethorpe	S72 7ND	North East	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Standard	0	2	2	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
84	Lundhill Playing Fields	S73 0QZ	South	Yes	Council	Secure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Poor	1.5	2	0.5	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Youth	(11v11)	1	Standard	1	2	1	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		0.5	2	1.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
85	Mapplewell Park	S75 6BY	North	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		1	2	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
87	Milefield Primary School	S72 7BH	North East	No	Education	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	2	Poor	1	2	1	2	Pitches are unavailable for community use.
89	Milton Forge	S74 9BQ	South	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	1	1	0	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
90	Mitchell and Darfield Playing Fields	S73 8DY	Central	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		0	1	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
91	Netherwood Academy	S73 8FE	South	Yes	Education	Unsecure	Adult		2	Poor	1	2	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality and unsecure tenure.
							Youth	(11v11)	2		2.5	2	0.5	-	Pitch is overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent session.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		1.5	1	0.5	-	Pitch is overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent session.
94	Oakwood Playing Fields	S71 4EZ	North East	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	0	1	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Mini	(5v5)	1		1	2	1	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		1	2	1	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		1.5	1	0.5	-	Pitch is overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent session.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		1	1	0	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
95	Oldroyds	S71 4DB	North East	Yes	Council		Adult		1	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
98	Outwood Primary Academy Darfield	S73 9LT	South	No	Education	Unsecure	Mini	(5v5)	2	Poor	1	4	3	2	Pitches are unavailable for community use.
99	Oxspring Playing Field	S36 8YQ	Penistone	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Poor	1.5	2	0.5	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Youth	(11v11)	2		3	2	1	-	Pitch is overplayed by one match equivalent session.

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site name	Post code	Analysis area	Com use?	Management	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Agreed quality rating	Current play ¹²	Carrying capacity ¹³	Capacity balance	Spare capacity in peak period	Comments	
100	Penistone Church FC	S36 6AT	Penistone	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Good	1	3	2	1	Spare capacity discounted to protect step pitch quality.	
							Mini	(7v7)	2		5.5	12	6.5	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.	
							Youth	(11v11)	1		5	4	1	-	Pitch is overplayed by one match equivalent session.	
101	Penistone Grammar School	S36 7BX	Penistone	Yes	Education	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	3	Standard	3	12	9	3	Spare capacity is discounted due to unsecure tenure.	
							Youth	(11v11)	1		3.5	2	1.5	0.5	Pitch is overplayed by 1.5 match equivalent session.	
							Youth	(9v9)	1		2.5	2	0.5	-	Pitch is overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent session.	
104	Pinfold Playing Fields	S72 8HF	North East	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Poor	1.5	2	0.5	-	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.	
							Mini	(7v7)	1		1.5	2	0.5	-	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.	
							Youth	(9v9)	1		1.5	1	0.5	-	Pitch is overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent session.	
106	Pogmoor Recreation Ground	S75 2LP	North	Yes	Council	Secure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Poor	0	2	2	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.	
							Mini	(7v7)	1	Standard	1	3	2	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.	
							Youth	(11v11)	1		2.5	2	0.5	-	Pitch is overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent session.	
							Youth	(9v9)	1	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.	
107	Queens Road Academy	S71 1AR	Central	No	Education	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Poor	1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.	
108	Rabbit Ings Country Park	S71 4BB	North East	Yes	Trust	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	1	1	0	-	Pitch is played to capacity.	
							Mini	(7v7)	1		1	2	1	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.	
							Youth	(11v11)	1		2	1	1	1	1	Pitch is overplayed by one match equivalent session.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		1.5	1	0.5	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.	
109	Redfearns Sports Field	S71 2JS	North East	Yes	Council	Secure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Good	1	6	5	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.	
							Mini	(7v7)	1		0.5	6	5.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.	
							Youth	(11v11)	1		2	4	2	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.	
							Youth	(9v9)	1		1	4	3	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.	
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	S74 0DQ	South	Yes	Community Organisation	Secure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Poor	4.5	1	3.5	-	Pitch is overplayed by 3.5 match equivalent sessions.	
111	Roebuck Hill	S74 0JP	South	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.	

**BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site name	Post code	Analysis area	Com use?	Management	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Agreed quality rating	Current play ¹²	Carrying capacity ¹³	Capacity balance	Spare capacity in peak period	Comments
112	Rotherham Road Playing Fields	S71 2AX	North East	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		2	Poor	1.5	2	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		0	1	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
113	Royston Playing Field	S71 4JN	North East	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	1	1	0	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
114	Royston Welfare Park (Site 1)	S71 4AA	North East	Yes	Council	Secure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Poor	0.5	2	1.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		0.5	2	1.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		0	1	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		1	1	0	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
117	Shafton Recreation Ground	S72 8QA	North East	Yes	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	0	1	1	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
118	Sheerien Park (Athersley Recreation FC)	S71 3DP	North	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult ¹⁴		1	Good	1	3	2	1	Spare capacity discounted to protect step pitch quality.
							Adult		1		3	3	0	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
							Mini	(5v5)	1		0.5	6	5.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
							Youth	(9v9) (7v7)	1		2.5	4	1.5	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
121	Silkstone Common Recreation Ground	S75 4QB	Penistone	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	1	1	0	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	S75 4NA	Penistone	Yes	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	4	2	2	-	Pitch is overplayed by two match equivalent session.
126	Spark Lane Football Pitch	S75 6AD	North	Yes	Council	Secure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Good	1	4	3	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
127	Springvale Primary School & Nursery Unit	S36 6HJ	Penistone	No	Education	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Poor	1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.
129	Springwell Learning Community	S71 2AY	North	No	Education	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Poor	1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.
133	St Johns the Baptist Primary School	S36 6BS	Penistone	No	Education	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Poor	1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.
139	The Astrea Dearne Academy	S63 9EW	Dearne	No	Education	Unsecure	Adult		1	Poor	1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		1	1	0	1	Pitch is played to capacity.
141	The Fleets Football Pitches	S71 1QL	North	Yes	Education	Unsecure	Adult		2	Poor	2.5	2	0.5	-	Pitch is overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent session.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality and unsecure tenure.
144	The Mill Academy	S70 5EP	Central	Yes	Education	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality and unsecure tenure.
148	Thurlstone Football Club	S36 9QZ	Penistone	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.

¹⁴ Step pitch

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site name	Post code	Analysis area	Com use?	Management	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Agreed quality rating	Current play ¹²	Carrying capacity ¹³	Capacity balance	Spare capacity in peak period	Comments
149	Thurnscoe Recreation Ground	S63 0BG	Dearne	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	1.5	2	0.5	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		0	4	4	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
150	Thurnscoe Sports Ground	S63 0JS	Dearne	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	0	2	2	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
151	Tinker Lane Recreation Ground	S74 0PE	South	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
152	Ward Green Rec	S70 6TE	Central	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	0	1	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
153	Welfare Ground	S63 9EH	Dearne	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	2	2	0	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
							Mini	(5v5)	1		1	4	3	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		2	4	2	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		3	2	1	-	Pitch is overplayed by one match equivalent session.
155	Wharnccliffe Woodmoor Memorial Field	S71 3QP	North	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		2	Poor	0	2	2	2	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Mini	(5v5)	1		2.5	2	0.5	-	Pitch is overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent session.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		0.5	2	1.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Youth	(11v11)	3		1	3	2	2	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Youth	(9v9)	2		1	2	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
159	Wombwell Main Sports Ground	S73 8PW	South	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	4	2	2	-	Pitch is overplayed by two match equivalent session.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		1	4	3	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
162	Wombwell Recreation Ground	S73 0BJ	South	Yes	Community Organisation	Secure	Adult		2	Standard	3	4	1	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(5v5)	1		Poor	0.5	2	1.5	0.5
163	Woodview	S75 2RQ	North	Yes	Council/ Sports Club	Secure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Poor	1	2	1	-	Pitch is played to capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		1	2	1	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		0.5	1	0.5	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Youth	(9v9)	1		1.5	1	0.5	0.5	Pitch is overplayed by one match equivalent session.
164	Woolley Miners Cricket Club	S75 5JA	North	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Good	1	3	2	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
							Mini	(5v5)	1		Standard	1	4	3	-

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Site ID	Site name	Post code	Analysis area	Com use?	Management	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Agreed quality rating	Current play ¹²	Carrying capacity ¹³	Capacity balance	Spare capacity in peak period	Comments
165	Worsbrough Common Primary School	S70 4EB	Central	Yes	Education	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Poor	1.5	1	0.5	0.5	Pitch is overplayed by one match equivalent session.
166	Worsbrough Dale Playing Fields	S70 5DB	Central	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	0	1	1	1	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Mini	(7v7)	1		0.5	2	1.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
							Youth	(11v11)	1		0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity is discounted due to poor pitch quality.
167	Worsbrough Sports and Development Association	S70 5LJ	Central	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	1.5	2	0.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.

BARNSELEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Actual spare capacity

To determine 'actual spare capacity', each site with 'potential capacity identified in Table 2.14 has been reviewed. A pitch is only said to have 'actual spare capacity' if it is available for community use and available at the peak time for that format of the game. Any pitch not meeting this criterion has consequently been discounted.

There may also be situations where, although a site is highlighted as potentially able to accommodate some additional play, this should not be recorded as spare capacity against the site. For example, a site may be managed to operate slightly below full capacity to ensure that it can cater for several regular friendly matches and activities that take place but are difficult to quantify on a weekly basis.

Pitches that are of a poor quality are not deemed to have actual spare capacity due to their already low carrying capacity. Any identified spare capacity should be retained to relieve the pitches of use, which in turn, will aid the improvement of pitch quality.

Unless security of tenure is confirmed as being secured through a community use agreement during consultation with the operator, school sites that state they are currently available for community use but are unused are not considered to have actual spare capacity as they do not offer secure community use for clubs and as such use could be terminated at any time.

Actual spare capacity totals 21 match equivalent sessions per week across 30 pitches. This has been aggregated up by area and by pitch type below.

Table 2.15: Summary of actual spare capacity on grass football pitches

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity (match equivalent sessions per week)					Total
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	
Central	2	1	0.5	3	-	6.5
Dearne	2	-	0.5	2	0.5	5
North	1	-	-	-	1	2
North East	2	1	0.5	1.5	1	6
Penistone	-	-	-	-	-	0
South	1	-	0.5	-	-	1.5
Barnsley	8	2	2	6.5	2.5	21

Most actual spare capacity is identified on adult pitches, although there is spare capacity identified across all pitch types. Overall, most actual spare capacity is in the Central Analysis Area, followed by the Dearne Analysis Area.

Overplay

Overplay occurs when there is more play accommodated on a site than it can sustain (which can often be due to the low carrying capacity caused by poor quality). Only sites which are overplayed and have current community use have been included in the overplay summary, therefore school sites which do not currently have any community use but may be overplayed due to curriculum use and school fixtures have not been included.

In total, 27 pitches across 21 sites are overplayed by a combined total of 25 match equivalent sessions per week. The most overplay is situated in the South Analysis Area (nine match equivalent sessions), followed by the Penistone Analysis Area (six match equivalent sessions).

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 2.16: Summary of overplay of grass football pitches

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Pitch type	No. of pitches	Capacity rating (match equivalent sessions per week)
21	Carlton Park	North East	Youth 11v11	1	1.5
			Youth 9v9	1	0.5
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	Central	Youth 11v11	1	1
45	Elsecar Cricket Club	South	Adult	1	2.5
47	Farm Road Playing Fields	Central	Youth 11v11	1	0.5
51	Greenacre School	Central	Youth 11v11	1	1
91	Netherwood Academy	South	Youth 11v11	2	0.5
			Youth 9v9	1	0.5
94	Oakwood Playing Fields	North East	Youth 11v11	1	0.5
99	Oxspring Playing Field	Penistone	Youth 11v11	2	1
100	Penistone Church FC	Penistone	Youth 11v11	1	1
101	Penistone Grammar School	Penistone	Youth 11v11	1	1.5
			Youth 9v9	1	0.5
104	Pinfold Playing Fields	North East	Youth 9v9	1	0.5
106	Pogmoor Recreation Ground	North	Youth 11v11	1	0.5
108	Rabbit Ings Country Park	North East	Youth 11v11	1	1
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	South	Youth 11v11	1	3.5
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	Penistone	Adult	1	2
141	The Fleets Football Pitches	North	Adult	2	0.5
153	Welfare Ground	Dearne	Youth 9v9	1	1
155	Wharncliffe Woodmoor Memorial Field	North	Mini 5v5	1	0.5
159	Wombwell Main Sports Ground	South	Adult	1	2
163	Woodview	North	Youth 9v9	1	0.5
165	Worsbrough Common Primary School	Central	Youth 9v9	1	0.5
Total					25

Overplay is mostly on youth 11v11 pitches (13.5 match equivalent sessions per week) with some on adult pitches (seven match equivalent sessions per week) some on youth 9v9 (four match equivalent sessions per week) and a minimal amount on mini 5v5 pitches (0.5 match equivalent sessions per week). Mini 7v7 pitches have no overplay.

Most overplay is generated from high levels of demand accessing the pitches. However, the majority of overplayed pitches are only marginally overplayed. The sites with the most significant overplay are Rockingham Sports Ground and Elsecar Cricket Club.

2.5: Supply and demand analysis

Having considered supply and demand, the tables below identify current demand (i.e. spare capacity taking away overplay and any latent/unmet/exported demand) in each of the analysis areas for the different pitch types, based on match equivalent sessions. Future demand is based on team generation rates which are driven by population increases.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Adult pitches

At present, across adult pitches in Barnsley 12 pitches at 11 sites have actual spare capacity equalling eight match equivalent sessions per week.

Table 2.17: Supply and demand position for adult pitches

Analysis area	No. of match equivalent sessions				
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Future demand	Future total
Central	2	-	2	-	2
Dearne	2	-	2	-	2
North	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0
North East	2	-	2	0.5	1.5
Penistone	-	2	2	-	2
South	1	4.5	3.5	0.5	4
Barnsley	8	7	1	1.5	0.5

Overall, in Barnsley there is a current sufficient capacity for adult pitches, with an overall one adult match equivalent sessions of spare capacity per week. Overplay is identified on five adult pitches across four sites. When accounting for future demand through population growth, three additional teams are expected to be generated, leading to a future shortfall of 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.

Youth 11v11 pitches

At present, across youth 11v11 pitches in Barnsley two pitches at two sites have actual spare capacity equalling two match equivalent sessions per week.

Table 2.18: Supply and demand position for youth 11v11 pitches

Analysis area	No. of match equivalent sessions				
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Future demand	Future total
Central	1	2.5	1.5	0.5	2
Dearne	-	-	0	-	0
North	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	1
North East	1	3	2	1	3
Penistone	-	3.5	3.5	0.5	4
South	-	4	4	0.5	4.5
Barnsley	2	13.5	11.5	3	14.5

For youth 11v11 pitches overall in Barnsley there is a shortfall of 11.5 match equivalent sessions per week to accommodate current demand. All analysis areas apart from the Dearne Analysis Area have a shortfall. Overplay is concentrated on 14 pitches across 12 sites. When accounting for future demand through population growth, six additional teams are expected to be generated, leading to a future shortfall of 14.5 match equivalent sessions per week.

Youth 9v9 pitches

At present, across youth 9v9 pitches in Barnsley four pitches at four sites have actual spare capacity equalling two match equivalent sessions per week.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 2.19: Supply and demand position for youth 9v9 pitches

Analysis area	No. of match equivalent sessions				
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Future demand	Future total
Central	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5
Dearne	0.5	1	0.5	-	0.5
North	-	5	5	0.5	5.5
North East	0.5	4.5	4	0.5	4.5
Penistone	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	1
South	0.5	0.5	0	-	0
Barnsley	2	12	10	2	12

There is a current shortfall of youth 9v9 pitches equating to 10 match equivalent sessions per week. Shortfalls are identified in all analysis areas except for the Central and South analysis areas, which is played to capacity when considering current demand. There are 11 overplayed youth 9v9 pitches located across 11 sites. When accounting for future demand through population growth, four additional teams are expected to be generated, leading to a future shortfall of 12 match equivalent sessions per week. A shortfall is created in the Central Analysis Area.

Mini 7v7 pitches

At present, across mini 7v7 pitches in Barnsley nine pitches across six sites have actual spare capacity of 6.5 match equivalent sessions per week.

Table 2.20: Supply and demand position for mini 7v7 pitches

Analysis area	No. of match equivalent sessions				
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Future demand	Future total
Central	3	-	3	-	3
Dearne	2	-	2	-	2
North	-	-	0	0.5	0.5
North East	1.5	-	1.5	0.5	1
Penistone	-	-	0	0.5	0.5
South	-	-	0	0.5	0.5
Barnsley	6.5	0	6.5	2	4.5

As seen in the table above, mini 7v7 pitches have actual spare capacity in Barnsley. Spare capacity currently equates to 6.5 match equivalent sessions per week. There is no overplay on mini 7v7 pitches in Barnsley. When accounting for future demand through population growth, four additional teams are expected to be generated, leading spare capacity to reduce to 4.5 match equivalent sessions per week. Future demand creates minimal shortfalls in the North, Penistone and South analysis areas.

Mini 5v5 pitches

At present, across mini 5v5 pitches in Barnsley four pitches across four sites have actual spare capacity of 2.5 match equivalent sessions per week.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 2.21: Supply and demand position for mini 5v5 pitches

Analysis area	No. of match equivalent sessions				
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Future demand	Future total
Central	-	-	0	-	0
Dearne	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5
North	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0
North East	1	-	1	0.5	0.5
Penistone	-	-	0	0.5	0.5
South	-	-	0	-	0
Barnsley	2.5	0.5	2	1.5	0.5

As seen in the table above, there is current overall actual spare capacity of two match equivalent sessions on mini 5v5 pitches. Overplay is identified on one pitch at one site. When accounting for future demand through population growth, three additional teams are expected to be generated, leading spare capacity to reduce to 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week. Future demand creates minimal shortfalls in the South Analysis Areas.

2.6: Conclusion

In conclusion, at a Boroughwide level there are current shortfalls across youth 11v11 and youth 9v9 pitches. Whilst capacity is sufficient across adult, mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitches. However, future growth could lead to future shortfalls across the Borough on adult pitches. Whilst mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitches continue to be able to accommodate future demand.

Table 2.27: Summary of supply and demand analysis for grass football pitches

Pitch type	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)				
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Future demand	Future total
Adult	8	7	1	1.5	0.5
Youth 11v11	2	13.5	11.5	3	14.5
Youth 9v9	2	12	10	2	12
Mini 7v7	6.5	0	6.5	2	4.5
Mini 5v5	2.5	0.5	2	1.5	0.5

In addition, there is a significant issue with poor quality pitches. This is generally down to pitch maintenance, which can have a longing effect on pitch quality. There is a need to explore the need to improve pitch maintenance across pitches, in particular on council managed sites.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Summary - football

- There are current shortfalls across youth 11v11 and youth 9v9 pitches. Whilst capacity is sufficient across adult, mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitches.
- However, future growth could lead to future shortfalls across the Borough on adult pitches. Whilst mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitches continue to be able to accommodate future demand.

Supply

- The audit identifies a total of 207 grass football pitches within Barnsley across 86 sites. Of these, 184 pitches across 72 sites are identified as being available for community use.
- Most available pitches in the Borough are in the Central Analysis Area (46 pitches - 25% of available pitches), followed by the North East Analysis Area (43 pitches - 23%), the North Analysis Area (39 pitches – 21%) and then the South Analysis Area (25 pitches - 14%). The Penistone Analysis Area has 17 pitches (9% of available pitches) and the Dearne Analysis Area has the least number of pitches with 14 pitches (8% of available pitches).

Quality

- In total, 27 pitches (15%) are rated as good quality, 57 as standard quality (31%) and 100 as poor quality (54%).
- Of the 72 sites that are actively used for community football, nine sites (13%) are serviced by good quality ancillary facilities, 18 sites (25%) by standard quality ancillary facilities and 19 sites (26%) are serviced by poor quality ancillary facilities. The remaining 26 sites (36%) are not serviced by onsite clubhouse/changing room provision.

Demand

- There are 402 teams identified as playing football in the Borough. This is made up of 65 adult men's, nine adult women's, 152 youth boys', 45 youth girls' and 131 mini soccer teams.
- In Barnsley 91% of all football teams play on grass pitches, with only 9% of teams playing on 3G pitches.
- Only Yorkshire RTC are known to export demand to the Doncaster for three of its mini teams to play at the Junior Premier League central venue.
- Future population growth totals 20 potential new teams, resulting in additional capacity requirement (in match equivalent sessions per week) of 1.5 on adult pitches three on youth 11v11 pitches, two on youth 9v9 pitches, 2.5 on mini 7v7 pitches and 1.5 on mini 5v5 pitches.

Capacity

- There are 30 pitches identified as having actual spare capacity, totalling 21 match equivalent sessions per week.
- In total, 27 pitches across just 21 sites are overplayed by a combined total of 25 match equivalent sessions per week. The most overplay is situated in the South Analysis Area (nine match equivalent sessions), followed by the Penistone Analysis Area (six match equivalent sessions).

PART 3: THIRD GENERATION ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCHES (3G Pitches)

3.1: Introduction

Competitive football can take place on 3G surfaces that have been FIFA or International Matchball Standard tested and approved by the FA for inclusion on the FA 3G Pitch Register. As such, in addition to training demand, a growing number of 3G pitches are now used for competitive match play, providing that the performance standard meets FIFA or FA quality requirements.

World Rugby produced the 'Performance Specification for artificial grass pitches for rugby', more commonly known as 'Regulation 22', which provides the necessary technical detail to produce pitch systems that are appropriate for rugby union. The artificial surface standards identified in Regulation 22 allows matches to be played on surfaces that meet the required standard and have up to date certification, meaning full contact activity, including tackling, rucking, mauling and lineouts, can take place.

Competitive rugby league play and contact practice is permitted to take place on 3G pitches which are deemed by the Rugby Football League (RFL) to meet its Performance Standard. Pitches fall under two categories; RFL Community pitches which require retesting every two years and RFL Stadium pitches which require an annual retest. Much of the criteria within the RFL performance standard test also forms part of the World Rugby test, meaning World Rugby 'Regulation 22' certified 3G pitches are considered by the RFL to be able to meet rugby league requirements for RFL Community pitches.

Many test contractors are able to offer reduced rates through efficiency savings to carry out multiple performance tests in the same session, therefore providers seeking 3G pitch compliancy for a number of sports would be recommended to consider this opportunity. Other sports that are known to use 3G pitches for training and match play include American football and lacrosse.

EH's Artificial Grass Playing Surface Policy (June 2016) advises that 3G pitches should not be used for hockey matches or training and that they can only be used for lower level hockey (introductory level) as a last resort when no sand-based or water-based AGPs are available.

3.2: Supply

An 3G pitch to recommended dimensions is considered by the FA to measure at least 100 x 60 metres (106 x 64 metres including run offs); however, for the purposes of this report, all pitches measuring over 91 x 55 metres (97x61m including run offs) are considered to be 11v11 as they are of sufficient size to meet permitted dimensions for both youth 11v11 and adult match play. Nationally, many 3G pitches are below the FA recommended size due to being converted from sand-based provision (dimensions for hockey are smaller than those recommended for football).

There are 11 3G pitches of 11v11 size in Barnsley that fully comply with the above specification. The most provision (three pitches – 27%) is located in the North East Analysis Area. All pitches have sports lighting. Of the total pitches, ten are available for community use in some capacity, with only the pitch at Barnsley FC Training Ground unavailable for community use.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 3.1: 11v11 3G pitches in Barnsley

Site ID	Site name	Postcode	Analysis area	Community use?	Sports lighting?	Size (meters)
7	Barnsley College (Honeywell Sports Village)	S75 1DB	North	Yes	Yes	98x50
9	Barnsley FC Training Ground	S71 1EU	Central	No	Yes	105x72
42	Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre	S72 8LH	North East	Yes	Yes	106x70
60	Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	S71 2LF	North	Yes	Yes	100x63
63	Horizon Community College	S70 6PD	Central	Yes	Yes	100x65
75	Kirk Balk Academy	S74 9HX	South	Yes	Yes	100x60
91	Netherwood Academy	S73 8FE	South	Yes	Yes	100x55
96	Outwood Academy Carlton	S71 3EW	North East	Yes	Yes	101x64
97	Outwood Academy Shafton	S72 8RE	North East	Yes	Yes	100x60
101	Penistone Grammar School	S36 7BX	Penistone	Yes	Yes	105x65
139	The Astrea Dearne Academy	S63 9EW	Dearne	Yes	Yes	100x60

There are also 16 smaller size 3G pitches servicing Barnsley, of which, 14 are available for community use. The community available pitches are all serviced by sports lighting. The two pitches that are not available for community use are both located at education sites.

Small size pitches are generally not suitable for adult match play but can be used to accommodate youth and mini matches provided they are FA approved, of an adequate size and with adequate run-off areas. More commonly, they are used to accommodate training demand, commercial football leagues and social play.

Table 3.2: Supply of small size 3G pitches in Barnsley

Site ID	Site name	Postcode	Analysis area	No. of pitches	Community use?	Sports lighting?	Size (meters)
1	5Ives (Barnsley)	S70 3JR	Central	6	Yes	Yes	32x20
				2	Yes	Yes	40x30
19	Burton Road Primary School	S71 2AA	Central	1	No	No	27x15
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	S75 3RF	Central	1	Yes	Yes	42x33
100	Penistone Church FC	S36 6AT	Penistone	1	Yes	Yes	40x30
119	Shoot 5 Indoor Soccer	S75 4RD	Penistone	3	Yes	Yes	35x25
125	Shaw Lane Sports Club	S70 6HZ	Central	1	Yes	Yes	55x35

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Site ID	Site name	Postcode	Analysis area	No. of pitches	Community use?	Sports lighting?	Size (meters)
129	Springwell Learning Community	S71 2AY	North	1	No	Yes	36x18

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Figure 3.1: Location of 3G pitches in Barnsley



BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Future provision

Barnsley Local Football Facility Plan (2018)

The Barnsley Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP)¹⁵, published in 2018, identifies proposed projects for the development of new 11v11 3G pitches at Rockingham Sports Ground (11v11 pitch). In addition, there is also priority projects listed for the development of 11v11 3G pitches in the North (potential FF Hub site) and Central/East of the Borough.

The LFFP proposed projects will be assessed as scenarios in the proceeding Strategy document to ensure that they are supported by the evidence presented in this report and whether alterations or additions are required to the Barnsley LFFP.

As part of the LFFP, a potential FF Hub site was identified. The Council has identified at site for development of a new 3G pitch and community hub building at Parkside (S74 0AH). The FF is supporting the Council with this and is expecting an FF application in late 2023/early 2024 for this development.

Athersley Recreation FC (Sheerien Park)

During consultation with Athersley Recreation FC it highlights that it is currently working with the Council and Thomas Rotherham College to develop a full size 3G pitch with sports lighting. The pitch would be developed on the second adult grass pitch onsite. The site currently has two adult pitches, of which, one is protected for Step football and would remain a grass football pitch.

The Club has had discussions with the Council, and it suggests there could be potential funding to support the development. Thomas Rotherham College has recently signed a partnership with the Club to use its site for a college scholarship football programme which will be run out of the site. The College is to start the programme in the coming years, however, to enable the programme to work effectively it has plans to support the 3G pitch development through business planning and helping the Club gain funding whilst also building an accompanying fixed building which would contain changing rooms and classrooms.

Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre

The Council aspires to develop a second 3G pitch onsite. The FF and Council are currently working on external changing room and pavilion which will be external from current sports centre to cater for current 3G and grass pitches onsite.

Trinity Academy Barnsley

An old playing field site south of the Shaw Lane Sports Club previously accommodated up to four grass pitches. It was previously marked for formal use *circa* 2015. The site is confirmed for the development of a new school site. Plans for the site suggests a development of an 11v11 3G pitch with a shock pad for WR compliance.

FA 3G Pitch Register

In order for competitive matches to be played on 3G pitches, the pitch should be FIFA or IMS tested and approved and added to the FA 3G Pitch Register, which can be found at the Football Foundation website¹⁶.

¹⁵[Link to Barnsley LFFP](#)

¹⁶[Link to 3G pitch register](#)

BARNSELEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Pitches undergo testing to become a FIFA Quality pitch (previously FIFA One Star) or a FIFA Quality Pro pitch (previously FIFA Two Star), with pitches commonly constructed, installed and tested in situ to achieve either accreditation. This comes after FIFA announced changes to 3G performance in October 2015 following consultation with member associations and licenced laboratories. The changes are part of FIFA's continued ambition to drive up performance standard in the industry and the implications are that all 3G pitches built through the FA framework will be constructed to meet the new criteria.

The changes from FIFA One Star to FIFA Quality will have minimal impact on the current hours of use guidelines, which suggests that One Star pitches place more emphasis on the product's ability to sustain acceptable performance and can typically be used for 60-85 hours per week with a lifespan of 20,000 cycles. In contrast, pitches built to FIFA Quality Pro performance standards are unlikely to provide the hours of use that some FIFA Two Star products have guaranteed in the past (previously 30-40 hours per week with a lifespan of 5,000 cycles). Typically, a FIFA Quality Pro pitch will be able to accommodate only 20-30 hours per week with appropriate maintenance due to strict performance measurements.

In Barnsley, the following pitches have FA or FIFA accreditation on the FA 3G Pitch Register.

Table 3.3: 3G Pitch Register supply summary

Site ID	Site	Pitch type	Accreditation type	Test expiry
9	Barnsley FC Training Ground	Full size	FA Approved	31/05/2025
42	Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre	Full size	FIFA Approved	31/05/2026
91	Netherwood Academy	Full size	FA Approved	31/05/2024
101	Penistone Grammar School	Full size	FA Approved (Expired)	22/12/2022

World Rugby (WR) compliant pitches

To enable 3G pitches to host competitive rugby union matches, WR has developed the Rugby Turf Performance Specification. This is to ensure that the surfaces replicate the playing qualities of good quality grass pitches, provide a playing environment that will not increase the risk of injury and are of an adequate durability.

The specification includes a rigorous test programme that assesses ball/surface interaction and player/surface interaction and has been modified to align the standard with that of FIFA. Any 3G pitch used for any form of competitive rugby must comply with this specification and must be tested every two years to retain compliance.

There are currently no WR compliant 3G pitches within the Borough, with the closest located at Kettlethorpe High School in Wakefield.

It is reported that, an old playing field site south of the Shaw Lane Sports Club which previously accommodated up to four grass pitches, has confirmed for the development of a new school sit. The plans include the development of a 11v11 size 3G pitch, which will have a shock pad and be WR compliant, offering training space for both rugby union clubs in the Borough.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Quality

It is considered that the carpet of a 3G pitch usually lasts for approximately ten years, and it is the age of the surface, combined with maintenance levels, which most commonly affects quality. It is therefore recommended that sinking funds be put into place by providers to enable long-term sustainability, ongoing repairs and future refurbishment beyond this period. Site assessments were undertaken in November 2022.

Of the 11 3G pitches of 11v11 size, most are standard quality (eight or 73%) then two (18%) are good quality, and one (9%) pitch at Barnsley College is poor quality.

Of the 16 small size 3G pitches, 12 (75%) are standard quality and four (25%) are poor quality, no small sized 3G pitches in Barnsley are good quality.

Table 3.4: Summary of 3G pitch quality

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	No. of pitches	Quality rating	Year built (resurfaced)
11v11 size pitches					
7	Barnsley College (Honeywell Sports Village)	North	1	Poor	2008
9	Barnsley FC Training Ground	Central	1	Good	2016
42	Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre	North East	1	Good	2017
60	Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	North	1	Standard	2012
63	Horizon Community College	Central	1	Standard	2003 (2012)
75	Kirk Balk Academy	South	1	Standard	2011
91	Netherwood Academy	South	1	Standard	2013
96	Outwood Academy Carlton	North East	1	Standard	2012
97	Outwood Academy Shafton	North East	1	Standard	2012
101	Penistone Grammar School	Penistone	1	Standard	2011
139	The Astrea Dearne Academy	Dearne	1	Standard	2011
Small size pitches					
1	5lves (Barnsley)	Central	8	Standard	2008 (2015)
19	Burton Road Primary School	Central	1	Poor	2010
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	Central	1	Standard	2014
100	Penistone Church FC	Penistone	1	Standard	1999 (2010)
119	Shoot 5 Indoor Soccer	Penistone	3	Poor	2000
125	Shaw Lane Sports Club	Central	1	Standard	2000
129	Springwell Learning Community	North	1	Standard	2011

The 11v11 size 3G pitch located at Barnsley College is of poor quality. The pitch is well beyond its recommended ten year lifespan, is used extensively for curricular, extra-curricular and community demand. The pitch will likely need fully resurfacing in the coming years.

There is a high percentage of 3G pitches which are assessed as standard quality. This is due to similar maintenance programmes taking place on the pitches through Amey maintenance, whilst all of these pitches being of a similar age and built between 2011-2013.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Ancillary facilities

The ancillary amenities at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre are rated as good quality with no issues arising during consultation. All other community available pitches are located at school sites, all these facilities offer typical school changing facilities, with no significant issues arising all these facilities are considered sufficient to cater for the 3G pitches onsite.

Management

The 3G pitch at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is managed by Barnsley Premier Leisure (Council provider). Whilst the 3G pitch at Barnsley FC Training Ground is managed in house by the professional sports club.

The remaining nine 11v11 3G pitches are located at educational sites and are managed through a PFI contract and managed, on behalf of each school, by facilities management company Amey. The schools each have 400 hours per year access allocated through this contract and issues have arisen in recent years as the number of hours available has reduced, this has left some schools short of hours and having to pay out extra to open facilities or open less often due to this.

Availability

The table below, examines the availability of each community pitch during the week.

Table 3.5: Summary of 3G pitch availability

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Availability
7	Barnsley College (Honeywell Sports Village)	North	Monday to Friday: 17:45 - 21:45 Saturday/Sunday: 09:00-17:00
9	Barnsley FC Training Ground	Central	Not available for community use.
42	Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre	North East	Monday to Friday: 17:00 – 22:00 Saturday / Sunday: 09:00 – 15:00
60	Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	North	Monday to Friday: 17:00 – 22:00 Unavailable on weekends
63	Horizon Community College	Central	Monday to Friday: 17:00 – 22:00 Saturday / Sunday: 09:00 – 16:00
75	Kirk Balk Academy	South	Monday to Friday: 17:00 – 21:00 Saturday: 09:00 – 11:00 Unavailable on Sundays
91	Netherwood Academy	South	Monday to Friday: 18:00 – 22:00 Saturday / Sunday: 09:00 – 14:00
96	Outwood Academy Carlton	North East	Monday to Friday: 17:00 – 21:30 Unavailable on weekends
97	Outwood Academy Shafton	North East	Monday to Thursday: 18:00-21:00 Unavailable Friday-Sunday
101	Penistone Grammar School	Penistone	Monday to Thursday: 17:00 – 21:30 Friday: 17:00 – 20:00 Saturday / Sunday: 09:00 – 13:00
139	The Astrea Dearne Academy	Dearne	Monday to Friday: 17:30 – 21:30 Saturday / Sunday: 09:00 – 17:00

As previously mentioned, the pitch at Barnsley FC Training Ground is not available for community use.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Due to the PFI contract offering 400 hours per year of caretaker funding, the schools utilise these whichever they wish too. Some schools utilise only these contracted hours and therefore offer less hours of community use (such as no weekend access), whilst other schools limit availability during the week. Some schools however pay for additional caretaker hours and therefore offer more hours of community availability for their facilities. It should be noted however, that anecdotal evidence from clubs suggests that the cost of pitches at the PFI contracted sites are often very high and can price out use from community clubs at certain times and venues. Of the nine 3G pitches available for community use only one (Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre) is under Council management and is considered to a reasonable price to hire (£84.30 per hour). Anecdotal evidence suggests that other pitches in the Borough set prices between £80-£140 per hour, with clubs reporting that the high priced pitches are too high for community clubs and therefore remain un-booked.

3.3: Demand

The 11v11 size 3G pitches currently available for community use in Barnsley are all reported to be operating at or close to capacity at peak times, especially during winter months when grass pitches cannot be used for training or recreational demand (due to a lack of sports lighting). This mainly applies to midweek capacity but at some sites also applies to weekend capacity on account of many being FA approved to host competitive matches.

Currently, it is considered that the majority of community-based activity on 3G pitches is football related, with minimal amounts of rugby league demand utilising the pitch at The Astrea Dearne Academy, although this pitch is no RFL Community Standard compliant. Most of the capacity is being taken up by clubs for training and match play purposes, although there is also a small presence of recreational football activity taking place (e.g., via unaffiliated groups).

The following table summarises the availability of 11v11 size 3G pitches for community use in Barnsley. In addition, it records the availability of provision within the peak period. In order to accomplish this analysis a peak period needs to be determined. Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) applies a generic overall peak period for AGPs based the following hours for AGPs 34 hours a week (Monday to Thursday 17:00-21:00; Friday 17:00-19:00; Saturday and Sunday 09:00-17:00).

**BARNSLEY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Table 3.6: Current usage of Community Available full size 3G pitches across Barnsley

Site ID	Site name	Post code	Analysis area	Sports lighting	Quality ¹⁷	Total number of hours available for community use during peak period	Midweek					Weekend				
							Affiliated Football usage	Affiliated Rugby usage ¹⁸	Other sports club usage	Informal / Recreational ¹⁹	Actual Spare capacity	Affiliated Football usage	Affiliated Rugby usage	Other sports club usage	Informal / Recreational	Actual Spare capacity
7	Barnsley College (Honeywell Sports Village)	S75 1DB	North	Yes	Poor	Weekdays: 14.25 hours Weekends: 16 hours Total: 30.25 hours	Unknown									
42	Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre	S72 8LH	North East	Yes	Good	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 12 hours Total: 30 hours	81%	-	-	6%	13%	67%	-	-	-	33%
60	Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	S71 2LF	North	Yes	Standard	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 0 hours Total: 18 hours	Unknown					Unavailable				
63	Horizon Community College	S70 6PD	Central	Yes	Standard	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 14 hours Total: 32 hours	Unknown									
75	Kirk Balk Academy	S74 9HX	South	Yes	Standard	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 2 hours Total: 20 hours	59%	-	-	-	41%	67%	-	-	-	33%
91	Netherwood Academy	S73 8FE	South	Yes	Standard	Weekdays: 13 hours Weekends: 10 hours Total: 23 hours	Unknown									
96	Outwood Academy Carlton	S71 3EW	North East	Yes	Standard	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 0 hours Total: 18 hours	66%	-	-	-	34%	Unavailable				
97	Outwood Academy Shafton	S72 8RE	North East	Yes	Standard	Weekdays: 12 hours Weekends: 0 hours Total: 12 hours	100%	-	-	-	0%	Unavailable				
101	Penistone Grammar School	S36 7BX	Penistone	Yes	Standard	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 8 hours Total: 26 hours	71%	-	-	5%	24%	50%	-	-	-	50%
139	The Astrea Dearne Academy	S63 9EW	Dearne	Yes	Standard	Weekdays: 15.5 hours Weekends: 16 hours Total: 31.5 hours	83%	2%	-	2%	13%	-	-	-	-	100%

It should be noted that most of the spare capacity during the week is between the 5pm-6pm time slot, this is considered an unattractive time slot due to being close to work/school finishing time and therefore has less timed than other desired timeslots.

¹⁷ Quality is assessed via a combination of non-technical assessments carried out by KKP but also take account of user views and opinions.

¹⁸ Rugby union and rugby league

¹⁹ Recreation usage includes demand from leisure football leagues, Active Communities and other similar organisations.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Training demand

Getting access to good quality, affordable training facilities is a problem for many clubs throughout the country. In the winter months, midweek training is only possible at sports lit facilities, with 3G provision preferred by the FA and most clubs.

In Barnsley 63% of clubs that responded to consultation explicitly report that they require additional access to 3G pitches. As mentioned in Part 2: Football, 41% of clubs responded to consultation requests representing 55% of all teams playing within the Authority. This being said, the exact number of teams that report an aspiration to use more 3G pitches cannot be substantiated meaning an exact amount of unmet demand cannot be quantified.

Furthermore, some of these clubs are already training on 3G pitches but do not have capacity for all of their teams, or do not have access at preferred times. Others are not training on 3G pitches at all and are instead using sand-based pitches (as referenced in Part 6) or indoor sports halls despite these not being their preferred surfaces.

The FA's long-term ambition is to provide every affiliated team in England the opportunity to train once per week on a sports lit 3G surface, together with priority access for every England Accredited Club through a partnership agreement. As such, it has established a model to calculate the required number of pitches to meet demand, with one full size pitch being required to service every 38 teams within a local authority. This is based on peak time access being Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings (Mondays and Fridays are discounted as it is considered that teams do not want to train in such close proximity to a weekend match, and it also allows for other forms of access such as for commercial leagues and recreational play).

For the model, research and analysis has been done into each individual pitch to establish the role in which it plays on a weekly basis. This has been done by trying to understand the current usage of each individual pitch and the part it plays in terms of the full 18 hour model during the week. Therefore, for example some pitches which offer only 12 hours of availability and are utilised at 75%, will be considered to be offer the equivalent of 0.5 of an 11v11 size pitch.

The contribution each pitch makes towards the modelling is summarised in the table below. This then informs the proceeding modelling tables.

Table 3.7: Contribution of 3G pitches in meeting training requirements from community available pitches

Site name	Affiliated football usage	Analysis area	Supply	Total number of hours available for community use during peak period	Comments
Barnsley College (Honeywell Sports Village)	Unknown	North	1	Weekdays: 14.25 hours Weekends: 16 hours Total: 30.25 hours	Known use from Barnsley Sports Academy and Barnsley Women's FC
Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre	81%	North East	1	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 12 hours Total: 30 hours	FF funded pitch, managed inhouse by the Council leisure provider (BPL)
Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	Unknown	North	1	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 0 hours Total: 18 hours	North Gawber Colliery main user, multi-team club, only training venue and pricing policy online is regarded by FF as community-led/accessible.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Site name	Affiliated football usage	Analysis area	Supply	Total number of hours available for community use during peak period	Comments
Horizon Community College	Unknown	Central	0	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 14 hours Total: 32 hours	Council reports clubs having difficulty accessing.
Kirk Balk Academy	59%	South	0.5	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 2 hours Total: 20 hours	Utilised around 50% of the 18 peak hours, with use from Wombwell Town FC.
Netherwood Academy	Unknown	South	0.5	Weekdays: 13 hours Weekends: 10 hours Total: 23 hours	Limited programme of availability utilised by Wombwell Town JFC.
Outwood Academy Carlton	66%	North East	0.5	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 0 hours Total: 18 hours	Utilised around 50% of the 18 peak hours, with use from Redfearns JFC.
Outwood Academy Shafton	100%	North East	0.5	Weekdays: 12 hours Weekends: 0 hours Total: 12 hours	Limited programme of availability utilised by Barnsley Ladies FC.
Penistone Grammar School	71%	Penistone	1	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 8 hours Total: 26 hours	Around 75% usage of a full programme, considered to offer availability of full pitch.
The Astrea Dearne Academy	83%	Dearne	1	Weekdays: 15.5 hours Weekends: 16 hours Total: 31.5 hours	Known use from Dearne & District JFC

Following analysis and discussions with football partners, it is considered that the ten 11v11 size 3G pitches are considered to offer the equivalent of seven 11v11 size 3G pitches.

Based on 402 teams currently playing on football pitches in Barnsley, there is a theoretical need for 11 full size 3G pitches (rounded up from 10.57). With there currently being considered the equivalent of seven community available 11v11 3G pitches, this represents a short fall of four 11v11 3G pitches.

Table 3.8: Current demand for 3G pitches in Barnsley (based on 38 teams per pitch)

Current number of teams	3G requirement	Current number of 3G pitches	Current shortfall
402	11	7	4

When considering future demand for an additional 20 teams (based on growth identified in Part 2 of this report), the required number of 3G pitches remain at 11, therefore there is still a shortfall of four 11v11 3G pitches.

Table 3.9: Future demand for 3G pitches in Barnsley (based on 38 teams per pitch)

Future number of teams	3G requirement	Current number of 3G pitches	Future shortfall
422	11	7	4

BARNSELEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Alternatively, the table below considers the number of 3G pitches required if every team was to remain training within the respective analysis area that they play in. This not only identifies where the potential needs exist across Barnsley, but it can also be used to guide which areas should be targeted for new provision.

Table 3.10: Current demand for 3G pitches by analysis area (based on 38 teams per pitch)

Analysis area	Current number of teams	3G requirement ²⁰	Current number of 3G pitches	Potential shortfall
Central	61	2 (1.61)	-	2
Dearne	32	1 (0.84)	1	-
North	76	2	2	-
North East	104	3 (2.73)	2	1
Penistone	65	2 (1.71)	1	1
South	64	2 (1.68)	1	1
Barnsley	402	12	7	5

This shows that there is currently a shortfall of five 11v11 3G pitches in Barnsley. When broken down by analysis area, there is a shortfall identified in the Central, North East, Penistone and South analysis areas.

Considering future demand from population growth (20 teams) it is unlikely that demand will increase enough in an individual analysis area to increase requirement of 3G pitches.

Match play demand

Improving grass pitch quality is one way to increase the capacity at sites but given the cost of doing such work and the continued maintenance required (and associated costs), alternatives need to be considered that can offer a more sustainable model for the future of football. The substitute to grass pitches is the use of 3G pitches for competitive matches, providing that the pitch is FA approved, sports lit and available for community use during the peak period.

In Barnsley, only four community available 3G pitches are either FA or FIFA compliant and, on the FA, 3G Pitch Register meaning they cannot all accommodate competitive matches. Barnsley College (Honeywell Sports Village) is used to accommodate matches from Barnsley Sports Academy and Barnsley Women's FC. Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is used for matches by Barnsley Women's FC, Elite AFC and Pinfold Pumas JFC. Netherwood Academy is used for matches by Wombwell Town JFC. Whilst GWL United and Penistone Church FC uses Penistone Grammar School for matches. It should be noted that Barnsley Ladies FC is registered to play matches at Outwood Academy Carlton and DSC JFC is registered to use Horizon Community College for matches, however, neither of these pitches are on the FA Pitch Register and should not be used for match play until they are tested and get compliance.

In total, 37 teams are registered as using 3G pitches to accommodate competitive demand. The use of 3G pitches for matches also emphasises the importance of maintaining good quality pitches. Should pitches become poor quality, they will likely lose accreditation to accommodate fixtures. This will then result in all teams using the provision needing to transfer to grass pitches, adding to their usage, reducing their capacity and further diminishing their quality.

²⁰ Rounded to the nearest 0.25

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Rugby union/league

As mentioned previously, there is no WR compliant 3G pitch within Barnsley. As such, this results in no pitches within the Borough being accessed for rugby union activity.

There is some rugby league activity on The Astra Dearne Academy pitch, however, this pitch does not meet RFL standard 3G pitch requirements and therefore should be limited to non-contact and skill work and is not permitted for contact training.

Other sports

No other sports clubs/users are presently identified as accessing the existing stock of 3G pitches in Barnsley (outside of some school activity). Furthermore, with limited demand identified in the Authority, and with limited presence of other relevant sports, no demand for access has been uncovered.

3.4: Supply and demand analysis

There is currently insufficient supply to accommodate both current and future training demand across existing 3G pitches. There is a current shortfall of four 11v11 3G pitches across the Borough by a whole, when broken down by analysis area, the shortfalls extend to five 11v11 3G pitches, with shortfalls in the Central, North East, Penistone and South areas.

The 11v11 3G pitches currently available for community use in Barnsley are all operating at, or close to, capacity at peak times, especially during winter months when grass pitches cannot be used for training or recreational demand (due to a lack of sports lighting). Whilst 63% of teams responding to consultation report a need for additional 3G pitch provision to accommodate its current demand.

At present 3G pitches are used by 9% (37) of teams for weekend match play and given that some full size pitches at education sites are not fully available at weekends there could be scope to explore greater usage of existing provision to meet demand. This will be explored further in the Strategy and Action Plan to follow.

In addition to the above being said, the cost of pitches in the Borough is a significant issue, with some pitches having availability to be booked but having premium price for bookings, this deters many community clubs away as they cannot afford the bookings. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this is mainly an issue in the North East and South Analysis Areas, and therefore further investigation should be done to explore the need for additional pitches in these analysis areas in the future, where costs can be set at a reasonable price for community football clubs.

3.5: Conclusion

There is considered to be an insufficient supply to accommodate both current and future demand for 3G pitches in Barnsley.

Although 3G pitches in the Borough offer opening times throughout the week which cater for training demand, a number of the pitches are made unavailable for use on weekends, this therefore limits the amount of match play which can take place on 3G pitches.

A number of pitches are of standard quality, and all were installed around a similar time, whilst being maintained by the same maintenance provider Amey. It is likely that these pitches will require improvements or replacement of surfaces in the lifespan of this PPOSS and within a similar time frame. If the pitches were lost due to poor quality, the supply and subsequent capacity for use in the Borough would significantly decrease.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Summary – 3G

- ◀ **In conclusion, there is deemed to be an insufficient supply to accommodate both current and future demand for 3G pitches in Barnsley.**

Supply

- ◀ There are 11 3G pitches of 11v11 size in Barnsley. Three of these pitches are located in the North East Analysis Area.
- ◀ All pitches have sports lighting, with 10 of these being available for community use.
- ◀ There are also 16 smaller size 3G pitches servicing Barnsley, of which, 14 are available for community use. The community available pitches are all serviced by sports lighting. The two pitches that are not available for community use are both located at education sites.
- ◀ In Barnsley three of the pitches are FA/FIFA compliant and on the FA 3G Pitch Register so permitted for match play use. Whilst the certificate for the pitch at Penistone Grammar School has recently expired.
- ◀ There are no World Rugby compliant 3G pitches in Barnsley.
- ◀ The 3G pitch at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is managed by Barnsley Premier Leisure. Whilst the 3G pitch at Barnsley FC Training Ground is managed in house by the professional sports club. All other pitches are located at educational sites and are managed through a PFI contract and managed on behalf of the schools by Amey.

Quality

- ◀ Of the 11 pitches of 11v11 size, two (18%) are good quality, eight (73%) are standard quality and one (9%) pitch at Barnsley College is poor quality.
- ◀ Of the 16 small size 3G pitches 12 (75%) are standard quality and four (25%) are poor quality, no small sized 3G pitches in Barnsley are good quality.
- ◀ The ancillary facilities at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre are rated as good quality with no issues arising during consultation.

Demand

- ◀ All pitches are extensively used for affiliated football demand both for midweek training and competitive demand at the weekend. There is also some use of The Astrea Dearne Academy pitch by Dodworth Miners ARLFC.

Capacity

- ◀ The 11v11 3G pitches currently available for community use in Barnsley are all operating at, or close to, capacity at peak times, especially during winter months when grass pitches cannot be used for training or recreational demand (due to a lack of sports lighting).
- ◀ In Barnsley 61% clubs that responded to consultation report that they require additional access to 3G provision, however, the exact number of teams that don't already access 3G pitches is unquantifiable.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

PART 4: CRICKET

4.1: Introduction

Yorkshire Cricket Board (YCB) serves as the main governing and representative body for cricket across Barnsley. Working closely with the England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB), it is responsible for the management and development of every form of recreational cricket for men, women and children within the Borough. It is currently working with the ECB on delivering its Inspiring Generations Strategy which has been live since 2020.

Consultation

There are 21 cricket clubs playing in Barnsley. Through both online survey and video consultation, a total club response rate of 90% has been achieved as detailed below.

Table 4.1: Summary of cricket club consultation

Club name	Analysis area	Response
Barnsley Woolley Miners CC	Central	Yes
Cawthorne CC	Penistone	Yes
Darfield CC	South	Yes
Darton CC	North	Yes
Dearne CC	Dearne	No
Earl Marshall CC	Central	Yes
Elsecar CC	South	Yes
Green Moor CC	Penistone	Yes
Higham CC	Central	Yes
Houghton Main CC	South	Yes
Hoylandswaine CC	Penistone	Yes
Kexborough CC	North	Yes
Monk Bretton CC	North East	Yes
Penistone CC	Penistone	Yes
Rockingham Colliery CC	South	Yes
Silkstone United CC	Penistone	Yes
Stainborough CC	Penistone	Yes
Thurgoland CC	Penistone	Yes
Thurnscoe Institute CC	Dearne	No
Wombwell Main CC	South	Yes
Worsborough Bridge CC	Central	Yes

County Facilities Strategy (CFS)

In 2022, to build upon the ECB's Inspiring Generations Strategy, the ECB has started the process of producing County Facilities Strategies (CFS). A CFS will be produced by each individual county cricket board and will be unique to its geographical area as well as being diverse in its representation.

The CFS will be a 'long-term' plan with county boards ensuring the Strategy provides a ten-year view of facility needs. Like a PPOSS, the county cricket boards will establish key stakeholders (clubs, leagues, county sports partnerships, county pitch advisors & Sport England etc) within its locality to consult during the development of the Strategy.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Each county cricket board will utilise up to date PPOSS within its locality to support the development of the CFS, utilising the PPOSS findings as a ‘high-quality’ evidence base. The CFS will look at a range of facilities which support cricket across its region, with the ECB setting out guidelines to ensure that the following facilities are considered throughout the development of the CFS:

Types of facility

- ◀ “Traditional” outdoor facilities
 - ◀ Pitches and Outfields
 - ◀ Pavilions
 - ◀ Practice

- ◀ “Non-traditional” facilities
 - ◀ Multi Use Games Areas
 - ◀ Tapeball/softball spaces
 - ◀ Courts or cages

- ◀ Indoor facilities
 - ◀ Practice (multi use halls)
 - ◀ Performance (cricket specific)
 - ◀ Matchplay (6 or 8 a side)

Each CFS will be used to shape investment decisions and priorities, particularly how each county cricket board will use the devolved budget within the County Grants Fund and prioritise larger scale strategic projects.

Notwithstanding the above, it is important to recognise that the CFS is an investment portfolio of priority projects for potential investment; it is not a detailed supply and demand analysis of all pitch provision in a local area. Consequently, it cannot be used in place of a PPOSS and is not an accepted evidence base for development proposals that need to be judged against the NPPF and Sport England’s Playing Field Policy.

4.2: Supply

There are 21 grass wicket squares in Barnsley located across 21 sites, all of which, are available for community use.

The Penistone Analysis Area has the most available natural turf provision with seven squares (33%) followed by South Analysis Area which has five available squares (24%). North Analysis Area and Central Analysis Area have three each (14%), the Dearne Analysis Area has two available squares (10%) and the North East Analysis Area has one available square (5%).

Table 4.2: Summary of grass wicket squares across Barnsley

Analysis area	Number of squares		Total
	Available for community use	Not available for community use	
North	3	-	3
North East	1	-	1
Dearne	2	-	2
South	5	-	5
Central	3	-	3
Penistone	7	-	7

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Disused provision

There was previously a grass wicket square marked at Horizon Community College which consisted of 11 grass wickets and an NTP. The NTP is still maintained however the grass wickets ceased maintenance in 2020. The site is located adjacent to Shaw Lane Sports Club and was maintained by Barnsley CC (now known as Barnsley Wooley Miners CC), due to an amalgamation of two clubs the pitch became disused, with the club now accessing Wooley Miners Cricket Club as its second site.

Royston Welfare Park previously had a 13 wicket grass square onsite. The pitch was maintained until *circa* 2009. The site as a whole cannot be deemed disused as it still remains maintained for football. Similarly, Carlton Park previously had a 17 wicket grass square onsite. The pitch was maintained until *circa* 2002. The site is still maintained for football and is utilised by a number of teams.

Birdwell Community Centre and Recreation Ground previously accommodated an eight grass wicket square. The site has not been maintained since *circa* 2002, however is now only maintained for football.

Non-turf pitches (NTPs)

The ECB highlights that non-turf pitches (NTPs) which follow its TS6 guidance on performance standards are suitable for high level, senior play and are considered to have carrying capacity of 60 match equivalent sessions per season, although this may include training sessions via the use of mobile nets.

However, not all local leagues permit use of NTPs for match play and nationally those which do typically allow use for lower level of competition or within lower divisions.

In Barnsley, there are 16 NTPs which accompany grass wicket squares, as well as 11 standalone NTPs.

Table 4.3: Summary of NTPs in Barnsley

Site ID	Site name	Post code	Available for community use?	Analysis area	Number of NTPs	Position
5	Barnsley Academy	S70 3DL	No	Central	1	Standalone
25	Castle Ground	S71 2SW	Yes	North East	1	Square
35	Darton Cricket Club	S75 5HF	Yes	North	1	Square
45	Elsecar Cricket Club	S74 8ES	Yes	South	1	Square
50	Green Moor Sports Club	S35 7DQ	Yes	Penistone	1	Square
56	Higham Cricket Club	S75 1PH	Yes	Central	1	Square
60	Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	S71 2LF	No	North	1	Standalone
63	Horizon Community College	S70 6PD	No	Central	2	Standalone
64	Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground	S72 0HL	Yes	South	1	Square
71	Kexborough Cricket Club	S75 5DX	Yes	North	1	Square
75	Kirk Balk Academy	S74 9HX	No	South	1	Standalone

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Site ID	Site name	Post code	Available for community use?	Analysis area	Number of NTPs	Position
83	Love Life Sports Ground Grimethorpe	S72 7ND	No	North East	1	Standalone
91	Netherwood Academy	S73 8FE	No	South	1	Standalone
96	Outwood Academy Carlton	S71 3EW	No	North East	1	Standalone
97	Outwood Academy Shafton	S72 8RE	No	North East	1	Standalone
101	Penistone Grammar School	S36 7BX	No	Penistone	1	Standalone
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	S74 0DQ	Yes	South	1	Square
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	S75 4NA	Yes	Penistone	1	Square
125	Shaw Lane Sports Club	S70 6HZ	Yes	Central	1	Square
137	Stainborough Cricket Club	S75 3EW	Yes	Penistone	1	Square
139	The Astrea Dearne Academy	S63 9EW	No	Dearne	1	Standalone
153	Welfare Ground	S63 9EH	Yes	Dearne	1	Square
164	Woolley Miners Cricket Club	S75 5JA	Yes	North	1	Square
167	Worsborough Sports and Development Association	S70 5LJ	Yes	Central	1	Square
208	Penistone Cricket Club	S36 6HD	Yes	Penistone	1	Square
209	Darfield Cricket Club	S73 9EZ	Yes	South	1	Square

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Figure 4.1: Summary of grass cricket squares in Barnsley



BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Security of tenure

Most clubs have secure tenure at their home venues through private ownership, long term lease or renting.

For reference a site is considered to have unsecure tenure if the cricket provision on the site is not guaranteed to be retained over the next three years. Unless known otherwise, Council (including town and parish councils) managed squares are considered to generally be secure, as part of the maintained sports and leisure provision offering.

The table below identifies tenure arrangements for all affiliated clubs.

Table 4.4: Summary of security of tenure for Barnsley cricket clubs

Site ID	Site	Post code	Analysis area	Club/league	Arrangement	Tenure
25	Castle Ground	S71 2SW	North East	Monk Bretton CC	Freehold	Secure
28	Cawthorne Cricket Club	S75 4HA	Penistone	Cawthorne CC	Long-term lease from Recreational Ground Trust	Secure
35	Darton Cricket Club	S75 5HF	North	Darton CC	Freehold	Secure
45	Elsecar Cricket Club	S74 8ES	South	Elsecar CC	Long-term lease from Wentworth Estates	Secure
50	Green Moor Sports Club	S35 7DQ	Penistone	Green Moor CC	Freehold	Secure
56	Higham Cricket Club	S75 1PH	Central	Higham CC	Long-term lease from CISWO	Secure
64	Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground	S72 0HL	South	Houghton Main CC	Long-term lease from Houghton Main Miners Welfare	Secure
71	Kexborough Cricket Club	S75 5DX	North	Kexborough CC	Freehold	Secure
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	S74 0DQ	South	Rockingham Colliery CC	Rented from Forge Community Partnership	Secure
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	S75 4NA	Penistone	Silkstone United CC	Long-term lease from Silkstone Parish Council	Secure
125	Shaw Lane Sports Club	S70 6HZ	Central	Barnsley Woolley Miners CC Earl Marshall CC	Long-term lease	Secure
137	Stainborough Cricket Club	S75 3EW	Penistone	Stainborough CC	Freehold	Secure

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Site ID	Site	Post code	Analysis area	Club/league	Arrangement	Tenure
153	Welfare Ground	S63 9EH	Dearne	Dearne CC	<i>Unknown</i>	Unsecure
159	Wombwell Main Sports Ground	S73 8PW	South	Wombwell Main CC	Long-term lease from Council	Secure
164	Woolley Miners Cricket Club	S75 5JA	North	Barnsley Woolley Miners CC	Long-term lease from CISWO	Secure
167	Worsborough Sports and Development Association	S70 5LJ	Central	Worsborough Bridge CC	Long-term lease from WDSS	Secure
207	Hoylandswaine Sports and Social Club	S36 7JW	Penistone	Hoylandswaine CC	Freehold	Secure
208	Penistone Cricket Club	S36 6HD	Penistone	Penistone CC	Freehold	Secure
209	Darfield Cricket Club	S73 9EZ	South	Darfield CC	Freehold	Secure
211	Thurgoland Cricket Club	S35 7AE	Penistone	Thurgoland CC	Rented from Thurgoland Parish Council	Secure
212	Thursncoe Insistute Cricket Club	S63 0QL	Dearne	Thursncoe Insistute CC	<i>Unknown</i>	Unsecure

Tenure of sites in Barnsley is generally secure i.e., through freehold, a long-term lease or a guarantee that pitches will continue to be provided over the next three years. This relates to most of the Council operated pitches, with such provision protected as part of an ongoing commitment to providing a leisure offering.

For the purposes of this report Dearne CC and Thursncoe Institute CC are considered to have unsecure tenure as their current arrangements are unknown.

Pitch quality

The quality of cricket pitches has been rated via a combination of site visits undertaken in August 2022 (using non-technical assessments²¹ as determined by the ECB) and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

The percentage parameters used for the non-technical assessments were as follows; Good (>80%), Standard (50-79%), Poor (<49%).

Maintaining high pitch quality is the most important aspect of cricket; if the wicket is poor, it can affect the quality of the game and can, in some instances, become dangerous. As an example, if a square is poor quality, a ball can bounce erratically on a wicket and become a danger to nearby players.

²¹ See Appendix Two for non-technical assessment criteria for cricket squares

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

All grass cricket squares within Barnsley receive a quality rating based on a combination of non-technical assessments and club/league consultation. Of the 21 squares available for community use, 16 grass squares are rated as good quality (76%), five rated as standard quality (24%). No squares are rated as poor quality.

Table 4.5: Quality ratings for grass wicket squares (all pitches)

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Analysis area	Available for community use?	No. of squares	Square quality
25	Castle Ground	S71 2SW	North East	Yes	1	Good
28	Cawthorne Cricket Club	S75 4HA	Penistone	Yes	1	Good
35	Darton Cricket Club	S75 5HF	North	Yes	1	Good
45	Elsecar Cricket Club	S74 8ES	South	Yes	1	Good
50	Green Moor Sports Club	S35 7DQ	Penistone	Yes	1	Standard
56	Higham Cricket Club	S75 1PH	Central	Yes	1	Good
64	Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground	S72 0HL	South	Yes	1	Good
71	Kexborough Cricket Club	S75 5DX	North	Yes	1	Good
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	S74 0DQ	South	Yes	1	Good
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	S75 4QB	Penistone	Yes	1	Standard
125	Shaw Lane Sports Club	S70 6HZ	Central	Yes	1	Good
137	Stainborough Cricket Club	S75 3EW	Penistone	Yes	1	Good
153	Welfare Ground	S63 9EH	Dearne	Yes	1	Standard
159	Wombwell Main Sports Ground	S73 8PW	South	Yes	1	Good
164	Woolley Miners Cricket Club	S75 5JA	North	Yes	1	Good
167	Worsborough Sports And Development Association	S70 5LJ	Central	Yes	1	Good
207	Hoylandswaine Sports and Social Club	S36 7JW	Penistone	Yes	1	Good
208	Penistone Cricket Club	S36 6HD	Penistone	Yes	1	Good
209	Darfield Cricket Club	S73 9EZ	South	Yes	1	Good
211	Thurgoland Cricket Club	S35 7AE	Penistone	Yes	1	Standard
212	Thursnoe Institute Cricket Club	S63 0QL	Dearne	Yes	1	Standard

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The Welfare Ground (Dearne CC), Green Moor Sports Club (Green Moor CC), Silkstone Recreation Ground (Silkstone United CC), Thurgoland Cricket Club (Thurgoland CC) and Thursnoe Insistute Cricket Club (Thursnoe Insistute CC) squares are rated as standard quality. The respective clubs report that continued work to improve squares is required to improve them good quality.

Wombwell Main Sports Ground is rated as good quality. However, the Club does report issues with unauthorised access which is causing damage to the site. It is believed that currently this is not affecting the quality of the square.

Performance Quality Standards

To obtain a full technical assessment of wickets and pitches, the ECB recommends a Performance Quality Standard (PQS) assessment to determine whether a cricket square meets the Performance Quality Standards which are benchmarked by the Grounds Management Association (GMA). There are three categories of measurement that relate to the overall quality of the square: structural quality, presentational quality and playing quality. Once a square has been assessed it is given a quality rating, as shown below.

Table 4.6: Performance Quality Standard assessment ratings

Quality Rating	Details
Premier (High)	Where the surface is intended for Premier League play, with those within the top quartile capable of holding minor county and 1st class one day matches. May include some of the better schools and university pitches.
Club (Standard)	A Club pitch suitable for league, school and junior cricket.
Basic	An acceptable level suitable for recreational cricket and where the surface is designed and maintained within tight financial limitations such as local authorities.
Unsuitable	This is where the surface is deemed unfit or unsafe for play.

Clubs can contact the ECB to arrange for a Grounds Management Association (GMA) pitch advisor to undertake a Performance Quality Standard assessment. Clubs can choose from three different reports (comprehensive/mini/verbal) that vary in cost. A fully comprehensive report includes soil testing and guidance on machinery and corrective procedures, a mini report includes guidance on machinery and corrective procedures and a verbal report is a spoken version of a mini report.

Ancillary facilities

The extent of ancillary facilities required differs between times of play. For example, senior teams playing at weekends typically need to access clubhouse and kitchen facilities to provide teas, whereas this is often not required for junior and short format senior matches, where the need is more for access to suitable changing and/or toilet facilities.

Quality and access to required match day and preparatory facilities across the Borough is varied, with clubs playing at privately managed or sports club sites generally better served than those playing at community managed provision.

Ancillary facility rating is primarily influenced by the type and quality of amenities which are available on a site, such as a clubhouse, changing rooms, showering provision, car parking, dedicated umpire, spectator facilities and boundary fencing. Provision of high quality ancillary facilities is a key aspect of the ECB 'Inspiring Generations' Strategy, to meet the expectations of the core participation base as well as key growth markets such as women and girls, South Asian and BAME communities and All Stars Cricket and Dynamos Cricket (detailed later in the section).

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The audit of ancillary facilities at available grass pitch cricket sites determines that nine squares (45%) are accompanied by good quality provision, and 11 squares (55%) are accompanied by standard quality provision. No squares in Barnsley are accompanied by poor quality ancillary provision.

Table 4.7: Changing room quality (at sites with used natural turf squares)

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Analysis area	No. of squares	Quality
25	Castle Ground	S71 2SW	North East	1	Good
28	Cawthorne Cricket Club	S75 4HA	Penistone	1	Good
35	Darton Cricket Club	S75 5HF	North	1	Standard
45	Elsecar Cricket Club	S74 8ES	South	1	Good
50	Green Moor Sports Club	S35 7DQ	Penistone	1	Good
56	Higham Cricket Club	S75 1PH	Central	1	Good
64	Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground	S72 0HL	South	1	Standard
71	Kexborough Cricket Club	S75 5DX	North	1	Standard
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	S74 0DQ	South	1	Standard
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	S75 4NA	Penistone	1	Good
137	Stainborough Cricket Club	S75 3EW	Penistone	1	Standard
153	Welfare Ground	S63 9EH	Dearne	1	Standard
159	Wombwell Main Sports Ground	S73 8PW	South	1	Good
164	Woolley Miners Cricket Club	S75 5JA	North	1	Good
167	Worsborough Sports and Development Association	S70 5LJ	Central	1	Standard
207	Hoylandswaine Sports and Social Club	S36 7JW	Penistone	1	Good
208	Penistone Cricket Club	S36 6HD	Penistone	1	Standard
209	Darfield Cricket Club	S73 9EZ	South	1	Standard
211	Thurgoland Cricket Club	S35 7AE	Penistone	1	Standard
212	Thursncoe Insistute Cricket Club	S63 0QL	Dearne	1	Standard

Higham CC has aspirations to develop its older clubhouse, this would include an extension to increase and develop its toilets within the building and also to add an additional function room.

Penistone CC reports that it plans to demolish the existing clubhouse and develop a new clubhouse onsite. The Club has had plans drawn up for the Clubhouse which would include it to be built on stilts, this would protect the building from flooding issues onsite.

Barnsley Wooley Miners CC reports that it has aspirations to develop the clubhouse at Wooley Miners Cricket Club. The Club plans to build an extension to incorporate a function room and additional groundsman shed space.

Training facilities

Access to fixed cricket nets²² is important, particularly for pre-season/winter training. Clubs access both indoor and outdoor provision before the season commences. During the cricket season, outdoor training provision supplies the majority of use.

²² Fixed cricket nets are artificial wickets that sit away from the main square surrounding by purpose built netting for practicing purposes.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

12 sites used by affiliated clubs in Barnsley are not serviced by fixed practice nets. The remaining sites have fixed net provision summarised in the table below.

Table 4.8: Summary of current fixed net training facilities at club sites

Site ID	Site	Training facility	Comments
25	Castle Ground	1 x lane facility	-
28	Cawthorne Cricket Club	2 x lane facility	-
35	Darton Cricket Club	1 x lane facility	Club also has access to mobile nets to facilitate use of NTP on square.
50	Green Moor Sports Club	2 x lane facility	-
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	2 x lane facility	-
125	Shaw Lane Sports Club	4 x lane facility	-
137	Stainborough Cricket Club	1 x lane facility	Club also has access to mobile nets to facilitate use of NTP on square.
207	Hoylandswaine Sports and Social Club	2 x lane facility	-
209	Darfield Cricket Club	1 x lane facility	Club also has access to mobile nets to facilitate use of NTP on square.

Although not included within a PPOSS, it is known through consultation that Kirk Ball Academy and Penistone Grammar School are used for indoor training by Elsecar CC, Silkstone United CC, Green Moor CC, Cawthorne CC, and Rockingham CC respectively. No clubs report issues relating to indoor training provision in Barnsley.

4.3: Demand

Traditionally, the English cricket season runs between late march and early/mid-September each year. There are 21 cricket clubs competing in Barnsley generating 106 teams. As a breakdown, this equates to 54 senior men's, eight senior women's, 42 junior boys' and two junior girls' teams. The distribution of these teams across the clubs can be seen below.

Table 4.9: Summary of competitive cricket club demand

Club name	Analysis area	No. of competitive teams			
		Senior men	Senior women	Junior boys	Junior girls
Barnsley Woolley Miners CC	Central	6	-	3	-
Cawthorne CC	Penistone	3	1	3	-
Darfield CC	South	4	1	2	-
Darton CC	North	2	-	3	-
Dearne CC	Dearne	1	-	-	-
Earl Marshall CC	Central	1	-	-	-
Elsecar CC	South	3	-	5	-
Green Moor CC	Penistone	2	-	3	-
Higham CC	Central	4	2	1	-
Houghton Main CC	South	2	-	1	-
Hoylandswaine CC	Penistone	3	-	2	-
Kexborough CC	North	2	-	2	-
Monk Bretton CC	North East	3	-	3	-
Penistone CC	Penistone	2	-	3	1
Rockingham CC	South	5	2	8	1
Silkstone United CC	Penistone	2	-	1	-

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Club name	Analysis area	No. of competitive teams			
		Senior men	Senior women	Junior boys	Junior girls
Stainborough CC	Penistone	2	1	-	-
Thurgoland CC	Penistone	1	-	-	-
Thursncoe Insistute CC	Dearne	1	-	-	-
Wombwell Main CC	South	2	-	-	-
Worsborough Bridge CC	Central	3	1	2	-
Total		54	8	42	2

The largest club playing in the Borough is Rockingham CC which has a total of 16 teams. It also has a women's and girls' section consisting of three teams.

Only two clubs in the Borough provide a junior girls team, one team located at Penistone CC and one team located at Rockingham CC.

Table 4.10: Summary of competitive cricket teams by analysis area

Analysis area	Number of teams				
	Senior men's	Senior women's	Junior boys'	Junior girls'	Total
North	4	-	5	-	9
North East	3	-	3	-	6
Dearne	2	-	-	-	2
South	16	3	16	1	36
Central	14	3	6	-	23
Penistone	15	2	12	1	30
Total	54	8	42	2	106

Most teams play in the South Analysis Area which accommodates 36 teams (34%), followed by the Penistone Analysis Area with 30 teams (28%), the Central Analysis Area with 23 teams (22%), the North Analysis Area with nine teams (9%), the North East Analysis Area with six teams (6%) and finally the Dearne Analysis Area with one team (2%).

In addition to affiliated competitive demand, some clubs operate ECB initiatives such as All Stars Cricket, Dynamos Cricket and Softball.

All Stars

In partnership with the ECB and Chance to Shine cricket clubs in Barnsley can register to become an ECB All Stars Cricket Centre. Once registered, a club can deliver the programme which aims to introduce cricket to children aged from five to eight. Subsequently, this may lead to increased interest and demand for junior cricket at clubs. The programme seeks to achieve the following aims:

- ✦ Increase cricket activity for five to eight year olds in the school and club environment.
- ✦ Develop consistency of message in both settings to aid transition.
- ✦ Improve generic movement skills for children, using cricket as the vehicle.
- ✦ Make it easier for new volunteers to support and deliver in the club environment.
- ✦ Use fun small sided games to enthuse new children and volunteers to follow and play the game.

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Dynamos

A key development area for the ECB in delivering on the outcomes of 'Inspiring Generations' will be the Dynamos programme for 8-11 year olds which originally aimed to launch in 2020. It plans on building on the significant growth of the All Stars Cricket programme for 5-8 year olds established in 2018 and will develop the pathway to retain juniors progressing from All Stars into Dynamos.

Where All Stars seeks to engage children in cricket activity and learning the skills, Dynamos seeks to engage children in learning how to play, introducing a modified soft ball format as competitive progression with a view to eventual transition through to hardball cricket. The programme is strongly linked to The Hundred.

Softball

Softball is an ECB initiative aimed at women and girls to increase participation in cricket as a sport. The aim of softball cricket sections is enjoyment and participation, without pads, a hardball, a heavy bat and limited rules. Sessions are played on the outfield and follow a festival format with each session running for a maximum of two and half hours, shorter than traditional formats.

It should be noted that All Stars, Dynamos and Softball generally takes place on the cricket outfields rather than the actual squares. Although this does not impact the carrying capacity of the square it does influence the accessibility of the squares as whilst the outfield is in use the main square cannot be used to accommodate fixtures. Therefore, this may limit the potential spare capacity whilst these activities are taking place, generally on midweek evenings or Sunday mornings.

The table below summarises which clubs are involved in these initiatives and the participation figures for 2022 for All Stars/Dynamos and Softball.

Table 4.11: Summary of Barnsley All Stars and Dynamos participation

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Club/organisation	All Stars	2022 sign ups	Dynamos	2022 sign ups
25	Castle Ground	North East	Monk Bretton CC	✓	16	-	-
28	Cawthorne Cricket Club	Penistone	Cawthorne CC	✓	73	✓	22
45	Elsecar Cricket Club	South	Elsecar CC	✓	10	-	-
50	Green Moor Sports Club	Penistone	Green Moor CC	✓	30	✓	25
56	Higham Cricket Club	Central	Higham CC	✓	28	✓	6
64	Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground	South	Houghton Main CC	✓	10	-	-
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	South	Rockingham CC	✓	25	✓	15
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	Penistone	Silkstone United CC	✓	20	-	-
125	Shaw Lane Sports Club	Central	Barnsley Woolley Miners CC	✓	15	✓	15

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Club/organisation	All Stars	2022 sign ups	Dynamos	2022 sign ups
159	Wombwell Main Sports Ground	South	Wombwell Main CC	✓	40	✓	15
164	Woolley Miners Cricket Club	North	Barnsley Woolley Miners CC	✓	30	✓	10
167	Worsborough Sports and Development Association	Central	Worsborough CC	✓	25	-	-
208	Penistone Cricket Club	Penistone	Penistone CC	✓	35	✓	15
209	Darfield Cricket Club	South	Darfield CC	✓	20	✓	10
Total				All Stars	377	Dynamos	133

Exported demand

Exported demand refers to Barnsley based teams that are currently accessing pitches outside of the local authority for their home fixtures, normally because their pitch requirements cannot be met, which is usually because of pitch supply, in some cases quality issues or stipulated league requirements for access to certain facilities. There is no known exported demand from Barnsley.

Imported demand

Imported demand refers to any demand from neighbouring local authorities that accesses facilities within the Barnsley study area due to a lack of available facilities in other local authorities where such team or club is based. There is no known imported demand from Barnsley.

Unmet demand

Unmet demand is existing demand that is not able to access sufficient pitches. It is usually expressed, for example, when a team is already training but is unable to access a match pitch, or when a league has a waiting list.

It is reported that Elsecar CC 3rd XI and Barnsley Wooley Miners CC 5th XI all have not been able to play and dropped out of respective leagues due to having no ground to utilise.

Future demand

Future demand can be defined in two ways, through participation increases and using population forecasts.

Population forecasts

Based on population projections to 2033 (the period to which this assessment projects population based future demand as per Barnsley's Local Plan), Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator (PPC) estimates the likely additional demand for grass cricket pitches that will arise from any growth.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Using the current and future populations in each of the relevant age groups together with the current team numbers, team generation rates (TGRs) have been established to understand how much growth is required to establish one new team.

For reference total current population in 2022 of 248,071 will increase to 265,868 by 2033. The table below shows the number of new teams generated by the new population and the requisite match equivalent sessions.

Table 4.12: Authority wide team generation rates

Age group	Team generation rate	No. of new teams generated by the new population	No. of new teams generated by the new population - rounded figure	Peak time for population	Average games for age group	Match equivalent session per season ²³
Men (18-55yrs)	1:1077	3.63	3	Saturday	12	36
Women (18-55yrs)	1:7410	0.54	0	Sunday	8	0
Boys (7-18yrs)	1:432	2.82	2	Midweek	6	12
Girls (7-18yrs)	1:8623	0.13	0	Midweek	6	0

As seen in the above, three additional men's teams and two additional junior boys' teams are expected to be generated by population growth. Although no women and girls' teams are predicted to be created via population growth alone, consultation with the ECB suggests that further development of female cricket in Barnsley is likely as it is currently a national priority to increase women and girl's participation. It is therefore important to acknowledge that there are plans and strategies to increase the number of teams at some formats beyond what current trends and population changes would ordinarily suggest.

When team generation rates are applied across Barnsley, based exclusively on population change there is a forecasted growth of one team at the senior men's format.

It is important to acknowledge that whilst team generation rates project team growth as a factor of population and existing teams, there are plans and strategies to increase the number of teams at some formats beyond what current trends suggest, due to a desire to change such trends. For example, TGRs do not take into consideration the aforementioned ECB initiatives such as All Stars, Dynamos or Softball. These are all likely to contribute to growth above levels shown through team generation rates.

The ECB has also recently announced new five-year media rights deals, from 2020-2024. The new deals include a continuation of the ECB relationship with Sky Sports, now extending beyond broadcasting as a genuine partnership to secure significant investment and commitment to increase participation and drive engagement. The new deals also include a return to free to air television for live cricket, with the BBC to show coverage of some international and domestic matches. Such context may result in increased future demand.

Participation increases/Latent demand

Of the responding clubs, seven indicate aspirations to increase levels of participation through the creation of new teams. This equates to a total aspirational growth of 14 teams, equating to four senior men's, one senior women's and nine junior teams as seen below.

²³ Two teams require one pitch to account for playing on a home and away basis; therefore, one team accounts to 0.5 match equivalent sessions on their relevant pitch type

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 4.14: Future demand aspirations expressed by clubs

Club	Analysis area	Senior men	Senior women	Junior
Darfield CC	South	1	-	1
Elsecar CC	South	1	-	-
Higham CC	Central	1	-	-
Houghton Main CC	South	-	-	2
Penistone CC	Penistone	-	-	1
Rockingham CC	South	1	1	-
Silkstone United CC	Penistone	-	-	2
Wombwell Main CC	South	-	-	2
Worsborough CC	Central	-	-	1
Total		4	1	9

It should be noted that Higham CC aspires to add a third senior men's Saturday team, however it would need an additional venue in order to cater for this demand.

Peak time demand

An analysis of match play identifies peak time demand for cricket across three distinct time periods which are Saturdays, Sundays and Midweek (Monday to Friday).

Saturday is classified as peak time for senior men's cricket across Barnsley where at present there is demand for 37 teams.

However, Sunday also accommodates for both senior men's cricket and senior women's match play whether this is hardball or softball and some junior matches. On Sunday's there is demand for 11 men's senior teams and five senior women's hardball teams. Whilst junior teams generally access pitches on Sunday mornings and therefore this does not affect the availability of squares for senior cricket which is played in the afternoon. In Barnsley there are four junior teams reported to have demand on Sunday mornings.

Midweek is when most junior matches are played, as well as all club training, senior men's T20 matches and ECB initiatives All Stars and Dynamos cricket typically take place. In total, there are 40 junior and four senior midweek teams which have demand for midweek play.

4.4: Capacity analysis

Capacity analysis for cricket is measured on a seasonal rather than a weekly basis. This is due to playability (as only one match is generally played per pitch per day at weekends or weekday evening) and because wickets are rotated throughout the season to reduce wear and tear and to allow for repair.

The capacity of a square to accommodate matches is driven by the number and quality of wickets. This section of the report presents the current pitch stock available for cricket and illustrates the number of competitive matches per season per square. For good quality squares, capacity is considered to be five matches per wicket per season, whilst for a standard quality square, capacity is four matches per wicket per season. For poor quality squares, no capacity is considered to exist as such provision is not safe for play.

The number of matches played by each team has been derived from consultation with the clubs. Where consultation was not possible, the assumption has been made that all senior teams play 12 home matches per year and all junior teams play between five matches per year depending on their age and level of competition.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The above is used to allocate capacity ratings as follows and shown in Table 4.15:

Potential capacity	Play is below the level the site could sustain
At capacity	Play matches the level the site can sustain
Overplayed	Play exceeds the level the site can sustain

Please note that non-turf wickets have been discounted from the table overleaf. No non-turf wicket squares are recorded as accommodating more than 60 matches per season, therefore, all non-turf wickets are considered to have spare capacity. This translates to actual spare capacity for junior cricket as peak time is midweek, whereby non-turf wickets are more commonly used and matches can be played on a variety of days.

The capacity analysis assumes that all clubs rotate their wickets evenly. However, this may not be the case at all sites, with central wickets potentially used more commonly than outer wickets that are closer to a boundary, especially for senior matches. The idea is to showcase what the capacity is or could be if best practice is followed for the whole square, rather than doing it on a wicket-by-wicket basis.

Spare capacity

The table below explains the difference between the potential spare capacity referenced in Table 4:16 in the final three columns (Saturday, Sunday and Midweek).

Table 4.15: Spare capacity examples

Potential spare capacity in peak period (examples)	Explanation of spare capacity
No	Means the pitch is played to capacity within this peak period and therefore cannot accommodate any further demand.
Yes	Not highlighted, it means there is spare capacity to accommodate further demand within this designated peak period however this is discounted due to the pitch already being in full use at the time, played to capacity or being overplayed so it cannot accommodate any additional demand.
Yes	Highlighted in green, it means there is actual available spare capacity within this peak period which can be utilised.

**BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Table 4.16: Capacity of natural turf cricket squares (available for community use)

Site ID	Site name	Post code	Analysis area	Users	Security of tenure	No. of squares	Pitch quality	Types of wickets	No. of grass wickets	Match equivalent sessions per season			Potential spare capacity/ availability for Saturday cricket	Potential spare capacity/ availability for Sunday cricket	Potential spare capacity/ availability for midweek cricket
										Capacity	Current use	Capacity balance			
25	Castle Ground	S71 2SW	North East	Monk Bretton CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	10	50	53	3	No	Yes	Yes
28	Cawthorne Cricket Club	S75 4HA	Penistone	Cawthorne CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	11	55	60	5	No	No	Yes
35	Darton Cricket Club	S75 5HF	North	Darton CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	10	50	39	11	No	Yes	Yes
45	Elsecar Cricket Club	S74 8ES	South	Elsecar CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	8	40	61	21	No	Yes	Yes
50	Green Moor Sports Club	S35 7DQ	Penistone	Green Moor CC	Secure	1	Standard	Senior	10	40	46	6	No	Yes	Yes
56	Higham Cricket Club	S75 1PH	Central	Higham CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	9	45	44	1	No	Yes	Yes
64	Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground	S72 0HL	South	Houghton Main CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	10	50	30	20	No	Yes	Yes
71	Kexborough Cricket Club	S75 5DX	North	Kexborough CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	9	45	35	10	No	Yes	Yes
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	S74 0DQ	South	Rockingham CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	9	45	85	40	No	No	No
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	S75 4QB	Penistone	Silkstone United CC	Secure	1	Standard	Senior	9	36	27	9	No	Yes	Yes
125	Shaw Lane Sports Club	S70 6HZ	Central	Barnsley Woolley Miners CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	14	70	50	20	No	No	Yes
137	Stainborough Cricket Club	S75 3EW	Penistone	Stainborough CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	9	45	35	10	No	No	Yes
153	Welfare Ground	S63 9EH	Dearne	Dearne CC	Unsecure	1	Standard	Senior	7	28	10	18	Yes	Yes	Yes
159	Wombwell Main Sports Ground	S73 8PW	South	Wombwell Main CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	11	55	24	31	No	Yes	Yes
164	Woolley Miners Cricket Club	S75 5JA	North	Barnsley Woolley Miners CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	9	45	49	4	No	Yes	Yes
167	Worsborough Sports And Development Association	S70 5LJ	Central	Worsborough Bridge CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	10	50	49	1	No	No	Yes
207	Hoylandswaine Sports and Social Club	S36 7JW	Penistone	Hoylandswaine CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	7	35	57	22	No	Yes	Yes
208	Penistone Cricket Club	S36 6HD	Penistone	Penistone CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	13	65	54	11	No	Yes	Yes
209	Darfield Cricket Club	S73 9EZ	South	Darfield CC	Secure	1	Good	Senior	10	50	65	15	No	No	Yes
211	Thurgoland Cricket Club	S35 7AE	Penistone	Thurgoland CC	Secure	1	Standard	Senior	6	24	7	17	Yes	Yes	Yes
212	Thursncoe Insistute Cricket Club	S63 0QL	Dearne	Thursncoe Insistute CC	Unsecure	1	Standard	Senior	5	20	11	9	Yes	Yes	Yes

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Saturday cricket spare capacity

A square is only considered to have actual spare capacity if it is available for further usage. For senior men's cricket, peak time is Saturday as this is when most demand exists. As only one match can be played on each square per day, only two Saturday teams can be assigned to play home matches on one square (based on matches being played on an alternate home and away basis). As such, if a square has two Saturday teams already playing home fixtures on it, no actual spare capacity is perceived to exist for additional senior usage. If one or no teams are playing on a square on a Saturday, and it has overall capacity, actual spare capacity for senior demand is generally identified.

Notwithstanding the above, there may be situations where, although a site is highlighted as potentially able to accommodate some additional play, this should not be recorded as actual spare capacity against the site. For example, a site may be managed to operate slightly below full capacity to ensure that it can cater for a number of regular training sessions, or to protect the quality of the site. As such, no sites that are over, at, or close to capacity are considered to have actual spare capacity (at least 12 match equivalent sessions of spare capacity are required for an additional senior team to be accommodated) and neither are sites with unsecure tenure as future usage cannot be guaranteed.

Taking the above into consideration there is just one square in the Borough which could accommodate one further team on Saturday at Thurgoland Cricket Club. However, following conversations with YCB and ECB the site has only just been brought back online and as yet isn't considered fit to host league cricket. Therefore, actual spare capacity has been discounted. However, it is likely that over the next few years, it will offer actual spare capacity.

Sunday cricket - spare capacity

Like Saturday cricket, a square on a Sunday is only considered to have actual spare capacity if it is available for further usage. As only one match can be played on each square per day, only two Sunday teams can be assigned to play home matches on one square (based on matches being played on an alternate home and away basis). As such, if a square has two Sunday teams already playing home fixtures on it, no actual spare capacity is perceived to exist for additional senior usage. If one or no teams are playing on a square on a Sunday, and it has overall capacity, actual spare capacity for senior demand is generally identified.

Taking the above into consideration, Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground and Wombwell Main Sports Ground have potential capacity to accommodate further demand on a Sunday. In addition, following conversations with YCB and ECB, Thurgoland Cricket Club has currently only just been brought back online and as yet isn't to be considered fit to host league cricket. Therefore, actual spare capacity has been discounted. However, it is likely that over the next few years, it will offer actual spare capacity.

Table 4.17: Summary of actual spare capacity for Sunday cricket

Site ID	Site name	Number of squares	Capacity rating (MES)	Number of additional teams that could be accommodated
64	Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground	1	12	1
159	Wombwell Main Sports Ground	1	24	2

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

As mentioned earlier the accessibility of a square on a Sunday can be affected by softball activity on the outfields, meaning the square cannot be used whilst the outfield is in use. Therefore, if a site is used for women's and girls' softball it realistically can only accommodate one additional team on a Sunday if there is suitable spare capacity (based on being played on an alternate home and away basis). In addition, following conversations with YCB and ECB the site has only just been brought back online and as yet isn't considered fit to host league cricket. Therefore, actual spare capacity has been discounted.

Midweek cricket - spare capacity

For midweek cricket, most squares with spare capacity have actual spare capacity for an increase in demand. This is because matches can be spread across numerous days, meaning capacity is not limited to two teams. Moreover, the presence of junior wickets at certain sites, as well as NTPs, provide further capacity that is generally not available to senior demand.

For a square to have actual spare capacity for midweek cricket, it must not be poor quality, have secure tenure, not be overplayed and have at least six match equivalent sessions of spare capacity as this is the average number of matches an additional junior team would play.

Furthermore, a square is not considered to have capacity for an increase in demand if it is already used by six midweek teams or more as availability is then assumed to be limited (on average, clubs are able to play fixtures on three nights per week, with other nights reserved for other activity such as All Stars and Dynamos).

Taking the above into consideration Darton Cricket Club, Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground, Kexborough Cricket Club, Silkstone Recreation Ground, Shaw Lane Sports Club, Wombwell Main Sports Ground and Penistone Cricket Club have potential capacity to accommodate further midweek demand. In addition, following conversations with YCB and ECB, Thurgoland Cricket Club has currently only just been brought back online and as yet isn't to be considered fit to host league cricket. Therefore, actual spare capacity has been discounted. However, it is likely that over the next few years, it will offer actual spare capacity.

Table 4.18: Summary of actual spare capacity for midweek (junior) cricket

Site ID	Site name	Number of squares	Capacity rating (MES)	Number of additional teams that could be accommodated ²⁴
35	Darton Cricket Club	1	6	1
64	Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground	1	18	3
71	Kexborough Cricket Club	1	6	1
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	1	6	1
125	Shaw Lane Sports Club	1	18	3
137	Stainborough Cricket Club	1	6	1
159	Wombwell Main Sports Ground	1	30	5
208	Penistone Cricket Club	1	6	1

There is actual spare capacity at Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground to accommodate three additional junior teams, five additional junior teams can be accommodated at Shaw Lane Sports Club and Wombwell Main Sports Ground respectively, two additional junior teams at Thurgoland Cricket Club and one additional junior team can be accommodated at Darton Cricket Club, Kexborough Cricket Club, Silkstone Recreation Ground Stainborough Cricket Club and Penistone Cricket Club respectively.

²⁴ Based on juniors playing an average of five matches per season

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Overplay

There are eight sites in Barnsley considered to be overplayed for cricket by a total of 116 match equivalent sessions per season. Of the six analysis areas, currently Penistone Analysis Area and South Analysis Area accommodate the most senior wickets which are overplayed, three squares respectively.

Of the eight overplayed squares seven are rated as good quality, whilst one is of standard quality. Therefore, it is considered that overplay is due to excessive levels of demand across these sites.

Table 4.19: Summary of overplay

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Number of squares	Overplay (matches per season)
25	Castle Ground	North East	1	3
28	Cawthorne Cricket Club	Penistone	1	5
45	Elsecar Cricket Club	South	1	21
50	Green Moor Sports Club	Penistone	1	6
110	Rockingham Sports Ground	South	1	40
164	Woolley Miners Cricket Club	North	1	4
207	Hoylandswaine Sports and Social Club	Penistone	1	22
209	Darfield Cricket Club	South	1	15
Total			8	116

4.5: Supply and demand analysis

Saturday cricket - capacity balance

The following tables look at actual spare capacity against overplay.

Actual spare capacity is converted from squares to match equivalent sessions per season, calculated by using the average number of home matches played per season by senior teams (12) multiplied by the number of additional teams that can be fielded at peak time (one team per 0.5 squares that are available).

The entirety of spare capacity available at each site is not used as this number of matches may not be able to be accommodated at peak time (the maximum amount of spare capacity that can be accommodated on one square at peak time is 24 match equivalent sessions).

Table 4.20: Current capacity balance of grass cricket squares for Saturday cricket

Analysis area	Demand (match sessions per season)		
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total
North	-	4	4
North East	-	3	3
Dearne	-	-	0
South	-	76	76
Central	-	-	0
Penistone	-	33	33
Total	0	116	116

BARNSELEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

There is a current shortfall of 116 match equivalent sessions per season for Saturday cricket across the Borough, with shortfalls at an analysis area level in the North, North East, South and Penistone areas.

Table 4.21: Future capacity balance of grass cricket squares for Saturday cricket

Analysis area	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)		
	Current total	Future competitive demand	Future total
Barnsley	116	36 ²⁵	152

When accounting for future demand of three additional men's teams playing on a Saturday, then the shortfall is exacerbated to 152 match equivalent sessions per season in the Borough.

Sunday cricket - capacity balance

Actual spare capacity is converted from squares to match equivalent sessions per season. This is calculated by using the average number of home matches played per season by senior Sunday teams (12) multiplied by the number of additional teams that can be fielded at peak time (one team per 0.5 squares that are available).

The entirety of spare capacity available at each site is not used as this number of matches may not be able to be accommodated at peak time (the maximum amount of spare capacity that can be accommodated on one square on Sunday afternoons is 24 match equivalent sessions).

Table 4.22: Current capacity balance of grass cricket squares for Sunday cricket

Analysis area	Demand (match sessions per season)		
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total
North	-	4	4
North East	-	3	3
Dearne	-	-	0
South	36	76	40
Central	-	-	0
Penistone	-	33	33
Total	36	116	80

There is a current shortfall of 80 match equivalent sessions per season for Sunday cricket across the Borough, with shortfalls at an analysis area level in the North, North East, South and Penistone areas.

Table 4.23: Future capacity balance of grass cricket squares for Sunday cricket

Analysis area	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)		
	Current total	Future competitive demand	Future total
Barnsley	80	36 ²⁶	116

When accounting for future demand of three additional men's teams playing on a Sunday, the shortfall is exacerbated to 116 match equivalent sessions per season in the Borough.

²⁵ Demand for three senior men's Saturday teams

²⁶ Demand for three senior men's Sunday teams

BARNSELEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Midweek cricket - capacity balance

There is a current shortfall of 20 match equivalent sessions per season for midweek cricket across the Borough, with shortfalls at an analysis area level in the North East, South and Penistone. The North and Central is the only analysis area which has actual spare capacity totalling 26 match equivalent sessions.

Table 4.24: Capacity balance of grass cricket squares for midweek cricket

Analysis area	Demand (match sessions per season)		
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total
North	12	4	8
North East		3	3
Dearne		-	0
South	48	76	28
Central	18	-	18
Penistone	18	33	3
Total	96	116	20

Table 4.25: Future capacity balance of grass cricket squares for midweek cricket

Analysis area	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)		
	Current total	Future competitive demand	Future total
Barnsley	20	12 ²⁷	32

When accounting for future demand of two additional junior teams the shortfall is exacerbated to 32 match equivalent sessions per season in the Borough.

4.6: Conclusion

Overall, there is currently insufficient capacity of natural turf cricket squares to meet current or future demand for club cricket across the Borough. Capacity cannot meet demand for Saturday or Sunday or midweek cricket. When considering future demand, the shortfalls worsen for Saturday, Sunday and midweek periods.

Table 4.26: Capacity balance of grass cricket squares across Barnsley

Analysis area	Demand (match sessions per season)				
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Future demand	Future total
Saturday	0	116	116	36	152
Sunday	96	116	20	36	116
Midweek	36	116	80	12	32

At present only one overplayed site (Green Moor Sports Club) is of standard quality and therefore if quality was improved then overplayed would be alleviated on this. However, the remaining seven overplayed squares are already of a good quality. Therefore, there is a need for clubs to make increased use of NTPs or explore the opportunity to install hybrid wickets to provide additional capacity and to alleviate overplay of natural turf provision.

There is currently two teams (Barnsley Wooley Miners CC 5th XI and Elsecar CC 3rd XI) which have unmet demand. These teams have no access to facilities to accommodate Saturday matches, however, there is demand. There is a need to find facilities for these teams.

²⁷ Demand for two junior boys' midweek teams.

Cricket summary

- ◀ **Overall, there is currently insufficient capacity for natural turf cricket squares in Barnsley to meet senior weekend or junior midweek cricket demand now or in future.**

Cricket – supply

- ◀ There are 21 grass wicket squares in Barnsley located across 21 sites, of which, all 21 are available for community use.
- ◀ In Barnsley, there are 16 NTPs which accompany grass wicket squares, as well as 11 standalone NTPs.
- ◀ Tenure of sites in Barnsley is generally secure i.e., through freehold, a long-term lease or a guarantee that pitches will continue to be provided over the next three years.
- ◀ Dearne CC and Thurnscoe Institute CC are considered to have unsecure tenure as current arrangements are unknown.
- ◀ Of the 21 squares available for community use, 16 grass squares are rated as good quality (76%), five rated as standard quality (24%). No squares are rated as poor quality.
- ◀ The audit of ancillary facilities at available grass pitch cricket sites determines that 10 squares (50%) are accompanied by good quality provision, and ten squares (50%) are accompanied by standard quality provision.
- ◀ 13 sites used by affiliated clubs in Barnsley are not serviced by fixed practice nets. The remaining sites have fixed net provision.

Cricket – demand

- ◀ There are 21 cricket clubs competing in Barnsley generating 106 teams. As a breakdown, this equates to 54 senior men's, eight senior women's, 42 junior boys' teams and two junior girls' teams.
- ◀ The largest club playing in the Borough is Rockingham CC which has a total of 16 teams. It also has a women's and girls' section consisting of three teams.
- ◀ Only two clubs in the Borough provide a junior girls team, one team located at Penistone CC and one teams located at Rockingham CC.
- ◀ Most teams play in the South Analysis Area which accommodates 36 teams (34%), followed by the Penistone Analysis Area with 30 teams (28%), the Central Analysis Area with 23 teams (22%), the North Analysis Area with nine teams (9%), the North East Analysis Area with six teams (6%) and finally the Dearne Analysis Area with one team (2%).
- ◀ There is no known imported or exported demand from Barnsley.
- ◀ It is expected that three additional men's teams and two additional junior boys' teams are expected to be generated by population growth
- ◀ Of the responding clubs, seven indicate aspirations to increase levels of participation through the creation of new teams. This equates to a total aspirational growth of 14 teams, equating to four senior men's, one senior women's and nine junior teams.

Cricket – capacity

- ◀ Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground, Shaw Lane Sports Club and Wombwell Main Sports Ground have potential capacity to accommodate further demand on a Sunday.
- ◀ Darton Cricket Club, Houghton Main Miners Welfare Ground, Kexborough Cricket Club, Silkstone Recreation Ground, Stainbrough Cricket Club, Shaw Lane Sports Club, Wombwell Main Sports Ground and Penistone Cricket Club have potential capacity to accommodate further midweek demand.
- ◀ There are eight sites in Barnsley considered to be overplayed for cricket by a total of 116 match equivalent sessions per season.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

PART 5: RUGBY UNION

5.1: Introduction

The Rugby Football Union (RFU) is the national governing body and is split into four areas across the country with a workforce team that covers development, coaching, governance and competitions. Club Developers, Coach Developers, club volunteers and teachers deliver programmes in schools and clubs across Barnsley.

The RFU governs a variety of formats and programmes, including 15-a-side, 10-a-side, 7-a-side and Tag rugby as well as The Touch Union programme. Its aim is to increase and retain participation within the game, with facilities needing to be appropriate, affordable and accessible in order to enable this.

The rugby union playing season operates from September to May, with senior men's fixtures being held on Saturday afternoons whilst ladies, juniors and mini fixtures are held on Sundays.

Consultation

There are two rugby union clubs based in Barnsley, both of which, were consulted was via video call meetings.

Table 5.1: Summary of consultation

Club name	Responded?
Barnsley RUFC	Yes
Wortley RUFC	Yes

5.2: Supply

There is a total of six rugby union pitches identified in Barnsley. Of these, four are available for community use. All pitches are senior size pitches. Both unavailable pitches are located at education sites.

Table 5.2: Supply of rugby union pitches by analysis area

Analysis area	Number of community available pitches	Number of unavailable pitches	% of total provision
Central	2	-	33%
Dearne	-	-	0%
North	-	1	17%
North East	-	1	17%
Penistone	2	-	33%
South	-	-	0%
Total	4	2	100%

Most provision is in the Central and Penistone analysis areas where each accommodates a total of two pitches. There is no rugby union provision located in either the Dearne or South analysis areas. A site by site breakdown of identified provision can be found in the table below.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 5.3: Supply of rugby union pitches

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Community available?	No. of senior pitches
10	Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club Ltd	Central	Yes	2
60	Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	North	No	1
96	Outwood Academy Carlton	North East	No	1
168	Wortley RUFC	Penistone	Yes	2

Traditionally, mini and junior rugby takes place on over marked senior pitches and this largely the case across Barnsley with mini and junior teams from most clubs accessing senior pitches for both training and competitive matches.

The audit only identifies dedicated, line marked pitches. For rugby union pitch dimension sizes please see the table below.

Table 5.4: Pitch dimensions

Team type (ages)	Team reference	Maximum pitch dimensions (metres) ²⁸
Under 8	Mini	45 x 22
Under 9	Mini	60 x 30
Under 10	Mini	60 x 35
Under 11	Mini	60 x 43
Under 12	Mini	60 x 43
Under 13	Junior	90 x 60 (60 x 43 for girls)
Under 14-16	Junior	100 x 70 ²⁹
Under 17+	Senior	100 x 70

²⁸ Recommended run off area for all pitch types requires five metres each way and a minimum in-goal length of six metres.

²⁹ Minimum dimensions of 94 x 68 metres are acceptable.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Figure 5.1: Rugby union pitches



BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Security of tenure

Security of tenure refers to the rights of occupation on playing field and infrastructure. Clubs and stakeholders are generally fall into the bracket of owner-occupier, tenant or licensee. The table below identifies the current tenure position of each rugby union club based on information collated during consultation.

Table 5.5: Rugby union clubs security of tenure

Club	Tenure arrangement	Secure?
Barnsley RUFC	Freehold	Yes
Wortley RUFC	Long-term lease agreement from Wharnccliffe Estate	Yes

Wortley RUFC recently signed an extension to its lease and suggests that this agreement is over 20 years and is with the Wharnccliffe Estate.

Pitch quality

The quality of rugby pitches has been assessed via a combination of site visits undertaken in November 2022 (using non-technical assessments as determined by RFU) and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

The methodology for assessing rugby pitch quality looks at two key elements: the maintenance programme and the level of drainage on each pitch. An overall quality based on both drainage and maintenance can then be generated. The agreed rating for each pitch type also represents actions required to improve pitch quality. A breakdown of actions required based on the ratings can be seen below:

Table 5.6: Definition of maintenance categories

Category	Definition
M0	Action is significant improvements to maintenance programme
M1	Action is minor improvements to maintenance programme
M2	Action is no improvements to maintenance programme

Table 5.7: Definition of drainage categories

Category	Definition
D0	Action is pipe drainage system is needed on pitch
D1	Action is pipe drainage is needed on pitch
D2	Action is slit drainage is needed on pitch
D3	No action is needed on pitch drainage

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 5.8: Quality ratings based on maintenance and drainage scores

		Maintenance		
		Poor (M0)	Adequate (M1)	Good (M2)
Drainage	Natural Inadequate (D0)	Poor	Poor	Standard
	Natural Adequate (D1)	Poor	Standard	Good
	Pipe Drained (D2)	Standard	Standard	Good
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	Standard	Good	Good

The figures are based upon a pipe drained system at 5m centres that has been installed in the last eight years and a slit drained system at 1m centres that has been installed in the last five years.

Based on the above criteria, there are four (67%) standard quality and two (33%) poor quality pitches at sites which are available for community use. Of these, all poor quality pitches are located at school sites which through consultation were identified as receiving basic maintenance and also are available for community use.

Please refer to Table 5.9 overleaf for a breakdown of pitch quality.

BARNSELY DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORT ASSESSMENT REPORT

Table 5.9: Site quality ratings at rugby union sites

Site ID	Site name	Club	Analysis area	Number of grass pitches	Community use?	Sports lighting?	Pitch type	Non-technical assessment score	Quality rating
10	Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club Ltd	Barnsley RUFC	Central	2	Yes	Yes	Senior	M1/D1	Standard
60	Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	-	North	1	No	No	Senior	M0/D1	Poor
96	Outwood Academy Carlton	-	North East	1	No	No	Senior	M0/D1	Poor
168	Wortley RUFC	Wortley RUFC	Penistone	1	Yes	No	Senior	M1/D2	Standard
				1		Partial			

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Ancillary facilities

The term ancillary facility relates to built facility infrastructures at sites. Typically, this includes (but is not limited to) clubhouses, changing rooms, showers, carparking and toilet facilities.

The table below summarises the position of each rugby club which was responsive to consultation. It highlights current issues and long term requirements.

Table 5.10: Ancillary provision feedback

Site	Club	Ancillary position
Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club Ltd	Barnsley RUFC	Barnsley RUFC reports that its ancillary provision is of good quality. It has a number of changing rooms and function/bar which it operates. In addition, it also has a stand in between the pitches which is currently unusable because of the quality and safety issues. In the future, the Club wishes to improve its quality and bring it back into use.
Wortley RUFC	Wortley RUFC	The current changing block is outdated and although it can currently cater for the demand at present, the Club suggests that as it looks to continue its expansion and requirement for dedicated women's and girls' facilities there is a need for new facilities. The Club in the past had funding pulled for a new build clubhouse. The site has space ready to have this developed and the Club is exploring opportunities to work on a development for this clubhouse, however, it requires funding for this and it is currently starting to raise funds for this project.

Sports lighting

Of the four community available pitches, only two have sports lighting at Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club Ltd. It should be noted that as well as these two pitches one pitch at Wortley RUFC has partial sports lighting which is in place to support winter training.

Wortley RUFC has some partial sports lighting which supports midweek winter training demand. The Club reports that it is currently working to update and replace the existing lights. These new lights would extend the area which is lit. It plans to raise funds for this in the coming months and submit a planning application to enable these new sports lights to be developed.

Barnsley RUFC reports that as well as its two marked out senior pitches with sports lighting at Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club Ltd, it also accesses a third bank of grass open pitch space it uses for junior and mini training on Sunday mornings. This space cannot currently be utilised for midweek training as there is no sports lighting. The Club aspires to have sports lighting installed on this piece of land to enable the area to be used for training midweek throughout the winter months.

5.3: Demand

Demand for rugby pitches in Barnsley tends to fall within the categories of organised competitive play and organised training. The rugby union playing season operates from September to May.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Competitive play

There are two rugby union clubs in Barnsley which in total generate demand equating to 17 teams. As a breakdown, this consists of two senior men's teams, two senior women's team, one colts' boys' team, five junior boys' teams, and seven mini teams.

A table summarising club demand is below.

Table 5.11: Demand summary

Club	Senior men's	Senior women's	Colt boys (U17/U18)	Colt girls (U17/U18)	Junior boys U16-U13)	Junior girls (U16-U13)	Minis (U12-U6)
Barnsley RUFC	1	1	1	-	2	-	3
Wortley RUFC	1	1	-	-	3	-	4

Barnsley RUFC reports that after the 2021/22 season it lost several senior men's players. This was due to a few reasons, however, since the Club was promoted a number of players left to play at more successful teams and therefore left for better and higher playing opportunities.

Additionally, Barnsley RUFC has veterans team players which take place in weekly training sessions. If demand was to increase the Club may look to establish a formal veteran's team.

Training demand

Throughout the Country, many rugby teams train at their home ground on match pitches. As a result, usage is concentrated which reduces the capacity for match play on these pitches and means they are more likely to be overplayed. A key factor in determining the extent of training on match pitches is the presence of sports lighting.

Full details of each of the clubs training schedules are detailed in the table below.

Table 5.12: Training demand summary

Club	Midweek training requirements	Match equivalent sessions (MES)
Barnsley RUFC	Two senior men's sessions, two senior women's sessions and one junior, consisting of U17, U16 and U13 players training session per week. All training takes place across pitch two which has full sports lighting.	Five MES per week (Senior and junior midweek training)
Wortley RUFC	Two training sessions per week predominantly made up of player from men's and women's senior teams and junior teams from Under 15-13. Training sessions take place across second pitch with partial sports lighting. Additionally, training demand from touch and walking rugby union.	2.5 MES per week (Senior and junior midweek training)

World Rugby (WR) compliant pitches

To enable 3G pitches to accommodate competitive rugby union matches, WR has developed the Rugby Turf Performance Specification. This is to ensure that the surfaces replicate the playing qualities of good quality grass pitches, provide a playing environment that will not increase the risk of injury and are of an adequate durability.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The specification includes a rigorous test programme that assesses ball/surface interaction and player/surface interaction and has been modified to align the standard with that of FIFA. Any 3G pitch used for any form of competitive rugby must comply with this specification and must be tested every two years to retain compliance.

There are currently no pitches with WR compliance within Barnsley. The closest WR compliant pitch is located at Kettlethorpe High School in Wakefield.

It is reported that, an old playing field site south of the Shaw Lane Sports Club which previously accommodated up to four grass pitches, has confirmed for the development of a new school sit. The plans include the development of a 11v11 size 3G pitch, which will have a shock pad and be WR compliant, offering training space for both rugby union clubs in the Borough.

Use of artificial pitches

Nationally, clubs identify the use of 3G pitches for training as a method of protecting the match pitches and providing a high-quality surface for full contact practice. Competitive play continues to take place on grass pitches for the most part, with ad hoc use of 3G pitches for fixtures in the case of unsuitable pitches due to waterlogging or frost. Further detail on use of 3G pitches can be found in Part 3: Third Generation Artificial Pitches.

As mentioned, there is no 3G pitches in Barnsley, which are WR Compliant.

Touch rugby

To actively encourage participation in rugby union clubs may provide alternative offers to traditional club competition. Touch rugby is one possible format which clubs can use; touch rugby is non-contact rugby sessions, during which participants compete in teams to score tries, following similar laws to traditional rugby union formats. Clubs, schools or community organisation can establish their own touch rugby sessions or can become hosts of Touch Union rugby sessions.

Touch Union rugby are 90 minutes long and combine music, fitness and rugby skills. Sessions are mixed in terms of gender, ability and age and is based on touch rugby being a social activity. There are presently Touch Union sessions being run at Wortley RUFC.

Walking rugby

Walking rugby is a slower game of touch rugby that is accessible for disability groups and older participants, generally aged 55 years and above. The game is less physical than traditional rugby, but the general aim remains the same, with passing and scoring laws applying; and tackling involves a two-handed touch to the waist or below. Sessions for over 55's are an opportunity for participants to become physically active and for others to re-engage with rugby at a less strenuous pace.

At present there is a formal walking rugby session at Wortley RUFC.

Exported/imported demand

Exported demand refers to existing demand which is transferred outside of the study area; whilst imported demand refers to any demand from neighbouring local authorities that accesses facilities in Barnsley due to a lack of available facilities in other local authorities where such team or club is based.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

At present, there is no imported or exported demand into or out of Barnsley.

Unmet/latent demand

Unmet demand is existing demand at clubs which is not able to access sufficient supply of pitches for match play or training. It is usually expressed, for example, where a team is already training but is unable to access a match pitch or where a league or club operates a waiting list. Consultation did not highlight any potential unmet demand.

Latent demand is demand that evidence suggests may be generated from the current population should they have access to more or better provision. There is currently not latent demand which was highlighted through consultation.

Future demand

Future demand can be defined in two ways, through participation increases and using population forecasts.

Future competitive growth

Based on population projections to 2033 (the period to which this assessment projects population based future demand), Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator (PPC) can estimate the likely additional demand for grass rugby pitches that will arise from any growth.

Using the current and future populations in each of the relevant age groups together with the current team numbers, team generation rates (TGRs) have been established to understand how much growth is required to establish one new team.

For reference total current population in 2022 of 248,071 will increase to 265,868 by 2033. The table below shows the number of new teams generated by the new population and the requisite match equivalent sessions.

Table 5.13: Authority wide team generation rates

Age group	Team generation rate	Number of new teams generated by the new population	Number of new teams generated by the new population - rounded figure	Match equivalent session ³⁰
Men (19-45yrs)	1:19910	0.11	0	0
Women (19-45yrs)	1:20490	0.11	0	0
Boys (13-18yrs)	1:1472	0.33	0	0
Girls (13-18yrs)	0	0.00	0	0
Mixed (7-12yrs)	1:2601	0.39	0	0

As these figures cannot be accredited to any one analysis area, as they are Authority wide, they will be added onto the overall supply and demand total for each pitch type.

Future training demand

Similar to competitive demand referenced above, future levels of training demand can also be calculated via using Sport England's PPC. This demand is based upon access to a sports lit grass pitch equated into match equivalent sessions.

³⁰ Two teams require one pitch to account for playing on a home and away basis; therefore, one team accounts to 0.5 match equivalent sessions on their relevant pitch type.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 5.14: Future training demand

Age group	Training demand generated per week by population growth (match equivalent sessions)	Training demand generated per week by population growth (match equivalent sessions) - rounded figure ³¹	Hour/s equivalent
Men (19-45yrs)	0.06	0	0
Women (19-45yrs)	0.06	0	0
Boys (13-18yrs)	0.17	0	0
Girls (13-18yrs)	0.00	0	0
Mixed (7-12yrs)	0.10	0	0

As these figures cannot be accredited to any one analysis area, as they are Authority wide, they will be added onto the overall supply and demand total for each pitch type.

Participation growth

Overall, both clubs, that responded to consultation, report future aspirations to create a total of five teams which equates to two match equivalent sessions per week on senior pitches.

Table 5.15: Summary of club aspirational future demand

Club	Analysis area	Future team aspirations	Future aspirations in match equivalent sessions (MES) on a senior pitch ³²
Barnsley RUFC	Central	1 x senior mens	0.5
		2 x mini teams	0.5
Wortley RUFC	Penistone	2 x junior boys	1
Total			2

Future demand through participation increases from club aspirational demand is considered more aspirational, and it is unlikely that it will all be achieved.

Future demand summary

On balance, there is not anticipated to be any future growth in the number of rugby union teams provided in through population growth. Like previously mentioned as the club aspirational demand is considered aspirational and may not be fully achieved. The preceding Strategy document will include a scenario to identify the impact it would have if the growth was realised.

Likewise, the Strategy Report will contain a housing growth scenario that will estimate the additional demand for rugby union arising from housing development.

5.4: Capacity analysis

The capacity for pitches to regularly accommodate competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by quality. As a minimum, the quality and therefore the capacity of a pitch affects the playing experience and people's enjoyment of playing rugby. In extreme circumstances, it can result in the inability of a pitch to cater for all or certain types of play during peak and off-peak times.

³¹ Rounded to the nearest 0.5 match equivalent session.

³² Anticipated future junior demand is represented as 0.5 MES on a senior pitch whereas anticipated mini future demand is represented as 0.25 MES on a senior pitch.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

To enable an accurate supply and demand assessment of rugby pitches, the following assumptions are applied to site by site analysis:

- ◀ All sites that are used for competitive rugby matches (regardless of whether this is secured community use) are included on the supply side.
- ◀ Use of school pitches by schools increases demand by one match equivalent session, unless school activity levels are known.
- ◀ All competitive play is on senior sized pitches (except for where mini pitches are provided).
- ◀ From Under 13 upwards, teams play 15 v15 and use a full pitch.
- ◀ Mini teams (Under 6-Under 12) play on half of a senior pitch i.e. two teams per senior pitch or a dedicated mini pitch.
- ◀ For senior and youth teams the current level of play per week is set at 0.5 for each match played based on all teams operating on a traditional home and away basis (assumes half of matches will be played away).
- ◀ For mini teams playing on a senior pitch, play per week is set at 0.25 for each match played based on all teams operating on a traditional home and away basis and playing across half of one senior pitch.
- ◀ Senior men's rugby generally takes place on Saturday afternoons.
- ◀ Senior women's rugby generally takes place on Sunday afternoons.
- ◀ Junior rugby generally takes place on Sunday mornings.
- ◀ Mini rugby generally takes place on Sunday mornings.
- ◀ Training that takes place on club pitches is reflected by the addition of match equivalent sessions per week to current usage levels.

As a guide, the RFU has set a standard number of matches that each pitch should be able to accommodate, set out below.

Table 5.16: Summary of rugby pitch carrying capacity

	Match equivalent sessions per week		
	Maintenance score		
Drainage score	M0 - Poor	M1 - Adequate	M2 - Good
D0 - Natural Inadequate	0.5	1.5	2
D1 - Natural Adequate or Pipe Drained	1.5	2	3
D2 - Pipe Drained	1.75	2.5	3.25
D3 - Pipe and Slit Drained	2	3	3.5

Carrying capacity is based upon a basic assessment of the drainage system and maintenance programme ascertained through a combination of the quality assessment and consultation. This guide, however, is only a very general measure of potential pitch capacity. It does not account for specific circumstances at time of use and it assumes average rainfall and an appropriate end of season rest and renovation programme.

Table 5.17: Key to capacity balance

Capacity balance in peak period (examples)	Explanation of capacity balance
1	Highlighted in green with a number denotes that the pitches have potential spare capacity.
0	Highlighted in orange with a zero, this indicates the pitch is played to capacity over the course of the week.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Capacity balance in peak period (examples)	Explanation of capacity balance
1	Highlighted in red with a number denotes that the pitches are overplayed and have no spare capacity across the week. This includes at peak time, despite any availability at peak time which may exist.

Peak times for pitch use

To fully establish actual spare capacity, the peak period needs to be established. Peak time for men's rugby union matches is Saturday afternoons. Peak time for mini and junior activity is Sunday mornings, with most play taking place on senior pitches. Peak time for women's and junior colts' rugby union matches is Sunday afternoons.

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Table 5.18: Capacity table for rugby union pitches

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Community use?	Security of tenure	Number of pitches	Pitch type	Non-tech score	Quality rating	Sports lighting	Competitive demand (MES per week)	Training demand (MES per week)	Pitch Capacity (MES per week)	Capacity rating	Comments
10	Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club Ltd	Central	Yes	Secure	1	Senior	M1/D1	Standard	Yes	2	-	2	0	Pitch is played to capacity.
					1			Standard		1.25		5	2	4.25
60	Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	North	No	Unsecure	1	Senior	M0/D1	Poor	No	1	-	1.5	0.5	Pitch is unavailable for community use.
96	Outwood Academy Carlton	North East	No	Unsecure	1	Senior	M0/D1	Poor	No	1	-	1.5	0.5	Pitch is unavailable for community use.
168	Wortley RUFC	Penistone	Yes	Secure	1	Senior	M1/D2	Standard	No	2.5	-	2.5	0	Pitch is played to capacity.
					1				Partial	1.5		2.5	2.5	1.5

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Actual spare capacity

The next step is to ascertain whether or not any identified 'potential capacity' can be deemed 'actual capacity'. There may be situations where, although a site is highlighted as potentially able to accommodate some additional play, this should not be recorded as spare capacity against the site. For example, a site may be managed to regularly operate slightly below full capacity to ensure that it can cater for a number of regular friendly matches and activities that take place but are difficult to quantify on a weekly basis.

There is currently no actual spare capacity on pitches in Barnsley. This is due to actual spare capacity only being located on educational sites which are unavailable for community use.

Overplay

There are two pitches overplayed across two sites by a total of 5.75 match equivalent sessions per week. Overplay is due to both limited carrying capacity of standard quality pitches and high levels of demand for rugby union activity. There is concentrated use of grass pitches with sports lighting for training, with these pitches receiving additional use to others because their sports lighting facilitates greater accessible hours for training use during the winter months.

Table 5.19: Summary of overplay at rugby union grass pitch sites

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Number of pitches	Pitch type	Pitch quality	Capacity balance
10	Barnsley Rugby Union Football Club Ltd	Central	1	Senior	M1/D1 (Standard)	4.25
168	Wortley RUFC	Penistone	1	Senior	M1/D2 (Standard)	1.5

5.5: Supply and demand analysis

Senior rugby union pitches

Having considered supply and demand, the tables below identify the overall spare capacity in each of the analysis areas for senior rugby union pitches based on match equivalent sessions per week.

Table 5.20: Summary of supply and demand balance on senior rugby union pitches

Analysis area	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)		
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total
Central	-	4.25	4.25
Dearne	-	-	0
North	-	-	0
North East	-	-	0
Penistone	-	1.5	1.5
South	-	-	0
Barnsley	0	5.75	5.75

Overall, there is a current shortfall of 5.75 match equivalent sessions per week on senior rugby union pitches to meet current demand.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 5.21: Potential future supply and demand balance on senior rugby union pitches

Analysis area	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)			
	Current total	Future competitive demand	Future training demand	Future total
Barnsley	5.75	0	0	5.75

Through population increases no future competitive or training demand is identified therefore both current and future demand are the same. Like previously mentioned as the club aspirational demand is considered aspirational and may not be fully achieved. The preceding Strategy document will include a scenario to identify the impact it would have if the growth was realised.

5.6: Conclusion

Overall, based on the supply and demand analysis, it is evident that there is an insufficient supply of rugby union provision in Barnsley to accommodate for both current and anticipated future levels of demand.

The priority for rugby union in Barnsley is to ensure maintenance programmes are enhanced across club settings to improve quality of pitches to alleviate the overplay across senior pitches.

Summary – Rugby union

- ❖ There is an insufficient supply of provision in Barnsley to accommodate for both current and anticipated future levels of demand for rugby union.
- ❖ The priority for rugby union in Barnsley is to ensure maintenance programmes are enhanced across club settings to improve quality of pitches to alleviate the overplay across senior pitches.

Supply

- ❖ There is a total of six rugby union pitches identified in Barnsley. Of these, four are available for community use. All pitches are senior pitches. All unavailable pitches are located at education sites.
- ❖ There is no WR compliant 3G pitches in Barnsley.
- ❖ All sites used by rugby union clubs in the Borough are managed by the respective rugby union clubs. Barnsley RUFC has freehold ownership of its site, whilst Wortley RUFC has a long-term lease agreements at its site.

Quality

- ❖ All four available rugby union pitches are rated as standard quality. Whilst the two pitches unavailable for community use are rated as poor quality.
- ❖ All available pitches are reported to have adequate natural drainage, with no issues with general drainage of pitches.

Demand

- ❖ There are two affiliated rugby union clubs based and playing within the Borough, identified as fielding a total of 17 affiliated teams.
- ❖ Community club training typically takes place on grass pitch provision with sports lighting.
- ❖ Future demand from population increases is projected as zero teams. Whilst future demand from club growth aspirations is considered to amount to five teams (one senior men's, two junior boys and two mini teams), requiring additional match play capacity of two match equivalent sessions on senior pitches.

Capacity

- ❖ None of the four available pitches are considered to have any actual spare capacity to accommodate additional demand.
- ❖ There are two pitches overplayed across two sites by a total of 5.75 match equivalent sessions per week.

PART 6: ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCHES FOR HOCKEY

6.1: Introduction

Hockey in England is governed by England Hockey (EH). Following a 2017 resolution, England Hockey has undertaken a review of the way the sport is structured locally. In September 2020, the membership of England Hockey took the decision to support the proposed structural changes set out in A Structure Fit for the Future³³, which proposes a new structure of eight areas (increased from five) to divide the balance of clubs and players more equally in England. Hockey in Barnsley is administered regionally by the Yorkshire & North East Hockey Association and locally by Yorkshire Hockey.

Competitive league hockey matches and training can only be played on artificial grass pitches (AGPs). Although competitive, adult and junior club training cannot take place on third generation artificial grass pitches, some may be suitable for introductory level hockey, such as school curriculum low level hockey. EH's Artificial Grass Playing Surface Policy details suitability of surface type for varying levels of hockey, as shown below.

A typical artificial grass pitches pitch is constructed from a free draining, frost-free sub-base, one or two tarmac layers, a 15mm shock pad and an artificial grass carpet, either sand filled, sand dressed or water based³⁴. Below is a brief summary of each type.

Sand filled artificial grass

On sand filled artificial grass the artificial grass fibres are infilled with sand. This is a low-density durable carpet with sand infill to just below the pile for stability, these pitches are recommended for lower league hockey and more of a multi sports use rather than higher competitive hockey use.

Sand dressed artificial grass

The fibres on sand dressed artificial grass are much denser and therefore requires less sand to support the pile of the carpet and create stability. It is the most commonly used surface for hockey up to and including at a National level.

Water-based artificial grass

A very high-density carpet with no sand infill which requires irrigation via a sprinkler system to maintain a layer of water on the pitch. The water provides low slide resistance and reduces the risk of abrasions caused by coarse sand.

Table 6.1: England Hockey guidelines on artificial surface types suitable for hockey

Category	Surface	Playing Level	Playing Level
England Hockey Category 1	Water surface approved within the FIH Global/National Parameters	Essential International Hockey - Training and matches	Desirable Domestic National Premier competition Higher levels of EH Player Pathway Performance Centres and upwards

³³ [Link to England Hockey website](#)

³⁴ For more detail, please refer to: [EH artificial pitch guidance.pdf](#)

BARNSELEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Category	Surface	Playing Level	Playing Level
England Hockey Category 2	Sand dressed surfaces within the FIH National Parameter	Essential Domestic National Premier competition Higher levels of player pathway: Academy Centres and Upwards	Desirable All adult and junior League Hockey Intermediate or advanced School Hockey EH competitions for clubs and schools (excluding domestic national league)
England Hockey Category 3	Sand based surfaces within the FIH National Parameter	Essential All adult and junior club training and league Hockey EH competitions for clubs and schools Intermediate or advanced schools hockey	Desirable
England Hockey Category 4	All 3G surfaces	Essential None	Desirable Lower level hockey (Introductory level) when no category 1-3 surface is available.

In addition to the above pitch types, England Hockey reports it is currently trialling a different multi-sport surface in order to better accommodate lower levels of hockey demand and other sports such as netball and tennis. The surface type known as Gen 2³⁵ is a versatile surface that will ensure sports do not need to compromise on the playing experience. It will be a sand dressed synthetic turf with a compatible shock pad. The concept is designed to provide facilities, including schools, with a dynamic surface which reduces the amount of space required and utilised provision to full potential.

For senior teams, a full size pitch for competitive matches must measure at least 91.4 x 55 metres excluding surrounding run off areas which must be a minimum of two metres at the sides & three metres at the ends. England Hockey preference is for four metre side and five metre end run offs, with a preferred overall area of 101.4 x 63 metres though a minimum overall area of 97.4 x 59 metres is accepted.

Consultation

There are two hockey clubs based in Barnsley, both of which, were consulted via video call meetings.

Table 6.2: Summary of consultation

Club name	Responded?
Barnsley HC	Yes
Huddersfield Ladies HC	Yes

Huddersfield Ladies HC imports demand from the neighbouring Borough of Kirklees, however, the Darton Academy pitch is the only site that the Club currently accesses.

³⁵ <http://www.englishockey.co.uk/page.asp?section=2596§ionTitle=Gen+2+Playing+Surface>

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

It should be noted prior to the 2022/23 season Chapeltown HC also imported demand into Barnsley. However, the Club is now based and accesses venues in the neighbouring City of Sheffield.

6.2: Supply

There is one full size, hockey suitable AGP in Barnsley, the pitch also has sports lighting. In addition, there are two small size AGPs across two sites in Barnsley, both of which, have sports lighting.

Of the three pitches in Barnsley just the small size pitch at Greenacre School (Central Analysis Area) is unavailable for community use.

The North, Central and North East analysis areas all have one hockey suitable AGP. Whilst the Dearne, Penistone and South analysis areas have none.

Table 6.3: Summary of hockey suitable AGPs in Barnsley

Site ID	Site name	Postcode	Number of pitches	Analysis area	Surface type	Pitch size (metres)	Available for community use?	Sports lighting?
Full size								
34	Darton Academy	S75 5EF	1	North	Sand filled	99x61	Yes	Yes
Small size								
51	Greenacre School	S70 6RG	1	Central	Sand filled	36x19	No	Yes
117	Shafton Recreation Ground	S72 8QA	1	North East	Sand filled	39x24	Yes	Yes

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Figure 6.1: Location of AGPs in Barnsley



BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Future supply

There are no known plans for development of AGPs in the Borough.

Quality

Taking the above into account, the quality of hockey suitable artificial grass pitches has been assessed via a combination of site visits undertaken in November 2022 (using non-technical assessments as determined by EH³⁶) and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

The percentage parameters used for the non-technical assessments were as follows; Good (>80%), Standard (60-79%), Poor (<60%). The quality ratings assigned to the sites also consider the user quality ratings gathered from consultation.

In addition, depending on use, it is considered that the carpet of an artificial grass pitch usually lasts for approximately ten years, and it is the age of the surface, combined with maintenance levels, which most commonly affects quality.

Table 6.4: Summary of community available AGP quality

Site ID	Site name	Number of pitches	Pitch size	Surface type	Year built (refurbished)	Pitch quality
34	Darton Academy	1	Full size	Sand filled	2011	Standard
117	Shafton Recreation Ground	1	Half size	Sand filled	2011	Standard

Barnsley HC reports that the pitch at Darton Academy has decreased in quality in recent years. The Club suggests that since Barnsley Premier Leisure (BPL) handed over the running of the facilities and Delta Academies Trust took over in 2018 the pitch quality has significantly decreased. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this is due to less frequent maintenance.

Barnsley HC and Huddersfield HC are concerned about the potential risk of the pitch becoming unusable due to its declining quality.

Management and security of tenure

The AGP at Darton Academy is managed internally by the School. Whilst the other community available AGP at Shafton Recreation Ground is located on a public recreation ground and is open for public use at all times. There is no formal booking system for the pitch, with access available on a first come first serve basis.

³⁶ See Appendix 3 for the non-technical assessment for artificial grass pitches

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Availability

The table below summarises usage levels of the full size AGP provision in Barnsley based on booking sheets supplied by the operators. This is compared against availability at peak time, using Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM). This applies an overall peak period for AGPs of 34 hours per week (Monday to Thursday 17:00-21:00; Friday 17:00-19:00; Saturday and Sunday 09:00-17:00). This totals 18 hours midweek and 16 hours on a weekend.

Table 6.5: Availability and usage across full size AGPs across Barnsley

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Hockey club users	Availability	Midweek availability of pitch based on FPM (hours)	Weekend availability of pitch based on FPM (hours)	Total hockey usage (%)	Total football / other usage (%)	Total spare (%)
34	Darton Academy	North	Barnsley HC Huddersfield Ladies HC	Tuesday-Thursday: 6pm-8pm Saturday: 10.30am-2.30pm Sunday: 10.30am-12.30pm	6/18	6/16	67%	33%	0%

It should be noted that the usage referenced in the table above relates to the community use period and excludes school usage outside of the periods of community availability.

Both clubs report that since 2018, when Delta Academies Trust took over the running of the site, the pitch has seen a decrease in the amount of community available hours.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Ancillary provision

The quality of ancillary facilities across Barnsley has been assessed via a combination of site visits and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

Ancillary facility ratings are primarily influenced by the type of amenities which are available on a site accompanied by their quality, such as a clubhouse, changing rooms, showering provision, car parking, dedicated official and spectator facilities and boundary fencing. The table below identifies the findings for hockey sites that are actively utilised for hockey across Barnsley.

Table 6.6: Summary of ancillary provision quality accompanying full size hockey AGPs

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Number of pitches	Ancillary facilities quality
34	Darton Academy	North	1	Standard

The ancillary provision on offer at Darton Academy is standard quality. Barnsley HC reports that since the Delta Academies Trust took over the running of the facility in 2018, the ancillary provision access has been limited. The clubhouse/changing facility was originally built to support the sports facilities onsite, however, since the Academy has taken over, the Club reports that the facility has been turned into use for additional classroom space, with an additional charge now present if clubs wish to access the facility.

6.3: Demand

There is one club which is classed as being from Barnsley, Barnsley HC accommodates six teams: one men's, one women's and three dedicated junior teams. In addition, Huddersfield Ladies HC is based outside of the Borough and as such imports its demand from Kirklees. It operates one women's team, and this encompasses the entire club, therefore it has been included as current demand in Barnsley.

The table below examines each club's participation figures for the 2022/23 season for all Category One and Category Two players. These are the participants that must access hockey suitable AGPs for their demand.

Table 6.7: England Hockey affiliation figures 2022/23 (Category One and Two)

Name of club	Senior men (17-55)	Senior women (17-55)	Junior boys (14-16)	Junior girls (14-16)	Junior boys (11-13)	Junior girls (11-13)	Mini mixed (5-10)	Total
Barnsley HC	17	14	-	-	-	-	-	31
Huddersfield Ladies HC	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	24
Total	17	38	0	0	0	0	0	55

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

	Senior men's teams	Senior women's teams	Junior	Mixed	Total
Barnsley HC	1	1	3	-	5
Huddersfield Ladies HC	-	1	-	-	1
Total	1	2	3	0	6

Future demand

Growing participation is the number one aim within EH's strategic plan and key drivers include working with clubs, universities and schools, regional and local leagues, developing opportunities for over 40s and delivering a quality programme of competition. Growth in participation will not only come from the traditional 11 a side game but from the informal, recreational ways to play hockey such as small sided hockey, which can be played at any time during the week or at weekends.

Though there remains a desire from EH to increase participation within the club/league based game, not all future demand may be realised entirely as new formalised teams playing at peak time. Some clubs may decide to offer pay and play opportunities to participants or offer small sided formats such in a bid to increase participation and club memberships by providing a different hockey offer.

Increased demand from new participants will lead to a requirement for increased capacity on available artificial grass pitches at peak time, but also midweek and on Sundays to deliver other formats of hockey activity. At present, it is not necessarily clear as to what format this may take or when it is likely to take place, however, it is clear that there will be a requirement for access to increased capacity on artificial grass pitches across the area. This should be considered when assessing demand for artificial grass pitches in the future, as not only will they be needed for peak match play times and midweek training to accommodate increased participation within the formalised hockey environment, but also throughout the week and at non-peak times to offer wider opportunities for play.

Unlike other pitch sports, England Hockey do not use team generation rates to determine future demand. England Hockey likes to understand growth by participation, rather than dedicated teams. As such, team generation rates have not been used to calculate future growth in Barnsley.

Barnsley HC reports that it has aspiration to add an additional team at both men's and women's level in the future.

Hockey Heroes

Hockey Heroes is a six-week hockey programme aimed at beginners (children aged five to eight) that not only focuses on helping children develop some physical hockey skills such as dribbling, passing and goal scoring, but also places as much emphasis on character development including teamwork, communication, perseverance and respect.

There are no Hockey Heroes courses operating in Barnsley with the nearest being located at Rotherham HC (Sheffield City Council).

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Back to Hockey

Back to Hockey sessions are fun, social and informal and are aimed at people who either have not played for a number of years or that are looking to play for the first time. They are generally hosted by clubs, with EH providing guidance on how to deliver the programme. Benefits of clubs being involved include:

- ◀ More members
- ◀ More casual players
- ◀ Additional income
- ◀ Extra publicity
- ◀ New volunteers

There are no current Back to Hockey sessions available in Barnsley.

Latent demand

Latent demand is demand that evidence suggests may be generated from the current population should they have access to more or better provision.

Although, there is currently no reported latent demand. Barnsley HC reports that as it looks to grow its junior section there is a possibility that if it looked to gain additional access to the pitch at Darton Academy, this will not be available. This is due to the Academy only offering a certain amount of hours at a normal rate, whilst any other additional bookings are priced at a premium to cover further caretaking costs.

Imported demand

Imported demand refers to any demand from neighbouring local authorities that accesses facilities within Barnsley due to a lack of available facilities in other local authorities where such team or club is based.

There is imported demand from Kirklees by Huddersfield Ladies HC into Barnsley. The Club currently operates one women's team which accesses the AGP at Darton Academy.

Exported demand

Exported demand refers to teams that are currently accessing provision for home fixtures outside of Barnsley, despite being from within the Authority.

There is no known exported demand out of the Borough.

Peak time demand

For matches, most of the senior hockey activity in Barnsley takes place on a Saturday, whereas most junior activity occurs on a Sunday. For training, peak time is midweek evenings, although preference is generally given for Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

6.4: Supply and demand analysis

Match play

The PPS Guidance suggests that a full size AGP with sports lighting is able to accommodate four match equivalent sessions on a Saturday (peak time). With teams playing on a home and away format, this equates to one AGP being able to cater for eight 'home' teams on a Saturday. One team requires 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week on its 'home' AGP.

In total, there are three senior teams from clubs based within Barnsley playing on a Saturday. This includes the imported demand from Huddersfield Ladies HC, which is likely to remain imported for the foreseeable future.

Based on the above, one full size hockey suitable AGP is sufficient to meet demand. However, please note this is from a quantity perspective only and does not take into accessibility and quality issues identified at Darton Academy AGP.

Training

It is considered that there is enough pitches to accommodate demand for all the clubs.

6.5 Conclusion

Although there is an adequate supply of hockey suitable AGPs in Barnsley to accommodate both training and match play demand, there are specific issues surrounding quality and accessibility that need to be addressed.

The quality of the pitch at Darton Academy is decreasing, if it falls out of use and is not resurfaced in the near future, all teams in the Borough would be displaced with no other pitch able to accommodate them within Barnsley. It is important that discussions between the Council, Darton Academy and England Hockey are undertaken to ensure that the long term sustainability of the pitch is secured to ensure continued use for both clubs.

Summary - artificial grass pitches

- ◀ **There is a suitable number of pitches in Barnsley to accommodate both training and match play demand, however, there are accessibility and quality issues to be addressed.**

Supply

- ◀ There is one full size sand based AGPs across one site in Barnsley the pitch is supported by sports lighting. The pitch is available for community use.
- ◀ There are two small sized sand based AGPs in the Borough across two sites. Only one of which is available for community use.
- ◀ The full size hockey suitable AGPs at Darton Academy is located on an educational site and is managed internally by the School. Whilst the other community available AGP at Shafton Recreation Ground is located on a public recreation ground and is open for public use at all times.

Quality

- ◀ The full size hockey suitable AGPs in Barnsley is rated as standard quality. However, the pitch has been declining in quality in recent years.

Demand

- ◀ There are two community hockey clubs based in Barnsley. The two clubs accommodate a total of six teams (one senior men's two senior women's, and three junior teams).

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

PART 7: TENNIS COURTS

7.1: Introduction

The Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) is the organisation responsible for the governance of tennis and administers the sport locally across Barnsley. It has recently restructured its strategic approach to target several national focus areas, with a priority on developing the sport at park sites.

Consultation

Only one tennis club is identified in Barnsley, Barnsley LTC. The Club responded to consultation requests, resulting in a 100% response rate.

7.2: Supply

There are 49 tennis courts identified in Barnsley across 15 sites. Of which, 14 courts across six sites are available for community use and 35 courts across nine sites are unavailable for community use.

The North Analysis Area contains the highest number of community available courts with nine, whereas the North East and Central contain two courts respectively, the Penistone Analysis Area has one community available court. No courts are identified in the Dearne Analysis Area.

Table 7.1: Summary of the number of courts in Barnsley

Analysis area	No. of courts available for community use	No. of courts unavailable for community use
North	9	10
North East	2	11
Dearne	-	-
South	-	10
Central	2	4
Penistone	1	-
Barnsley	14	35

Please note that courts are classified as being available for community use provided that they are deemed to be easily accessible to the general population, either via pay and play or through a membership at a club (or a mixture of both). All unavailable courts in Barnsley are located at school sites.

Figure 7.1 shows the location of the courts servicing Barnsley, regardless of community use. For a key to the map, see Table 7.2.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Figure 7.1: Location of tennis courts in Barnsley



BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 7.2: Tennis courts in Barnsley

Site ID	Site name	Postcode	Analysis area	Ownership	Community use?	No. of courts	Sports lighting?	Court type	Court quality
21	Carlton Park	S71 3EG	North East	Council	Yes	2	No	Macadam	Poor
34	Darton Academy	S75 5EF	North	Education	No	6	No	Macadam	Standard
38	Darton Park	S75 5NR	North	Council	Yes	1	No	Macadam	Poor
51	Greenacre School	S70 6RG	Central	Education	No	1	Yes	Macadam	Standard
60	Holy Trinity School (Barnsley)	S71 2LF	North	Education	No	3	Yes	Macadam	Standard
63	Horizon Community College	S70 6PD	Central	Education	No	3	Yes	Acrylic	Standard
75	Kirk Balk Academy	S74 9HX	South	Education	No	5	No	Macadam	Standard
85	Mapplewell Park	S75 6BY	North	Council	Yes	1	No	Macadam	Poor
91	Netherwood Academy	S73 8FE	South	Education	No	5	No	Macadam	Poor
96	Outwood Academy Carlton	S71 3EW	North East	Education	No	5	No	Macadam	Standard
97	Outwood Academy Shafton	S72 8RE	North East	Education	No	6	Yes	Macadam	Good
129	Springwell Learning Community	S71 2AY	North	Education	No	1	No	Macadam	Poor
169	Barnsley Lawn Tennis Club	S75 1JH	North	Sports Club	Yes	3	Yes	Macadam	Good
						2	Yes	Artificial turf	Good
						2	No	Artificial turf	Good
190	Locke Park	S70 6NE	Central	Council	Yes	2	No	Macadam	Poor
201	Tankersley Welfare	S75 3AP	Penistone	Parish Council	Yes	1	No	Macadam	Poor

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Management and security of tenure

The table below highlights the management of tennis courts within Barnsley. The majority are provided by education sites, although the Council manage four sites, parish councils manage two sites, and a sports club manages one site located at Barnsley Lawn Tennis Club.

Table 7.3: Tennis courts by management type

Availability for community use	Number of courts			
	Education	Council	Sports club	Parish Council
Available	-	6	7	1
Unavailable	35	-	-	-
Total	35	6	7	1

Court type

Most outdoor courts in Barnsley have a macadam surface (42 or 86%), with 11 being of this type and available for community use. Three courts have an acyclic surface located at Horizon Community College which are unavailable for community use, and four courts have an artificial turf surface. The estimated lifespan of a macadam and artificial turf court is ten years, depending on levels of use and maintenance levels. To ensure courts can continue to be used beyond this time frame, it is recommended that a sinking fund is put into place for eventual refurbishment.

Sports lighting

Courts with sports lighting enable use throughout the year and are identified by the LTA as being a key priority for growing participation nationally. The LTA reports that sports lighting allows for a 35% increase in available court time on an annual basis.

In Barnsley, 18 of the tennis courts are serviced by sports lights, representing 37% of the provision. Of these, only five courts are available for community use, and all courts are located at Barnsley Lawn Tennis Club. The Club reports that it has plans to develop and install sports lighting on the two artificial turf courts which currently do not have them. In addition, the two artificial turf courts which are currently serviced by sports lighting are planned for upgrade by the Club to LED lighting.

Access to courts with sports lighting is considered particularly key for clubs as it allows for more usage of provision, which in turn can help accommodate more members.

LTA Quick Access Loan Scheme

The LTA's facility loan scheme provides interest free loans from £25,000. The funding stream will prioritise investment into low-cost indoor structures and sports lights to enable communities to grow participation by accessing all year-round facilities. The objectives of the fund are:

- ◀ To provide indoor or sports lit and year-round playing facilities to encourage community accessible play all year.
- ◀ To enhance facilities to create better playing environments to encourage play all year (link to 'what we will fund').
- ◀ To retain and increase the number of participants at the venue.
- ◀ To offer and increase both non-member pay and play usage and coaching opportunities.
- ◀ To grow the numbers of adults and juniors on the coaching programme.
- ◀ To provide online booking through ClubSpark with courts available through LTA Play.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Over marking

Tennis courts, particularly within schools, are often over marked by netball, basketball and/or football courts. Courts which are over marked tend to receive higher levels of use which can be detrimental to quality over time, as well as creating capacity issues if there is community demand from more than one sport.

In Barnsley, 37 courts are overmarked by netball provision, with most of these located at school sites (35 or 71%) where curriculum activity makes this necessary.

Quality

The quality of tennis courts has been informed through non-technical site assessments and consultation with providers to assign each court a rating of good, standard or poor. Key aspects informing the findings include surface quality, grip underfoot, line marking quality, evenness and evidence of inappropriate use (e.g. vandalism and/or littering).

For the full assessment criteria, please refer to Appendix 2.

Of the courts in Barnsley, 13 are assessed as good quality, 23 courts are assessed as standard quality, and 12 as poor quality. Most good quality courts are available for community use, however, six good courts located at Outwood Academy Shafton are unavailable for community use. All standard quality courts are unavailable for community use.

Table 7.4: Quality of tennis courts in Barnsley

Availability for community use	Number of courts		
	Good	Standard	Poor
Available	7	-	7
Unavailable	6	23	6
Total	13	23	13

The courts assessed as poor quality are located at the following sites:

- ◀ Carlton Park
- ◀ Darton Academy
- ◀ Mapplewell Park
- ◀ Tankersley Welfare
- ◀ Netherwood Academy
- ◀ Springwell Learning Community
- ◀ Locke Park

Issues recorded at these sites during assessments include poor grip underfoot, the presence of moss, worn line markings and loose gravel, with maintenance also considered to be basic and infrequent at most of these sites. This leads to further deterioration in quality.

It should be noted that in 2018 Barnsley Lawn Tennis Club underwent significant development onsite. It developed its facilities add an additional three courts onsite, to the already standing four courts.

Renovation fund⁶⁷

The LTA has secured a £22 million investment fund to be put into public tennis courts across Britain, together with an £8.5 million investment from the LTA. This will see thousands of public park tennis courts that are in poor or unplayable condition improved for the benefit of the local communities.

³⁷[Link to Government website](#)

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The LTA's ambition is to drive participation across park tennis sites, as well as ensuring the future sustainability of these facilities. As well as paying for the refurbishment of public park courts, the new investment will also pay for the implementation of sustainable operating models for the facilities, with specialist programmes and support to ensure courts are both affordable and utilised.

Ancillary provision

Barnsley Lawn Tennis Club report ancillary provision at its home site to be of good quality, the Club has been redeveloping its clubhouse recently and is continuing to update the facility to ensure that the quality is sustained.

For non-club courts, ancillary provision is generally considered to be problematic. Whilst most sites provide changing facilities and/or toilets, they are not always specific for tennis, which is the case at Carlton Park. As such, access can be limited even at sites that allow for community use.

Insight from the LTA indicates good quality ancillary facilities such as toilets, changing rooms and cafes encourage players to visit community available provision and stay for extended periods of time. Therefore, a potential way to increase usage of such provision would be to invest in suitable ancillary amenities, which can then also provide a source of income.

7.3: Demand

It is reported that demand for tennis provision during and since the Covid-19 pandemic has increased substantially compared to prior levels when court restrictions have not been in place (potentially linked to tennis being one of the first sports to be allowed to resume). This should therefore be monitored moving forward to ensure that any growth can be accommodated for if the increases are sustained.

Competitive tennis

Only one club is identified in Barnsley, Barnsley LTC, which has a total of 300 members. As a breakdown, this equates to 170 senior and 130 junior members.

Table 7.5: Current tennis demand by club

Club	Number of members		
	Senior	Junior	Total
Barnsley LTC	170	130	300

Informal and parks tennis

Away from club courts, usage can be difficult to quantify as it is not always monitored, especially at sites that are free to access as is the case at Carlton Park, Darton Park, Mapplewell Park and Locke Park. Demand for such provision is generally at its highest during summer months, especially following events such as Wimbledon, but significant capacity is likely to exist outside of this.

The LTA has developed a package of support for local authorities and other providers to grow the use of tennis courts by removing key barriers to participation. The three products are ClubSpark, LTA Play and Gate Access, which are further detailed below.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

ClubSpark – Improving the booking process

ClubSpark is a flexible and simple venue management platform with multiple products and applications to help venues, local authorities and coaches manage their sport. ClubSpark is a tool that is offered for free as part of LTA venue registration and allows administrators to manage all functions at their venue(s), including:

- ◀ Managed website - create and manage a mobile friendly website tailored to LA/club requirements to promote events and activities.
- ◀ Managed coaching – set up coaching lessons and courses online.
- ◀ Membership management - improve membership engagement by making it easier for the venue and for members to pay, renew and keep in touch (includes online payments, direct debits and the monitoring of revenue streams; membership modules can also be used to take season ticket payments for venues operating a non-traditional annual facility fee).
- ◀ Organise payments - set the way payments are taken, whether it's immediate pay and play, or bookable as part of a membership package.
- ◀ Court bookings – reduced administration for managing bookings; give staff, coaches, members and the general public access to book and pay for courts, classes or other resources online.
- ◀ Scheduling - set unique booking and price rules to suit the venue and enable lights to switch on/off automatically when linked to the LTA Premium Gate Access system.
- ◀ Book and pay remotely - customers can make bookings and payments for a venue anytime, anywhere via the real-time booking app.
- ◀ Reporting - ClubSpark allows administrators to view reports highlighting income, court usage, revenue and number of members and season ticket holders; this allows for identification of trends and patterns and evidence to demonstrate participation levels and impact.

LTA Play

LTA Play is an aggregator that collects all booking and coaching information via ClubSpark pages and displays it for participants in one easy to view page. It allows players to search for venues close to them and provides booking options, removing the barriers of not knowing where courts are or how to book.

LTA Play provides a helpful customer journey, with a personal profile to review and manage bookings, and helpful reminders. Courts can be set to book for free of charge or at a fee agreed by the provider.

Smart Access

The LTA has developed two Smart Access gate access systems that work in association with ClubSpark to secure courts and to allow access to booked customers only. Members of the public can book a court online (making payment if required) and receive a four digit access code via email to enter using a courtside keypad. The gate access system then allows entry for the time booked if a correct code is entered.

There are two gate options available: SmartAccess Premium and SmartAccess Lite. The demands and needs of users plus the setup of the venue determines the most appropriate system for each site.

Nationally, the LTA report that in the last three years, sites with a gate access system installed have attracted 64,841 unique players, leading to 609,671 courts being booked. This has generated income of over £1 million.

BARNSELEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Additional demand

The LTA operates various tennis initiatives across the Country which result in some courts receiving additional demand. Furthermore, there are other formats away from traditional tennis that can result in increased usage. These are all detailed below.

Parks tennis

Parks tennis leagues are less formal in comparison to established club play, offering greater flexibility and an opportunity for all abilities to engage in competition at local venues. The leagues are run by Local Tennis Leagues and are available to all aged 18 years and above, with administration and support based online. Players are organised into mixed sex leagues of eight based on similar ability levels, with matches arranged between the two players at whatever time and court is agreed. The flexibility of play is conducive to the use of park sites which are typically more easily accessible.

In Barnsley, no parks tennis leagues are currently in operation.

LTA Youth Start

This is the fun starter course for children who have never played the sport before or may have played very little. Packed full of fun games and training drills, it also gives parents the chance to join in too. For £34.99, kids get six weeks coaching by an LTA Accredited coach, along with a free racket, pack of balls and personalised t-shirt so that they can continue playing.

In Barnsley, currently there are no LTA Youth Start sessions.

Tennis for Free

Tennis for Free is a community sports charity that works in partnership with the LTA. The charity delivers free, fully inclusive weekly coaching sessions for all ages and abilities in local communities across the UK, especially those in low-income areas.

Tennis for Free offers a package for local authorities and court operators that includes financial support for local LTA Accredited coaches to deliver the sessions, tennis equipment for attendees and coaches and promotional support. Sessions are typically delivered across three courts, although the charity have recently launched 'Tennis for Free Lite', available to clubs that wish to open their doors to non-members.

Through its offer, Tennis for Free aims to:

- ◀ Reinvigorate under-used public facilities.
- ◀ Make tennis a sport for all.
- ◀ Make tennis more financially accessible in the UK.
- ◀ Improve the physical and mental wellbeing of local communities through tennis.

No Tennis for Free sessions currently operates in or around Barnsley.

LTA Big Tennis Weekend

The LTA Big Tennis Weekend is an LTA initiative which all registered venues can access. Clubs and venues have the ability to sign up to host open days, which are free of charge, and create a relaxed and welcoming environment for those new to tennis to participate. This in turn can potentially lead to the clubs attracting new members.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The LTA hosts three dedicated weekends a year (in May, July and September) that are the UK's biggest public tennis events. Furthermore, venues are able to run additional events outside these dates and will benefit from their events being promoted on the national LTA campaign website. All clubs running an open day are asked to promote a follow-on offer to all attendees, such as a reduced rate introductory membership or a number of free coaching sessions, to encourage people to continue playing after the event.

No sites in Barnsley currently host or are scheduled to host a Big Tennis Weekend.

Padel

One of the LTAs key strategies is to find new ways to grow participation and padel is an innovative format of tennis that is fun, flexible, easy to play and extremely sociable. Padel is played mainly in a doubles format on an enclosed court about a third of the size of a tennis court and can be played in groups of mixed ages and abilities, as it is not power dominant. The rules are broadly the same as tennis, although you serve under-arm and the walls are used as part of the game with the ball allowed to bounce off them.

One of the fastest growing sports across Europe, it has also been integrated into the LTA and is now recognised as a format of tennis. This has provided a platform to facilitate the growth of the sport, with tennis venues throughout Great Britain exploring the potential opportunities it can bring to a facility.

There are currently no padel tennis courts in Barnsley.

However, the development of two padel tennis courts have been proposed onsite at Shaw Lane Sports Club. The courts will be developed on the footprint of the bowling green located next to the car park. There are currently two bowling greens onsite which is the home of Barnsley Bowling Club. The Club has 29 members.

The BCGBA does not have any specific guidance on bowling green capacity, stating that it can vary from site-to-site and from club-to-club.

However, as a guide, it states that greens used by at least 20 members are generally considered to be sustainable, whilst greens operating with a membership of over 60 may need additional resource to ensure that they continue to meet demand. Operating the two greens at Shaw Lane Sports Club, could become unsustainable due to the number of members they currently accommodate (29), with the two greens likely requiring a requirement of circa 40 members to be considered sustainable.

The LTA is in support of this development.

Latent/unmet demand

Latent demand for tennis nationally is reported to be high by the LTA, which has an insight tool that suggests that 18% of the five million players that pick up a racket each year would play more often if key barriers such as poor promotion of opportunities to get on court, unclear booking journeys (especially those that are 'offline') and low quality facilities were addressed.

Furthermore, the LTA conducted some research to understand how the public feels about tennis and the main barriers to accessing the sport. The research was split into club, community and education sectors, the headline findings of which are below:

- ◀ Around five million people play once per year with the majority of this in parks.
- ◀ 46% of tennis played by those 14 years is on park courts.
- ◀ 80% of those that do not play tennis but would like to see parks as their first option.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

- Barriers preventing use of courts located in parks include the quality of the courts, ease of booking and the number of courts available to play.
- Demand for tennis amongst those who stopped playing in the last five years is from 14 upwards.
- Although there is demand for tennis amongst working class individuals, the highest latent demand is from upper middle, middle and lower middle classes.

Further research carried out by the LTA suggests that many more people would play tennis if they knew where courts were located, particularly local authority courts. Its assertion is that better promotion would increase demand.

In addition, Sport England’s Segmentation Tool enables analysis of the percentage of adults that would like to participate in tennis but that ‘are not currently doing so’. The tool identifies latent demand of 3,903 people within Barnsley, which represents approximately 1.6% of the Borough’s population compared to a national average of 1.7%. This therefore suggests that unmet demand is marginally lower than what would otherwise be expected.

Future demand

Barnsley LTC state plans to grow membership, equating to a total of 50 members with just under half of these being junior members, as shown below.

Table 7.6: Future tennis demand by club

Club	Number of members		
	Senior	Junior	Total
Barnsley LTC	30	20	50

Away from club-based demand, it is considered that all remaining future demand will be picked up via the latent/unmet demand noted above and attracted to non-club and particularly local authority courts.

7.4: Supply and demand analysis

For club-based tennis, the LTA suggests that a non-sports lit court can accommodate a maximum of 40 members, whereas court with sports lighting can accommodate 60 members. Using this, the table below identifies the capacity balance at all sites currently used by clubs, taking into account current demand.

Table 7.7: Capacity analysis (club courts)

Site ID	Site	Club users	Current demand (members)	Capacity (members)	Current capacity balance	Future demand	Future capacity balance
169	Barnsley Lawn Tennis Club	Barnsley LTC	300	380	80	50	30

For club-based tennis, there is considered to be sufficient provision to meet demand. Additionally, when considering club future demand aspirations, supply is still sufficient to meet future demand.

For non-club courts, whilst no courts are identified as having any capacity issues, it cannot be said that supply is sufficient to meet demand due to the large amount of unmet and latent demand evidenced both nationally and in Barnsley. There is instead a clear need to improve the supply and quality in ways that can attract and better accommodate more users, specifically the courts provided at Carlton Park, Darton Park, Mapplewell Park and Locke Park.

7.5: Conclusion

It is considered that at club sites there is enough courts to cater for both current and future demand.

At a non-club level there are issues around both and quality of courts to support more casual tennis play. Although a number of courts are located in park sites all of these courts are rated as poor quality. In order to encourage participation and protect courts from unofficial use, improving the quality whilst also exploring the opportunity to install systems such as GateAccess is key. In addition, due to levels of latent/unmet demand in non-club settings both nationally and in Barnsley, the opportunity to develop new provision should also be explored.

Tennis summary

- ◀ **For club-based tennis, there is considered to be sufficient provision to meet demand. Additionally, when considering club future demand aspirations, supply is still sufficient to meet future demand.**
- ◀ **For non-club courts, whilst no courts are identified as having any capacity issues, it cannot be said that supply is sufficient to meet demand due to the large amount of unmet and latent demand evidenced both nationally and in Barnsley. There is instead a clear need to improve the supply in ways that can attract and better accommodate more users, specifically the courts provided at Carlton Park, Darton Park, Mapplewell Park and Locke Park.**

Supply

- ◀ There are 49 tennis courts identified in Barnsley across 15 sites. Of which 14 courts across six sites are available for community use and 35 courts across nine sites are unavailable for community use.
- ◀ The majority are provided by education sites, although the Council manage four sites, parish council manage two sites and a sports club manages one site located at Barnsley Lawn Tennis Club.
- ◀ Most outdoor courts in Barnsley have a macadam surface (42 or 86%), with 11 being of this type and available for community use. Three courts have an acyclic surface located at Horizon Community College which are unavailable for community use, and four courts have an artificial turf surface.
- ◀ In Barnsley, 18 of the tennis courts are serviced by sports lights, representing 36% of the provision. Of these, only five courts are available for community use, and all courts are located at Barnsley Lawn Tennis Club.

Quality

- ◀ Of the courts in Barnsley, 13 are assessed as good quality, 23 courts are assessed as standard quality, and 12 as poor quality. Most good quality courts are available for community use, however, six good courts located at Outwood Academy Shafton are unavailable for community use. All standard quality courts are unavailable for community use.
- ◀ Barnsley LTC report ancillary provision at its respective home site to be of good quality, with no major issues raised.

Demand

- ◀ Only one club is identified in Barnsley, Barnsley LTC, which has a total of 300 members. As a breakdown, this equates to 170 senior and 130 junior members.
- ◀ Away from club courts, usage can be difficult to quantify as it is not always monitored, especially at sites that are free to access as is the case at Carlton Park, Darton Park, Mapplewell Park and Locke Park. Demand for such provision is generally at its highest during summer months, especially following events such as Wimbledon, but significant capacity is likely to exist outside of this.
- ◀ In Barnsley, currently there are no LTA initiatives taking place.

PART 8: ATHLETICS

8.1: Introduction

As a Governing Body, UK Athletics is responsible for developing and implementing the rules and regulations of athletics, including everything from anti-doping, health and safety, facilities and welfare, to training and education for coaches and officials as well as permitting and licensing.

Locally, the sport is governed through England Athletics, which is the development and membership body for athletics and running clubs in England. It has a National Head of Clubs and Participation as well as a team of five club support managers across the Country, with one of these covering activities in Barnsley as part of the North region.

England Athletics is currently exploring three alternative approaches in designing new athletics provision. Traditional 400m athletic tracks are becoming increasingly problematic to sustain and refurbish with any new facilities generally considered impractical due to cost and the amount of land required for such a development.

These three designs, outlined below, present alternative approaches to athletics provision as to offer more affordable and feasible means of creating athletics tracks. It should be noted England Athletics has development each of these with the German manufacturer 'Polytan' which help design each type of facility.

Compact track

The first of the three alternative designs is a 'compact track' featuring a 60m sprint straight with an accompanying jump lane and shot put space. This provision is the smallest of the three and is installed at sites with limited available land.

Mini track

A 'mini track' features a 140m four lane oval track with a six lane 60m sprint, as well as accompanying shot put and jumping provision. An advantage to a mini track design is it leaves a large space in the centre of the oval track to be used for either various field events such as long jump/ triple jump, or alternatively it can be used for other sports such as football pitches or an outdoor gym. Mini track sites also feature a new design of shot put practice areas in which it flattens a natural slope and athletes throw into a hill allowing for the put to roll back to the participant thus reducing time spent retrieving the put after each throw.

Active track

Finally, an 'active track' is a synthetic loop with no fixed shape or distance (similar to a formula one circuit), in which a track is drawn to fit its natural surroundings such as an existing park or school field. This is installed at sites where a 400m oval would not be feasible as it allows for adaptations to the shape in order to suit land in its current state.

Although noted considered to be an affordable solution, Polytan has also developed a smart track in which magnetic integrated timing gates are built into the surface intermittently as to enable sports and exercise analysis to take place with much greater ease and precision. The athlete downloads an accompanying 'smart run' app which is then tracked by the magnetic sensors built into the track allowing for split speed analysis to take place without the need for cameras or wires. This allows for the removal of any set up time for analysts whilst also enabling several athletes to be examined simultaneously. As the magnets are embedded within the track it is also vandalism safe and will outlast the lifespan of a brand new athletics track. The installation of such provision reportedly increases the price to roughly £1.35m for a brand new 400m 'smart track.'

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Consultation

Consultation took place with England Athletics and the Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre to inform this section of the report.

8.2: Supply

There is one formal athletics track in Barnsley located at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre, which is an eight lane, synthetic 400 metre track. The track is fully sports lit and provides all accompanying field event facilities including a hammer cage, javelin, high jump, long jump and shot put area.

Table 8.1: Summary of athletics tracks in Barnsley

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Length	Surface type	Sports lighting
42	Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre	North East	400m	Synthetic	Yes

As seen, only the North East Analysis Area is serviced by formal athletics facilities.

Future supply

England Athletics identifies that the Penistone Analysis Area of the Borough is identified as a potential location for the development of the NewGen athletics provision.

Disused

The track at Wombwell Recreation Ground is a basic cinder 400m track. There are no accompanying facilities for field events onsite. The Club known to use the site, Wombwell Sporting AC, folded two years ago which means the athletic track is now disused.

Management

The track at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is owned by the Council, However, is managed by a company called Barnsley Premier Leisure (BPL).

Quality

Key factors impacting upon the quality ratings of athletics facilities include the condition and age of the track surface, the prominence of the line markings and any signs of wear and tear or unofficial use. For the full site assessment criteria, please see Appendix 2.

The non-technical assessment undertaken in August 2022 by KKP identifies the track and accompanying track and field facilities as good quality with a good quality accompanying ancillary facility, with maintenance carried out to a high standard for both. It should be noted that the track was resurfaced in 2022.

TrackMark³⁸

TrackMark is UK Athletics' quality assurance scheme for outdoor track and field athletics facilities. A venue that achieves TrackMark is recognised by UK Athletics as having well managed, compliant facilities that are accessible to participants of all abilities. From 2021, venues that actively choose not to pursue accreditation are not eligible to apply for a competition licence at any level.

³⁸ [Link to UKA website](#)

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is TrackMark compliant.

Ancillary facilities

Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is serviced by a multi-functional ancillary facility that provides changing rooms as well as a gym. The facilities are good quality. Barnsley Premier Leisure, identify that it has plans to develop and improve the spectator stand facilities.

8.3: Demand

For the purposes of this study, athletics demand is considered to come in various forms, rather than just traditional track and field activity. As such, running clubs are also considered, as are organised running events and various running initiatives, some of which are governed by England Athletics. It is also acknowledged that recreational running forms a large part of demand, although this is difficult to measure.

Table 8.2: Summary of track and field club membership

Name of club	Home site	Number of members
Barnsley Athletics Club	Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre	111
Barnsley Harriers	-	159
Penistone Footpath Runners & Athletic Club	Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre	151
Kingstone Runners	-	123
Pontefract Athletics Club	Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre	91
	Total	635

Barnsley Athletics Club

Barnsley Athletics Club is a large athletics club based at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre. It accommodates both male and female members at senior and junior level and whilst it specialises in track and field, it also operates a cross-country running section.

Penistone Footpath Runners & Athletics Club

Penistone Footpath Runners & Athletics Club is a large athletics club based at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre. It accommodates male and female members at both senior and junior level and whilst it specialises in track and field, it also operates road running sections.

Kingstone Runners Barnsley

Kingstone Runners Barnsley is a road running club that caters for runners of all abilities. It meets twice a week, Monday, and Wednesday at 19.00. The Club uses Higham Cricket Club as a meeting base.

Barnsley Harriers

The Club holds road running sessions every Monday evening and Wednesday evening, catering for runners of all abilities, meeting at Shaw Lane Sports Club.

Pontefract Athletics Club

The Club trains throughout the year at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre on Mondays from 7.00pm to 8.00pm. This club, however, is considered to import demand into the Borough to access the track.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Run Together³⁹

Run Together is an official England Athletics recreational running project which aims to get the whole nation running. Its aim is to provide fun, friendly, supportive and inclusive running opportunities for everyone, regardless of ability and availability. It believes that running is more fun and easier to become part of a lifestyle when shared with others.

In Barnsley there is the following Run Together group:

- ◀ Rabbit Runners (Mondays 18:00) Outside Royston Library S71 4GE

A key focus for England Athletics is increasing demand for participation in initiatives such as Run Together, meaning this could be targeted moving forward, especially given the number of other clubs that could be involved.

Park Run

Park Run is a series of 5k runs held on Saturday mornings in areas of open space around the UK, with 1,063 events now operating across the Country. They are open to all, free, and are safe and easy to take part in. Runners must first register online in order to access a printed barcode which gives them access to all Park Run events.

Locke Park and Penistone Recreation Ground currently accommodates the Borough's Park Runs and Junior Park Run, as seen below.

Table 8.3: Summary of Park Run in Barnsley

Location	Postcode	Event	Number of events	Average attendance
Locke Park	S70 6NE	Park Run	545	144
		Junior Park Run	314	73
Penistone Recreation Ground	S36 6TS	Park Run	98	155

Couch to 5k

Couch to 5k is a national health initiative promoted by the National Health Service (NHS) to encourage absolute beginners get into running as part of establishing and maintaining an active and healthy lifestyle including regular exercise.

The plan consists of three runs per week and a day of rest in between, with a different schedule for each of the nine weeks to completion. It starts with a mix of running and walking, to gradually build up fitness and stamina, in order to create realistic expectations and a sense of achievability to encourage participants to stick with it. The end goal of the plan is for the participant to be able to run 5k.

Through the Couch to 5k plan the NHS particularly promotes the health benefits of running and regular exercise which underpin the initiative, such as improved heart and lung health, weight loss and possible increases in bone density which can help protect against bone diseases such as osteoporosis. This also includes mental benefits of running through goal setting and challenge setting, which can help boost confidence and self-belief. Furthermore, running regularly has been linked to combating depression.

³⁹ [Link to Runtogether website](#)

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

It is believed that an increase in people running through the Couch to 5k plan may increase interest and possibly have a knock-on effect of leading to increased demand at running groups and clubs as people may wish to continue develop their running further.

Latent/unmet demand

Sport England's Segmentation Tool enables analysis of 'the percentage of adults that would like to participate in athletics but 'are not currently doing so'. The tool identifies significant latent demand amounting to 4,732 people in Barnsley, which represents approximately 1.9% of the Borough's population compared to a national average of 2%.

No clubs have a waiting list in place, and they are all actively looking for new members, on social media and club websites.

Future demand

All clubs are actively looking to grow membership, with no club having a waiting list and doing their utmost not to turn demand away.

England Athletics also believes that demand is likely to increase in the future, particularly for initiatives such as Park Run, although again to what extent is difficult to quantify.

8.4: Supply and demand analysis

It is considered that for an athletics track to be sustainable, a club membership of 200 is required. This is based on figures and consultation provided by England Athletics. In Barnsley, supply is considered sufficient to meet demand, with two track and field clubs currently based in the Borough (Barnsley Athletic Club and Penistone Footpath Runners & Athletic Club) totalling 262 members.

There is still a clear need to continue to grow levels of participation through actualising latent and future demand in order to ensure the long term sustainability of the track at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre.

8.5: Conclusion

As only Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is currently used for club athletics, there is a need to protect the facility and ensure that quality remains sufficient to accommodate the level of demand received.

Away from track and field, emphasis should also be placed on supporting the other activities taking place in Barnsley, with focus on retaining and increasing participation and growing the various initiatives that are in place.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Athletics – supply and demand summary

- ◀ In Barnsley, supply is considered sufficient to meet demand, with only two track and field clubs currently based in the Borough (Barnsley Athletic Club, Penistone Footpath Runners & Athletic Club and Pontefract Athletics Club). All other clubs are primarily road running clubs that do not access the track facilities.
- ◀ Priority should be placed on protecting the facility at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre and ensuring that quality remains sufficient to accommodate the level of demand.

Supply

- ◀ There is one formal athletics track in Barnsley located at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre, which is an eight lane, synthetic 400 metre track.
- ◀ The track is fully sports lit and provides all accompanying field event facilities including a hammer cage, javelin, high jump, long jump and shot put area.
- ◀ The track at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is owned by the Council, However, is managed by a company called Barnsley Premier Leisure (BPL).

Quality

- ◀ The non-technical assessment undertaken by KKP identified the track and accompanying track and field facilities as good quality, with maintenance carried out to a high standard.
- ◀ The ancillary provision at Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is rated to be of good quality, with no major issues raised.

Demand

- ◀ Four clubs have a current focus on athletics and/or running activity in Barnsley.
- ◀ Barnsley Athletic Club, Penistone Footpath Runners & Athletic Club and Pontefract Athletics Club both use Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre as its base.
- ◀ Locke Park and Penistone Recreation Ground currently host Park Runs and Junior Park Runs in the Borough.
- ◀ All clubs are seen actively looking to grow membership, whilst England Athletics also believes that demand is likely to increase in the future, particularly for initiatives such as Park Run.
- ◀ Sport England's Segmentation Tool identifies significant latent demand amounting to 4,732 people in Barnsley, which represents approximately 1.9% of the Borough's population compared to a national average of 2%.
- ◀ None have waiting lists in place, and they are all actively looking for new members, on social media and club websites.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

PART 9: MULTI USE GAMES AREAS (MUGAS)

9.1 Introduction

MUGAs are a reference to any sport or games areas which are often used for social and recreational sport in the community and are generally categorised into typologies, as seen in the table below.

Table 9.2: Types of MUGAs

Type	Surface	Characteristics	Preferred sports
Type One	Open textured porous macadam	Used for ball rebound sports. Suitable for wheelchair sports.	Tennis and netball.
Type Two			
Type Three			
Type Four	Polymeric surface over macadam base	Due to their greater shock absorbency and lower surface friction, these areas are not recommended for tennis or netball.	Football, basketball and recreational activity
Type Five	Sand based or third generation turf (3G)	Shockpad and either heavily doused with water before play or filled or dressed with sand or rubber crumb.	Formalised sports including hockey, football, American football, lacrosse and rugby.

9.2 Supply

Across Barnsley there are a total of 58 MUGAs with most of this provision located within the South Analysis Area with 16 (28%), followed by Central Analysis Area with 11 (19%). Penistone Analysis Area accommodates nine MUGAs and the North East and Central analysis areas all have eight MUGAs each, the North Analysis Area has the least number of MUGAs with six.

Table 9.3: Summary of MUGAs in Barnsley

Analysis area	Number of MUGAs
North	6
North East	8
Dearne	8
South	16
Central	11
Penistone	9
Barnsley	58

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Table 9.4: Summary of provision

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Analysis area	Community use?	Number of courts	Surface type	Sports lighting?	Quality
2	Ardsley Park	S71 5DL	Central	Yes	1	Type One/Two	Yes	Good
11	Barugh Green Recreation Ground	S75 1JX	North	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
12	Birdwell Community Centre and Recreation Ground	S70 5TQ	South	Yes	2	Type One/Two	No	Standard
17	Brierley Park	S72 9ED	North East	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
32	Cudworth Park	S72 8UA	North East	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
38	Darton Park	S75 5NR	North	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
48	Goldthorpe Recreation Ground	S63 9JD	Dearne	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
67	Ingbirchworth Pitch	S36 7GJ	Penistone	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
85	Mapplewell Park	S75 6BY	North	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
89	Milton Forge	S74 9BQ	South	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
99	Oxspring Playing Field	S36 8YQ	Penistone	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
102	Penistone Recreation Ground	S36 6TS	Penistone	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
112	Rotherham Road Playing Field	S71 2AX	North East	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
114	Royston Welfare Park (Site 1)	S71 4AA	North East	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
121	Silkstone Common Recreation Ground	S75 4QB	Penistone	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
123	Silkstone Recreation Ground	S75 4NA	Penistone	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
145	The Pleasant Avenue Playing Field	S72 0BF	North East	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
147	Thurgoland Recreation Ground	S35 7AA	Penistone	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
149	Thurnscoe Recreation Ground	S63 0BG	Dearne	Yes	2	Type One/Two	Yes	Standard
151	Tinker Lane Recreation Ground	S74 0PE	South	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Poor
170	Aldham House Lane	S73 8RQ	Central	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
171	Bank End	S70 4QU	Central	Yes	1	Type One/Two	Yes	Standard
172	Barnsley Road	S72 8UT	North East	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
173	Bellbrooke Avenue	S73 9BP	South	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
175	Blacker Hill	S74 0FL	South	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Analysis area	Community use?	Number of courts	Surface type	Sports lighting?	Quality
176	Broomhill Old	S73 0YQ	South	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Poor
177	Church View Road	S36 6AT	Penistone	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
179	Dodworth Rec	S70 6PD	Central	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
181	Everill Close	S73 0SE	South	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
182	Gilroyd Rec	S75 3PX	Central	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
183	Gregorys Yard	S72 0AF	North East	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
184	Hemmingfield Rec	S73 0PZ	South	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
185	Highgate Lane	S63 8AL	Dearne	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
186	Highstone Rec	S70 4EF	Central	Yes	1	Type One/Two	Yes	Standard
187	Jump Street Jump	S74 0HZ	South	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
188	Kendray Rec	S70 3EG	Central	Yes	1	Type One/Two	Yes	Standard
189	Leylands	S75 1HD	North	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
190	Locke Park	S70 6NE	Central	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
191	Measbro Dyke	S70 3QU	Central	Yes	1	Type One/Two	Yes	Standard
192	Merrill Road	S63 0PS	Dearne	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
193	Monk Bretton Social	S71 2PP	North East	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Poor
194	New England	S70 5AW	Central	Yes	1	Type One/Two	Yes	Standard
195	New Lodge	S71 1SU	North	Yes	1	Type One/Two	Yes	Poor
198	Spring Vale	S36 6HH	Penistone	Yes	1	Type One/Two	Yes	Standard
199	Sugdens Rec	S75 2BL	North	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
200	Summer Lane	S73 8HD	South	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
201	Tankersley Welfare	S75 3AP	Penistone	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
202	Thurnscoe Park	S63 0SU	Dearne	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
204	Wath Road	S63 8LQ	Dearne	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
205	Wombwell Park	S73 0LH	South	Yes	1	Type One/Two	Yes	Good
206	Worsbrough Dale Park	S70 4SB	Central	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
213	Middlecliff Lane	S72 0HU	South	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
214	Darfield Park	S73 9LG	South	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good
215	Goldthorpe Green	S63 9EH	Dearne	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Standard
216	Elsecar Park	S74 8ES	South	Yes	1	Type One/Two	No	Good

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Future developments

Football Foundation PlayZones Programme

The Football Foundation, using investment from the Premier League, The FA and the Government via Sport England has released a new (2022) capital investment programme called the PlayZones Programme. This programme aims to engage with local communities across the Country to create outstanding sports and activity spaces and tackle inequalities in participation. The priority groups for the funding are:

- ◀ Lower socio-economic groups
- ◀ Disabled people with people with long term health conditions
- ◀ Women and girls
- ◀ Ethnically diverse communities

More details surrounding the aims and outcomes for the project and the requirements/stages for application can be found on the Football Foundation website⁴⁰.

In partnership with FF, in the future the Council suggests it may look to progress a number of innovative multi use games facilities through the FF Playzone Programme.

Management

Of the 58 MUGAs across Barnsley, all are managed by either parish councils or BMBC. All the MUGAs are available as open access meaning they do not need to be booked. Anecdotal evidence suggests that MUGAs are well used in the summer months for activities such as informal football, however, can be prone to vandalism.

Quality

The quality of MUGAs across Barnsley has been accessed and the quality has been advised by Barnsley MBC.

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

In total across Barnsley, 25 MUGAs are assessed as good quality, 29 MUGAs are assessed as standard quality, whilst four are assessed as poor quality with significant issues surrounding grip, court markings and evidence of moss/lichen.

Table 9.5: Summary of MUGA quality in Barnsley

Analysis area	Good	Standard	Poor
North	2	3	1
North East	2	5	1
Dearne	4	4	-
South	7	7	2
Central	4	7	-
Penistone	6	3	-
MUGA total	25	29	4

⁴⁰[Link to Playzones programme](#)

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Sports lighting

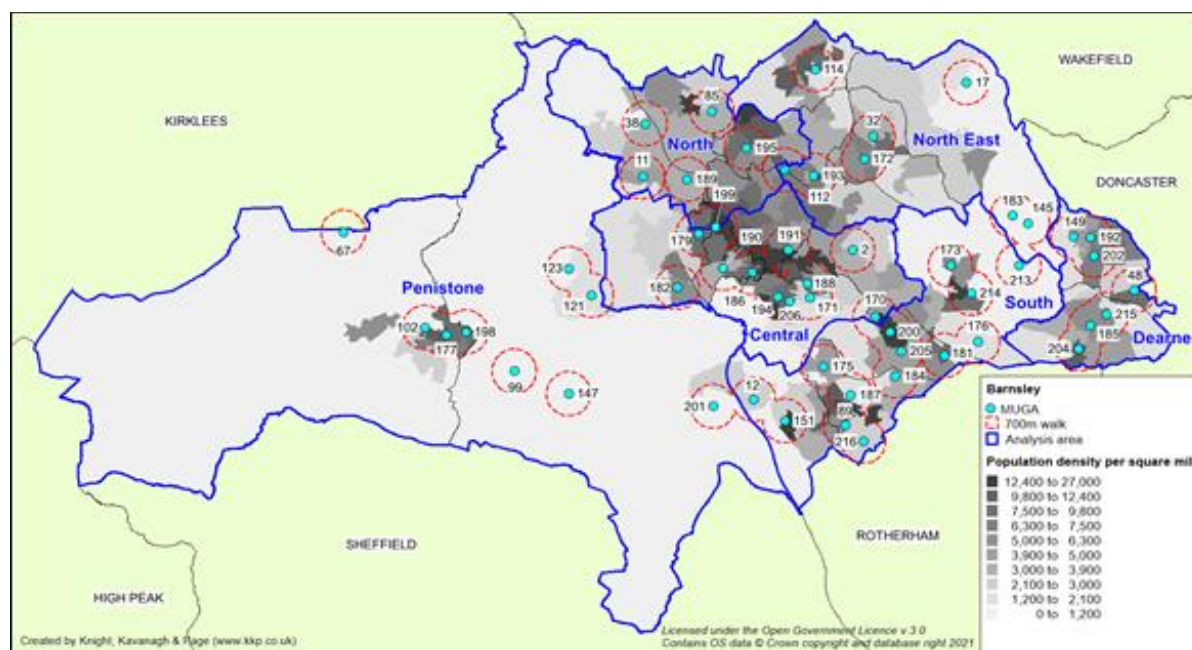
The presence of sports lighting is considered to encourage more demand as it enables evening use all year round. However, it is also acknowledged that it can also encourage higher levels unofficial use resulting in increased anti-social behaviour, vandalism and littering. There are 11 (23%) community available MUGAs with sports lighting in Barnsley.

9.3 Demand

In order to analyse the catchment for MUGA facilities in the Borough, a standards based approach has been taken from the Fields in Trust guidance⁴¹, unlike all other sections of this report, which take a non-standards based approach. The catchment guidance for MUGAs is set at 700m walking distance.

Taking this into consideration a total of 53% of the Borough's population (or 131,021 people) has no MUGA facility within the 700m metre catchment, as seen in the map below.

Figure 9.2: Coverage of MUGAs across all analysis area



Analysis suggests that the Centre, Dearne and South Analysis Areas have over 50% of the population within a 700 metre walking distance to a MUGA, with the North Analysis Area having 40%. All the remaining analysis areas have less than 35% of the population within a 700 metre walking distance to a MUGA.

Table 9.6: Summary of MUGA population coverage in Barnsley

Analysis area	MYE 2020	Population within 700m walk of a MUGA		Population NOT within 700m walk of a MUGA	
Central	56,062	32,529	58.0%	23,533	42.0%
Dearne	23,820	14,088	59.1%	9,732	40.9%
North	44,731	17,975	40.2%	26,756	59.8%
North East	48,331	14,488	30.0%	33,843	70.0%
Penistone	26,883	8,739	32.5%	18,144	67.5%

⁴¹[Link to Fields in Trust guidance](#)

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Analysis area	MYE 2020	Population within 700m walk of a MUGA		Population NOT within 700m walk of a MUGA	
South	48,244	29,231	60.6%	19,013	39.4%
Barnsley	248,071	117,050	47.2%	131,021	52.8%

9.4 Conclusion

The South Analysis Area is the most well served analysis area for MUGAs, with the Dearne Analysis Area the next best serviced, with the Central Analysis Area just behind it. All other analysis areas have 60% of its population catchments not within a 700m walking catchment.

It should be noted that most high population density settlements are covered by a walking catchment of a MUGA. Providing new MUGAs in the Borough should only be seen as a priority if sufficient opportunities for use present themselves and an aligned programme of use is developed to make provision sustainable. However, the opportunity for qualitative improvements of courts should be explored.

MUGAS - Summary

- ◀ **The South Analysis Area is the most well served analysis area for MUGAs, with the Dearne Analysis Area the next best serviced, with the Central Analysis Area just behind it. All other analysis areas have 60% of its population catchments not within a 700m walking catchment.**

Supply

- ◀ Across Barnsley there are a total of 58 MUGAs with most of this provision located within the South Analysis Area with 16 MUGAs (28%), followed by Central Analysis Area with 11 MUGAs (19%). Penistone Analysis Area accommodates nine MUGAs and the North East and Central analysis areas all have eight MUGAs each, the North Analysis Area has the least number of MUGAs with six.
- ◀ In the previous Barnsley LFFP, no sites were identified for MUGA developments.
- ◀ Of the 58 MUGAs across Barnsley, all the courts are managed by either parish councils or Barnsley Borough Council.

Quality

- ◀ In total across Barnsley, 25 MUGAs are assessed as good quality, 29 MUGAs are assessed as standard quality, whilst four are assessed as poor quality with significant issues surrounding grip, court markings and evidence of moss/lichen.

Demand

- ◀ A total of 53% of the Borough's population (or 131,021 people) has no MUGA facility within the 700m metre catchment.
- ◀ Analysis suggests that the Centre, Dearne and South Analysis Areas have over 50% of the population within a 700 metre walking distance to a MUGA, with the North Analysis Area having 40%. All the remaining analysis areas have less than 35% of the population within a 700 metre walking distance to a MUGA.

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

PART 10: RUGBY LEAGUE

10.1: Introduction

The Rugby Football League (RFL) is the governing body for rugby league in Britain and Ireland. It administers the England national rugby league team, the Challenge Cup, Super League, and the Championships which form the professional and semi-professional structure of the game structure in the UK. The RFL also administers the amateur and junior game across the country in association with the British Amateur Rugby League Association (BARLA).

Most community club rugby league is played throughout the summer season (from February to October). However, rugby league is considered as a winter season sport within schools, colleges and universities and therefore pitch provision for matches and training can also be required throughout the winter months.

Senior rugby league is played on a pitch measuring 100 x 68 metres. The preferred pitch size for U7s, U8s and U9s is 60 x 40 metres, whereas for U10s and U11s it is 80 x 30 metres, with U12s and above generally playing on senior pitches. Teams from U7s to U11s are known as primary teams, whilst teams from U12s to U18s known as junior teams.

Consultation

There are two rugby league clubs based in Barnsley; Dodworth Miners ARLFC and Dearne Valley Bulldogs ARLFC. Both clubs responded to consultation requests, therefore there is a consultation response rate of 100%.

10.2: Supply

There are three rugby league pitches identified in Barnsley across two sites, one senior and one junior pitch located at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club in the Central Analysis Area, and one senior pitch located at Ingsfield Lane Sports & Social Club in the Dearne Analysis Area. Of these, both pitches are available for community use.

Security of tenure

Security of tenure refers to the rights of occupation on playing field and infrastructure. Clubs and stakeholders are generally fall into the bracket of owner-occupier, tenant or licensee. The table below identifies the current tenure position of each rugby league club.

Table 10.1: Rugby league clubs security of tenure

Club	Tenure arrangement	Secure?
Dodworth Miners ARLFC	Freehold	Yes
Dearne Valley Bulldogs ARLFC	Leased from BMBC.	Yes

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Figure 10.1: Location of rugby league pitches



BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Pitch quality

The quality of rugby league pitches in Barnsley have been assessed via a combination of site visits undertaken in August 2022, carrying out non-technical assessments as determined by the RFL all pitches, and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

Pitch quality influences the carrying capacity of a site; often pitches lack the drainage and maintenance necessary to sustain high levels of use. It is likely that pitches that receive little or no ongoing repair or off season remedial work will be assessed as poor, therefore limiting the number of games able to take place each week without it having a detrimental effect on quality. Conversely, well maintained pitches which are tended to regularly are likely to be a higher standard and capable of taking a number of matches without a significant reduction in surface quality.

Private sites (e.g. sports clubs) can often offer better quality facilities than Council playing pitches as such sports clubs tend to have dedicated ground staff or volunteers working on pitches regularly during the week. Also, private sites are often secured by fencing which prevents unofficial use whilst council pitches are generally located within parks and open spaces, regularly used by the public.

Carrying capacity of a pitch is dependent upon the quality of a pitch which is outlined below:

Category	Capacity
Good	3 matches per week
Standard	2 matches per week
Poor	1 match per week

Table 10.2: Site quality ratings

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Community use?	Tenure	No. of pitches	Pitch type	Sports lighting?	Quality rating
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	Central	Yes	Secure	1	Senior	No	Standard
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	Central	Yes	Secure	1	Junior	No	Standard
68	Ingsfield Lane Sports & Social Club	Dearne	Yes	Secure	1	Senior	No	Poor

The pitch located at Ingsfield Lane Sports and Social Club is poor quality due to the lack of maintenance and drainage issues.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

At Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club, the site currently has drainage issues which is affecting all the pitches on site including the rugby league pitches. Plans are in place to rotate pitches across the site to try and manage the tired parts of pitches which are compact causing some flooding in heavy rain fall, these areas generally are areas which suffer from high traffic.

Over marked pitches

Most rugby league pitches are classified as being senior size, with cones used to mark pitches for U11 and below. Over marking of pitches can however cause notable damage to the surface quality and lead to overuse beyond recommended capacity. Over marking of pitches not only influences available capacity, it may also cause logistical issues regarding kick off times; for example, when two teams of differing age formats are due to play at the same site at the same time.

There are no known pitches in Barnsley which are marked onto or overlapping cricket outfields. Whilst having rugby league pitches marked out on cricket pitches can create availability issues as both cricket and rugby league are summer sports, it can sometimes be an option for creating additional capacity if required.

It should be noted that the pitch at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social is marked and used as an adult football pitch during the winter.

Ancillary facilities

Ancillary facilities including the condition of the clubhouse, changing accommodation, toilets, showers, medical room, car parking and boundary fencing.

The quality of ancillary facilities has been identified through the non-technical assessments carried out by KKP.

Table 10.3: Rugby league changing rooms summary

Site ID	Site name	Quality rating	Comments on changing rooms/clubhouses
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	Poor	The changing are of poor quality. The Club aspires to update these in the coming years to improve the quality.
68	Ingsfield Lane Sports & Social Club	Good	The Club are currently building a new clubhouse which includes new changing rooms, new kitchen facilities and new social space. The Council reports that funding for the build was secured prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, with the development started in 2021, since due to price rises the Club was left short on funding and was looking for additional funding in order to fully complete the project.

10.3: Demand

Demand for rugby league in Barnsley tends to fall within the categories of organised competitive play and organised training. As the majority of rugby league play takes place during the summer period, when the nights are lighter, a significant amount of training takes place on pitches in addition to the competitive match play.

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Competitive play

There are two affiliated rugby league clubs located in Barnsley, Dodworth Miners ARLFC and Dearne Valley Bulldogs ARLFC. Collectively both clubs accommodate 17 teams, as a breakdown, this equates to three senior teams, three junior teams and 11 mini teams.

Table 10.4: Club by club summary of teams

Club	Senior men's	Senior women's	Junior boys (13-18yrs)	Junior girls (13-18yrs)	Minis (7-12yrs)
Dodworth Miners ARLFC	1	-	2	-	6
Dearne Valley Bulldogs ARLFC	1	1	1	-	5

Training

Throughout the Country, many rugby teams train at their home ground on match pitches. As a result, usage is concentrated which reduces the capacity for match play on these pitches and means they are more likely to be overplayed.

Full details of each of the clubs training schedules are detailed in the table below.

Table 10.5: Training demand summary

Club	Midweek training requirements	Match equivalent sessions (MES)
Dodworth Miners ARLFC	Two senior men's, one junior, consisting of U13 and U15 players training sessions per week. All training takes place on match pitches.	Two MES per week (Senior and junior midweek training)
Dearne Valley Bulldogs ARLFC	One senior men's, one senior women's and one U13 junior players training sessions per week. All training takes place sports lit training area.	Two MES per week (Senior and junior midweek training)

Displaced demand

Displaced demand is existing demand that is being met by provision outside of the Barnsley boundary. There are a number of reasons why displacement may occur such as a central venue league, where one location/site is used as the venue for all competitive fixtures with no teams having home or away fixtures or because teams choose to hire pitches outside of the boundary due to pitch quality or hire costs.

Currently, no Barnsley based teams are travelling outside of Barnsley to access pitches.

Future demand

Future demand can be defined in three ways, through participation increases, housing growth and using population forecasts. Team generation rates are used below as the basis for calculating the number of teams likely to be generated in the future based on population growth.

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Population increase

Future competitive growth

Based on population projections to 2033 (the period to which this assessment projects population based future demand), Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator (PPC) can estimate the likely additional demand for grass rugby pitches that will arise from any growth.

Using the current and future populations in each of the relevant age groups together with the current team numbers, team generation rates (TGRs) have been established to understand how much growth is required to establish one new team.

For reference total current population in 2022 of 248,071 will increase to 265,868 by 2033. The table below shows the number of new teams generated by the new population and the requisite match equivalent sessions.

Table 10.6: Authority wide team generation rates

Age group	Team generation rate	Number of new teams generated by the new population	Number of new teams generated by the new population - rounded figure	Match equivalent session ⁴²
Men (19-45yrs)	1:19,910	0.14	0	0
Women (19-45yrs)	1:40,980	0.07	0	0
Boys (13-18yrs)	1:3,468	0.21	0	0
Girls (13-18yrs)	0	0.00	0	0
Mixed (7-12yrs)	1:1,381	0.78	1	0.25

As these figures cannot be accredited to any one analysis area, as they are Authority wide, they will be added onto the overall supply and demand total for each pitch type.

Future training demand

Similar to competitive demand referenced above, future levels of training demand can also be calculated via using Sport England's PPC. This demand is based upon access to a sports lit grass pitch equated into match equivalent sessions.

Table 10.7: Future training demand

Age group	Training demand generated per week by population growth (match equivalent sessions)	Training demand generated per week by population growth (match equivalent sessions) - rounded figure ⁴³	Match equivalent session
Men (19-45yrs)	0.07	0	-
Women (19-45yrs)	0.04	0	-
Boys (13-18yrs)	0.11	0	-
Girls (13-18yrs)	0.00	0	-
Mixed (7-12yrs)	0.10	0	-

⁴² Two teams require one pitch to account for playing on a home and away basis; therefore, one team accounts to 0.5 match equivalent sessions on their relevant pitch type.

⁴³ Rounded to the nearest 0.5 match equivalent session.

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

As these figures cannot be accredited to any one analysis area, as they are Authority wide, they will be added onto the overall supply and demand total for each pitch type.

Participation increase

Overall, both clubs, report that future aspirations to create a total of two teams which equates to one match equivalent sessions per week on senior pitches.

Table 10.8: Summary of club aspirational future demand

Club	Analysis area	Future team aspirations	Future aspirations in match equivalent sessions (MES) on a senior pitch ⁴⁴
Dodworth Miners ARLFC	Central	1 x senior women's	0.5
Dearne Valley Bulldogs ARLFC	Dearne	1 x senior women's	0.5
Total			1

Future demand through participation increases from club aspirational demand is considered more aspirational, and it is unlikely that it will all be achieved.

It should be noted that the intended growth of women's and girls rugby league at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club is dependent of the update and improvement of ancillary provision including the suitable provision for female participants.

10.4: Capacity analysis

The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by quality. As a minimum, the quality and therefore the capacity of a pitch affects the playing experience and people's enjoyment of playing. In extreme circumstances it can result in the inability of a pitch to cater for all or certain types of play during the peak period and off peak times.

As previously indicated the carrying capacity of a pitch is dependent upon the quality of a pitch which is outlined below:

Category	Capacity
Good	3 matches per week
Standard	2 matches per week
Poor	1 match per week

The next step is to ascertain whether or not any identified 'potential capacity' can be deemed 'actual capacity'. There may be situations where, although a site is highlighted as potentially able to accommodate some additional play, this should not be recorded as spare capacity against the site. For example, a site may be managed to regularly operate slightly below full capacity to ensure that it can cater for a number of regular friendly matches and activities that takes place but are difficult to quantify on a weekly basis. Where actual spare capacity exists it is highlighted in Table 10.10.

⁴⁴ Anticipated future junior demand is represented as 0.5 MES on a senior pitch whereas anticipated mini future demand is represented as 0.25 MES on a senior pitch.

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The peak period

In order to fully establish actual spare capacity, the peak period needs to be established. As the majority of competitive rugby league takes place on senior rugby league pitches the peak period is considered to be Saturday PM and Sunday AM.

The table below identifies the way capacity and overplay is represented in Table 10.10.

Table 10.9: Spare capacity examples

Spare capacity in peak period (examples)	Explanation of spare capacity
1	If the cell is highlighted in green with a number, it means that the pitch(es) have actual spare capacity at peak time.
0	If the cell has a 0 in it, this means that the pitch(es) is/are played to capacity, either overall or during the peak period.
1	If the cell has a number in it but is not highlighted, it means the pitch has spare capacity in the peak period; however, this is discounted. This is most commonly due to unsecure tenure and/or poor pitch quality but can also be due to the site being unavailable to the community.
1	If the cell is highlighted in red with a number, it means that the pitch(es) are overplayed.

**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY**

Table 10.10: Rugby league capacity table

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Available for community use?	Type of Tenure	Management	Pitch type	No. of pitches	Quality rating	Match equivalent sessions of play (per week)	Recommended site capacity (sessions per week)	Capacity rating	Comments
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	Central	Yes	Secure	Sports Club	Senior	1	Standard	2	2	0	Pitch is played to capacity.
41	Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club	Central	Yes	Secure	Sports Club	Junior	1	Standard	2	2	0	Pitch is played to capacity.
68	Ingsfield Lane Sports & Social Club	Dearne	Yes	Secure	Council	Senior	1	Poor	1	1	0	Pitch is played to capacity.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Actual spare capacity

The next step is to ascertain whether or not any identified 'potential capacity' can be deemed 'actual capacity'. There may be situations where, although a site is highlighted as potentially able to accommodate some additional play, this should not be recorded as spare capacity against the site. For example, a site may be managed to regularly operate slightly below full capacity to ensure that it can cater for a number of regular friendly matches and activities that take place but are difficult to quantify on a weekly basis.

There is currently no actual spare capacity on pitches in Barnsley.

Overplay

There is currently no overplay on pitches within Barnsley.

10.5: Supply and demand analysis

Senior rugby league pitches

Having considered supply and demand, the tables below identify the overall spare capacity in each of the analysis areas for senior rugby league pitches based on match equivalent sessions per week.

Table 10.11: Summary of supply and demand balance on senior rugby league pitches

Analysis area	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)		
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total
Central	-	-	0
Dearne	-	-	0
North	-	-	0
North East	-	-	0
Penistone	-	-	0
South	-	-	0
Barnsley	0	0	0

Overall, pitches within Barnsley are currently played to capacity.

Table 10.12: Potential future supply and demand balance on senior rugby league pitches

Analysis area	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)			
	Current total	Future competitive demand	Future training demand	Future total
Barnsley	0	0.25	0	0.25

Through population increases only 0.25 MES future competitive demand is identified therefore, a shortfall is created of 0.25 MES per week.

10.6: Conclusion

Overall, based on the supply and demand analysis, current demand can currently be met, with all pitches being played to capacity. However, it is evident that there is an insufficient supply of rugby league provision in Barnsley to accommodate any future demand with the anticipated future levels of demand from population growth seeing shortfalls created.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The priority for rugby league in Barnsley is to ensure maintenance programmes are enhanced across club settings to improve quality of pitches to alleviate the overplay across senior pitches.

Summary – Rugby league

- ◀ **Current demand can currently be met, with all pitches being played to capacity. However, it is evident that there is an insufficient supply of rugby league provision in Barnsley to accommodate any future demand with the anticipated future levels of demand from population growth seeing shortfalls created.**
- ◀ **The priority for rugby league in Barnsley is to ensure maintenance programmes are enhanced across club settings to improve quality of pitches to alleviate the overplay across senior pitches.**

Supply

- ◀ There are three rugby league pitches identified in Barnsley across two sites, one senior and one junior pitch located at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club in the Central Analysis Area, and one senior pitch located at Ingsfield Lane Sports & Social Club in the Dearne Analysis Area. Of these, all pitches are available for community use.
- ◀ All sites used by rugby league clubs in the Borough are considered to have secure tenure. Dodworth Miners ARLFC has freehold ownership of its site, whilst Dearne Valley Bulldogs ARLFC lease its site from the council.

Quality

- ◀ Pitches located at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club is standard quality, whilst the pitch located at Ingsfield Lane Sports and Social is poor quality due to limited maintenance.
- ◀ The ancillary provision at Dodworth Miners Welfare Sports and Social Club is poor quality, whilst the new pavilion at Ingsfield Lane Sports and Social is rated as good quality.

Demand

- ◀ There are two affiliated rugby league clubs located in Barnsley, Dodworth Miners ARLFC and Dearne Valley Bulldogs ARLFC. Collectively both clubs accommodate 17 teams, as a breakdown, this equates to three senior teams, three junior teams and 11 mini teams.
- ◀ Future demand from population increases is projected as one mini team.

Capacity

- ◀ None of the three available pitches are considered to have any actual spare capacity to accommodate additional demand.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

PART 11: OTHER SPORTS

11.1: Baseball/Softball

The British Softball Federation (BSF) and British Baseball Federation (BBF) are responsible for the administration and governance of softball and baseball in the UK and are part of the overarching body BaseballSoftballUK (BSUK) which takes in both baseball and softball.

Supply and demand

There is no baseball or softball club based in Barnsley. The closest club is Sheffield Bladerunners Baseball Club, which accesses provision Forge Valley Community School, Sheffield.

There is no formal demand in Barnsley and therefore any demand from within Barnsley is likely to travel to Sheffield, to participate in sessions with Sheffield Bladerunners Baseball Club. The Club offers multiple sessions weekly throughout both the summer outdoors at the venues previously mentioned and also at indoor venues across Sheffield. The sessions are run through a number of both age groups and ability group sessions.

11.2: Rounders

Rounders England is the national governing body for the sport of rounders in England. Its key role is to co-ordinate a development network, working through local delivery partners that provides a pathway and opportunities for aspiring players to progress to whatever level of play is right for them. In addition, it provides information about the game, run coaching and umpiring courses, tournaments, sell resources and promote the sport at all levels. Its mission is to 'Connect People through Rounders' and get more people from any background playing rounders, more often.

Supply

There are nine rounders pitches across nine sites in Barnsley. All these pitches are located at school sites and considered to be unavailable for community use. The pitches are marked in the summer term at the schools and are used for curricular and non-curricular activity.

Table 11.1: Summary of rounders pitches in Barnsley

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area
96	Outwood Academy Carlton	North East
97	Outwood Academy Shafton	North East
101	Penistone Grammar School	Penistone
140	The Ellis C.E Primary School	South
144	The Mill Academy	Central

Demand

Activity on the dedicated rounders pitches is from school activity only.

Conclusion

There is no perceived demand or competitive club demand in the Borough. There at present there is no current demand for marked formal pitches available for community use in the Borough. If a community club is founded in Barnsley, then there will be a requirement for community available pitches in the Borough.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Other sports – supply and demand summary

Baseball/Softball

- ◀ There is no baseball or softball club based in Barnsley. The closest club is Sheffield Bladerunners Baseball Club, which accesses provision Forge Valley Community School, Sheffield.
- ◀ There is no formal demand in Barnsley and therefore any demand from within Barnsley is likely to travel to Sheffield, to participate in sessions with Sheffield Bladerunners Baseball Club.

Rounders

- ◀ There are nine rounders pitches across nine sites in Barnsley. All these pitches are located at school sites and considered to be unavailable for community use.
- ◀ Activity on the dedicated rounders pitches is from school activity only.
- ◀ There is no perceived demand or competitive club demand in the Borough. There at present there is no current demand for marked formal pitches available for community use in the Borough.

APPENDIX 1: SPORTING CONTEXT

The following section outlines a series of national, regional and local policies pertaining to the study and which will have an important influence on the Strategy.

National context

The following section outlines a series of national, regional and local policies pertaining to the study and which will have an important influence on the Strategy.

The provision of high quality and accessible community outdoor sports facilities at a local level is a key requirement for achieving the targets set out by the Government and Sport England. It is vital that this strategy is cognisant of and works towards these targets in addition to local priorities and plans.

Department of Media Culture and Sport Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2015)

The Government published its strategy for sport in December 2015. This strategy confirms the recognition and understanding that sport makes a positive difference through broader means and that it will help the sector to deliver five simple but fundamental outcomes: physical health, mental health, individual development, social and community development and economic development. In order to measure its success in producing outputs which accord with these aims it has also adopted a series of 23 performance indicators under nine key headings, as follows:

- ◀ More people taking part in sport and physical activity.
- ◀ More people volunteering in sport.
- ◀ More people experiencing live sport.
- ◀ Maximising international sporting success.
- ◀ Maximising domestic sporting success.
- ◀ Maximising domestic sporting success.
- ◀ A more productive sport sector.
- ◀ A more financially and organisationally sustainable sport sector.
- ◀ A more responsible sport sector.

Sport England Uniting the Movement: Our 10-year vision to transform lives and communities through sport (2021-2031)

Sport and physical activity makes people happier and healthier, and movement is the lens through which we can make that happen. It does the same thing for our communities, with life-changing, sustainable benefits that have huge economic and social value. That's why Sport England wants sport and physical activity to be recognised as essential to help overcome these national challenges.

The Strategy recognises the need to invest in sport and physical activity through NGBs, other sports bodies and local sports clubs, organisations and community groups to increase engagement for different groups as part of our core purpose. It states that there is now a need to go further in promoting movement in general as the means to unlock sport and activity for some people.

Tackling inequalities

There are deep-rooted inequalities in sport and physical activity, which means that there are people who feel excluded from being active because the right options and opportunities aren't there. These inequalities are at the very core of the *Uniting the Movement*.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Sport England plans on having a laser focus on tackling inequalities in all that it does, because providing opportunities to people and communities that have traditionally been left behind, and helping to remove the barriers to activity is vitally important.

National Planning Policy Framework (2021)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out planning policies for England. It details how these changes are expected to be applied to the planning system. It also provides a framework for local people and their councils to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities.

The NPPF states the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies that the planning system needs to focus on three themes of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF sets out that Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs.

The 'promoting healthy communities' theme identifies that planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficiencies or surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

As a prerequisite the NPPF states existing open space, sports and recreation buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- ◀ An assessment has been undertaken, which has clearly shown that the open space, buildings or land is surplus to requirements.
- ◀ The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location.
- ◀ The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

In order for planning policies to be 'sound' local authorities are required to carry out a robust assessment of need for open space, sport and recreation facilities.

The FA National Football Facilities Strategy (2018-28)

The Football Association's (FA) National Football Facilities Strategy (NFFS) provides a strategic framework that sets out key priorities and targets for the national game (i.e., football) over a ten-year period.

The Strategy sets out shared aims and objectives it aims to deliver on in conjunction with The Premier League, Sport England and the Government, to be delivered with support of the Football Foundation.

These stakeholders have clearly identified the aspirations for football to contribute directly to nationally important social and health priorities. Alongside this, the strategy is clear that traditional, affiliated football remains an important priority and a core component of the game, whilst recognising and supporting the more informal environments used for the community and recreational game.

Its vision is: *"Within 10 years we aim to deliver great football facilities, wherever they are needed"*

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

£1.3 billion has been spent by football and Government since 2000 to enhance existing football facilities and build new ones. However, more is needed if football and Government's shared objectives for participation, individual well-being and community cohesion are to be achieved. Nationally, direct investment will be increased – initially to £69 million per annum from football and Government (a 15% increase on recent years).

The NFFS investment priorities can be broadly grouped into six areas, recognising the need to grow the game, support existing players and better understand the different football environments:

- ◀ **Improve 20,000 Natural Turf pitches**, with a focus on addressing drop off due to a poor playing experience;
- ◀ **Deliver 1,000 3G AGP 'equivalents'** (mix of full size and small sided provision, including MUGAs - small sided facilities are likely to have a key role in smaller / rural communities and encouraging multi-sport offers), enhancing the quality of playing experience and supporting a sustainable approach to grass roots provision;
- ◀ **Deliver 1,000 changing pavilions/clubhouses**, linked to multi-pitch or hub sites, supporting growth (particularly in women and girls football), sustainability and providing a facility infrastructure to underpin investment in coaching, officials and football development;
- ◀ **Support access to flexible indoor spaces**, including equipment and court markings, to support growth in futsal, walking football and to support the education and skills outcomes, exploiting opportunities for football to positively impact on personal and social outcomes for young people in particular;
- ◀ **Refurbish existing stock to maintain current provision**, recognising the need to address historic under-investment and issues with refurbishment of existing facilities;
- ◀ **Support testing of technology and innovation**, building on customer insight to deliver hubs for innovation, testing and development of the game.

Time for Change: The FA Strategy (2020-2024)

The new FA strategy aims to take the FA and English football forward with bold leadership and ambitious targets to build on the progress of the last four years. It identifies six Game Changer objectives and eight Serve the Game objectives which demonstrate its determination to substantially change the fabric of the game and address key societal issues.

The Game Changer objectives are:

- ◀ Win a major tournament
- ◀ Serve two million + through a transformed digital platform
- ◀ Equal opportunities for every girl
- ◀ Deliver 5,000 quality pitches
- ◀ A game free from discrimination
- ◀ Maximise the appeal and revenue of the FA cups and Women's Super League

These are underpinned by its eight Serve the Game objectives, which are:

- ◀ Trusted, progressive regulation and administration
- ◀ Safe and inclusive football pathways and environment
- ◀ Personalised and connected learning experiences
- ◀ Maximum investment into the game
- ◀ Diverse, high performance workforce and inclusive culture
- ◀ World class venues and events
- ◀ Strong reputation and clear brand identity
- ◀ Technology enabled and insight driven

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

The FA: National Game Strategy (2018-2021)

The FA launched its National Game Strategy in July 2018 which aims to inspire a life-long journey in football for all. To achieve this, the strategy will focus on five key aspects of the game:

- ◀ A high quality introduction to football
- ◀ Developing clubs and leagues
- ◀ Embrace all formats of football and engage all participants
- ◀ Recruit, develop and support the workforce
- ◀ Develop sustainable facilities

Through these five pillars, The FA's objectives are to:

- ◀ Increase the number of male affiliated and recreational players by 10%.
- ◀ Double the number of female affiliated and recreational players via a growth of 75%.
- ◀ Increase the number of disability affiliated and recreational players by 30%.
- ◀ Ensure affiliated Futsal is available across the country in order to increase the number of Futsal affiliated and recreational players.

The sustainable football facilities should provide support to an agreed portfolio of priority projects that meet National Football Facility Strategy (NFFS) investment priorities.

England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) Inspiring Generations (2020-2024)

The England and Wales Cricket Board unveiled a new strategic plan in 2019. The strategic plan aims to connect communities and improve lives by inspiring people to discover and share their passion for cricket

The plan sets out six important priorities and activities, these are:

- ◀ **Grow and nurture the core**
 - ◀ Create an infrastructure investment fund for First Class County Clubs (FCCs)
 - ◀ Introduce a new Community Investment Funding for FCCs and County Cricket Boards (CCBs)
 - ◀ Invest in club facilities
 - ◀ Develop the role of National Counties Cricket
 - ◀ Further invest in County Competitions
- ◀ **Inspire through elite teams**
 - ◀ Increase investment in the county talent pathway
 - ◀ Incentivise the counties to develop England Players
 - ◀ Drive the performance system through technology and innovation
 - ◀ Create heroes and connect them with a new generation of fans
- ◀ **Make cricket accessible**
 - ◀ Broaden crickets appeal through the New Competition
 - ◀ Create a new digital community for cricket
 - ◀ Install non-traditional playing facilities in urban areas
 - ◀ Continue to deliver South Asian Action Plans
 - ◀ Launch a new participation product, linked to the New Competition
- ◀ **Engage children and young people**
 - ◀ Double cricket participation in primary schools
 - ◀ Deliver a compelling and coordinated recreational playing offer from age five upwards
 - ◀ Develop our safeguarding to promote safe spaces for children and young people
- ◀ **Transform women's and girls' cricket**
 - ◀ Grow the base through participation and facilities investment
 - ◀ Launch centres of excellence and a new elite domestic structure

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

- ◀ Invest in girls' county age group cricket
- ◀ Deliver a girls' secondary school programme
- ◀ **Support our communities**
 - ◀ Double the number of volunteers in the game
 - ◀ Create a game-wide approach to Trust and Foundations through the cricket network
 - ◀ Develop a new wave of officials and community coaches
 - ◀ Increase participation in disability cricket

The Rugby Football Union Strategy 2021 Onwards

Through the strategy, the RFU aims to enrich lives, introduce more people to rugby union and develop the sport for future generations. The goal is to achieve this by strengthening and uniting rugby union in England and producing consistently winning England teams.

Eight key strategic priorities are identified with all investment decisions aligned to these. The strategy also outlines the RFU's core activities which form the backbone of its business operations and services to the game.

The priorities include four 'Game Objectives' and four 'Driving Objectives' as detailed below.

Game Objectives:

- ◀ Enjoyment – enable positive player experiences on and off the field.
- ◀ Winning England – create the best possible high-performance system for England Rugby.
- ◀ Welfare – enhance player welfare to protect and support the wellbeing of players.
- ◀ Flourishing rugby communities – support clubs to sustain and grow themselves and to reflect society.

Driving Objectives:

- ◀ Diversity & Inclusion – drive rugby union in England to reflect the diversity of society.
- ◀ Understand – build a deep understanding of players, volunteers and fans to shape the future of the game.
- ◀ Connect – connect with and grow the rugby community and create exceptional experiences.

Commercial and operational excellence – ensure a sustainable and efficient business model delivered by an inspired workforce.

Rugby Football League Strategic Plan 2015 – 2021

The RFL's most recent strategy aims to establish rugby league as "a growing sport, available throughout the country, that is recognised as providing positive experience for all participants and spectators, in environments that are welcoming, inclusive, vibrant, safe and comfortable - encouraging people to return again and again, featuring:

- ◀ Financially viable and sustainable professional clubs creating stable employment opportunities, showcasing local, national and international playing talent, and leading the sport's development - and making a difference - in their own communities;
- ◀ Welcoming community clubs, putting players first, offering recreational enjoyment for children and adults alike in a safe and inclusive environment;
- ◀ A central organisation that stands out for excellence, innovation, mutual respect, integrity and inclusion that understands its role in servicing the wider sport;
- ◀ A sports that lives its values in all its decisions and actions.

This vision is underpinned by 13 core principles, including:

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

- ◀ **An integrated whole sport.** Each constituent part of the sport will have a responsibility to ensure the good health of the entire game;
- ◀ **Return on investment.** Investment will be targeted to ensure the sustainability of member clubs, and growth in the number and quality of players thus seeking an effective return for the game;
- ◀ **Financial parameters.** Financial distributions will be undertaken to ensure the whole of the game will move forward together;
- ◀ **Geographic expansion.** Geographic expansion of the sport should be carried out in a proportionate and sustainable manner.

Rugby League World Cup 'Inspired by 2021' Legacy Programme

The Rugby League World Cup 2021 will develop a £10 million legacy programme with funds driven into local clubs and community projects. The government investment, delivered by Sport England, is part of an ambitious plan to grow the sport and make it more visible, engaging and welcoming to current and potential participants.

The funding will be split into large transformational community projects, such as changing room improvements and new artificial grass pitches with the remaining funding used for smaller scale initiatives such as supplying new kit and equipment to promote club and community development. The investment will focus on the following four key areas:

- ◀ Creating welcoming environments
- ◀ Encouraging participation growth
- ◀ Building community engagement
- ◀ Cultivating further investment

England Hockey Strategy

England Hockey's Facilities Strategy can be found [here](#).

Vision: For every hockey club in England to have appropriate and sustainable facilities that provide excellent experiences for players.

Mission: More, Better, Happier Players with access to appropriate and sustainable facilities

The 3 main objectives of the facilities strategy are:

- ◀ **PROTECT: To conserve the existing hockey provision**
 - There are currently over 800 pitches that are used by hockey clubs (club, school, universities) across the country. It is important to retain the current provision where appropriate to ensure that hockey is maintained across the country.
- ◀ **IMPROVE: To improve the existing facilities stock (physically and administratively)**
 - The current facilities stock is ageing and there needs to be strategic investment into refurbishing the pitches and ancillary facilities. England Hockey works to provide more support for clubs to obtain better agreements with facilities providers & education around owning an asset.
- ◀ **DEVELOP: To strategically build new hockey facilities where there is an identified need and ability to deliver and maintain. This might include consolidating hockey provision in a local area where appropriate.**

England Hockey has identified key areas across the country where there is a lack of suitable hockey provision and there is a need for additional pitches, suitable for hockey. There is an identified demand for multi pitches in the right places to consolidate hockey and allow clubs to have all of their provision catered for at one site.

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

LTA Facilities Investment Strategy – Vision for the 2020 and beyond

The LTA has developed a programme of action based on seven core strategies. These are:

- ◀ Visibility – Broaden relevance and increase visibility of tennis all year round to build engagement and participation with fans and players.
- ◀ Innovation – Innovate in the delivery of tennis to widen its appeal.
- ◀ Investment – Support community facilities and schools to increase the opportunities to play.
- ◀ Accessibility – Make the customer journey to playing tennis easier and more accessible for anyone.
- ◀ Engagement – Engage and collaborate with everyone involved in delivering tennis in Britain, particularly coaches and volunteers, to attract and maintain more people in the game.
- ◀ Performance – Create a pathway for British champions that nurtures a diverse team of players, people and leaders.
- ◀ Leadership – Create a pathway for British champions that nurtures a diverse team of players, people and leaders.

The LTA Facilities Investment Framework sets out how it intends to deliver the investment to support community accessible tennis facilities. The focus will be on:

- ◀ New and existing indoor tennis centres
- ◀ Park tennis
- ◀ Tennis clubs
- ◀ Schools and other educational establishments

The key principles of the framework are to:

- ◀ Help fund projects through interest free loans.
- ◀ Invest in venues that have a proven record of increasing participation.
- ◀ Invest where there is thorough community engagement.
- ◀ Support venues that encourage participation growth.
- ◀ Targeted investment that is demand-led.
- ◀ Support venues that have successfully sourced partnership funding.

England Athletics Strategic Plan – Athletics & Running: for everyone, forever – 2017 and beyond

This plan sets out England Athletics' mission, vision and strategic priorities that will direct how they work as an organisation during the coming years: what they do and how they will do it.

Vision: Make athletics and running the most inclusive and popular sport in England, led by a network of progressive clubs and organisations and supported by a sustainable, respected and trusted governing body.

For England Athletics to achieve this vision, they will focus on three values:

- ◀ Pride – taking pride in their work and demonstrating to athletes that they recognise the importance of their role in bettering athletics.
- ◀ Integrity – demonstrate integrity to earn respect and to build effective partnerships.
- ◀ Inclusivity – promote inclusivity in all their actions.

Mission: To grow opportunities for everyone to experience athletics and running, to enable them to reach their full potential.

BARNSELY METROPOLITON BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

In order to achieve their mission, England Athletics will have three strategic priorities.

1. To expand the capacity of the sport by supporting and developing its volunteers and other workforce. The target is to achieve a 6% increase every year of licensed leaders, coaches and officials.
2. To sustain and increase participation and performance levels in our sport. To achieve this, England Athletics' current targets are to increase the number of club registered athletes from (149,000 to 172,000), engage 135,000 people through the RunTogether programme and to increase athlete performance levels across all events and disciplines by 1% every year.
3. To influence participation in the wider athletics market. Their target here is to increase the number of regular athletes or runners by at least one million.

England Athletics Facility Strategy (2018 – 2025)

The purpose of this document is to set out our long term vision for athletics facilities in England. Facilities form a vital component of the overall England Athletics strategy.

The development, protection and enhancement of facilities will support our strategic plan and help England Athletics contribute to the delivery of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport's Sporting Futures: A New Strategy for Sport and Sport England's strategy Towards an Active Nation. Appropriate facilities help to attract and inspire new participants and provide the foundation and focus for a significant proportion of the England Athletics family.

The England Athletics Strategic Plan notes that the sport increasingly needs to become financially sustainable and that a business-like and innovative approach is a vital component of its future success. Facilities are fundamental, but they are also expensive to create and to maintain. The sport therefore faces a significant challenge to develop, improve and maintain facilities, most of which are currently operated and funded by third parties.

This strategy sets out a challenge to all those involved with the delivery of the sport to be innovative and business like in the operation and development of facilities at a time of financial challenge, as it aims "To create an innovative and inspiring network of sustainable athletic facilities, with the capacity to meet both current and future demand across England".

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

APPENDIX 2: NON TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT SHEETS

Grass football pitch non-technical assessment sheet

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Football								
Please complete one form per pitch								
Site reference:				Site Name:				
6 figure grid reference				Pitch ID(s):				
Number of football pitches on site:				Pitch size:	(Adult 11v11, Youth 11v11, 9v9, 7v7 Mini, 5v5, 7v7)			
Availability				Are any other pitches marked out over this pitch?	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				<i>If yes, please indicate what pitches are overmarked? (i.e. one youth pitch is overmarked on a adult pitch) in Pitch Issues</i>				
Weather at time of visit & date of visit								
Pitch Issues:								
Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)								
Element (Gathered via a non technical site assessment)	Rating						Guidance notes	Comments
Playing surface								
Grass Cover	Good >80%		Adequate 60-80%		Poor <60%		Advice is to walk through the middle of the pitch	
Does the pitch meet The FA minimum size?	Yes - as per the FA recommended size		Within FA recommended guidelines		No		See size chart below for recommended dimensions	
Slope of pitch (gradient and cross fall)	Flat		Moderate		Severe			
Length of grass	Good		Too long		Too short		Good 30mm-50mm, Too long 51mm plus, Too short 29mm less	
Evenness of pitch	Good		Adequate		Poor			
Problem Areas: Evidence of dog fouling/glass/litter/vehicle tracks	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots			
Problem Areas: Evidence of unofficial use/damage to the surface	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots			
Problem Areas: Evidence of poor drainage	No evidence of standing water or poor drainage		Some evidence of poor drainage		Yes, poor drainage			
Maintenance programme (information from maintenance schedule/grounds team/club survey)								
Grass cutting	Yes, as required		Yes, but not frequent enough		No			
Seeded	Yes, as required		Not known		No			
Aerated (per year)	Three or more times		Once/ twice		No			
Sand dressed	Within the last 12 months		Within the last 2 years		No			
Fertilised	Within the last 12 months		Within the last 2 years		No			
Weed killed	Within the last 12 months		Within the last 2 years		No			
Section total								
NB If none of this information is provided you should assume that only the grass is being cut and the rest of the maintenance items should be marked with the lowest score option.								
PITCH SCORE				0.0%	RATING	Poor		

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Cricket pitch non-technical assessment sheet

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Cricket						
Please complete one form per pitch						
Site reference		Site Name				
6 figure grid reference		No of Pitches:				
Pitch ID		No of wickets:	Natural		Non turf	
Weather at time of visit:						
Availability						
Community Use - used, Community Use - unused, No Community Use, Available but Unused						
General comments/observations						
*You will need a cricket ball and ruler to assess wicket quality as indicated						
Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer).						
Element	Rating				Guidance notes	Site comments (use the guidance notes to help complete)
About the cricket outfield						
Grass coverage	Good	Acceptable	Poor		<80% falls below the ECB basic standard	
Length of grass	Good	Acceptable	Poor		Ideally 12mm - 25mm	
Evenness	Even		Uneven		Ball should run without deviation or ramp	
Evidence of Dog fouling/glass/stones/litter?	None	Yes		Immediate action required	May also wish to refer to user survey. If yes, refer to contractor/site manager	
Evidence of Unofficial use?	None	Yes		Immediate action required	e.g. informal, casual use, unbooked use, kids kickabout etc. May also wish to refer to user survey. If yes, refer to contractor/site manager	
Evidence of Damage to surface?	None	Yes		Immediate action required	e.g. from vermin/animals - rabbit, gulls and foxes etc may also wish to refer to user survey	
						section total
Artificial Wickets						
Is the wicket and surrounds married in	Yes		No		There should be no trip points	
Evenness of wicket	Even		Uneven		There should be no contours in surface levels	
Stump holes	Yes		No		Should be no wider than a standard cricket ball	
Moss or materials in the surface	Yes		No		There should be none	
Rips or surface lifting	Yes		No		If "yes" contact site manager	
Surface worn in high traffic areas - creases	Yes		No		If "yes" contact site manager	
Hardness - does the ball rebound when thrown straight down?	Yes		No			
						section total
Grass Wickets						
Presence of line markings	Yes		No			
Evidence of rolling	Yes		No		i.e. is wicket smooth and uniform	
Evidence of straight cut and height	Yes		No		3mm on match wicket/12mm rest of square	
Evidence of repair work on old wickets	Yes		No			
Grass coverage (square and wickets)	Yes		No		Scale: 80%+ = Yes, 80% = No	
						section total
Hardness - does a cricket ball thrown straight down into the surface rebound/bounce?	Yes		No		Please note that <80% falls below the ECB basic standard	
						section total
Changing/ Pavilion						
Umpires provision	Yes		No			
Toilets	Yes		No			
Hot/cold water	Yes		No			
Heating	Yes		No			
Condition of building	Good	Acceptable	Requires attention			
						section total
Non Turf Cricket Practice Nets						
Is the wicket and surrounds married in (no trip points)	Yes		No			
Evenness of wicket (no contours in surface levels)	Even		Uneven			
Stump holes (no wider than a standard cricket ball)	Yes		No			
Moss or materials in the surface (should be none)	Yes		No			
No rips or surface lifting	Yes		No			
Surface worn in high traffic areas - crease	Yes		No			
Hardness - does the ball rebound when thrown straight down	Yes		No			
Is the steel frame/ posts upright?	Yes		No		Ideally assessed with a spirit level but can be achieved by eye.	
Are steel cross members detached?	Yes		No			
Are all posts and net fixings in place?	Yes		No			
Can a ball pass through any part of the netting?	Yes		No			
Is appropriate safety/ supervisory signage present?	Yes		No			
						section total
Maximum score	180	Scoring	Score	Percentage Score	Facility Present?	Potential Rating: Poor
		Outfield	0	0%	No	
		Artificial Wickets	0	0%	No	
		Grass Wickets	0	0%	No	
		Changing/Pavilion	0	0%	No	
		Non Turf Practice	0	0%	No	
		Overall score	0	0%		

BARNESLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Grass rugby union pitch non-technical assessment sheet

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Rugby Union										
Please complete one form per pitch										
Site reference				Site Name						
6 figure grid reference				Pitch ID(s)						
Date of assessment				Pitch size	(Senior, Mini/Midi)					
Number of pitches on site				Are any other pitches marked out over this pitch?						
Availability				<i>If yes, please indicate what pitches are overmarked? (i.e. one mini/midi pitch is overmarked on a senior pitch) in Pitch Issues</i>						
<small>Community Use - used, Community Use - unused, No Community Use, Available but Unused</small>										
Weather at time of visit										
General comments/observations										
Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)										
Qualitative information (gathered on site)	Rating						Guidance notes	Comments		
Grass Coverage	Good		Adequate		Poor		>90% = good. <80% = poor			
Size of pitch	Acceptable (between recommended minimum and maximum sizes)		Flag for further investigation (below recommended minimum size)		Unacceptable (above maximum size)		Maximum size = width 70m, goal line to goal line 100m, in goal area 22m, run offs 5m where practical. Recommended minimum size = width 68m, goal line to goal line 94m, in goal area 6m, run offs 5m where practical.			
Length of grass	Too Long		Good		Too short		Too long = >75mm. Too short = <50mm			
Problem Areas: Evidence of glass/litter/vehicle tracks/dog fouling	None		Yes - some		Yes lots					
GOALPOSTS										
Are goalposts installed?	Yes		No							
Is there any obvious danger on posts?	Yes		No							
Are the posts stable in the ground?	Yes		No							
Is the crossbar fixed securely?	Yes		No							
Is there evidence of rust on the posts?	Yes		No							
ANCILLARY										
Is the pitch floodlit?	Yes		No							
Is there changing accommodation for the pitch?	Yes		No							
Is an appropriate level of car parking available?	Yes		No							
Pitch maintenance (information gathered via club survey/ pitch provider consultation) - refer to the guidance notes below										
Aerated (per year)	three or more times		twice		once		never			
Sand dressed (per year)	three or more times		twice		once		never			
Fertilised (per year)	three or more times		twice		once		never			
Weed killed (per year)	three or more times		twice		once		never			
Chain harrowed	every week		fortnightly		monthly		never			
								Pitch Maintenance Score		
Drainage	Natural (inadequate) SCORE D0		Natural (adequate) SCORE D1		Pipe drained SCORE D2		Pipe and slit drained SCORE D3		Unknown SCORE D0	Natural (adequate) = 3 or less training/match cancellations per season Natural (inadequate) = 4 or more training match cancellations per season *Based on a pipe drained system at 5m centres that has been installed in the previous eight years **Based on a slit drained system at 1m centres completed in the previous five years.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Artificial grass pitches non-technical assessment (including third generation turf pitches)

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Artificial grass pitches										
Site reference			Site Name							
6 figure grid reference			Pitch ID							
Number of AGPs on site			Pitch size	Full (i.e., 100m x 60m)			Half (i.e., 60m x 40m)			
Availability			Community Use - used, Community Use - unused, No Community Use, Available but Unused							
Type of pitch	Long Pile 3G (65mm with shock pad) Sand Dressed			Medium Pile 3G (55-60mm) Sand Filled			Short Pile 3G (40mm) Water based			
Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)										
Element	Rating						Guidance notes	Site comments		
Age of Surface	less than 2 years		2-5 years		5-10 years		over 10 years			
Evidence of moss/lichen (all surfaces)	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots					
Loose gravel (macadam surface)	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots					
Holes or rips in surface (macadam, art. grass or polymeric surfaces)	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots					
Grip underfoot	Good		Adequate		Poor					
Line markings - quality	Good		Adequate		Poor					
Problem Areas: Evidence of Glass/ stones/ litter	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots					
Problem Areas: Evidence of inappropriate use	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots					
Problem Areas: Evidence of damage to surface	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots		If no evidence, assume none.			
Access for disabled players, i.e.: ramps onto courts, width of gates	Good		Adequate		Poor					
Condition of posts/ nets/ goals	Good		Adequate		Poor					
Surrounding fencing	Good		Adequate		Poor					
Adequate safety margins (w here appropriate)	Yes - fully		No- but adequate		No - not adequate					
Is the AGP floodlit?	Yes		No							
Is the AGP left open at all times?	Yes		No							
Are there dug outs?	Yes		No							
Are there youth shelters/spectator seating around AGP?	Yes		No							
Is there changing accommodation for the AGP?	Yes		No							
Maximum score	93		Scoring:	Poor <=50 Standard 51-79 Good 80+		Total Score	0		Potential Rating	Poor

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Grass rugby league pitch non-technical assessment

Non Technical Quality Assessment - Rugby League							
Please complete one form per pitch							
Site reference			Site Name				
6 figure grid reference			Pitch ID(s)				
Number of rugby league pitches on availability?			Pitch size	(Senior, Junior, Primary)			
Weather at time of visit			Are any other pitches marked out over this pitch?				
Pitch Issues:							
Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)							
Element	Rating				Guidance notes	Comments	Scores
Playing surface							
Grass Coverage	Good		Adequate		Poor	>90% Good <80% Poor	0
Size of pitch	Preferred size		Meet minimum size		Not adequate	See RFL Pitch Size Guidance: www.rflfacilitiestrust.co.uk	0
Slope of pitch (gradient and cross fall)	Good		Adequate		Poor		0
Length of grass	Good		Adequate		Poor	20mm - 60mm: www.rflfacilitiestrust.co.uk/	0
Evenness of pitch	Flat		Moderate		Severe		0
Problem Area: Evidence of dog fouling	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots		0
Problem Area: Evidence of glass/litter/vehicle tracks	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots		0
Typical weekly usage (match equivalent sessions)	6 or less		7 - 9		10 plus	Refer to club survey & other information gathered	0
Does the maintenance schedule meet RFL requirements?	Yes		In part		No	See RFL Annual Preparation and Maintenance of the Rugby League Pitch: www.rflfacilitiestrust.co.uk/	0
Pitch ancillary facilities							
Section total							0
Are goalposts safe?	Yes		No				0
Is the site secure at night?	Secure		Open				0
Is the pitch floodlit?	Yes		No				0
Is the pitch enclosed by perimeter fence?	Yes		No				0
Is there a training area separate to match pitch(es)?	Yes		No				0
Is there a covered stand?	Yes		No				0
Ancillary facilities							
Section total							0
Is there a clubhouse on site?	Yes		No				0
Is there changing accommodation for the pitch?	Yes		No				0
Adequacy of changing accommodation (exterior)?	Good		Adequate		Poor		0
Adequacy of changing accommodation (interior)?	Good		Adequate		Poor		0
Is there an official room?	Yes		No				0
Is there a dedicated medical room?	Yes		No				0
Are accessible facilities provided?	Yes		No				0
Is an appropriate level of car parking available?	Yes		No				0
Section total							0

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Bowling green non-technical assessment

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Bowling green

KKPref	<input type="text"/>	
Site name:	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
Number of greens	<input type="text"/>	
Flat/crown	<input type="text"/>	Community Use? <input type="text"/>

Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)

Element	Rating			Comments			
About the greens							
Grass cover	Over 70%	<input type="checkbox"/>	40-69%	<input type="checkbox"/>	less than 40%	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Evenness of surface	Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Signs of wear and tear	None	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes - some	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes - lots	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition of ditches/boarding	Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Surface of surrounding hard areas	Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Is the green and surrounding area fenced?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Fencing around the green and ancillaries	Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Problem areas: litter, glass, fouling, leaf fall on the green	None	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes - some	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes - lots	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Problem Areas: Evidence of inappropriate use on the green	None	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes - some	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes - lots	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Access for disabled players/spectators - ie: ramps onto greens, width of gates	Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ancillary facilities							
Changing Accomodation	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Toilets	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Car parking	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>			

General comments about the site:

BARNESLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY

Tennis court non-technical assessment

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Tennis/ Netball/ Courts

KKPref										
Site name:										
Number of courts -	Tennis	Netball	Basketball	Five-a-side						
General Playground or specific sports court area?										
Court surface	Management			Community Use?						
	Artificial turf, Clay, Grass, Macadam, Polymeric, Shale			Club, LA - Parks, Parish Council, Public, School						

Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)

Element	Rating						Comments			
About the courts										
Evidence of moss/lichen (all surfaces)	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots					
Loose gravel (macadam surface)	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots					
Holes or rips in surface (macadam, art. grass or polymeric surfaces)	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots					
Grip underfoot	Good		Adequate		Poor					
Line markings - quality	Good		Adequate		Poor					
Surrounding fencing	Good		Adequate		Poor					
Size of courts	Yes - fully		No- but adequate		No - not adequate					
Adequate safety margins	Yes - fully		No- but adequate		No - not adequate					
Slope of courts	Flat		Slight		Gentle		Moderate		Severe	
Problem Areas: Evidence of Glass/ stones/ litter	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots					
Problem Areas: Evidence of inappropriate use	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots					
Access for disabled players - ie: ramps onto courts, width of gates	Good		Adequate		Poor					
Changing Accomodation										
Changing Accomodation	Yes		No							
About the equipment										
Posts and net	Good		Adequate		Poor					
Are the courts locked when not in use?	Yes		No							
Practice wall	Yes		No							

This page is intentionally left blank

Equality Impact Assessment

Barnsley Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy (PPOSS)

Stage 1 Details of the proposal

Name of service	Sport and Physical Activity Team
Directorate	Growth and Sustainability (BU6)

Name of officer responsible for EIA	Stuart Rogers
Name of senior sponsor	Paul Castle

Description / purpose of proposal	This EIA is in relation to the Barnsley PPOSS which is an overarching approach/needs analysis relating to playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities.
--	--

Date EIA started	19/09/23
-------------------------	----------

Assessment Review date	19/09/2026 – expiry of the strategy.
-------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Stage 2 - About the proposal

What is being proposed?	Strategy document following a robust assessment of existing playing stock in Barnsley.
--------------------------------	--

Why is the proposal required?	Statutory requirement - National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
--------------------------------------	---

What will this proposal mean for customers?	The strategy will propose priorities on the protection, enhancement and development of playing pitches and associated facilities.
--	---

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?

63% of children do not meet minimum recommendations on physical activity for good health as determined by the Chief Medical Officer.
45% of adults do not meet minimum recommendations on physical activity for good health as determined by the Chief Medical Officer.

Data: Service data / feedback

What equalities knowledge do you already know about the service/location/policy/contract?

The strategy has assessed the location and condition of the playing pitches and outdoor facilities. There has been a robust period of assessment of these facilities to understand requirements.

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?

An EIA will be conducted for all BMBC related developments. The strategy covers the entirety of the borough and as such many of the developments are not under BMBC management.

Data: Formal consultation

What information has been gathered from formal consultation?

Consultation has been built into the initial assessments with sports clubs being encouraged to complete an assessment survey, their national governing bodies of sport, facility

operators related to the scope of the PPOSS. Additional consultation has taken place through the PPOSS steering group including:

- BMBC Planning Team
- BMBC Sport & Physical Activity Team
- BMBC Parks Services
- The FA
- The Football Foundation
- Rugby Football Union
- Rugby Football League
- Sheffield and Hallamshire County FA
- The Lawn Tennis Association
- England Athletics
- English Cricket Board
- Yorkshire Cricket Board
- England Hockey
- Sport England

There is an assessment document that covers this.



Barnsley PPOSS -
Final Assessment Re

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					Potential improvement in facilities to allow male and female changing facilities. Establishment of potential facilities where there are currently none.
Age					Potential improvement to playing surfaces and different sized junior pitches.
Disabled <i>Learning disability, Physical disability, Sensory Impairment, Deaf People, invisible illness, Mental Health etc</i>					Potential improvements to facilities in line with disability discrimination act. More user friendly planning requirements are built into a number of NGB's suggested planning for facilities, which is also a requirement of their funding too.

Race					
Religion & Belief					
Sexual orientation					
Gender Reassignment					
Marriage / civil partnership					
Pregnancy / maternity					

Other groups you may want to consider					
	Negative	Positive	No impact	Don't know	Details
Ex services					
Lower socio-economic					We would aim to focus our efforts on those that need it the most, however, developments are based on opportunity – funding, space, club priorities etc.
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 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
Adoption of strategy by BMBC Cabinet	Sport and PA	October 2023
Annual review of action with steering group	Sport and PA, NGB's Sport England Planning and parks.	Sept 2024 and annually.

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
Ensure development conform with relevant equality aspects of planning and also participation.	Sport and PA	Ongoing and based upon a case by case basis.

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

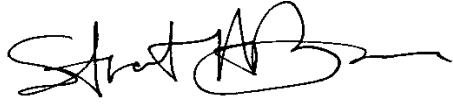
Not yet live

Stage 8 – Assessment findings

Please summarise how different protected groups are likely to be affected

Summary of equality impact	This EIA is for the Barnsley Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy and their associated individual development projects. There has been a robust assessment of the current needs with a direction for areas to focus on. These priorities will be dealt with on a case by case basis and in response to potential investment, match funding or the facility owner.
-----------------------------------	--

Summary of next steps	Adoption of the strategy in oct 2023.
------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Signature (officer responsible for EIA) Date	 21/09/2023
---	--

**** 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?

--

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT OF: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – CORE SERVICES

TITLE: Transfer of Police and Crime Commissioner function

REPORT TO:	CABINET
Date of Meeting	1 November 2023
Cabinet Member Portfolio	Leader
Key Decision	No
Public or Private	Public

Purpose of report

To seek approval to give consent for the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) transfer to take place with effect from May 2024 and to reduce the current mayoral term to align with the mayoral and PCC election cycles from May 2024.

Council Plan priority

Healthy Barnsley

Recommendations

That Cabinet:-

1. Delegate approval to the Head of Paid Service to give the Authority’s consent to the making of an order to provide for both the Mayor of South Yorkshire to exercise functions of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) in relation to South Yorkshire with effect from May 2024 and to reduction of the current mayoral term to align with the PCC election cycle in May 2024.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Combined Authority (MCA) was established in 2014. In 2018 the first elections for a mayor were held, a second election was held in 2022 for a mayoral term of 4 years.

The Government’s White Paper, ‘Levelling Up the United Kingdom’ contained the following commitment:

“The UK Government will take steps to remove barriers to combined authority mayors taking on public safety functions. Where there are existing or planned mayoral combined authorities with coterminous boundaries to PCCs and Fire and Rescue Authorities, the UK Government will look to transfer these functions to the Mayor.”

2. PROPOSAL

- 2.1 At its meetings in June and July the MCA endorsed the approach to a transfer of PCC functions to the Mayor and amongst other recommendations agreed to:-

“Submit a joint letter from the Mayor, MCA Leaders and PCC to the Secretaries of State for the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and the Home Office to request that Government officials work with South Yorkshire officers to draft legislation to allow decisions to be made in the Autumn”.

- 2.2 Discussions with Home Office and Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities officials have confirmed government support for the transfer of PCC powers to the Mayor of South Yorkshire from 2024. These discussions has culminated in a letter from the Home Office and the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities dated 20th September confirming that they:-

“We intend, subject to the statutorily required local consents and Parliamentary approval, to make the necessary legislation to transfer PCC functions to be exercised by the South Yorkshire Mayor from May 2024, and to reduce the current mayoral term in order to align the mayoral and PCC election cycles from May next year”.

- 2.3 An order is now expected to be introduced into Parliament in late November 2023, and be made in early 2024. Technically the order will do the following:-

1. Provide for all functions presently exercised by the PCC to be functions exercisable by the Mayor for South Yorkshire with effect from the [] May 2024;
2. Transfer all property, rights, liabilities of the PCC to the MCA, with future decisions on such matters being vested in the Mayor;
3. Provide for the continuity of the operation by substituting the MCA for the PCC in any legislation/instruments/contracts etc;
4. Deal with financial year end issues; and
5. Reduce the current mayoral term in order to align the mayoral and PCC election cycles from May 2024.

- 2.4 The Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 requires, amongst other matters, for the consent of each district in the area of the MCA to the making of the order. This will be required in writing prior to the order being laid.

3. IMPLICATIONS OF THE DECISION

3.1 Financial and Risk

Discussions have taken place with representatives of the Director of Finance (S151 Officer). There are no direct financial implications on the council as a result of this report. Any costs arising from the subsequent transfer will be met by the SYMCA.

3.2 Legal

S.107F Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 makes provision for the transfer of PCC functions to the mayor for combined authority area by order, subject to the consent of the Mayor, and the Districts in the MCA area. The order transferring the functions will also provide for the reduction in the present mayoral term in order to align with the PCC election cycle.

3.3 Equality

An Equality Impact Assessment is not required due to the factual nature of the report.

3.4 Sustainability

There are no implications for the local environment, sustainability and tackling climate change emerging through consideration of this report.

3.5 Employee

There are no issues arising directly from this report.

3.6 Communications

A detailed Communications and Engagement Plan will be developed by the SYMCA, OPCC and SYP officers as part of the transfer programme.

4. CONSULTATION

Consultation has previously taken place with SYMCA Committee Members, who have agreed to proceed with proposals for the Mayor to take on the Police and Crime Commissioner functions with effect from May 2024, subject to the agreement of all constituent Authorities.

5. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

Due to the nature of this report, alternative approaches are not considered.

6. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

The Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 requires, amongst other matters, for the consent of each district in the area of the MCA to the making of the order. This will be required in writing prior to the order being laid.

7. GLOSSARY

SYMCA – South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority
PCC – Police and Crime Commissioner
OPCC – Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
SYP – South Yorkshire Police

8. LIST OF APPENDICES

Not applicable

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Reports to the South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority Board:-
- 5 June 2023 - Future Police and Crime Commissioner Functions
- 31 July 2023 – Police and Crime Commissioner Next Steps

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

10. REPORT SIGN OFF

Financial consultation & sign off	Steve Loach 17/10/2023
Legal consultation & sign off	Sukdave Ghuman 16 October 2023

Report Author: Carol Tague
Post: Head of Governance
Date: 10 October 2023

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (CHILDREN’S SERVICES)

OFSTED’S INSPECTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY CHILDREN’S SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH (2023)

REPORT TO:	CABINET
Date of Meeting	15th NOVEMBER 2023
Cabinet Member Portfolio	CHILDREN’S SERVICES
Key Decision	No
Public or Private	Public

Purpose of report

To inform Cabinet of the outcomes which have resulted following Ofsted’s recent inspection of Local Authority Children’s Services in the Borough.

Council Plan priority

This report supports the following priorities and outcomes of the Council Plan:

- A **“Healthy Barnsley”** - Through ensuring vulnerable children and young people are safeguarded from all forms of harm; maintain their wellbeing and are shielded as far as possible from the impact of poverty and inequality upon their potential.
- A **“Learning Barnsley”** – Through which successful interventions, enable vulnerable groups of children and young people to achieve improved education outcomes, ensure active participation in the employment market and in sustainable communities.

Recommendations

That the outcomes of the recent inspection be submitted for consideration at the meeting of Full Council on 23rd November 2023.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Ofsted's Framework for the Inspection of Local Authority Children's Services (ILACS)

1.2 The current arrangements for the inspection of local authority children's services were introduced in 2017. The purpose of the inspection is to evaluate the effectiveness of the following domains:

1. To help and protect vulnerable children at risk of harm.
2. The experiences and progress of children in care.
3. Arrangements for ensuring the stability of placements for children in need of care.
4. The experience and progress of young people leaving care.
5. The effectiveness of leadership and management, together with the impact this has had on the lives of children in need of help or protection.
6. The quality of children's social work practice.

1.3 In September 2018, Barnsley MBC was the subject of a standard, main inspection under the ILACS Framework. The inspection resulted in a 'Good' outcome for all these domains and a 'Good' judgement for overall effectiveness.

1.4 This result also meant that, by the time Ofsted conducted its next main ILACS inspection of Local Authority Children's Services in the Borough, it would be a shorter inspection. Cabinet will recall that as part of the Framework, Barnsley has also been the subject of two related inspections which have related to, firstly, the multi-agency response to the identification of initial needs among vulnerable young people (July 2022) together with a Focused Visit on the progress and experience of young people leaving care (January 2023)

1.5 Neither of these two related inspections led to a graded judgement and no concern was raised over provision, although a decline in the quality of practice had been noted. Barnsley was, also, the subject of a separate, Local Area Inspection of Services for Children and Young People with Special Educational Needs, upon which the outcomes were reported to Cabinet, in October 2021.

1.6 Strengthening Children's Services In Barnsley

1.7 In response to the significant challenges experienced by local authority children's services in all parts of the country, Barnsley MBC made considerable recurring and one-off investments to strengthen children's services, including in the following:

- Measures to enhance the recruitment, retention and development of the

Children's Social Care workforce, including ensuring manageable caseloads.

- Improving access to the integrated 'front door' to children's social care and emergency out of hours care.
- Enhancing early help and edge of care services, including contextual safeguarding, for vulnerable families with children as part of a preventative approach to formal intervention.
- To address the challenges facing the market for children's social care placements, including through directly managed local provision, closer to home and the recruitment and retention of Local Authority foster carers.
- To improve the life chances of young people leaving care.
- Helping improve outcomes for vulnerable children, through the quality of performance data and audits of practice.
- Development of a multi-purpose young people's 'Hub located at Commerce House.

1.8 The benefits yielded through these investments upon the quality of practice and provision formed part of the Local Authority's Self-Evaluation, in preparation for the latest, Annual Engagement Meeting with Ofsted. Early in September, the Local Authority was formally notified by Ofsted of its short, main inspection under the ILACS Framework.

2. PROPOSAL

2.1 Ofsted's Inspection of Local Authority Children's Services in Barnsley (September 2023): Scope and Methodology

2.2 The scope of the ILACS short inspection was to evaluate the experience of the following groups of children and young people:

- Those at risk of harm.
- Children and young people referred to the Local Authority for whom urgent action needs to be taken to protect them.
- Children who are subject to a child protection plan or who need continuing help or support.
- Children and their families who are receiving help from Children's Social Care Services as there are concerns over their safety or welfare.
- Children who are missing from education, including through exclusion.
- Children and young people who are looked after, together with those who are detained under police powers as well as unaccompanied asylum-

seeking children.

- Young people leaving care.

2.3 In focusing upon the quality of social work practice with families, the methodology used is as follows:

- Scrutiny and discussion of a sample of children's cases.
- Meeting children and young people who are receiving help or protection, together with parents and carers, including foster carers and adoptive families.
- Shadowing practitioners in their day-to-day work.
- Observation of practice in single and multi-agency meetings, particularly those concerning the assessment and review of children's cases and child protection matters.

2.4 The duration of the inspection lasted for two weeks in which the inspection team was off-site in Week 1, whilst gathering and evaluating evidence and in Week 2, the team was on-site undertaking fieldwork. As part of this fieldwork Ofsted also sought to evaluate the following:

1. The effectiveness of recruiting, assessing, training and supporting both foster carers and adoptive carers.
2. Evaluation of the educational progress of children in care and young people leaving care.

2.5 Having been awarded a 'Good' judgement, following its previous ILACS inspection in 2018, Ofsted were looking for the answer to the following questions:

- Has the quality and impact of children's social work practice been maintained in Barnsley?
- Were there any areas of practice which had improved since the previous main ILACS inspection?
- Were there any areas of practice which had deteriorated since the last inspection?

2.6 Outcomes of the Inspection

2.7 Appended to this report is Ofsted's letter on the outcomes of the inspection. Ofsted has awarded a 'Good' judgement in all the domains indicated within Paragraph 1.2 of this report and a 'Requires Improvement' judgement on the experience of children and young people in need of help or protection.

2.8 Overall, Ofsted has awarded Children's Services in Barnsley a 'Good' judgement for overall effectiveness. This has effectively restored the quality of our performance to that of the previous ILACS standard inspection in 2018.

- 2.9 In its inspection report, Ofsted praised the cross-party political ownership and senior management support for strengthening children's services in the Borough, through significant recent investments, together with the impact which had been made by the Children's Services Leadership Team and the further improvements envisaged.
- 2.10 As a result, Ofsted recommended a small set of improvements where the quality of practice could be enhanced in the following areas:
- Ensuring the engagement of multi-agency local partners in key decision-making meetings.
 - The quality of recorded management direction to social workers at the point of referral and within the screening process for vulnerable children.
 - The identification and response to children who are the subject of private fostering arrangements.
 - The record of achievements and targets within personal education plans for looked after children.
- 2.11 These improvements will form part of the Barnsley Children's Services Board's Continuous Development Plan. Further details on these actions can be viewed in Ofsted's inspection letter.

3. IMPLICATIONS OF THE DECISION

3.1 Financial and Risk

3.2 The Director of Finance and/or his representative(s) have been consulted in the drafting of this report.

3.3 There are no direct financial implications arising from the outcome of the ILACAS inspection at this stage. The areas of improvement highlighted in Ofsted's recommendations already forms part of the Children Services Development Plan, which is funded from recurrent and non-recurrent investments.

3.4 Legal

3.5 There are no legal implications emerging through the ILACS main inspection. No suggestion was made that the Local Authority is not compliant with or failing in its statutory responsibilities towards children in need of help or protection, safeguarding children from harm or in meeting the needs of children in care and young care leavers.

3.6 Equality

3.7 Similarly, no reference was made in Ofsted's report to any inequality in meeting the specific needs of vulnerable children and young people with protected characteristics under the Equality Act (2010) particularly during their

referral, assessment and review.

- 3.8 Principally through Barnsley's own annual Children's Social Work Health Check Survey, we know that our children's social care workforce is now more diverse than it has previously ever been and the insight and intuition which this provides, can further ensure that the quality and experience of vulnerable children and young people with specific characteristics is improved. This accords with our values as an organisation, particularly that of an '*...inclusive Council that is representative of the communities it serves*'

3.9 Sustainability

- 3.10 There are no implications for sustainability in the Borough arising through the outcomes of Ofsted's inspection.

3.11 Employee

- 3.12 Ofsted acknowledges the steps being taken by the Local Authority to recruit, retain and enhance the skills and competencies of social workers and practitioners, together with their commitment and passion to support vulnerable young people in the Borough.

3.13 Communications

- 3.14 Ofsted's inspection report was published on 27th October and the outcome together with the key messages emerging from the report have been disseminated with our partners in the Barnsley Children and Young People's Trust and will be shared through the Council's media channels.

4. CONSULTATION

- 4.1 The Council's Senior Management Team has been briefed on the outcomes of the inspection, together with the next steps.

5. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 5.1 The exclusive purpose of this report is to inform Cabinet of the findings of the recent Ofsted inspection of Local Authority Children's Services in the Borough. All local authorities in England are subject to the ILACS Framework as part of assuring Parliament and the public, on the overall effectiveness of local authorities in discharging their statutory responsibilities towards children and young people in need of help or protection, together with children in care and young people leaving care, during a period of unprecedented demand for services.

6. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The outcome of the recent ILACS short inspection provides assurance to vulnerable children, young people, families and local communities over the quality of children's services in the Borough and to build upon these outcomes and provide outstanding children's services, support levelling-up and to help

make Barnsley truly a place of possibilities.

7. GLOSSARY

7.1 None, applicable.

8. LIST OF APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix: Ofsted's report on the inspection of local authority children's Services in Barnsley (October 2023)

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

9.1 If you would like to inspect background papers for this report, please email governance@barnsley.gov.uk so that appropriate arrangements can be made

10. REPORT SIGN OFF

Financial consultation & sign off	Senior Financial Services officer consulted and date <i>Joshua Amahwe (16/10/2023)</i>
Legal consultation & sign off	Legal Services officer consulted and date <i>M P Farrell</i> <i>Marianne Farrell, Team Leader – Social Care, Legal Services (19/10/2023)</i>

Report Author: Carly Speechley

Designation: Executive Director (Children's Services)

This page is intentionally left blank

Inspection of Barnsley local authority children's services

Inspection dates: 11 to 15 September 2023

Lead inspector: Anna Gravelle, His Majesty's Inspector

Judgement	Grade
The impact of leaders on social work practice with children and families	Good
The experiences and progress of children who need help and protection	Requires improvement to be good
The experiences and progress of children in care	Good
The experiences and progress of care leavers	Good
Overall effectiveness	Good

Following the last inspection in 2018, when the local authority was judged good overall, a joint targeted area inspection in 2022 and a focused visit of the Future Directions service in 2023 identified that some children's experiences and overall practice had weakened. Children's services has experienced significant workforce challenges. A high turnover of staff, managers and senior leaders, as well as increased service demand, has resulted in the slight decline in the quality of some services provided to children living in Barnsley in need of help and protection.

Following the appointment of the new executive director 14 months ago, a significant review across all service areas has resulted in a self-evaluation which is an accurate assessment of practice and child experience. This knowledge and action in response is driving improvement across the service, and in areas where practice had previously declined, improvements are now evident and embedding. There is now a strong and effective senior leadership team that has had a positive impact on the quality of social work practice. Considerable financial investment and a seamless alignment of corporate and political accountability have ensured that services for children in care and care leavers continue to be good. Senior leaders recognise there is still more to do to ensure that children in need of help and protection receive a good service and have active improvement plans in place.

What needs to improve?

- The engagement of multi-agency partners, including in key decision-making meetings for children in need of help and protection, and the quality of referrals they make to children's social care.
- The quality of recorded management direction to social workers at the point of referral and within screening.
- The identification and response to children who live in private fostering arrangements.
- The record of achievements and targets within personal education plans.

The experiences and progress of children who need help and protection: requires improvement to be good

1. Not all children who need help and protection receive a good service. There has been a slight decline in some practice areas since the last inspection. The new executive director and senior leaders have responded quickly to identify new demands and understand where and why improvement is needed. Improvements are starting to have momentum, but there is further work to do to enable impact for all children.
2. The presence of early help workers in the integrated front door (IFD) brings added value and helps to inform effective decision-making. The right thresholds are applied for most children accessing support from early help services, and decisions made at the 'front door' for early help assessment are appropriate. Workers regularly visit children in line with their needs and this helps to build meaningful relationships. Assessments are timely in response to families' needs and resultant plans accurately identify the support required. Not all plans are SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timely) enough to help monitor outcomes for children and to review their progress effectively.
3. Most children receive a proportionate response to contacts and referrals received within the IFD. Triage decisions are made by social workers who have the necessary skills and experience. Referrals are appropriately screened, and thresholds to access statutory services are generally applied consistently and appropriately. The quality of the information received from partners, particularly the police, is variable, leading to a high proportion of contacts recorded as information only. Senior leaders are aware of this and are actively addressing this within the partnership and wider regional police force area.
4. Written management oversight of referrals is basic but is mitigated by managers having detailed conversations with workers. At the screening stage, the quality and consistency of direction for social workers from managers regarding next steps are not always clear. IFD social workers capture children's histories and the subsequent impact on their current situation, but this is not yet consistently used to understand experiences for all children. Parental

consent is appropriately considered and recorded. Where consent is not obtained, repeated attempts are made to contact parents, although this is not always evident in records of screening information for fathers.

5. The response to domestic abuse concerns is appropriate in the IFD. There is detailed analysis of families' histories to inform current decision-making. Workers have a solid grasp of the risks to children from witnessing domestic abuse while maintaining a good focus on children's safety. A review of the response to domestic abuse within the IFD has taken place within the partnership. This has led to the agreed physical presence of an independent domestic abuse adviser within the front door and the imminent implementation of a new model of practice to better support survivors and perpetrators. Leaders envisage these actions will add significant value to the identification of risk and support needs.
6. Most children who are at risk of criminal exploitation and gangs are being identified early in the referral process. Children at higher risk of exploitation and wider vulnerabilities receive timely, creative and bespoke support packages coordinated by social workers in the contextual safeguarding team. Social workers are successful in developing relationships with children to help divert them away from being criminally and sexually exploited. Risk assessments and 'find me' plans are regularly updated. Relationships with professional partners are becoming stronger, enabling effective positive diversion activities, mapping activity, hotspot identification and disruption of criminal activity.
7. When children go missing from home or care, return home interviews are mostly timely and identify why children go missing. Return home interviews do not always identify potential risks to children or detail what follow-up actions are needed to reduce further episodes of going missing to help keep children safe. Senior leaders have responded by increasing capacity within the service in line with demand and have strengthened processes in response to contextual harm and information-sharing with police partners.
8. The emergency duty team provides an effective response to children in need of help and protection out of hours. A recent review of the service and increased manager oversight have strengthened practice. Social workers visit children at times of crisis and appropriate checks are undertaken. Strategy meetings take place to determine appropriate multi-agency assessment of risk and next steps for children's safety out of hours.
9. Strategy meetings are timely and are used effectively to understand the needs and situations for children at risk of significant harm. The majority are well attended by partners, with comprehensive recording that makes clear the rationale and multi-agency evidence base for decisions and next steps, including when child protection enquiries are initiated. Historical information is fully evaluated to aid current decision-making for children. Resultant plans address the immediate steps needed to keep children safe.

10. Child protection investigations are completed swiftly and focus on the experiences and impact of potential harm to children, including from physical and emotional abuse. Workers are skilled and experienced at identifying the different types of risk that children face, including from parental new partners living in the home. Workers are persistent in ensuring that concerns about potential injury are followed up, and that children living at different addresses are spoken to as part of enquiries.
11. Assessments for children are strengths-based and demonstrate that social workers understand children's lived experience. Senior leaders recognise there is more work to do to embed the preferred strengths-based model of practice across children's services. Most assessments are detailed, with clear evaluation of strengths and risks, leading to appropriate recommendations for next steps. They contain effective information-gathering from partners that is used to help inform analysis. For most children, family history is accurately understood, including the impact on their current circumstances.
12. For most children in need of help and protection, planning following assessment considers their needs well and results in actions that generally make a positive difference. Actions are specific to children's individual needs. The effectiveness of this planning is weakened as timescales for actions are not consistently evident. Partnership working is not firmly embedded and does not consistently contribute to a reduction of risk or need for children across the service. Core group meetings are held regularly, but attendance from partners is variable and minutes are not consistently available for review to ensure that outcomes are met for children. Senior leaders are currently in consultation with senior members of the partnership to try to address this.
13. Work is in the main evidencing a timely and thorough response to addressing concerns relating to neglect. There are a small number of children for whom a previous lack of professional curiosity has led to the premature ending of support before positive change has embedded. More recently, when children's lives are not improving, they are benefiting from earlier authoritative decisions to escalate into pre-proceedings and swift applications to initiate care proceedings. Within the last six months, senior managers have strengthened the Public Law Outline process through the introduction of review mechanisms, and increased monitoring to minimise drift and delay for children. Letters before proceedings include too much social work and legal jargon, which makes it difficult for families to understand what is required of them to improve children's circumstances.
14. Children are visited at a frequency that meets their needs and level of risk. Social workers ensure that visits are purposeful and include meaningful discussions to help them understand children's aspirations and feelings. Creative and frequent direct work supports children to build trusting relationships with workers. Children are encouraged to take part in activities that will build their confidence and self-esteem.

15. Disabled children and their families benefit from social workers who comprehensively understand their needs. Social workers are creative in developing multi-agency support and care packages for disabled children and their families when they are in crisis.
16. The response to children who are privately fostered is mostly weak. Assessments are descriptive and do not provide assurance that the arrangements are meeting children's needs. Work is not child-focused and does not consider the best interests of children or include wider considerations around parental oversight and agreement to the arrangements. Leaders are aware of these shortfalls and have ensured that there is now a dedicated worker to assess private fostering arrangements. Training and awareness-raising are under way to strengthen practice.
17. Experienced workers understand their responsibilities and demonstrate a robust response to referrals when allegations are made against people working with children. Staff promote awareness of the service and ensure that professionals are trained and understand their responsibilities in protecting children.
18. There are clear procedures, policies and systems in place to check the location of children missing education and those who are electively home educated. These are understood by schools. Leaders carry out their statutory duties to protect children. The virtual school has a comprehensive plan for supporting children with a social worker which extends beyond statutory duties to ensure increased support for children. Weekly monitoring of their attendance is live, and a dedicated learning and engagement mentor works closely with school teams and social workers. There are some gaps in records for those children electively home educated, which does not assist managers with overall oversight of children's progress.
19. When children who are 16 to 17 years old present as homeless, there is a timely and seamless response supported by the homelessness key worker because of the improvements in joint working between housing and children's social care. Outcomes for children are effective, often at times of crisis, facilitated by workers who clearly explain the options available to children, and their rights and entitlements, including to become looked after. Subsequently, some children come into care, while others are supported through mediation to safely remain with their family and family networks.

The experiences and progress of children in care: good

20. Decisions for children to enter care are appropriate and timely with clear recorded management rationale. Swift action is taken to find the most appropriate homes for children when they are at risk, or when plans determine this is the right decision. Most children in care live in suitable and stable homes which meet their needs. There is insufficient local provision for children in care with complex needs, including unaccompanied asylum-seeking children who move into the local area through the National Transfer Scheme. Senior leaders

are aware of these issues and are working effectively within the council and with sector partners to create more local capacity for children, or to make safe arrangements for children to live out of area.

21. If it is not possible for children to return to live with their parents, appropriate and timely plans are made for children's permanent care. There is a strong emphasis on the earliest engagement and inclusion of family members. This has recently been further strengthened by routine family group conferencing. Children benefit from extensive efforts by social workers to assess family members and to support children remaining within their family network where it is safe to do so. Children's needs are carefully considered by their social workers, including relationships with their brothers and sisters. This has resulted in an ever-increasing number of children living safely with family and friends, with high numbers of children achieving permanence through special guardianship orders, with enhanced support packages for children and their carers where needed.
22. For those children who leave care and return home to their families where it is safe to do so, there is appropriate assessment, planning, monitoring and support provided to enable successful reunification.
23. There is strong senior management oversight and increased visiting for the small number of children who live in unregistered children's homes. For those children who live in unregistered supported accommodation, senior leaders have been proactive in ensuring that those services have made the required applications to Ofsted.
24. Most children's assessments and care plans comprehensively identify their needs and are regularly reviewed by social workers to monitor their progress in all aspects of their development. Social workers capture children's views about their care and their voices help to shape their care planning. Children understand their rights and entitlements and have access to advocacy and independent visitors should this be needed.
25. The independent reviewing officer (IRO) footprint is visible on children's records and helps ensure progression of children's care plans. Social workers and IROs keep in touch about children's developments and work collaboratively with children. Children are actively involved and encouraged to be part of their reviews by social workers and IROs, which means important decisions about their plans are made with them. A restructure of the IRO service since the last inspection has enabled a much stronger focus on care planning for children in care.
26. Children's health needs are quickly identified and are consistently reviewed. Children access timely dental and optical care. Children who need more specialised emotional support and interventions benefit from swift access to child and adolescent mental health services as there is priority access and ongoing interventions for children in care.

27. Social workers speak confidently and cohesively about the past experiences and needs of children they are working with. They understand children's likes, interests and aspirations because they take time to build trusting relationships with children through frequent visiting in response to children's needs. Children's records are written to them in a warm and sensitive manner, to assist in bringing records alive should children wish to read them in adulthood. Planned, reliable and meaningful direct work with children helps strengthen these relationships and helps children retain stability in their homes.
28. Disabled children in care benefit from stable relationships with their social workers, who visit them regularly. Social workers spoke warmly about children and have a comprehensive understanding of their life experiences, personalities and interests. Children's voices are evident in recordings, and where children have difficulties communicating, social workers are skilled in gathering their wishes and feelings.
29. Family time is routinely promoted and prioritised in children's care plans to ensure that children maintain appropriate family links with those who matter to them. Social workers also go over and above to ensure that safe reconnections are made with family members who may have lost touch. Social workers recognise the importance of the 'Barnsley community' and what this means for individual children's sense of belonging.
30. Most children in care make progress in relation to their attainment across key stages, except for those children in early years. This is linked to a significant number of children with special educational needs and/or disabilities within this cohort. The virtual school is committed to ensuring that every child and young person has access to a quality education. Schools speak highly of the virtual school service. The virtual school is supported by senior leaders in the local authority. While currently personal education plans reflect children's attendance, educational outcomes and achievements, it is difficult to see thereafter the plan for further development or how children's aspirations and targets will be achieved.
31. Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children receive high levels of support to access appropriate accommodation. Most children are making progress in foster care with their education, individual interests and learning English. Cultural and religious needs are prioritised, and children are supported to live out of area if their needs cannot be achieved locally. Personal advisers are persistent in assisting children with their legal status and leave to remain. Social workers do not routinely undertake a written initial assessment of children's situations to understand their experiences and needs. This is mitigated by social workers and personal advisers who know children well and develop suitably focused pathway plans at the outset. Senior leaders had identified this as an area for development prior to this inspection.
32. The fostering service is currently under review. Notwithstanding the challenges within this service, there continues to be a strong emphasis on recruitment,

assessment, training and support for carers. Fostering and adoption panels provide high scrutiny and effective decision-making to safeguard children. The local authority's three hub-based models of support are a real strength and afford foster carers the chance to build cohesive support networks with other families. This builds a community around the child and extends foster family relationships.

33. Adoption planning is actively and carefully considered for children at the earliest opportunity to secure their futures. There has been a decline in the number of children being adopted, which is in line with the national trend and is not reflective of a lack of action on the part of the local authority or regional adoption agency (One Adoption South Yorkshire RAA). Matching is carefully considered, and introductions are based on a full understanding of children's needs. Adopters are supported by enthusiastic and knowledgeable social workers. In preparation for children being adopted, life-story work happens at the earliest opportunity and creative and thoughtful life storybooks are completed to help children understand their childhoods as they grow.
34. Children and young people have a plethora of opportunities to be involved in shaping the future of children's services and providing their views, including through the Care4us and care leaver groups. They are involved in interviews of senior leaders, and they are also invited to some senior leadership meetings. Children enjoy the experience of afternoon tea and cake with the mayor and speak positively about this opportunity to meet with and share their thoughts with leaders and councillors.

The experiences and progress of care leavers: good

35. The experiences and progress of care leavers have markedly improved since the focused visit earlier this year, where some areas for improvement were identified. The response to young people is now consistently good. An increase in capacity through the creation of another Future Directions team has significantly improved care leavers' experiences and the support available to them.
36. Children in care are increasingly being allocated a personal adviser shortly after they are 16 years of age. This arrangement allows young people to develop meaningful and trusting relationships with workers who will continue to support and befriend them into adulthood.
37. Personal advisers have a detailed knowledge of young people's needs and histories. There are strong, supportive and respectful relationships between care leavers and their workers. Personal advisers are persistent in making sure that young people receive the right levels of visiting and help that meet their individual needs. Consequently, care leavers are confident in asking for additional help and reassurance when needed.

38. Personal advisers ensure young people's well-being and safety at times of crisis, advocating for them, while also supporting them to develop their independence skills. For those young people who require a higher level of support because of mental health needs, relationship breakdown or those who are parents, their needs are suitably met with high aspirations and nurture from their workers.
39. Young people benefit from timely and regularly reviewed pathway plans that are completed with personal advisers. Not all assessments for care leavers consistently include their aspirations or translate into planning. Senior leaders have identified the quality and consistency of recording within pathway plans and records more generally as an area of improvement.
40. The local offer has been refreshed and there is an accessible and comprehensive guide which care leavers understand. Senior leaders adapt the offer depending on individual needs and bespoke requests are frequently met when requested, including financial support to access private housing and Wi-Fi. Council tax exemption is not provided as standard but a review of this is under way.
41. Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children who become care leavers receive high levels of practical and emotional support. Personal advisers know their needs and prioritise diversity and culture when considering appropriate accommodation, links to friends and family, and wider support.
42. Professionals have high aspirations for care-experienced young people, encouraging and supporting them to continue their education and training. A considerable number of care leavers are being assisted at university and there are a wide range of education and employment opportunities, including work experience and apprenticeships within the council. Further plans are under way to extend apprenticeships within the council and wider community. The targeted information advice and guidance service is readily available to help care leavers to access a variety of learning and employment opportunities. The local authority's education and employment data requires further refinement and specialist consultants have been sourced to address this issue.
43. Most young people are living in suitable, safe accommodation that meets their needs and receive the right levels of support to help develop their independence and confidence. Where possible, care leavers are encouraged to remain in 'staying put' arrangements with their foster carers to access longer-term help and stability. Sufficiency challenges in relation to accommodation for care leavers are reflected in the experiences of a very small number of young people who need to access accommodation in times of crisis. Leaders have responded within their strategic action plan to develop accommodation options for care leavers locally within the next two years.

The impact of leaders on social work practice with children and families: good

44. There is strong political support and a cohesive relationship between the corporate and political leadership within the council. A commitment to sustained investment and a prioritisation of children's safety and positive outcomes are palpable and underpin the culture. The lead member for children is an ardent advocate for children, and with the chief executive and executive director for children they operate as an entirety, mirroring their steadfast aim to be 'One Council' with children and young people at its heart.
45. Oversight at corporate parenting and performance boards is unyielding. This enables effective review and scrutiny on areas to further grow and achieve for children across the whole partnership. The collective aim is to make Barnsley 'the place of possibilities' for children and their families. The challenges in the local area are well understood and an accurate understanding of practice by senior leaders is directing improvement. This includes a pledge to further invest in and strengthen edge of care services, and further commitment to increasing apprenticeships for children in care.
46. The chair of the safeguarding partnership recognises the skill of the executive director in bringing partners together and reforming relationships. Leaders are cognisant that they have more to do to continue to strengthen the strategic partnership arrangements needed within service delivery arrangements to protect the most vulnerable children and families. This includes police responses within the IFD and assessment teams, availability of accommodation for children aged over 16 and children in care in the local area, and the response to those children who are privately fostered.
47. The executive director and leaders have a comprehensive understanding of the quality of services provided to children. They have responded swiftly and effectively to prioritise areas of most urgent need within children's services. Leaders have equally managed to retain their sights on more longer-term improvements, successfully guided by the challenge and oversight of the independent development board chair, who holds local authority members and partners to account to drive the quality of practice and pace of change. The self-evaluation demonstrates an accurate, candid and well-rounded analysis of improvement in the previous 12 months and further developments. Notably, the senior leadership team has a solid grasp of the needs of families within Barnsley and services are reflective and aspirational of the local community. A new hub for children and young people is a testament to this and provides practical help and opportunities to socialise. This ensures that children and young people have a sense of community and support in their lives.
48. The majority of children in care live with Barnsley foster carers. Senior leaders recognise the challenges in supporting more children to live locally. The fostering service has undergone redesign and received increased investment, and a newly commissioned marketing consultant is helping to tackle local

sufficiency challenges. Senior leaders are aware that they have more to do to tackle these national challenges and plans are well under way. Substantial investment and expansion within preventative services is enabling a quicker response to help children remain safely within their family networks.

49. An embedded quality assurance framework and detailed tracking and oversight of learning actions are leading further practice improvements across children's services. This is strengthened by the executive director's oversight and involvement in practice audits, which includes visits to families. Social workers are positive about auditing practice and perceive it as a transparent and collaborative learning process from which they benefit.
50. Leaders have experienced strategic and operational challenges since the migration to their new electronic recording system. This has impacted on their ability to consistently gather and analyse data about staff performance and the impact for children and their families. This has resulted in some manual work-arounds. Senior leaders have ensured that this remains a key priority to resolve. Further investment has been ringfenced and the use of external consultants to strengthen the performance management framework is in place. This ensures that senior leaders can reliably provide members and corporate leaders with an accurate and tight grasp of how services are performing and improving children's lives. Nonetheless, there is considerable scrutiny of operational performance by senior leaders through frequent performance clinics and weekly operational meetings.
51. Significant investment in the workforce and an unremitting drive to retain staff through generous incentive schemes have halved the use of agency staff since the arrival of the executive director. A creative and canny approach in converting a considerable number of agency staff to permanent and in attracting staff outside of Barnsley has contributed to this. Consequently, leaders have achieved a reduction in workers' caseloads through a considerable injection of resources across the IFD, EDT, assessment and Future Directions teams. This has undoubtedly led to improved workforce stability and wider improvements to practice for children and young people.
52. Staff in Barnsley benefit from a bespoke and thoughtfully commissioned array of training and resources to help improve practice across children's services resulting from a new practice development hub. A new managers course is also enabling a much sharper focus on practice improvement. Leaders are aware that they have more to do to improve the quality and consistency of supervision across the majority of children's services to create continued progress for children and their families.
53. Staff enjoy working in Barnsley. They feel heard. They collectively speak of the improved changes to practice because of the visibility and involvement of the executive director and senior leadership team, which is described as commonplace. The executive director, through their determination and vision, has created a culture of learning, honesty and care within the workforce.

Operational policies are frequently updated and provide clarity and direction. The approachability of senior leaders and quality of training are seen as considerable strengths by staff. They feel supported and speak positively about the impact of supervision from their managers.



The Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (Ofsted) regulates and inspects to achieve excellence in the care of children and young people, and in education and skills for learners of all ages. It regulates and inspects childcare and children's social care and inspects the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (Cafcass), schools, colleges, initial teacher training, further education and skills, adult and community learning, and education and training in prisons and other secure establishments. It assesses council children's services, and inspects services for children looked after, safeguarding and child protection.

If you would like a copy of this document in a different format, such as large print or Braille, please telephone 0300 123 1231, or email enquiries@ofsted.gov.uk.

You may reuse this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence, visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence, write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

This report is available at <https://reports.ofsted.gov.uk/>.

Interested in our work? You can subscribe to our monthly newsletter for more information and updates: <http://eepurl.com/iTrDn>.

Piccadilly Gate
Store Street
Manchester
M1 2WD

T: 0300 123 1231
Textphone: 0161 618 8524
E: enquiries@ofsted.gov.uk
W: www.gov.uk/ofsted

© Crown copyright 2023

This page is intentionally left blank

Item 14

Report of the Head of Governance

FULL COUNCIL 23 NOVEMBER 2023

UPDATES AND AMENDMENTS TO THE COUNCIL'S CONSTITUTION

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 To seek full Council's approval for a number of constitutional updates and amendments.

2. Background

- 2.1 Under section 9P of the Local Government Act 2000 (LGA 2000) the Council is under a duty to prepare and keep up to date a Constitution. Section 9P of the LGA 2000 states that the Constitution must contain:

- The standing orders/procedure rules;
- The Members' Code of Conduct;
- Such information as the Secretary of State may direct;
- Such other information (if any) as the Council considers appropriate.

- 2.2 Work has been undertaken to ensure that current officer delegations are accurate and content and legislative references up to date.

- 2.3 In tandem, a review of the Contract Procedure Rules has been undertaken and amendments are scheduled to be presented to the Audit and Governance Committee on 22 November 2023 in advance of full Council on 1 February 2024. Any changes agreed will need to be reflected in the Constitution.

3. Summary of proposed constitutional amendments

- 3.1 Full details of the amendments proposed can be seen at appendices A-F and are summarised below at paragraphs 3.2 – 3.10.

- 3.2 Overview and main provisions of the constitution (Appendix A)

- Removal of Cabinet portfolio responsibilities as duplicated in Part 2
- Clearer definition of 'inevitable spend'
- Update of officer contacts

- 3.3 Part 1 Terms of reference and delegations of full Council regulatory boards and committees (Appendix B)

- Update of officer delegations
- Update of legislative references
- Clearer definition of 'inevitable spend'
- Move officer decision recording procedure from the Constitution to a supporting documents folder

3.4 Part 3 Responsibility for Executive Functions Officer Delegations (Appendix C)

- Update of officer delegations
- Update of legislative references
- Remove officer decision recording procedure from the Constitution to a supporting documents folder (duplication with Part 1)

3.5 Definition of key decisions and process of Forward Plan (Appendix D)

- Clearer definition of 'inevitable spend'
- Process update

3.6 Move Outline of the Decision Making Process (internal reporting process guide) from the Constitution to a supporting documents folder

3.7 Remove Barnsley Plan, 2016 and Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021 from the Constitution

3.8 Updated external and internal audit arrangements (Appendix E)

3.9 Updated Risk Management Framework (Appendix F)

4. Legal & Risk Implications

4.1 Section 9P of the Local Government Act 2000, every local authority is under a duty to prepare and keep up to date its Constitution. This review and the development of a review programme will help to ensure that these legal requirements are met.

5. Recommendations

5.1 That full Council approve the constitutional amendments set out at Appendices A - D.

6. Appendices

- Appendix A - Overview and main provisions of the constitution
- Appendix B - Part 1 Terms of reference and delegations of full Council regulatory boards and committees
- Appendix C - Part 3 Responsibility for Executive Functions Officer Delegations
- Appendix D - Definition of key decisions and process of Forward Plan
- Appendix E - Updated external and internal audit arrangements
- Appendix F - Updated Risk Management Framework

Contact officer: Carol Tague, Head of Governance

Date: 6 November 2023

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

OVERVIEW AND MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

- 1.1 This document gives an overview and sets out the main provisions of the Council's constitution. ~~as agreed by the full Council on 10th May 2001, together with subsequent amendments introduced for example following a review in April 2005. A further update of the Council's governance arrangements was undertaken in November 2012, the implications of which are explained below.~~

2. OVERVIEW OF ARRANGEMENTS

- 2.1 The arrangements set out in the constitution are summarised in the following sections of this document:

	<u>Arrangement</u>	<u>Section</u>
(a)	Form and roles of the Executive (Cabinet)	3
(b)	The full Council	4
(c)	Arrangements for Overview and Scrutiny	5
(d)	Member arrangements for Corporate Parenting and Safeguarding Children	6
(e)	Area Arrangements	7
(f)	Standards of Member Conduct - Arrangements for addressing Ethical Standards Issues	8
(g)	Other Regulatory Functions (Planning; Licensing; and Appeals, Awards, and Standards Regulatory Boards)	9
(h)	Members' Allowances	10
(i)	Arrangements for Senior Officer Appointments (Appointment Panels)	11
(j)	Arrangements for Risk Management	12
(k)	Access to Meetings and Information	13
(l)	The Constitution	14
(m)	Review Arrangements	15
(n)	Availability of Constitution Documentation	16
(o)	Employee Aspects	17
(p)	Officer Contacts	18

2.2 More detailed aspects of the arrangements are covered in the set of documents that comprise the remainder of the Council's constitution. These are referred to in the appropriate sections of this document.

3. FORM AND ROLES OF THE EXECUTIVE

3.1 As agreed by the full Council on 15th February 2001, the form of executive operating in Barnsley is that of Leader and Cabinet. On 17th December 2009 the Council adopted a revised Leader and Cabinet model, as required by the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007. Detailed features of the Leader and Cabinet arrangement are set out below.

3.1.1 The Executive Role

3.1.2 The Cabinet is responsible for making recommendations to the full Council on the authority's policy and budget framework, and for the coordination and performance of Council services and functions within the agreed policy and budget framework. The Cabinet also approves proposals that fall within the definition of a Key Decision (see section 3.7 below), and which have significant implications for a number of services. Details of Cabinet's decision-making powers are set out in the terms of reference and scheme of delegation contained in the constitution.

3.1.3 In recognition of the need to allow Cabinet to focus on strategic issues, Council agreed to delegate executive decision-making power on more routine issues to the individual Cabinet Spokespersons with responsibility for the service concerned. Cabinet Spokespersons are therefore authorised to take decisions on all matters other than those that are:-

- (a) Executive functions delegated by the Cabinet to officers of the Council;
- (b) Executive functions that, subject to statute, the authority has resolved should be reserved for determination by full Council, on the recommendation of Cabinet;
- (c) Executive functions that the authority has resolved should be reserved for determination by Cabinet meeting collectively;
- (d) Matters reserved by statute for determination by the full Council, or delegated to Regulatory Boards or officers by the full Council; and
- (e) Executive functions delegated to other bodies under specific statutory provisions.

3.1.4 Details of the arrangements for decision-making by individual Cabinet Spokespersons, including relevant procedures, are included in the terms of reference and scheme of delegation referred to above.

3.1.5 In recognition of the status of the full Council as the authority's sovereign legislative body, the terms of reference and scheme of delegation provide for the maintenance of a "strong" full Council, by reserving principally for its determination all of those executive functions where this Council has discretion under statute to do so. However, consideration has been given to

the statutory guidance, which provides that where these functions - mainly with regard to control of pollution and other environmental protection functions - involve the preparation of a strategic policy for the Council, the draft plan or strategy should be considered in the first instance by the Cabinet.

- 3.1.6 The terms of reference and scheme of delegation also provide that the responsibility for determining the scheme of delegations for functions which are, under statute, not the responsibility of the Executive, will be reserved for full Council, although the Cabinet may make recommendations to the full Council on such delegations.

3.2 Budget Virement

- 3.2.1 It is acknowledged that, in the absence of any delegations, full Council's approval is required for the formation of, and any variation to, the Council's budget and policy framework. In view of this it is provided that, subject to the requirements of Financial Regulations, the following arrangements, determined in consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services, will apply in respect of budget virement:

- (a) The Chief Executive and Executive Directors shall have delegated authority to vire amounts up to and including £250,000 in any one instance within a service in their respective Directorate budgets for employees, premises, supplies and services, and transport, with the exception of virements affecting expenditure on the sub headings for rates, insurances, planned maintenance, central support charges, administrative building charges, grant aided schemes, energy management, professional fees (for architects, engineers, etc.) and financing charges, subject to the Financial Regulations, which provides for additional exclusions.
- (b) Individual Cabinet members shall have delegated authority to approve variations and virements at an unlimited amount to overall capital or revenue programmes, provided the cost can be contained within the overall budgetary allocation for the service concerned. However, this is subject to the Financial Regulations and the associated Code of Practice, which provide for exclusions. Individual Cabinet members also have delegated authority to approve variations to overall capital or revenue programmes by the inclusion of additional schemes funded from whatever source, where that funding has been specifically provided for the scheme in question and the Council has no discretion as to the use of that funding.
- (c) Cabinet shall have delegated authority to approve variations to overall capital or revenue programmes in respect of the cost of schemes which cannot be contained within the budgetary allocation for the service concerned, except where this represents a variation to the Council's strategy in establishing the relevant programme.
- (d) Authority shall be reserved to full Council to approve variations to overall capital or revenue programmes in respect of the cost of schemes which cannot be contained within the budgetary allocation for the service concerned, where this represents a variation to the Council's strategy in establishing the relevant programme.

- 3.2.2 As with all aspects of the constitution, virement arrangements will be subject

to periodic review.

3.3 Composition of the Cabinet

3.3.1 The Cabinet comprises the Leader of the Council plus eight additional Members. Only elected members of the Council are eligible for membership of the Cabinet. The Cabinet is composed wholly of members of the majority party on the Council, but the membership of most other member bodies of the Council will be broadly proportionate to the political composition of the Council as a whole, as required by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. The exemptions in relation to political proportionality are the membership of the Area Councils and Ward Alliances (see Section 7), which comprise the members for the relevant electoral wards.

3.3.2 As required by the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007, the Council adopted in December 2009 a revised Leader and Cabinet model of executive governance. The 2007 Act requires the appointment of the Leader for a four year term (starting in May 2010), subject to review should the person appointed cease to be an elected member of the Council during the term or if they no longer command a majority of seats on the Council. The Leader of the Council therefore has responsibility for determining the arrangements for the discharge of executive functions (including the number of Cabinet Spokespersons, the distribution of services between their portfolios, and the delegation of responsibilities), and the appointment of Cabinet Spokespersons. The executive governance arrangements in place before May 2010 have largely been retained following the adoption of the revised arrangements.

3.3.3 Each member of the Cabinet has a portfolio, comprising a group of responsibilities and services or issues in which they specialise. A Cabinet Member leads Cabinet discussions on issues relevant to his or her portfolio and takes decisions where appropriate in accordance with the delegated arrangements outlined at paragraph 3.1.3.

3.4 The allocation of responsibilities and services or issues to each of the portfolios is ~~as follows set out in Part 2 of the Constitution: Terms of Reference of the Cabinet and arrangements for delegated decision making by Cabinet.~~

~~3.41 — Leader of the Council:~~

~~To appoint the Cabinet and determine responsibility for Executive functions; to appoint Area Council Chairs; to Chair meetings of the Cabinet; to lead on policy and budget matters; responsibility for issues relating to: Community Strategy and Planning; Regeneration (in its broadest sense); Sub-Regional, Regional and European issues.~~

~~3.42 — Deputy Leader of the Council:~~

~~To deputise and work alongside the Leader of the Council, including at the Yorkshire Leader's Board, South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority, Integrated Care Partnership, Inclusive Economy Board. Responsibility for levelling up including securing government and private sector investment to deliver capital projects and revenue programmes, direct liaison with Government, strategy and programme development with South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority, spatial and economic strategy, project development and delivery, and asset management., Responsibility for the established policy areas with a focus on outcomes relating to: i) Productivity;~~

ii) Quality of Life; iii) Sense of place; and iv) Local leadership. More broadly Levelling Up activity in the Council will involve joint working across services addressing the twelve ambitions or 'missions' of Levelling Up therefore covering a wide range of domestic social and economic policy: 1) Productivity; 2) Innovation; 3) Transport; 4) Digital; 5) Education; 6) Skills; 7) Health; 8) Wellbeing; 9) Pride in place; 10) Housing; 11) Crime; and 12) Devolution.

3.43 Cabinet Spokesperson without Portfolio:

Responsibility for issues relating to: the training and development of Elected Members and the provision of the necessary facilities to perform their duties effectively; Member representation on and attendance at Council bodies and outside organisations; Issues relating to the management and organisation of Cabinet business; Responsibility for issues in the Core Services Directorate relating to the Governance and Member Support business unit.

3.44 Core Services Spokesperson:

Responsibility for issues relating to: Taxation and Benefits assessments (including free school meals administration) and Debt Recovery; Commercial and Transactional Services including financial assessments; Accounting, Budgeting and Professional and Specialist Finance; Risk Management, Internal Audit and Corporate Fraud; Corporate Commissioning, Procurement and Contracting; Human Resources and Organisation Development; Business Improvement including Business Intelligence; Customer Resolution, Barnsley 2030 and Policy, Performance and Equalities; Health, Safety and Emergency Resilience; Support for Overview and Scrutiny; Communications and Marketing; Customer Services/Contact Centre; Customer Services development; Customer Experience and Digital Strategies, web content and design; Information Technology hardware and software development, configuration and maintenance; application training and customer liaison/support; IT procurement; Business analysis; Council's information governance and security; Records Management; Applications Management and Support (web mobile working). Responsibility for Legal Services, Registration Service, Governance and Business Support, Elections & Land Charges, Town Twinning and the Governance support to Joint Authorities, and ceremonial aspects of the Registration Service.

3.45 Place Health and Adult Social Care Spokesperson:

Responsibility for issues relating to: Health and Social Care Integration, Adult Assessment and Care Management; Safeguarding and Social Workers; Assessment Care Planning; Self Directed Support Teams; Reviews; Emergency Duty Team; Commissioning; Disable Facilities Grants / Equipment and Adaptations; Independent Living at Home Services, Day Opportunities and Supporting Living, and Carers Support; Sensory Impairment Services.

3.46 Public Health and Communities Spokesperson

Responsibility for licensing matters that fall within the purview of the Executive of the Council; issues relating to Public Health Protection, including Regulatory Services, Trading Standards/Environmental Health, including the Dog Warden service, the Core Offer to the Clinical Commissioning Group for Health Care and Health Improvement and Public Health Strategy and Advice. Responsibility for issues relating to Libraries; Welfare Rights, Housing Options; Community Safety and Community Enforcement; Gypsies and

~~travellers; Landlords; Community Safety, Domestic Violence, Victim and Witness Support; Drugs and Alcohol Service, including Prevention; Graffiti Removal; Area Councils and Community Engagement, Volunteering and relationship with Third Sector/Private Sector; Community Health and Wellbeing and Promoting Healthy Lifestyles; Community Cohesion.~~

~~3.47 — Children's Services Spokesperson:~~

~~To act as the Designated Leader Member for Children's Services under Section 19 of the Children Act 2004~~

~~Responsibility for issues relating to: Education Welfare; Social Care and Safeguarding Quality and Standards; Children's Social Care; Quality Assurance; Access, Assessment, Care Planning and Reviews; Advocacy; Adoption and Fostering; Children's Residential and Leaving Care Service; Stronger Families; Education Strategic Planning, including School Improvement Strategy; Improvement Advisers and Brokerage; Early Years and Family Information Services; Quality of early years provision and integrated child provision for 2-3 year olds including Children's centres; Special Educational Needs; Outdoor Education; School Admissions; School organisation and school places, including strategies for Academies and Free Schools; School Governor Services; Leaving Care Services; Integrated Youth Services; Youth Council, Youth Voice and Participation.~~

~~3.48 — Environment & Highways Spokesperson:~~

~~Responsibility for issues relating to: Bereavement Services; Waste Management and Recycling; Highways and Network Management, Bridges and Footpath Maintenance; Trans Pennine Trail; Street Lighting; Safer Roads/School Crossing Patrol strategy and operations; Drainage and Reservoirs and Flood Management; Transport, including Home to School Travel and Looked After Children and specialist transport, Fleet Management; Street Cleansing, Litter Picking and Fly Tipping; Car Parks and Car Parking; Grounds Maintenance, Horticulture and Arboriculture; Sports and Active Lifestyle; Climate Change; Clean and Green and Parks and Allotments.~~

~~3.49 — Regeneration & Culture Spokesperson:~~

~~Responsibility for issues relating to: Support for Business and Start Up, Business Growth and Inward Investment; Regeneration; Worklessness, Skills and Enterprise; Adult Learning and Apprenticeships; Spatial Planning and Infrastructure, including Building Control/Development Control, SYMAS and Highways Development Control; Planning Enforcement; Strategic asset management including acquisition and disposals; Property valuations, condition surveys and management of maintenance; Energy and Carbon management; Tenanted non-residential property management and management of PFI and BSF schools; Community asset transfers and assets of community value; Hybrid mail, parcel services and digital printing; Building support and portorage (excluding Records Management); Town Centre Management, including Town Centre Market and strategic market development; District Markets; Housing Strategy and Growth; Private Sector Housing, Affordable Housing and Contract and Client Management for Berneslai Homes; Energy and Sustainability; Culture and Visitor Economy; Transport Strategy including PTE~~

3.5. Cabinet Support Members

- 3.5.1 Cabinet Spokespersons are expected to attend every meeting of the Cabinet. However, it is recognised that they may occasionally be absent due to holidays, illness, and any unavoidable commitments that may arise in exceptional circumstances. Previously, this was provided for by the appointment of Deputy Cabinet Spokespersons, which are not permitted in their previous form by the Local Government Act 2000. The legislation does however recognise the value in Cabinet members receiving support from other designated members, and makes provision for this. Arrangements have therefore been made for the Leader of the Council to appoint a Cabinet Support Member for Cabinet Spokespersons, with the exception of the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Council.
- 3.5.2 This Member attends Cabinet meetings to speak on behalf of their absent colleague to help the Cabinet in its deliberations but is not able to vote on matters at Cabinet. Cabinet Support members receive the level of officer support consistent with performing this role from time to time. Cabinet Support members also give the Cabinet Spokesperson support in exercising their duties and act as a “sounding board” on developing issues.
- 3.5.3 Unlike Cabinet members, Cabinet Support members are not excluded from membership of Scrutiny Committees, although they should not engage in Overview and Scrutiny matters which relate to the area of their Portfolio. In view of their role they cannot be required by Scrutiny Committees to give evidence on those matters, nor act as a substitute for a Cabinet Spokesperson in scrutiny proceedings.

3.6 Arrangements for Cabinet meetings

- 3.6.1 The Cabinet meets on a fortnightly basis on Wednesday mornings and holds other meetings as necessary. Decisions by individual Cabinet Spokespersons will be taken at meetings held specifically for the purpose, as and when required.
- 3.6.2 As far as possible, decision-making both by Cabinet and individual Spokespersons will be based on consideration of written reports. All Cabinet meetings that take formal decisions will be held in public, except for those items which contain Exempt or Confidential Information as defined by Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972, where Cabinet considers that it is in the public interest for those matters to be kept confidential. Meetings held by individual Spokespersons will not be open to the press or public but papers on which those decisions are based will be available for inspection, subject to the exemptions in the 1972 Act referred to above.
- 3.6.3 The Cabinet will occasionally meet in private in order, for example, to develop its proactive member-lead agenda, or to allow Cabinet members to undertake preliminary soundings with colleagues on forthcoming issues. However, these meetings will be purely deliberative, to identify issues for formal consideration at a future meeting to be held in public.
- 3.6.4 The fortnightly frequency for formal Cabinet meetings adopted in September 2001 allows time for the Cabinet and Senior Management Team to develop strategy and corporate management at special meetings for that purpose. In addition, the full Council approved a detailed review of the delegations to officers in October 2003 that reduced the more routine workload of collective

Cabinet meetings and established, through detailed terms of reference, a more strategic focus for those meetings. There was a further review, increasing officer delegated limits, in November 2014.

- 3.6.5 The rules for proceedings of meetings of the Cabinet and access to papers are set out in Section 13 of this document.

3.7 Key Decisions

- 3.7.1 Regulation 8 of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012, requires each local authority to agree a definition of a “Key Decision”, based on outline guidance in the Regulations. The executive of the local authority is required to set out in a publicly available document (known in Barnsley as the 'Forward Plan') any decision falling within this definition that it is likely to take in the coming four months, as far as it is known. At least 28 days’ notice of a Key Decision must be given.

- 3.7.2 This authority has adopted the following definition of a Key Decision:

- (a) Any decision relating to the approval of or variation to the Council’s budget and policy framework that is reserved in the Council’s constitution for determination by full Council on a recommendation from Cabinet, subject to the application of virement limits,
- or;
- (b) Any decision which will result in income, expenditure, or savings, with a gross full year effect of £500,000 or greater, whether or not the item has been included in the relevant approved budget and including the provision by the Council of loans to third parties, with the exception of:
- (i) decisions that are a direct consequence of implementing a previous Key Decision, and where it was in the contemplation of members when they made the original Key Decision;
- (ii) bids for funding of £500,000 or more made by the Council to third parties, where a further report will be submitted for approval of the scheme should the bid be successful;

or;

~~(iii) expenditure that is inevitable (as defined by the Executive Director, Core Services) for the day to day provision of services (e.g. day to day supplies, payment of energy bills, etc.), provided that such expenditure was in the contemplation of members when the revenue budget was approved or is necessary to comply with the requirements of contracts won by the Council in competitive tender;~~

~~(iii) expenditure that is inevitable, as defined by the Executive Director, Core Services ie expenditure which is related to the day to day running of the Council or delivery of its statutory services, which was in the contemplation of officers and members when the budgets were defined and set, subject to best value. Where there is a change to the way the services are being undertaken or the level of expenditure will exceed that which was originally anticipated then further approvals will be sought prior to commitment of additional expenditure in line with delegated approvals.~~

- (c) Any decision which is likely to have a significant positive or negative impact (eg in environmental, physical, social, or economic terms) on

people living or working in communities in two or more wards. However, matters will not be Key Decisions simply because the result of a decision would be that work would be carried out in two or more wards, for example following the approval of a borough-wide programme of works.

- 3.7.3 Detailed information on the agreed content and format of the Forward Plan, and the procedure for its collation and distribution, is set out in the constitution.

Joint Arrangements

- 3.7.4 Following the passing of the Local Government Act 1985, the Council established joint arrangements for the discharge of the following functions with the other South Yorkshire District Councils (Doncaster and Rotherham MBCs, and Sheffield City Council):

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
South Yorkshire Archives Service

- 3.7.5 Joint committees of members from each local authority are responsible for these services. Barnsley is represented on each committee by two members of the Council.
- 3.7.6 In addition, the Council operates the South Yorkshire Mining Advisory Service jointly with Doncaster and Rotherham MBCs.
- 3.8.6 The Council also has an Arm's Length Housing Management Organisation (ALMO), known as Berneslai Homes, with responsibility for the management of the Council's housing stock. Details of the arrangements and delegated functions are set out in the constitution.

4. THE FULL COUNCIL

- 4.1 The full Council is the "sovereign body" within the authority and has as substantial and as wide a role as is possible within the relevant legislation. The full Council sets the policy and budgetary framework for the authority. Detailed arrangements for the role and operation of the full Council are set out below.

4.2 Role

- 4.2.1 Within its terms of reference and delegations, the role of the Council is to exercise the following competencies:-
- (a) adopting and changing the constitution;
 - (b) approving and adopting the policy framework, which shall have been arrived at through an inclusive process involving the public and other local stakeholders, as well as councillors;
 - (c) approving and adopting the budget and setting the Council Tax;
 - (d) approving any application to the Secretary of State in respect of any housing stock transfer;

- (e) subject to the urgency procedure contained in the Access to Information Procedures Rules, making decisions about any matter regarding the discharge of an executive function which is covered by the policy framework or the budget, where the Cabinet is minded to make it in a manner which will be contrary to the policy framework or contrary to/not wholly in accordance with the budget;
- (f) appointing the Leader, for a four year term ;
- (g) agreeing and/or amending the terms of reference for Regulatory Boards, the Audit Committee, and Scrutiny Committees, and making appointments to them;
- (h) appointing representatives to outside bodies, unless the appointment is an executive function or has been delegated by the Council - the Secretary of State advises that executives will make appointments to outside bodies in connection with functions that are their responsibility (e.g. housing, education, social services, regeneration etc.), and that all other appointments should be made by the full Council or through delegation arrangements;
- (i) the adoption of the Scheme of Allowances for elected members;
- (j) changes in the name of the area, conferring the title of Honorary Aldermen, or Freedom of the Borough;
- (k) confirming the appointment by the appropriate Appointment Panel of the Head of Paid Service;
- (l) making, amending, revoking, re-enacting, or adopting bylaws, and promoting or opposing the making of local legislation or private bills;
- (m) Such local choice functions and functions that cannot be undertaken by the executive as are set out in the Local Authority (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000, which the Council has decided shall be undertaken by either itself, rather than the executive, or by delegation to a Regulatory Board. These are included and shown in the terms of reference document; and
- (n) all other matters which, by law, must be reserved to Council.

4.3 Membership

4.3.1 All 63 elected members of the authority sit on the full Council.

4.4 Meeting frequency/modes

4.4.1 The following meetings of the Council will be held:-

- (a) Annual meeting of the Council;
- (b) Ordinary meetings of the Council;
- (c) Extraordinary meetings of the Council; and

- (d) All Member Information Briefings.
- 4.4.2 The Annual meeting of the Council in a year where there is an ordinary election of councillors takes place within 21 days of the retirement of any outgoing councillors. In any other year, annual meetings take place on a date to be determined in May.
- 4.4.3 Ordinary meetings of the Council are held roughly every 8 weeks on Thursdays with a start time of 10am, or such other time as the Council may determine. The Standing Orders of the Council limit to ten minutes speeches made in relation to motions and comments on minutes.
- 4.4.4 Extraordinary meetings of the Council will be held from time to time to deliberate on issues that require the urgent or specific attention of the Council and shall be convened by the Mayor or, in his/her absence, the Deputy Mayor, or by one quarter of the whole number of the members of the Council, in line with the Council's Standing Orders.
- 4.4.5 All Member Information Briefings enable councillors to receive presentations on current issues affecting the Council. This might allow officers to seek the views of members informally prior to developing a policy, or to inform them of how a new policy or initiative will be implemented. Information Briefings can also help members meet their development needs, as identified by the Members' Development Working Party. For whatever purpose the Information Briefings are arranged, they have no decision-making powers.
- 4.4.8 Chairing of All Member Information Briefings is determined at each individual meeting and is not ordinarily the responsibility of the Mayor. Given that these meetings do not have formal decision-making powers, the provisions in Schedule 12 of the Local Government Act 1972 that require the Mayor to preside at meetings of the Council if present do not apply.

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY

- 5.1** The overview and scrutiny functions defined in Section 21(2) of the Local Government Act 2000 are discharged by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee. The business of the separate Safeguarding Services Scrutiny Committee, which considered issues in relation to the safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults, was subsumed into the work of the main Committee, on a trial basis from May 2016. This provided for the involvement of more Elected Members in the scrutiny of this activity, together with greater flexibility as to when these issues could be considered within the meetings cycle. These arrangements were confirmed in May 2017 following a review of their effectiveness.
- 5.2** From May 2019, an increased number of Members will be involved in scrutiny. The committee will meet in plenary mode to consider core safeguarding business such as the work of the Safeguarding Adults Board and Safeguarding Children Board as well as full service performance of social care services. The committee will also allocate time to 3 workstreams aligned to the Council priorities which will also allow time for consideration of other safeguarding business.

5.3 Characteristics of the Scrutiny Committees

- 5.3.1 The Committees are defined by the following characteristics:

- (a) they serve to act as promoters of the public interest;
- (b) they aim to enhance the accountability and transparency of the decision- and policy-making process;
- (c) they have a thematic or cross-cutting view of local authority business and other borough-wide issues;
- (d) they are driven by Committee members, not by Council officers;
- (e) they hold the executive to account (the scrutiny role);
- (f) they develop and review policy (the overview role);
- (g) they are able to look at issues in-depth;
- (h) they have a holistic, wide-ranging view; and
- (i) they allow councillors to represent the views of the public and others to the executive, and to ensure that these views are taken into account.

5.3.2 The Scrutiny Committees do not therefore:

- (a) act to defend the Council interest over the public interest;
- (b) scrutinise individual decisions of quasi-judicial or regulatory bodies, such as the Licensing Regulatory Board, development control issues, and other permissions, nor do they act as an appeal mechanism on any matter;
- (c) have executive, decision-making powers;
- (d) have the direct advice of senior Council officers in the manner of a traditional local government committee (although senior officers must attend Committee meetings to act as witnesses when required to do so, and must cooperate generally with the Committees' work); or
- (e) Have a narrow, service based, or “departmentalist” view of local authority business.

5.4 Role of the Scrutiny Committees

5.4.1 The Overview and Scrutiny Committee's (OSC) work programme is approved by Cabinet. It also carries out this programme through three 'Task and Finish Groups' (TFGs), which each examine specific topics and report their findings to the OSC. Each TFG usually consists of eight councillors drawn from the OSC's membership, and is chaired by a Task and Finish Group Lead.

The OSC is responsible for:

- (a) scrutinising key Cabinet decisions/recommendations, and exercising 'call-in' if deemed necessary;
- (b) scrutinising important decisions taken by other organisations;
- (c) keeping a watching brief on a wide range of performance data, for the

Council and for its partners;

- (d) monitoring progress against their respective work programmes, and recommending any amendments to them to Cabinet; and
- (e) reporting findings and recommendations to Cabinet.

The OSC is also responsible for:

- (a) considering Councillor Calls for Action (CCFAs), except where they are referred to an Area Council, in which case the OSC will retain a monitoring role;
- (b) receiving and considering the findings of Task and Finish Groups;
- (c) exercising powers on behalf of the local authority, granted under Section 244 of the National Health Service (NHS) Act 2006, as amended under Section 190 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012, in relation to the scrutiny of health services in the borough;
- (d) considering matters referred to it by the local HealthWatch organisation or HealthWatch contractor, as set out in Part 21 of the Local Authority (Public Health, Health and Wellbeing Boards, and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013; and
- (e) acting as the authority's designated crime and disorder scrutiny committee, as set out in the Police and Justice Act 2006.

5.5 Powers of the Committees

5.5.1 The Committees may:

- (a) refer back to Cabinet for further consideration those items on which, under the Council's constitution, Cabinet can make recommendations, but which are subject to approval by the full Council;
- (b) exercise a power of "call-in" in respect of Cabinet decisions, as explained in paragraphs 5.7.1(b) and 5.7.2 below;
- (c) provide comments and advice to Cabinet on current and future executive business;
- (d) launch their own in-depth investigations and produce reports to Cabinet on important policy issues. (The agreed protocol for determining the response of Cabinet to these and other issues is included in the constitution);
- (e) require Cabinet members and senior Council officers to answer questions and give evidence at their meetings. The relevant legislation provides for attendance by any officer at a Scrutiny Committee meeting when required, but it is considered appropriate within the Council's constitution to limit this in normal circumstances to attendance by officers of appropriate seniority; and
- (f) ask representatives of outside organisations to answer questions and give evidence at their meetings.

5.6 Responses to Scrutiny Committee Reports

5.6.1 The Council has a protocol on how Scrutiny Committee reports are produced, and the timescales within which Cabinet is expected to respond to them. The protocol is included in the constitution.

5.7 Membership of the Committee

5.7.1 Membership of the Committee is proportionate to the political composition of the Council as a whole, as required by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. Cabinet members (but not Cabinet Support members) are excluded from membership of the Committee.

5.7.2 Arrangements have been made to prevent the exercise of the political whip system inhibiting the effective operation of scrutiny. The whip of the majority party applies to scrutiny only in relation to attendance and general standards of behaviour, and does not apply to speaking, questioning, or voting at Scrutiny Committee meetings.

5.7.3 The Committee has the power to co-opt representatives of the wider community, who are not members of the Council, which can include representatives of:-

- Trade unions
- Business
- Community groups
- The voluntary sector
- Churches
- Other specialist interest groups
- Ordinary members of the public

5.7.4 Only those co-optees who represent the Church of England, Catholic Church, and parents (two representatives) have voting rights, as these are specifically granted by Government legislation.

5.8 Meetings of the Scrutiny Committee

5.8.1 The Committee meet in public, except when considering items that contain exempt or confidential information as defined by schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972, where it is considered that it is in the interests of the Council to exclude the press and public.

5.8.2 All Scrutiny Committee meetings are official Council meetings, which have a formal agenda. Minutes of Committee meetings are received by full Council as part of the Summons for ordinary Council meetings.

5.9 Rights of Scrutiny Commission Members

5.9.1 Scrutiny in Barnsley is a 'member led' process, with officers providing support and advice as appropriate. As well as having regular opportunities to scrutinise issues identified in the work programme, Scrutiny Committee members can also influence the Committee's agenda setting process. All non-Cabinet Members can invoke a process known as 'call-in'.

5.9.2 All Scrutiny Committee members (elected and co-opted) have the right to place any relevant item on the agenda of the relevant Committee and have it

scrutinised. They can do this by making clear what issues they wish to scrutinise when the Committees agree their work programmes at the start of each municipal year, either formally at meetings or informally by raising the issue with the Committee Chair. The relevant procedure is set out in the Council's Standing Orders.

- 5.9.3 All members still have the right to ask for items to be scrutinised once the work programmes have been set. They can do this by bringing forward 'Councillor Calls for Action' under Section 119 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007. This allows *any* elected member to refer a "local government matter" that falls within its remit to a Scrutiny Committee. Councillors can do this even if they are not a member of the relevant Committee. The Scrutiny Committees are obliged to include these 'Calls for Action' on their agenda, but have discretion regarding how they subsequently choose to address them. They can if they wish carry out a full investigation, and make recommendations for action. Alternatively they can decide, after preliminary discussion, to take no further action.
- 5.9.4 The 2007 Act defines a "local government matter" as something that:
- (i) relates to the discharge of any function of the authority;
 - (ii) affects all or part of the member's ward, or any person who lives or works in it;
- 5.9.5 The Executive Director, Core Services, will decide if specific proposals for scrutiny or Councillor Calls for Action fall within, or are relevant to, a Committee's terms of reference. If he or she judges that they do not, then the member(s) who have suggested the item(s) for scrutiny will be given reasons why this is the case.
- 5.9.6 Items accepted for scrutiny as Councillor Calls for Action will, if practicable, be placed on the agenda for the next relevant scheduled meeting of the Scrutiny Committee. If this is not practicable they will be placed on the agenda for the next but one scheduled meeting of the Scrutiny Committee. The Executive Director, Core Services, will ensure that appropriate officer support is provided to enable the Committee to undertake a preliminary investigation of items suggested by Committee members. Following these preliminary enquiries, the Committee will decide if they wish to carry out a more extensive investigation.
- 5.9.7 All non-Cabinet members have a right to ask that a decision made by the Cabinet be "called in" by a Scrutiny Committee. "Call-in" is a mechanism that prevents a decision of the executive being implemented until such time as the Scrutiny Committee has reviewed the decision made. The "call-in" procedure is explained in more detailed in the constitution.
- 5.9.8 Where a matter is delegated to an individual Cabinet Spokesperson for a decision, Scrutiny Committees can only call-in that decision if it has not been implemented by the time the call-in request is made.

5.10 Relationship between the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Area Councils

- 5.10.1 All elected members who sit on the Scrutiny Committee are also members of an Area Council. Members can bring forward issues raised at Area Council meetings for consideration by the Scrutiny Committee, including Councillor

Calls for Action that are of a strategic nature or have implications for the whole borough.

- 5.10.2 In the course of their meetings, Area Councils may highlight issues that the Scrutiny Committee could in future investigate further from a borough-wide perspective.
- 5.10.3 In the course of its investigations the Scrutiny Committee may identify issues that are of local concern, and refer these to the relevant Area Council for consideration.

6. MEMBER ARRANGEMENTS FOR CORPORATE PARENTING AND SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN

- 6.1 In order to fulfil the Council's duties in relation to Corporate Parenting and Safeguarding Children, the Council established informal Member Panels in 2008 and 2009 respectively. These were formalised as part of the Council's constitution in May 2012. They were aligned to, but independent of, the Council's Overview and Scrutiny function. The Safeguarding Children Panel was disbanded in May 2015 when the remit of the then Children's Services Scrutiny Committee was broadened to cover safeguarding. Safeguarding is a core element of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee's work programme. The activities of the Corporate Parenting Panel are also taken into account when the Scrutiny work programme is formulated.

7. AREA ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Area Councils

- 7.1.1 Barnsley Council approved new governance arrangements in November 2012, to support and enable the delivery of its Corporate Plan priorities. Six Area Councils were established as Area Committees of the Executive, as defined by the Local Government Act 2000, with effect from May 2013.
- 7.1.2 Area Councils vary in size from two to five electoral wards, to reflect the borough's natural communities as much as possible. The Chair of each Area Council is chosen by the Leader of the Council from amongst the members representing the relevant wards, and appointed for a period of one municipal year.
- 7.1.3 Each Area Council meets 6 times per year, with appropriate officer support. Minutes are taken, approved at the following meeting, and received by full Council as appropriate. Meetings are held in public, but direct public participation is not allowed.
- 7.1.4 From 2014/15 Area Councils will be allocated devolved budgets on a proportionate basis, depending on their size. For example, Central Area Council (comprising five wards) will be allocated £500,000 for 2014/15, whilst Penistone Area Councils (comprising two wards) will receive £200,000. The purpose of these budgets is to provide local discretion on how borough-wide services can be enhanced or modified to meet the needs of the borough's many communities.
- 7.1.5 Each Area Council has drawn up an Area Plan that will set out its priorities for the local area, which will in turn help guide members' decisions on which services the Area Council should commission from its devolved budget. Local people will have an opportunity to comment on the Area Plan whilst it is still in

draft form.

- 7.1.6 Area Councils will monitor the performance of services they have commissioned, to ensure they realise desired objectives and outcomes. In addition, Area Councils also scrutinise borough-wide services that are provided locally, identifying issues for attention or action.

7.2 Ward Alliances

- 7.2.1 Approval of the Council's new governance arrangements also created 21 'Ward Alliances', with the task of with helping realise the Council's vision of a new relationship between itself and Barnsley's communities.

- 7.2.2 The purpose of the Ward Alliances is to:

- (a) work effectively in partnership for the benefit of the ward, its residents, and businesses;
- (b) develop a vision and priorities for the ward, based on ward data, community consultation, and local intelligence;
- (c) develop a ward plan to realise this vision and these priorities, and take collective ownership to deliver that plan, using all available assets within the ward;
- (d) make decisions based on consensus and oversee a Ward Alliance Fund, as well as any other locally delegated budgets or external grant income available to the ward;
- (e) make arrangements to engage and consult the wider community in setting ward priorities and helping to deliver the Ward Plan;
- (f) ensure that the strengths, skills, and assets of the ward are developed and contribute to its sustainability; and
- (g) develop a two way relationship with other bodies and organisations, such as Area Councils, receiving and acting upon decisions and advice but also providing information and making recommendations.

- 7.2.3 Each Alliance is made up of all three elected members for the relevant ward, plus at least six community representatives. Community representatives serve on the Alliance for a one year term, and are recruited and appointed by the relevant three elected members. More detail on the role of community representatives is available in the constitution.

- 7.2.4 Each Ward Alliance is chaired and vice-chaired by an elected member. Ward Alliances are not formal Council committees, and operate with minimum officer support. They are supported by their local 'neighbourhood networks', individuals and groups (e.g. school governors, neighbourhood watches, and local businesses) who are dedicated to improving life in their communities. More information about neighbourhood networks is included in the constitution.

- 7.2.5 Each Alliance has access to a Ward Alliance Fund. All Alliance members have an equal say in deciding how to spend such monies to help the Alliance realise its Ward Plan priorities. However, projects supported by the Fund have to demonstrate an element of social responsibility and be matched by a

volunteer contribution. For example, members of a local football team applying for funding to buy new equipment might give something back to the community by taking part in a local litter picking campaign, or volunteering at a community gala.

8 STANDARDS OF CONDUCT – ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADDRESSING ETHICAL STANDARDS ISSUES

8.1 All elected members must adhere to the members' Code of Conduct, which was approved by the Council in July 2012. This includes the declaration of certain financial ('pecuniary') and other ('non-pecuniary') interests, as required by the Localism Act 2011. Any such declarations must be reported to the Council's Monitoring Officer, for inclusion in a 'Register of Members' Interests'.

8.2 More information about the types of interests members are required to disclose is available in the constitution. Any alleged breaches of the Code can be investigated by the Council's Appeals, Awards, and Standards Regulatory Board.

8.3 Membership of the Appeals, Awards, and Standards Regulatory Board, and arrangements for meetings

8.3.1 The Appeals, Awards, and Standards Regulatory Board comprises a minimum of 21 elected members, including at least one member from each ward wherever possible. The Board is chaired by an elected member appointed by the Council to serve for one municipal year at a time.

8.3.2 The Board operates through a system of panels, which carry out their business in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions governing the matter that is the subject of the appeal or standards complaint. Panel meetings are held as and when required, and can be held in private if an appropriate explanation (which adheres to the relevant legislation) is provided. Membership of such panels is chosen from the Board by the Executive Director, Core Services, in consultation with the Chair of the Board.

8.3.3 Complaints about breaches of the members' Code of Conduct are first considered by the Monitoring Officer. Where it is felt that a complaint warrants further investigation, and in consultation with the Deputy Leader, an officer will be asked to undertake such an investigation and produce a report on his/her findings. The report will be submitted to a Standards Panel, which will:

- (a) consider the report and, in the event that further action is considered appropriate, arrange to hold a meeting at which the member who is the subject of the complaint is entitled to be present and heard;
- (b) seek where appropriate the views of the Independent Person (appointed in accordance with the Localism Act 2011), and take these into account before any decision is taken with regard to the allegation; and
- (c) recommend appropriate action be taken in accordance with powers available to the authority.

8.4 The Audit Committee

8.4.1 The Audit Committee's role is to:

- (a) provide independent assurance of the adequacy of the risk management framework and associated control environment;
- (b) provide independent scrutiny of the authority's financial and non-financial performance, to the extent that it affects the authority's exposure to risk and weakens the control environment; and
- (c) to oversee the financial reporting process.

8.4.2 The Committee's activities are driven by the requirements of internal and external audit, as well as the statutory requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations Plan. Detailed terms of reference are included in the constitution.

8.4.3 The Audit Committee comprises four senior elected members and five co-opted members with a background in finance and governance. Meetings are held in public, but with some business conducted in private where to do otherwise might prejudice current investigations.

8.4.4 The Committee receive reports directly from the Executive Directors, and the lead officer is the Head of Internal Audit and Corporate Anti-Fraud. The three statutory officers - the Chief Executive, Section 151 Officer, and Monitoring Officer - support the Committee on an on-going basis, aided by other officers as appropriate.

9. OTHER REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

9.1 The following Regulatory Boards discharge the quasi-judicial responsibilities that the Local Government Act 2000 requires, or enables as a matter of local choice, to be treated by the Council as non-executive functions. More detail is included in the terms of reference of each Board.

9.2 Planning Regulatory Board

9.2.1 Role

The Planning Regulatory Board exercises the functions of the Council in relation to:

- (a) town and country planning, and development and building control, as specified in Schedule 1 to the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000;
- (b) highways use and regulation, as set out in Schedule 1 to the functions of the above Regulations;
- (c) minerals and waste disposal planning and control;
- (d) matters concerning the safety of sports grounds; and
- (e) supervision of all land subject to reclamation that is for the time being owned by the Council.

9.2.2 The Board also approves the delegation to officers of any of the above functions, as identified in the delegation section of the constitution.

9.2.3 Membership

The Board's membership is proportionate to the political composition of the Council as a whole, as required by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, but also includes at least one elected member from each ward.

Cabinet members are excluded from membership, with the exception of the Cabinet Spokesperson for the planning function, who may at the Council's discretion be included. However, he or she may not be Chair of the Board.

9.2.4 Public involvement

There will be provision for speeches by, or on behalf of, interested members of the public, on planning matters with a recognisable community impact. These are to be limited to one person speaking in favour and one against each relevant planning application, with speeches lasting no more than five minutes. More information is available in the constitution.

9.3 General Licensing Regulatory Board

9.3.1 Role

The Licensing Regulatory Board exercises the functions of the Council in relation to:

- (a) Licensing matters and licensing registrations, as set out in Schedule 1 to the Local Authorities Functions and Responsibilities (England) Regulations 2000, in relation to:-

Hackney Carriages/Private Hire
Gaming Licences
Betting Track Licences
Sex Establishments
Waste Licences
Dangerous Wild Animals Licences
Nurses Agencies Licences
House to House Collections

(NB: This excludes matters that relate to the licensing of entertainment premises under the Licensing Act 2003, which by law must be dealt with by a separate Licensing Committee);

- (b) Determination of appeals received in respect of the refusal of applications for the registration of premises for civil marriages; and
- (c) Non-executive powers under control of pollution, statutory nuisance, environmental protection, food safety regulations, and health and safety at work functions (other than as an employer).

9.3.2 The Board also approves the delegation to officers of any of the above functions, as identified in the delegation section of the constitution.

9.3.4 Membership

9.3.5 The Board's membership is politically proportionate to the political composition of the Council as a whole, as required by the Local Government

and Housing Act 1989, but also includes at least one elected member from each ward. Cabinet members are excluded from membership, with the exception of the Cabinet Spokesperson for the licensing function, who may at the Council's discretion be included. However, he or she may not be Chair of the Board.

9.3.6 Arrangements for meetings

9.3.7 Hearings relating to the possible suspension or revocation of a licence are considered by a panel comprising three members of the Board, meeting as and when required.

9.3.8 Statutory requirements regarding public representation are taken into account.

9.3.9 Where the Board is acting in a quasi-judicial manner, or determining/considering the civil rights and obligations or the criminal responsibility of any person, it will follow a proper procedure that accords with the requirements of natural justice and the right to a fair hearing, as contained in Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

9.4 Statutory Licensing Regulatory Board

9.4.1 Role

The Statutory Licensing Regulatory Board exercises the Council's functions in relation to licences for liquor and entertainment premises, as set out in the Licensing Act 2003, through a system of sub-committees. The Board also monitors the operation of the Council's Licensing Statement, established under the 2003 Act.

9.4.2 Membership

The Board's membership is politically proportionate to the political composition of the Council as a whole, as required by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, to a maximum of 15 members. Membership of the Statutory Licensing Board is drawn from that of the General Licensing Board, to reduce the complexity of these arrangements. The Board also has a system of sub-committees, each comprising three elected members, which determine individual licence applications.

9.4.3 Arrangements for meetings

9.4.4 Meetings of the sub-committees are held as and when required, depending upon the amount of business.

9.4.5 Statutory requirements regarding public representation are taken into account.

9.4.6 Where the Board is acting in a quasi-judicial manner, or determining/considering the civil rights and obligations or the criminal responsibility of any person, it will follow a proper procedure that accords with the requirements of natural justice and the right to a fair hearing, as contained in Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

9.5 Appeals, Awards, and Standards Regulatory Board

9.5.1 Role

- 9.5.2 The Board exercises the functions of the Council in relation to appeals, awards, and standards, as set out in its terms of reference.
- 9.5.3 These include responsibilities delegated by the Council relating to education, social services, discipline (excluding Executive Directors, for whom separate arrangements apply), performance in employment (capability), incapacity due to sickness or industrial injury, and grievances. The Board can also investigate alleged breaches of the member's Code of Conduct.
- 9.5.4 Appeals for admission to schools are not dealt with by the Regulatory Board but by Independent Panels established specifically for that purpose, as required by the relevant Education Acts.

9.5.5 Membership

- 9.5.6 The Board operates on a panel system. Panels will be formed from the Board, which itself comprises a minimum of 22 members (at least one elected member per ward, plus any other non-executive members who express an interest). Cabinet members may not be members of the Board.
- 9.5.7 The precise arrangements made to deal with appeals and other matters, and the composition of the relevant panel, will vary according to the type of appeal or other issue being dealt with. A schedule containing a breakdown of these arrangements is included in the constitution.

9.5.8 Arrangements for meetings

- 9.5.9 The Board, and panels, will meet as and when required. The formal status of any panel as convened from time to time is that of a committee that has been established by the Council under Section 102 of the Local Government Act 1972. The membership of the committee is not fixed and the composition on each occasion when it sits as a Panel is determined by the Executive Director, Core Services, who has delegated powers to select members of the Board to constitute any such Panel as appropriate.

- 9.6** Meetings may be held in public, but given their personal nature most are held in private where necessary, within the terms of the relevant legislation.

- 9.6.1 Where the panels of the Board are acting as a tribunal, or determining/ considering the civil rights and obligations or the criminal responsibility of any person, they will follow a proper procedure that accords with the requirements of natural justice and the right to a fair hearing, as contained in Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

10. MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

- 10.1 The Local Government Act 2000 requires the Scheme of Members' Allowances to be reviewed by an Independent Panel. The Council must have regard to the Panel's recommendations in setting the Scheme. The current scheme of Members' Allowances is included in the constitution.

11. ARRANGEMENTS FOR SENIOR OFFICER APPOINTMENTS

- 11.1 Under the Local Government Act 2000, Cabinet may not make officer appointments. Those appointments that require member involvement are

made by Appointment Panels, in accordance with the provisions in the Council's Standing Orders.

11.2 Role of Appointment Panels

11.2.1 Appointment Panels will undertake appointments to the posts of Chief Executive, Executive Directors, and Directors.

11.3 Membership/Structure of Appointment Panels

11.3.1 The Appointment Panel for the appointment of a Chief Executive will comprise the Leader (as Chair of the Panel), and all other Cabinet members and such other members of the Council as is necessary to achieve political proportionality.

11.3.2 For the appointment of Executive Directors, the Appointment Panels will comprise the relevant Cabinet Spokesperson (as Chairperson), the Cabinet Support Member to that Spokesperson, two other Cabinet members, and such other members of the Council as is necessary to achieve political proportionality but including the Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

11.3.3 Any appointment made by the Panel to the post of Head of Paid Service (Chief Executive) must be reported to the full Council for confirmation. Any other appointments made will be subject to consultation with Cabinet members prior to confirmation, in line with the requirements of mandatory standing orders.

11.3.4 The individual membership of appointment panels will vary according to the nature of the appointment. The formal status of any panel as convened from time to time is a committee that has been established by the Council under Section 102 of the Local Government Act 1972. The membership of the committee is not fixed and the composition on each occasion when it sits as a panel is determined by the Executive Director, Core Services, who has delegated powers to select members to constitute any such panel as appropriate.

11.3.5 In exceptional cases where it is necessary to hold a disciplinary hearing in respect of any member of the Senior Management Team, a Panel would be constituted on a similar basis. In the case of the Head of the Paid Service, Monitoring Officer, and Chief Financial Officer, the formal provisions of the Local Government (Standing Orders) Regulations 1993, which require any such panel to have regard to the recommendation of an Independent Person, also apply.

12. ARRANGEMENTS FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

12.1 The Council and its officers are committed to implementing risk management policies and procedures that identify and mitigate significant strategic and operational risks, so as to maximise opportunity and minimise uncertainty.

12.2 In order to achieve this, the Council has adopted a clear Policy Statement that includes the following requirements:

- a) a high level of awareness and ownership of risk in all functions and processes of Council activity, in order to maximise opportunities and benefits whilst minimising losses;

- b) all members and officers of the Council have responsibility for the implementation of corporate governance principles, as set out in CIPFA/SOLACE guidelines, in particular Dimension 4 – Risk Management and Internal Control;
- c) effective business continuity planning;
- d) the inclusion of risk awareness within a Performance Assessment Framework; and
- e) the active consideration of risk in the setting of appropriate and effective policy options, service delivery methods, and budget and resource allocation, including partnership working.

12.3 These objectives will be achieved through:

- a) the setting up and review of effective and efficient operational, financial, and internal controls in the planning and delivery of services, including the control and monitoring of significant strategic and operational risks by Directorates;
- b) support and encouragement regarding ownership and responsibility of risk management activity throughout the authority;
- c) provision of practical guidance and training for management in developing good management practices in relation to risk;
- d) development of training schemes in risk awareness for all staff; and
- e) the setting up and regular review of corporate and directorate risk registers.

12.4 The Council's Risk Management Policy Statement is included in the constitution.

13. ACCESS TO MEETINGS AND INFORMATION

13.1 It is expected and required that all meetings of the Council at whatever level are open to attendance by members of the public, subject to the exceptions contained within the rules regarding instances when confidential or exempt information is to be discussed. The meanings of exempt and confidential information are explained in the constitution.

13.2 Supply of agenda etc.

13.2.1 Copies of agenda and reports are available for public inspection at Barnsley Town Hall and on the Council's website, at least five clear days before the date of the meeting in question. Five clear days disregards the day of despatch, day of receipt, and weekends.

13.3 Availability of minutes, agenda, and reports

13.3.1 The Council makes available for public inspection copies of the minutes of meetings, and the agenda and reports of meetings (in relation to those parts of meetings that were open to the public), for a period of six years after the date of the meeting. Documents are also available electronically on the Council's website.

13.4 Key Decisions and Forward Plan

- 13.4.1 The Cabinet is required to follow procedures with regard to Key Decisions and prepare, on a rolling four weekly basis, a Forward Plan that will cover the following 16 weeks.
- 13.4.2 Statutory guidance states that the Plan should contain the following information:
- (a) a short description of matters under consideration, and state when Key Decisions are expected to be taken;
 - (b) who is responsible for taking decisions (usually the Cabinet), and how they can be contacted;
 - (c) what relevant reports and background papers are available
- 13.4.3 The Forward Plan is updated every 28 days. It is available for inspection at the Council's offices and on its website.
- 13.4.4 The constitution also refers to how matters that are likely to be a Key Decision but have not been included in the Forward Plan will be dealt with, and how any decisions may still be taken. These procedures include notification of the Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- 13.4.5 In special cases of urgency there is also provision for dealing more speedily with matters that are not included in the Forward Plan. This also involves obtaining the agreement of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee Chair, or in his or her absence the agreement of the Mayor or Deputy Mayor, that the taking of the decision cannot be reasonably deferred.
- 13.4.6 Quarterly reports are made to the Council on any executive decisions that have been taken under the "special urgency" proceedings in the previous three months.

14. THE CONSTITUTION

- 14.1 Section 37(1) of the Local Government Act 2000 requires local authorities operating executive arrangements to prepare and keep up to date a document known as the 'constitution'. The document must include:-
- (a) Such information as the Secretary of State may direct;
 - (b) A copy of the local authority's Standing Orders;
 - (c) A copy of the local authority's Code of Conduct for Members (Section 51 of the Act);
 - (d) Such other information as the local authority considers appropriate.
- 14.2 This document, and the other documents referred to herein, are the Council's constitution for the purposes of the Act, and include the material required by the Local Government Act 2000 (Constitutions) (England) Direction 2000

15 REVIEW ARRANGEMENTS

- 15.1 The constitution is reviewed and developed on an ongoing basis, and formally reviewed at least every five years. The most recent review was completed in summer 2013.

16 AVAILABILITY OF CONSTITUTION DOCUMENT

- 16.1 The constitution is available for inspection by the public at the Council's principal office, at all reasonable times and free of charge. The Constitution is also available in the borough's public libraries and on the Council's website.
- 16.2 The Council has arrangements in place to ensure that members of minority ethnic communities and people with sensory disabilities are able to access the constitution. It is therefore available in a range of formats upon request.
- 16.3 This summary of the constitution has also been made available and is, as far as possible, written in plain language, to ensure the public know broadly who is responsible for which decisions made by the executive and the Council.

17. EMPLOYEE ASPECTS

- 17.1 The local code of conduct that applies to Barnsley MBC employees is included in the constitution.

18. OFFICER CONTACTS

~~Shokat Lal — Executive Director, Core Services — Ext: 3001~~
~~Sukdave Ghuman, Service Director Law and Governance and Monitoring Officer~~
~~sukdaveghuman@barnsley.gov.uk~~

Terms of Reference of the full Council, Regulatory Boards and Committees and functions delegated to Officers

Full Council

The full Council will discharge the following functions, which may or may not be determined upon the receipt of recommendations from the Cabinet, unless otherwise stated:-

1. The approval of the financial and overall policy framework for the authority, and the making of such additional policy proposals as it deems appropriate from time to time.
2. The adoption, approval, or variation of plans, strategies, and policies of the Council upon recommendation of the Cabinet, which together constitute the authority's Policy Framework.
3. The Council's Constitution prepared in accordance with section 37 of the Local Government Act 2000, including the terms of reference and delegations in respect of non-executive functions, Standing Orders of the Council, financial regulations, the Code of Practice on Financial Regulations, the Procedure Rules for Contracts, the purchasing policy of the Council and its Code of Practice, and associated documents.
4. The appointment of the Leader of the Council on a four year term, in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007.
5. The annual appointment of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, Regulatory Boards, the Audit and Governance Committee, Scrutiny Committees, and Area Councils. Council also appoints the Chairs of Regulatory Boards, the Audit and Governance Committee, and Scrutiny Committees.
6. The approval of the authority's statement of accounts, income and expenditure, and balance sheets.
7. The preparation and financing of an overall capital expenditure programme, and the review of or necessary adjustments to that programme as required.
8. The preparation and financing of an overall revenue expenditure programme, including the Housing Revenue Account, the adoption of a Council Tax or like tax and a review of or necessary adjustments to that programme as required, insofar as such adjustments may not be agreed by the Cabinet within the approved arrangements for the virement of expenditure.

9. The determination of the levels and pensionability of Elected Members' Allowances, upon receipt of a report from the Independent Members' Remuneration Panel established by the Council for such a purpose.
10. The formulation of financial regulations, including approval of virement limits.
11. The establishment of overall management and disposal policies for the Council's land and property assets.
12. The authorisation of applications to the Secretary of State for the transfer of housing stock out of Council ownership and of applications to the Secretary of State to join the annual disposals programmes and to transfer housing land.
13. Recommendations and/or reports made to the Cabinet from time to time by Area Councils, where these would involve a change in the policy and financial framework of the authority or have financial implications outside the approved budget.
14. Recommendations from the Cabinet on action proposed in response to reports from external statutory bodies (e.g. Ofsted, CQC, External Auditor, and in the cases of reports from the Local Government Ombudsman and from the Appeals, Awards, and Standards Regulatory Board), except where the external statutory body has a right of direct access to the Council (meeting as such) and chooses to exercise that right.
15. The distribution of non-Executive functions, powers, and duties of the Council, the establishment of new arrangements for the discharge of such functions and the delegation of powers and duties within committees, and for the cycle of meetings within the frequency established under the Council's approved Constitution.
16. All matters relating to the boundaries or status of the borough or the reform or reorganisation of local government, so far as the particular interests of the Council are affected.
17. The conferment of the title of honorary alderman or the admittance to be an honorary freeman.
18. The promotion of bills in Parliament by the Council or their support of, or opposition to, bills otherwise affecting the Council's interests.
19. The making, amendment, or revocation of byelaws available to the Council under legislation.
20. Electoral issues under the European Parliamentary Elections Act 1978 and the Representation of the Peoples Acts 1983 to 2000 requiring Council decisions and approval.

21. Matters relating to Parish Councils that require Council consent.
22. Periodic reports from the Cabinet on its operation and the “state of the borough”.
23. Matters relating to local government pensions.
24. Policy matters relating to the attendance of Council Members and officers at conferences and seminars.
25. The approval of special national and European policies and programmes.
26. The Council’s relations with other countries, including requests for assistance on further twinning.
27. The nomination or appointment of Members of the Council to outside bodies, unless the nomination is to a body dealing with functions within the purview of the executive.
28. To approve the Community Strategy, insofar as the Council is concerned, and the Corporate Plan, and any similar policy plans, strategies, or initiatives.
29. All policy plans and strategies and new proposals relating to partnerships with external agencies and local authority companies.
30. To confirm the appointment by the appropriate Appointment Panel of the Head of Paid Service.
31. To approve the designation of officers as the Council’s Chief Finance Officer (Local Government Act 1972, Section 151), Head of Paid Service (Local Government and Housing Act 1989, Section 4) and Monitoring Officer (Local Government and Housing Act 1989, Section 5).
32. To approve the annual pay policy statement for Council staff, in accordance with Sections 38 to 43 of the Localism Act 2011.
33. To approve the remuneration packages of new staff appointments where these exceed £100,000 per annum, or any other amount stipulated by the Secretary of State concerned.
34. Receipt of responses by the designated Council representatives on Joint Authorities to questions on the business of those Authorities.
35. The Code of Conduct for Members and the Code of Conduct for Officers on recommendation of the Appeals, Awards, and Standards Regulatory Board.

Note: The Council has the responsibility for the determination and discharge of the above functions. In the case of matters that may be the subject of Cabinet recommendations, the Scrutiny Committees may exercise the right to refer these back to the Cabinet once only.

Delegations to Officers from the full Council

A. General Provisions

1. The Officer Delegations from Council are to be read in conjunction with Financial Regulations, the Contract Procedure Rules, and the Purchasing Policy of the Council and its Codes of Practice, in which will be found certain other specific delegated powers, and which may limit or qualify the powers conferred by this document.
2. For the purposes of this document, ‘the Council’ refers to non-executive powers exercised by the full Council, and ‘committees’ refers to bodies designated as such under the Local Government Acts 1972 and 2000, namely the Regulatory Boards, the Audit and Governance Committee, the Appeals, Awards, and Standards Regulatory Board, the Area Councils, and Overview and Scrutiny Committee(s), acting collectively or through officers acting under delegated powers conferred on them by this document. The executive powers of the Barnsley MBC are exercised by the Cabinet, Cabinet Spokespersons and officers and are detailed in other documents of the Constitution.
3. The exercise by officers of the Council in accordance with the Non- Executive powers conferred by the Local Government Act 1972 and Local Government Act 2000 and within the following Delegations is subject to:-
 - (a) Save in the cases of urgency referred to in paragraphs 16, 17 and 18, expenditure or income being within the approved estimates, approved arrangements for the virement of expenditure by the Executive and Council policy framework or having received the prior approval of the Council;
 - (b) Full consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services in matters involving legal considerations or where court proceedings are or may be involved; and
 - (c) All purchases, sales, leases or appropriations of land, not being transactions within the terms of sub-paragraph (a) above or the subject of delegations to the Executive Director, Core Services / Head of Property, receiving the consent of the Council where such transactions are reserved to the Council for approval.
4. Where the same power referred to in this document as exercisable by the Council, a ‘committee’ or an officer, it shall be exercised at the lowest level (e.g. officer level) but no delegation shall preclude the reference of matters to the Council or a ‘committee’ as applicable for a decision nor preclude the exercise of any powers within their competence by the Council, except where action has already been taken in the exercise of a power referred to in this document.

5. In accordance with section 101 of the Local Government 2000 and any order made thereunder the Council will indemnify officers and Members acting bona fide in the exercise of the functions of the Council in any case where proceedings may be taken against them in respect of acts done by them in discharge or purported discharge of functions delegated to them.
6. Reference in this document to an officer in relation to the exercise of powers shall, unless statute precludes, be deemed to include any employee of the Council and his/her deputy or any other officer or employee authorised by him/her to act in cases where the officer or employee concerned is not available to act provided that where services are provided under the terms of a contract won in competition this power shall only be exercised by the Employer's Representative or his/her representative, or by some person to whom he/she has delegated that power.
7. References herein to any enactment shall be deemed to include any statutory provisions which may from time to time replace, amend or extend the provisions of that enactment and any orders, directions, regulations, code or bylaws made thereunder and any ministerial circulars or advice notes relating thereto.
8. In urgent matters, and subject to subsequent report to the Council or a 'committee' for a decision for future reference, the Monitoring Officer shall resolve any doubt as to the appropriate decision-making route through which the same shall be referred for action.
9. The Scheme of Delegations does not derogate from the functions of the Chief Executive and Executive Directors in respect of the day to day management of their services or the disposition or direction of employees within their respective Directorates, Business Units, ~~Services and Teams. Departments and Divisions.~~
10. The Chief Executive and Executive Directors are authorised to exercise, concurrently, all powers delegated from time to time to relevant Service Directors within their Directorate except where limitations of statute prevent their exercise.
11. The Chief Executive, Executive Directors and Service Directors respectively are authorised in consultation with the Service Director, Business Intelligence, Human Resources and Communications to approve appropriate payments under the ~~Market Supplements~~, Recruitment and Retention Policy.
12. The Service Director, Business Intelligence, Human Resources and Communications is authorised to approve restructurings resulting in changes to the grades, duties and numbers of posts or staff where the cost in any one year does not exceed £250,000 and the sum(s) can be contained within the cash limited budget for the service concerned for current and future years on receipt of a report from the Executive Director or Service Director in question.

13. The Service Director, Business Intelligence, Human Resources and Communications is authorised to approve, in consultation with the Cabinet Spokesperson for Core Services, the incurring of costs arising to the Council in relation to Selective Voluntary Early retirement or retirement in the efficiency of the service, **compulsory redundancy with unabated pension, flexible retirement** or the exercise of the Council's discretionary powers under the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (**subject to the Government Statutory Guidance on Special Severance Payments**) in accordance with the relevant policies of the Council where the cost in respect of any particular business case does not exceed £250,000.

The same authorisation process is required in cases of voluntary severance and compulsory redundancy.

14. The Service Director, Business Intelligence, Human Resources and Communications in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013:

- (a) Confirms the decision for Ill Health Retirements is the member's Scheme employer (the council) after it has obtained a certificate from an Independent Registered Medical Practitioner.

In accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 – applicable to those who were 45 before the 1 April 2008 is also applicable to the decision of Ill Health Retirements;

- (b) Confirms the late transfer of pension is a discretionary decision of the scheme employer (the Council);
- (c) Confirms the awarding of an unabated preserved benefit is a discretionary decision of the scheme employer (the Council); and
- (d) prepares a statement of its policy in relation to the exercise of the discretion to enhance pension benefits.

15. The Service Director, Business Intelligence, Human Resources and Communications in accordance with the Localism Act 2011, produces and publishes a pay policy statement.

16. The Service Director, Business Intelligence, Human Resources and Communications submits annual returns in accordance with:

- (a) TU Facility Time Reporting Trade Union (Facility Time Publication Requirements) Regulations 2017, Schedule 1, Part 1; and

- (b) Gender Pay Gap Reporting in accordance with s78 Equality Act 2010, Equality Act 2010 (Gender Pay Gap Information) Regulations 2016.
17. The Chief Executive, Executive Directors and Service Directors are authorised to approve special severance payments in accordance with the Government Statutory guidance on the making and disclosure of Special Severance Payments by local authorities in England.
 18. The Chief Executive, Executive Directors and Service Directors are authorised to appoint officers on NJC Terms and Conditions of Employment within the relevant Directorate or Business Unit, provided that such posts are on previously agreed grades and establishments and subject to such other approvals and procedures as are in force from time to time.
 19. The appointment of all staff not appointed in accordance with specific delegated authority contained elsewhere in these Delegations or the Constitution shall be carried out by Appointments Panels constituted in accordance with procedures approved from time to time by the Council.
 20. The Chief Executive, Executive Directors and Service Directors respectively are authorised, in compliance with Council policies and procedures in force from time to time:-
 - (a) to approve special leave of absence
 - (b) to determine appeals following declined applications under the Annual Leave Purchase Scheme and Flexible Working Policy.
 - ~~(c) to authorise leave of absence for attendance at vocational conferences and courses and at post-entry training courses and seminars~~
 - (d) to approve car and motor cycle user allowances;
 - (e) to decide the eligibility of employees to receive payment:
 - (i) for temporarily undertaking additional duties and responsibilities where provided for in the conditions of service;
 - (ii) in accordance with the Ex-gratia Payment Scheme, such maximum sum to be determined by the Service Director, Business Intelligence, Human Resources and Communications and the Director of Finance
 - (iii) in accordance with the Removal and Disturbance Scheme
 - (f) to take action, or to delegate authority to take action as

~~appropriate~~ including dismissal, against an employee in accordance with the Council's Disciplinary, Performance in Employment (Capability) and Incapacity due to Sickness or Industrial Injury Procedures ~~Redundancy or Business Re-organisation or where there is some other substantial reason;~~

~~(g) to determine the award of facilities to employees to undertake post-entry training;~~

(h) to approve work breaks and secondments for employees in accordance with the scheme and procedures approved by the Council.

~~(i) The Chief Executive, Executive Directors to approve all air travel and foreign travel claims.~~

~~Any allowances for foreign travel will be determined prior to travel by the relevant Executive Director/Service Director in conjunction with the Service Director, Business Intelligence, Human Resources and Communications.~~

21. The Chief Executive, Executive Directors and Service Directors in consultation with the Service Director, Business Intelligence, Human Resources and Communications are authorised as follows:-

(a) to determine matters relating to the acceleration of increments where not provided for in the Conditions of Service;

(b) to determine questions relating to payments to employees temporarily undertaking additional duties where not specifically provided for in the conditions of service or established grading structures;

~~(c) to approve special leave of absence over five days, with or without pay;~~

(d) to extend sick pay in exceptional circumstances, where the application is supported by a medical report of the Council's Medical Referee.

22. The Executive Director, Core Services is authorised to commence legal proceedings whether civil or criminal as they deem appropriate under any statutory provisions within the powers and duties of the Council, whether or not such powers and duties are exercisable by the Council, a 'Committee' or 'Sub-Committee' or officer, in consultation with the Chief Executive or relevant Executive Director or Service Director.

23. The Chief Executive, Executive Directors and Service Directors respectively are empowered, after consultation with the Leader and Deputy Leader of the

Cabinet (or either of them if the other is not reasonably available) and the Chair of the relevant Regulatory Board (or the Vice-Chair if the Chair not reasonably available) to take or authorise any action on any matter which they consider cannot await a meeting of the Regulatory Board in question, provided that such action shall be reported for information to the next available meeting of the Regulatory Board.

24. Where any action or matter is to be considered which is contrary to or would require a variation to the Council's Budget (except for virement between budget heads within prescribed limits) and/or Policy Framework as defined within paragraph 1 of the matters reserved for Council but requires a decision before the next scheduled meeting of the Full Council, such a decision may be taken by the Cabinet, if it is impractical to convene a quorate meeting of the Full Council in the time available before a decision must be made, subject to the responsible Officer consulting the Chairman of the relevant Scrutiny Committee, or in his/her absence the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor, and reporting the outcome of this consultation at the relevant Cabinet meeting. Any decision so taken will be reported to the next ordinary meeting of the full Council.
25. Where any action or matter is within the purview of full Council, other than described at paragraphs 18 and 19 above, but requires a decision before the next scheduled meeting, the relevant Chief Executive, Executive Directors and Service Directors are empowered to taken such a decision, if it is impractical to convene a quorate meeting of the full Council in the time available before a decision must be made, and subject to the responsible Officer consulting the Chairman and/or Vice- Chairman of Cabinet and the Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, or in his/her absence the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor. Any decision so taken will be reported to the next ordinary meeting of the full Council.
26. The Executive Director, Core Services is authorised to negotiate, conclude and execute on behalf of the Authority any document or agreement required to give effect to any decision taken by or on behalf of the Council or a 'committee', whether or not that decision specifically records such an authorisation, provided that where expenditure is authorised under paragraph 11 above, any documentation giving effect to that expenditure may be entered into by the officer incurring the expenditure.
27. For the avoidance of doubt, where a power or duty or authority is exercisable by an officer within these Delegations, that officer is hereby given authority to further delegate any such power, duty or authority to any other officer he may nominate, in the interests of the Council or for the better performance of any such power, duty or authority.

B. Delegations to Specific Officers

1. Chief Executive

- (a) To undertake the duties of the Head of the Paid Service in accordance with section 4 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.
- (b) To undertake the duties of Proper Officer for the purposes of Part I of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 other than those which are the responsibility of the Monitoring Officer.
- (c) To take all such action as he / she considers appropriate in any emergency (as defined by the Chief Executive) in consultation with such Members and officers as he considers the circumstances will allow, subject to report to Members on action taken.
- (d) To undertake the duties of Proper Officer for the exercise of functions under section 83 of the Local Government Act 1972 (Declarations of Acceptance of Office).
- (e) To exercise the functions and duties of the Local Returning Officer and Electoral Registration Officer under the Representation of the People Acts 1983 - 2000.

2. Executive Director, Core Services

- (a) To ensure the duties of Monitoring Officer are undertaken in accordance with Section 5 of the Local Government and Housing Act, 1989 and the relevant provisions of Part III of the Local Government Act 2000.
- (b) In consultation with the Mayor, to grant permission for the use of the Council Coat of Arms.
- (c) In consultation with the Mayor, to take all such action as the Director may deem appropriate for the promotion and protection of the mayoralty and the image of the Borough.

Appeals, Awards and Standards Regulatory Board

- (a) To exercise the functions of the Council in relation to the hearing and determination of any appeal, admission or award in respect of which the Council is vested with the responsibility of deciding the outcome either finally or as part of an appeals mechanism.
- (b) To consider matters about the standard of behaviour of Elected Members of the Council and investigate complaints about whether or not they comply with the Code of Conduct.

Appeals Panels will carry out their business in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions governing the matter the subject of the appeal

Guidance Notes on Council Membership of Panels of the Appeals, Admissions and Awards Regulatory Board are enclosed as an Appendix to the Constitution

Delegations to Officers from the Appeals, Awards and Standards Regulatory Board

1. Executive Director, Core Services

- (a) To determine the composition of any panels being selected from the Board, in consultation with the Chairperson of the Board and in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions governing the matter the subject of the appeal
- (b) To determine whether or not a complaint under the Ethical Standard Framework and Member Code of Conduct should be investigated, following consultation with the Independent Person, and to make arrangements for any complaint to be investigated accordingly.
- (c) To determine applications for dispensations from the Code of Conduct where the number of Members otherwise precluded from taking part in a decision would impede the conduct of business or interfere with the political balance of the decision making body, following consultation with the Independent Person.

Appointment Panels

To exercise the functions of the Council in respect of the interviewing and appointment of the Chief Executive and, Executive Directors, in accordance with Regulations made under the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

Appointment Panels to appoint the Chief Executive will comprise the Leader of the Council (as Chairperson of the Panel) and all other Cabinet Members and such other members of the Council as is necessary to achieve political proportionality.

Appointment Panels to appoint other officers will comprise the relevant Cabinet Spokesperson (as Chairperson), the Cabinet Support Member to that Spokesperson, two other Cabinet members, and such other members of the Council as is necessary to achieve political proportionality but including the chairperson of the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

Any appointment made by the Panel to the post of Head of Paid Service (currently the Chief Executive) must be reported to the full Council for confirmation. Any other appointments made will be subject to consultation with Cabinet Members prior to confirmation in line with the requirements of mandatory standing orders.

In exceptional cases where it is necessary to hold a disciplinary hearing in respect of any member of the Senior Management Team, a Panel would be constituted on a similar basis. In the case of the Head of the Paid Service, Monitoring Officer and Chief Financial Officer the formal provisions of the Local Government (Standing Orders) Regulations 1993 which require any such Panel to have regard to the recommendation of an Independent Person also apply.

Delegations to Officers in respect of Appointment Panels

- 1. Executive Director, Core Services**
 - (a) To determine the composition of any Appointment Panel, in line with the requirements set out above, in consultation with the Chairperson of the Panel.

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:-

1. 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:
2. Planning applications that would be contrary to the provisions of the adopted Development Plan but are recommended for approval.
3. 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.
4. The issue of repairs notices and making compulsory purchase orders under sections 47 & 48 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
5. Confirming Tree Preservation Orders where they have been opposed.

Arrangements for the Public to address the Planning Regulatory Board are set out in an Appendix to the Constitution.

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, Law & Governance

- (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 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, Law and Governance

- (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.

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 as prescribed in the Highways Act 1980.
- (e) To grant consent to planting in the highway by individuals under section 142 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (f) To control the erection of scaffolding on the highway under section 169 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (g) To control the deposit of building materials and the making of excavations in the highway under section 171 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (h) To control the erection of hoardings adjacent to the highway under section 172 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (i) To regulate the placing of cables, pipes, wires etc. over highways under section 178 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (j) To regulate the construction of cellars under highways under section 179 of the Highways Act 1980.

- (k) To regulate the construction of openings into cellars under streets under section 180 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (l) To grant consent to the placing of private apparatus within the highway under sections 50 of the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991.
- (m) Notices and appeals under sections 81 and 82 of the Building Act 1984.
- (n) Content and enforcement of notice requiring works under section 99 of the Building Act 1984.
- (o) Appeal against notice requiring works under section 102 of the Building Act 1984.
- (p) To grant permission for provision etc of services, amenities, recreation and refreshment facilities on the highway under Section 115 of the Highways Act 1980.

7. Head of Bereavement, Environment, Sport and Transport and in consultation with the Service Director, Law and Governance

- (a) Enforcement action under the Rights of Way of Act 1990.
- (b) The temporary closure of public rights of way under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984

8. Head of Bereavement, Environment, Sport and Transport

- (a) Protection of the rights of the public to use a highway under section 130 of the Highways Act 1980
- (b) 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 rights of way (as public highways) as prescribed in the Highways Act 1980;
- (c) 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.
- (d) The granting of consent for licensed obstructions (e.g. gates, stiles, etc.) under the Highways Act 1980.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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 Bereavement, Environment, Sport and Transport is of the opinion that the issues raised should be considered by the Planning Regulatory Board.
- (g) To determine whether the Definitive Map and Statement should be modified following the discovery of relevant evidence.
- (h) To enter into permissive path agreements under Section 39(1) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
- (i) To accept deposits made under section 31(6) of the Highways Act 1980
- (j) To determine applications for modifications to the Definitive Map and Statement of Public Rights of Way

General Licensing Regulatory Board

Subject to:

- the overall policy framework of the Council; and
- having regard to the Council's safeguarding arrangements and duties and particularly in relation to the prevention of Child Sexual Exploitation;

to exercise the functions of the Council in relation to:-

1. In respect of hackney carriage and private hire licences:-
 - a. To determine licence applications which have not been determined by the Service Director Law and Governance pursuant to their delegated powers, where consideration by the Sub-Committee is not appropriate.
 - b. To receive reports for information on the suspension and revocation of licences and also to suspend and/or revoke licences where adverse reports have been received in those instances where the Service Director Law and Governance has referred the matter to the Board for a decision as to whether disciplinary action would be appropriate.
 - c. To receive, at regular intervals, a report of all licences issued, renewed, or refused.
 - d. To receive an annual report of all hackney carriage and private hire licences issued or renewed where the vehicle in question is over the age of five years.
 - e. To receive periodic reports of the Service Director Law and Governance on random inspections carried out.
 - f. To vary, amend or revoke the standard conditions of hackney carriage or private hire operators, vehicle and drivers' licences.
 - g. To determine the fees payable for the issue and renewal of hackney carriage and private hire licences (including inspections), subject to the consideration of any policy aspects by Cabinet and/or full Council as appropriate.
 - h. To determine the hackney carriage tariff from time to time, subject to the consideration of any policy aspects by Cabinet and/or full Council as appropriate.
 - i. After consultation with the Head of Highways and Engineering to approve the siting or relocation or removal of hackney carriage ranks and to

authorise the appropriate statutory notices.

2. In relation to amusements with prizes permits and licences, betting track licences, sex establishments and house to house collections etc:-
 - a. To grant and renew licences and permits on recommendations from the appropriate officers and outside bodies and to impose conditions, except for the renewal of Sex Shop licences where officers have delegated powers in the circumstances referred to at 2(h) below.
 - b. To vary the conditions attached to an existing licence.
 - c. To determine the licence fee payable in respect of sex establishments.
 - d. To vary, amend or revoke the standard conditions imposed upon the grant of amusements with prizes permits and licences.
 - e. To receive reports on applications for permits for small lotteries where adverse comments have been received from the police and to determine the application.
3. To determine, where there is discretion, the amount to be charged for such approvals, licences, permits or registrations falling within the remit of the Board, subject to the consideration of any policy aspects by Cabinet and/or full Council as appropriate.
4. To receive reports on applications for permits for house to house collections and street collections where adverse reports are received and to determine the application.
5. To determine appeals received in respect of the refusal of applications for the registration of premises for civil marriages.

General Licensing Sub-Committee

1. To determine hackney carriage and private hire licence applications which have not been determined by the Service Director Law and Governance pursuant to their delegated powers.
2. To suspend and/or revoke hackney carriage and private hire licences where adverse reports have been received in those instances where the Service Director Law and Governance has referred the matter to the Board for a decision as to whether disciplinary action would be appropriate.
3. To determine appeals against the suspension or revocation of hackney carriage or private hire operators, vehicle and drivers' licences.

4. To determine applications for or suspension/revocation of licences or appeals against suspension or revocation of licenses falling within the remit of the General Licensing Regulatory Board when referred to it for a decision by the Service Director Law and Governance.

The General Licensing Sub-Committee is comprised of any 3 Members of the General Licensing Regulatory Board

Delegations to Officers from the General Licensing Regulatory Board

1. Executive Director, Core Services

- (a) To receive and administer the registration of charities including those under the War Charities Act 1940 and the National Assistance Act 1948.

2. Service Director Law and Governance

- (a) To exercise the Council's powers in relation to the Licensing aspects of the following legislation:
 - Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960
 - Celluloid and Cinematograph Act 1922
 - Children and Young Persons Act 1933
 - ~~The Health Protection (Coronavirus, Collection of Contact Details etc and Related Requirements) Regulations 2020~~
 - Food Safety Act 1990
 - ~~Health Protection (Coronavirus Restrictions) (England) Regulations 2020~~
 - ~~Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (England) (No. 4) Regulations 2020~~
 - ~~The Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (All Tiers) (England) Regulations 2020 (2020 No 1374)~~
 - Housing Act 1985 (Parts 9 and 10 - Slum Clearance and Overcrowding)
 - Housing Act 2004 (Part 1 [Housing Conditions], Part 2 [Licensing of houses in multiple occupation], Part 3 [Selective licensing areas], Part 4 [management orders], Section 216 [overcrowding], Part 7 [supplementary provisions] insofar as it relates to any of these functions, Section 232 (maintenance of register of licences and management orders)
 - Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Acts 1976 and 1982
 - Local Government Act 2003, Section 120 (insofar as it amends Section 15 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act to add the regulation of cosmetic piercing and semi-permanent skin colouring businesses)
 - ~~Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993 – move to SD PH&R~~
 - Nurses Agencies Act 1957

- ~~Performing Animals (Regulations) Act 1925~~— move to SD PH&R
- ~~Pet Animals Act 1951~~— move to SD PH&R
- ~~Poisons Act 1972~~— move to SD PH&R
- ~~Public Health Acts 1936-1961~~— move to SD PH&R
- ~~Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984~~— move to SD PH&R
- Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964
- Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 (when legislation allows)
- Slaughterhouses Act 1974
- Town Police Clauses Act 1847
- ~~Zoo Licensing Act 1981~~ – move to SD PH&R

And, notwithstanding the generality of the above:

- (b) Under the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 and Part II of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 to:
- (i) issue hackney carriage licences and private hire licences, when he / she is satisfied that the application fulfils the statutory requirements and any criteria or policies of the Council for the time being in force;
 - (ii) in consultation with the Chairperson of the Licensing Regulatory Board, refuse applications for hackney carriage and private hire licences where he is not satisfied that the application fulfils the statutory requirements and any criteria or policies of the Council for the time being in force, subject to any such decisions being reported for information to the next meeting of the Licensing Regulatory Board;
 - (iii) to suspend Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Vehicle Licences on vehicle defects being found.
 - (iv) to suspend or revoke licences in other circumstances those at (iii) above, and to report the action to a subsequent meeting of the General Licensing Regulatory Board or Sub-Committee.
- (c) To grant, vary, transfer and revoke licences in respect of cinemas and theatres after consultation with the appropriate officers and outside bodies.
- (d) To issue permits in respect of house to house collections, street collections, and to receive returns in respect of the same and where adverse reports are received to refer the matter to the General Licensing Regulatory Board for determination.
- (e) To issue permits in respect of small lotteries after consultation with the police and where adverse reports are received to refer the matter to the General Licensing Regulatory Board or Sub-Committee for determination.

- (f) To determine applications for minibus permits of those vehicles under the control of the Council.
- (g) To receive and administer applications for the registration of motor salvage operators under the Vehicles (Crime) Act 2001 (Motor Salvage Operators Regulations 2002), to approve applications for registration where statutory consultation with the Police reveals no contrary indications and to maintain a register which shall be available for public inspection;
- (h) To determine, following consultation with the Chairperson of the General Licensing Regulatory Board, applications for the renewal of Sex Shop premises Licences where no adverse comments have been received to the statutory consultation process and where there are no concerns or substantial changes made regarding the operation of the premises.
- (i) As Proper Officer for Registration, to approve those applications for approval of premises for civil marriages which comply with the standard conditions and to refuse those which do not, and to determine as to whether or not premises are seemly and dignified.

3. Head of Elections

- (a) To act as the Representative of the Proper Officer for Registration, as appropriate.

4. Service Director Public Health and Regulation

- (a) To exercise the Council's powers in relation to the Licensing aspects of the following legislation:
 - The Public Health Control of Disease Act 1984
 - Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993
 - Performing Animals (Regulations) Act 1925
 - Pet Animals Act 1951
 - Poisons Act 1972
 - Public Health Acts 1936-1961
 - Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984
 - Zoo Licensing Act 1981
 - ~~The Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (No. 2) (England) Regulations 2020~~
 - ~~The Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (No.3) (England) Regulations 2020~~
 - ~~Health Protection (Coronavirus Collection of Contact Details etc. & related requirements) Regulations 2020~~
 - ~~The Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (Obligations of Undertakings) (England) Regulations 2020~~
 - ~~Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (England) (No. 4)~~

[Regulations 2020](#)

- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus, Restrictions\) \(All Tiers\) \(England\) Regulations 2020 \(2020 No 1374\)](#)

Statutory Licensing Regulatory Board

Subject to:

- the overall policy framework of the Council; and
- having regard to the Council's safeguarding arrangements and duties and particularly in relation to the prevention of Child Sexual Exploitation;

to exercise the functions of the Council in relation to the Licensing Act 2003:-

1. To monitor the operation of the Council's Licensing Policy Statement
2. To monitor the operation and performance of the Sub Committees (comprising three Members each) established to determine applications for and reviews of licences.
3. To determine the procedure/protocol to be adopted by the Sub Committees in dealing matters referred to them.

Statutory Licensing Sub Committees

To determine, in accordance with the procedure/protocol agreed by the Statutory Licensing Regulatory Board, applications for and reviews of Licences made under the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003 where adverse comments have been received.

Delegations to Officers from the Statutory Licensing Board

1. Service Director Law and Governance

- (a) To exercise the Council's powers in relation to the Licensing aspects of the Licensing Act 2003.
- (b) To exercise powers under the Criminal Justice Act 2001 to close premises that are in breach of the conditions of licences granted under the Licensing Act 2003

Audit and Governance Committee

The Terms of Reference of the Audit and Governance Committee are as follows:

As regulated via the Non-Disclosure Agreement signed annually by members of the Committee, members will have appropriate access to information to discharge their responsibilities in fulfilment of these Terms of Reference.

A. General Remit

1. To provide independent assurance of the adequacy of the risk management framework and the associated control environment.
2. To provide independent scrutiny of the authority's financial and non- financial performance to the extent that it affects the authority's exposure to risk and weakens the control environment.
3. To oversee the financial reporting process.
4. To promote the application of and compliance with effective governance arrangements across the Authority and its partner organisations.

B. Internal Control incorporating Risk Management, Financial Probity and Stewardship

- a. To consider the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the system of internal control and the arrangements for risk management, control and governance processes and securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness (value for money).
- b. To ensure that the highest standards of financial probity and stewardship are maintained throughout the Authority, within policies set by the Council from time to time.
- c. To consider such policies for consideration and approval by the Council.
- d. To promote effective internal control by the systematic appraisal of the Authority's internal control mechanisms and by the development of an antifraud culture.
- e. To promote effective risk management throughout the Council in accordance with the Council's Risk Management Policy Objectives Statement.
- f. To periodically review the Authority's strategic risk register and to invite, when appropriate, a Member of the Senior Management Team to meetings to discuss strategic risks within their specific service area.

- g. To consider, challenge and comment on the Annual Governance Statement.
- h. To receive periodic reports on additional corporate functions contributing to overall assurance against the corporate priorities and specifically in relation to:
 - Business Intelligence , Human Resources and Communications
 - Health, Safety, Business Continuity and Emergency Resilience
 - Governance, Member and Business Support
 - Information Governance
 - Procurement
 - Asset Management
 - Ethical Framework
 - Equality and Inclusion
 - Partnership and Collaboration Governance
 - Environmental Governance
- i. To encourage wider dialogue with members of the Senior Management Team by inviting them to meetings on a periodic basis to give assurance about issues identified within reports relating to various Directorate activities and in particular those which are subject to Internal Audit recommendations.

C. Internal Audit

- j. To oversee, in consultation with internal auditors, the preparation and approval of an annual audit plan for the Authority and to receive periodic reports from the internal auditor on performance against the plan.
- k. To monitor compliance with internal audit reports following their consideration by management.
- l. To examine reports previously submitted to the Cabinet in respect of ongoing activities and investigations conducted by internal auditors and to make appropriate comments and recommendations.
- m. To review the performance of the internal audit function by way of quarterly performance management reports.
- n. To consider the Head of Internal Audit and Corporate Anti-Fraud's annual audit report and opinion, and a summary of internal audit activity (actual and planned) and the level of assurance it can give over the Council's corporate governance arrangements.
- o. To enhance the profile, status and authority of the internal audit function and demonstrate its independence.

- p. To approve and periodically review the Internal Audit Strategy and Audit Charter

D. External Audit and other Inspectorates or Regulatory Bodies

- q. To oversee, in consultation with external auditors, the preparation of the annual audit plan for the Authority and to receive periodic reports from the external auditor on performance against the plan.
- r. To consider and report to Cabinet and the Council the annual audit and inspection letter.
- s. To consider the appointment of the Council's external auditor.
- t. To monitor compliance with external audit, external inspectorate and Ombudsman reports following their consideration and resolution by the Cabinet and/or Council.
- u. To consider any payments in excess of £2000 or provide other benefits in cases of maladministration by the Authority within the scope of section 92 of the Local Government Act 2000 or as directed by the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman (LGSCO) and any other recommendations made by the LGSCO falling under the remit of the Committee.

E. Other

- v. To consider general issues and statistics in relation to the Council's Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing Policy) "Whistleblowing" Policy.
- w. To review the Authority's arrangements for establishing appropriate anti-fraud policies and procedures.
- x. To monitor compliance with and the effectiveness of anti-fraud and corruption policies and procedures.
- y. To monitor compliance with the Authority's Partnership Governance Framework.
- z. To consider and review compliance with the Authority's Treasury Management policy.

F. Accounts

- aa. To review the financial statements, external auditor's opinion and reports to Members, and monitor management action in response to the issues raised by External Audit.
- bb. To contribute to the annual review, consideration and challenge of the financial statements.

Remove procedure from the Constitution and have as a separate guidance document on the website

Procedures for recording decisions taken by officers

Background

1. Regulations in 2012 introduced a requirement for officers taking an executive decision to publish a written statement about the decision as soon as practically possible after the decision is taken. Further Regulations in 2014 extended this requirement to non-executive decisions taken by officers.
2. Whilst the 2012 regulations simply identify the need to record executive decisions taken by officers, the 2014 regulations make reference to decisions that would otherwise have been taken by the Council or a committee / sub-committee if not otherwise delegated to officers. This therefore includes delegated decisions on non-executive functions.
3. The 2014 regulations also state that the requirement to record applies to decisions made:
 - (a) under a specific express authorisation; or
 - (b) under a general authorisation to officers to take such decisions and the effect of the decision is to:
 - (i) grant a permission or licence;
 - (ii) affect the rights of an individual; or
 - (iii) award a contract or incur expenditure which, in either case, materially affects that relevant local government body's financial position.
4. A specific express authorisation is an issue where full Council, Cabinet, a Cabinet Spokesperson or Regulatory Board has authorised an officer to take action on a specific matter.
5. A general authorisation is an issue where the authority derives from a function listed in the Schemes of officer delegations and otherwise meets the requirements of 3(b) above. The Council has determined that the amount of a contract or expenditure that materially affects the Council's financial position is £250,000.
6. In the case of officer executive decisions, the record must include:
 - (a) the decision taken, including the date it was made;
 - (b) the reasons for the decision;
 - (c) details of any alternative options considered and rejected by the officer when making the decision;

- (d) any conflict of interest declared by any executive member consulted by the officer which relates to the decision; and
 - (e) in respect of any declared conflict of interest, a note of dispensation granted by the relevant local authority's head of paid service.
7. In the case of other officer decisions covered by the 2014 regulations, the record must include:
- (a) the date the decision was taken;
 - (b) a record of the decision taken along with reasons for the decision;
 - (c) details of alternative options, if any, considered and rejected; and
 - (d) where the decision falls under paragraph 3(a) above, the names of any Member who has declared a conflict of interest in relation to the decision
8. The regulations also require that the statement and any supporting documents be available for inspection by the public and on the Council's website.

Guidance on decisions to be recorded

9. The regulations require the recording of all executive officer decisions and those non-executive decisions that fall under the requirements set out at paragraph 3 above. These will either be as stated in the officer delegations (see links below) or as a result of a specific express authorisation given by Council or a Regulatory Board.
10. This will inevitably give rise to concerns about the officer decisions that should be recorded under the Regulations. The intention of the Regulations is to give the public access to information about local authority decisions. However, it can be assumed that Parliament would expect this to be interpreted in a common sense way, and not result in a bureaucratic burden that would have no public benefit nor meet any reasonable public interest. The intention, therefore, is to give access to information on those decisions that they would reasonably expect to be publicly available and which are appropriate for public access
11. On this basis, any decision that is merely administrative in nature, with only a remote connection with an executive function, or otherwise minor and routine need not be reported. Although the decision might involve large amount of expenditure, the nature of the decision might still mean it is minor (for example, paying a gas bill), so doesn't need to be recorded separately.
12. Equally, where the decision affects one individual rather than the general public and/or contains confidential or exempt information, this need not be published. However, the service concern will need to maintain records on the decision made and the background to it.

13. It should be borne in mind that an apparently minor decision might be taken against a wider context that makes it more sensitive than would otherwise be the case. A key consideration is whether an individual or group might seek to challenge the decision in the light of this. This will always be a matter for judgement and the officer should take this into account in deciding how to record and report the decision and if a Member decision-making route should be followed.
14. A general principle of delegated officer decision making is that particularly sensitive issues might be “referred up” for approval by the relevant Cabinet Spokesperson or Cabinet. As a result of the Regulations, officers should consider if a decision is sufficiently important and/or sensitive so that a reasonable member of the public would reasonably expect it to be “referred up”. If so, the officer responsible should arrange for this to be done. The decision would then be recorded as part of the normal Member decision-making process.

Procedure for recording decisions

15. The officer named in the Officer Delegations as responsible for specific decisions should use the form (‘the decision notice’) attached at Appendix 1 to record the decision taken. This provides space to give basic information about the subject and date of the decision taken and the authority/delegated power under which the decision is taken. The decision notice should be signed by the officer(s) taking the decision, and, if required, by any Cabinet Spokesperson who should be consulted.
16. If services already use a pro forma to record decisions taken by officers, this can continue to be used, provided it complies with the recording requirements set out in this procedure. If services use a system to record and publish decisions taken (e.g. Planning Explorer, YorTender), there is no requirement to produce a separate record provided that the record meets the requirements set out at paragraph 6 or 7, as appropriate.
17. The decision notice should be accompanied by documentation that provides information on the reasons for any decision and any options considered, where this is too detailed or complex to be set out on the decision notice itself. Provided it gives the necessary information, this documentation need not be in the same format as a report for Cabinet or Spokesperson delegated decision.
18. Officers should take care not to include in the supporting documentation any confidential or exempt information that might prejudice the public interest if published. Where information of this type has been referred to in the course of making the decision, this should be stated as one of the background papers. A reference should be made to it containing confidential information or exempt information under the Local Government Act 1972, Part 1,

Schedule 12A.

19. Where an executive decision is being taken, any conflict of interest declared by an Executive Member on that matter should be recorded, together with any dispensation granted. Where a non-executive decision is being taken under a specific express authorisation, the record should include any conflict of interest declared by a Member on that matter.

20. Once the notice of decision and any supporting documentation has been fully completed, the officer making the decision should make arrangements for it to be scanned as one document and e-mailed to the Council Governance Unit at governance@barnsley.gov.uk for publication in the website. The original documentation should be kept on file by the decision making officer according to their normal procedures.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 Pro forma notice of decision
- Appendix 2 Categories of exempt information as described in the Local Government Act, Part 1, Schedule 12A

Links to Regulations:

Executive Decisions: [Local Authorities \(Executive Arrangements\) \(Meetings and Access to Information\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#)

Non-Executive Decisions: [Openness of Local Government Bodies Regulations 2014](#)

Details of the schemes of officer delegations are available in [the Council's Constitution](#)

Officer Decision Record (ODR)

The following decision was taken on **(insert date)** by the **(insert officer title)**

IMPORTANT NOTE: This information will be published on the Council’s website as a record of the decision. Any exempt or confidential information should be detailed within the **Not for Publication – Exempt Information** box.

Title

Insert a short title to be displayed on the Council’s website.

Decision Taken

Provide a clear and succinct description of the decision taken.

Reasons for Decision

Include a statement of reasons for the decision taken. Information on those consulted on the proposed action/decision should also be included.

Alternatives Considered

Outline any options for action considered and rejected.

Authority

Insert reference to relevant section of the Scheme of Delegation or Council/ Cabinet/Regulatory Board Minute Number, where appropriate, to show where the delegated powers on this matter was authorised.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION – EXEMPT INFORMATION

This information is not available to the public and press because it contains exempt information described in paragraph X **[insert relevant Paragraph Number from the table on page 2]** of Schedule 12 A to the Local Government Act 1972 as amended.

Insert any information in relation to the decision taken that is not for publication on the Council’s website here.

Elected Member Conflicts of Interest

Record any conflicts of interest, and dispensations granted

Signature

(Insert Officer name)

(Insert more Officer names as required)

Signature
Cabinet Spokesperson
(if required)

EXEMPT / PRIVATE PARAGRAPHS

A report may only be exempt from publication if the public interest in maintaining confidentiality outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

The categories of exempt information referred to above are described as follows:

Paragraph	Description
1	Information relating to any individual - This information may subsequently be disclosed when the public interest would no longer be served by withholding publication.
2	Information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.
3	Financial and Business Affairs – Information which, if disclosed to the public would, or would be likely to, prejudice the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Local Authority holding the information). Financial or business affairs include contemplated, as well as past or current activities.
4	Labour Relations – Information which, if disclosed to the public would, or would be likely to, prejudice consultations or negotiations, or contemplated consultations or negotiations in connection with any labour relations matter, as defined in Section 218 (1) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992, arising between the Authority or a Minister of the Crown and employees of, or office holders under, the Authority. This information may subsequently be disclosed once the consultations or negotiations are concluded.
5	Legal Privacy – Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.
6	Enforcement Proceedings – Information which, if disclosed to the public, would reveal that the authority proposes: (a) to give under any enactment a notice under or by virtue of which requirements are imposed on a person; or (b) to make an order or direction under any enactment.
7	Crime Prevention – Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of a crime.

APPENDIX 2

Restrictions on the Publication of Reports Considered by Meetings within the Council

The Cabinet and other Council meetings are generally required to consider all reports in public. However, the facility exists to consider a report in private if it contains certain categories of information. The relevant legal provision is Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972.

This note gives practical guidance on how exemptions from publication can be “claimed” and what qualifications to this apply. However, on a general note, any information which gives rise to an exemption must be specific, not theoretical, and must be relevant to the decision being sought from Members. The whole intention of the Freedom of Information Act is to ensure the availability of information, including reports, to the public and the starting point, therefore, is that all reports will be made available for publication.

Report authors are encouraged to contact the Council Governance Unit for assistance and advice in applying these provisions.

Exempt Information under the Terms of the Local Government Act 1972, Schedule 12A (as amended)

Council meetings may consider reports following the exclusion of the public and press from the meeting if it contains some types of information, other than personal information, as described above. These categories of so-called exempt information are set out in Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972, which has been amended to be consistent with the Freedom of Information Act.

The Categories of Exempt Information are given below and report authors need to consider these when seeking an exemption from publication, having regard to the qualifications that apply to each of the exemptions.

A particular issue that report authors need to bear in mind is the application of the public interest test included in the Freedom of Information Act. This means that a report cannot be exempt from publication unless, in all circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining confidentiality outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information. Even so, the exemption from publication may be time limited: For example it may not be in the public interest to publish the budget allocation for a particular contract, as this might affect the tender bids received; however, once the contract has been let there is no reason for this report to continue to be withheld from publication. Therefore, where there is a valid public interest justification for withholding the publication but this is time limited, report authors should include this information in the report.

To identify that a report contains exempt information, report authors should complete the Public or Private information at the top of the Cabinet report template.

The categories of exempt information are as follows:-

**Paragraph Number/
Information Type**

Qualification

Paragraph 1

Information relating to any individual.

Information falling within this Paragraph is subject to the public interest test referred to above. Exemption from publication will also generally be time limited, requiring report authors to consider the date on which the public interest will no longer be served by withholding publication.

Information in this Paragraph is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992

Paragraph 2

Information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.

Information falling within this Paragraph is subject to the time-limited public interest test referred to above.

Information in this Paragraph is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992

Paragraph 3

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Local Authority holding the information).

Information falling within this Paragraph is subject to the time-limited public interest test referred to above. Financial or business affairs includes contemplated, as well as past or current activities.

**Paragraph Number/
Information Type**

Qualification

Paragraph 3 (cont/d...)

Information falling within this Paragraph is not exempt information by virtue of that Paragraph if it is required to be registered under:

- a. The Companies Act 1985
- b. The Friendly Societies Act 1974
- c. The Friendly Societies Act 1992
- d. The Industrial & Provident Societies Acts 1965 to 1978
- e. The Building Societies Act 1986 or
- f. The Charities Act 1993

Information in this Paragraph is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992

Paragraph 4

Information relating to any consultations or negotiations, or contemplated consultations or negotiations in connection with any labour relations matter arising between the Authority or a Minister of the Crown and employees of, or office holders under, the Authority.

Information falling within this Paragraph is subject to the time-limited public interest test referred to above. Note that it is therefore likely that, once the consultations or negotiations are concluded, the information is no longer exempt from publication.

In this context, “Labour relations matters” means (a) any of the matters specified in Paragraphs (a) to (g) of Section 218(l) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 (ie matters which may be the matter of a trade dispute within the meaning of that Act) or (b) any dispute about a matter falling within Paragraph (a) above.

Information in this Paragraph is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992

**Paragraph Number/
Information Type**

Qualification

Paragraph 5

Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings

Information falling within this Paragraph is subject to the time-limited public interest test referred to above.

Information in this Paragraph is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992

Paragraph 6

Information which, if disclosed to the public, would reveal that the authority proposes:

Information falling within this Paragraph is subject to the time-limited public interest test referred to above.

(a) to give under any enactment a notice under or by virtue of which requirements are imposed on a person; or

Information in this Paragraph is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992

(b) to make an order or direction under any enactment

Paragraph 7

Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of a crime

Information falling within this Paragraph is subject to the time-limited public interest test referred to above.

Information in this Paragraph is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992

Red text – proposed additions/deletions
Blue text – proposed relocation of text

RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS
OFFICER DELEGATIONS

A. Preamble

1. The Officer Delegations are to be read in conjunction with Financial Regulations, the Code of Practice to Financial Regulations, the Procedure Rules for Contracts, and the Purchasing Policy of the Council and its Codes of Practice, in which will be found certain other specific delegated powers, and which may limit or qualify the powers conferred by this document.
2. For the purposes of this document, the Executive of the Council is designated as the Cabinet, acting collectively or under delegated powers conferred on individual Cabinet Spokespersons, and officers, acting under delegated powers conferred by this document. The specific powers of the Cabinet, Cabinet Spokespersons, the full Council, Regulatory Boards, Appointment Panels and Scrutiny Commissions are detailed in other documents of the Constitution.
3. The exercise by officers of the Council in accordance with the Executive powers conferred by the Local Government Act 1972 and Local Government Act 2000 and within the following Delegations is subject to:-
 - (a) Save in the cases of urgency referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19, expenditure or income being within the approved estimates, approved arrangements for the virement of expenditure by the Executive and Council policy framework or having received the prior approval of the Council;
 - (b) Full consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services in matters involving legal considerations or where court proceedings are or may be involved; and
 - (c) All purchases, sales, leases or appropriations of land, not being transactions within the terms of sub-paragraph (a) above or the subject of delegations to the Executive Director, Core Services, receiving the consent of the Cabinet or Council where such transactions are reserved to the Council for approval.
4. Regulations issued in 2012 (No. 2089) require that an officer taking an executive decision, particularly in exercise of an executive function, has to publish a written statement about the decision as soon as practically possible after the decision is taken. The appendix to this document sets out the procedures in place to put this requirement into effect.
5. Where the same power referred to in this document as exercisable by the Cabinet collectively or an individual Cabinet Spokesperson and an officer, it shall be exercised at the lowest level (eg officer level) but no delegation shall preclude the reference of matters to the Cabinet or an individual Cabinet Spokesperson as applicable for a decision nor preclude the exercise of any powers within their competence by the Council, except where action has already been taken in the exercise of a power referred to in this document.

6. In accordance with section 101 of the Local Government 2000 and any order made thereunder the Council will indemnify officers and Members acting bona fide in the exercise of the functions of the Council in any case where proceedings may be taken against them in respect of acts done by them in discharge or purported discharge of functions delegated to them.
7. Reference in this document to an officer in relation to the exercise of powers shall, unless statute precludes, be deemed to include any employee of the Council and their deputy or any other officer or employee authorised by him/her to act in cases where the officer or employee concerned is not available to act provided that where services are provided under the terms of a contract won in competition this power shall only be exercised by the Employer's Representative or their representative, or by some person to whom he/she has delegated that power.
8. References herein to any enactment shall be deemed to include any statutory provisions which may from time to time replace, amend or extend the provisions of that enactment and any orders, directions, regulations, code or bylaws made there under and any ministerial circulars or advice notes relating thereto.
9. In urgent matters, and subject to subsequent report to the Council or the Cabinet for a decision for future reference, the Monitoring Officer shall resolve any doubt as to the appropriate decision-making route through which the same shall be referred for action.
10. The Scheme of Delegations does not derogate from the functions of the Chief Executive and Executive Directors in respect of the day to day management of their services or the disposition or direction of employees within their respective Directorates, Business Units, Departments or Divisions.
11. The Chief Executive and Executive Directors are authorised to exercise, concurrently, all powers delegated from time to time to relevant Service Directors within their Directorate, Business Unit, Department or Division, except where limitations of statute prevent their exercise.
12. For the avoidance of doubt, where a power or duty or authority is exercisable by an officer within these Delegations, that officer is hereby given authority to further delegate any such power, duty or authority to any other officer they may nominate, in the interests of the Council or for the better performance of any such power, duty or authority.

B. General Provisions for Officer Delegations

1. The Chief Executive and Executive Directors respectively, are authorised to incur expenditure without specific Cabinet or Council approval up to a maximum of £250,000 in any one case where the sum(s) can be provided for within current approved estimates for the service, but only where it is in compliance with general budget and policy framework of the Council, Standing Orders, Financial Regulations and Contract Procedure Rules. Aggregation of like or associated expenditure will be necessary when determining whether the maximum has been exceeded in any one case. Income generating contracts may be similarly approved up to a maximum of £250,000 and subject to the same conditions as for expenditure.

In the case of capital expenditure which falls within the limits of this delegation, the Chief Executive and Executive Directors are also authorised to approve the inclusion of the said scheme within the Capital Programme and its release in accordance with Financial Regulations, subject to consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services.

The limit of £250,000 shall not apply to expenditure which is inevitable, as defined by the Executive Director, Core Services, ~~for the day to day provision of services (e.g. day to day supplies, payment of energy bills etc.), or where such expenditure is under the terms of Framework Agreements, Corporate Contracts or similar arrangements, provided that such expenditure was in the contemplation of Members when the revenue budget was approved or is necessary to comply with the requirements of contracts won by the Council in competitive tender.~~

~~ie expenditure which is related to the day to day running of the Council or delivery of its statutory services, which was in the contemplation of officers and members when the budgets were defined and set, subject to best value. Where there is a change to the way the services are being undertaken or the level of expenditure will exceed that which was originally anticipated then further approvals will be sought prior to commitment of additional expenditure in line with delegated approvals.~~

2. The Chief Executive and Executive Directors are authorised to vire amounts up to and including £250,000 in any one instance within a service within their respective Budgets for Employees, Premises, Supplies and Services and Transport, with the exception of virements affecting expenditure on the sub headings for rates, insurances, planned maintenance, central support charges, administrative building charges, grant aided schemes, energy management, professional fees (for Architects, Engineers etc.) and financing charges, subject to the Financial Regulations and the Associated Code of Practice which provide for additional exclusions.

Beyond these limits, the relevant Cabinet Spokespersons are authorised:

- (a) To approve variations and virements at an unlimited amount to overall capital or revenue programmes where the cost can be contained within the overall budgetary allocation for the service concerned, subject to the Financial Regulations, which provide for additional exclusions.
- (b) To approve variations to overall capital or revenue programmes by the inclusion of additional schemes funded from whatever source where that funding has been specifically provided for the scheme in question and the Council has no discretion as to the use of that funding.

Subject to the operation of the principles and protocols for delegated decision making by individual Cabinet Spokespersons.

3. The Chief Executive and Executive Directors are authorised to make bids for external funding for schemes within their services consistent with the Council's priorities, subject to the relevant Cabinet Spokesperson(s) and Service Director Finance having been advised of the proposed bid and, in the event that the bid is successful, the approval of any resultant scheme and / or expenditure in accordance with the respective delegated financial limits.

4. The Executive Director, Core Services is authorised to commence legal proceedings whether civil or criminal as they deem appropriate under any statutory provisions within the powers and duties of the Council, whether or not such powers and duties are exercisable by the Council or Cabinet, a Committee or Sub-Committee or officer, in consultation with the Chief Executive or Executive or Service Directors, as appropriate.
5. The following provisions are made for urgent action:
 - (i) The Chief Executive and Executive Directors respectively are empowered, after consultation with the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Cabinet (or either of them if the other is not reasonably available) and the Cabinet Member responsible for the relevant portfolio (or one other Cabinet Member if the appropriate Cabinet Member is not reasonably available) to take or authorise any action on any matter which they consider cannot await a meeting of the Cabinet, provided that such action shall be reported for information to the next available meeting of the Cabinet.
 - (ii) Where any action or matter which it is considered, under paragraph (i) above, cannot wait for a meeting of the Cabinet is a Key Decision as defined in Appendix P to the Constitution, the Officer concerned shall be required also to consult the Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, or in their absence the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor
 - (iii) Where any action or matter is to be considered which is contrary to or would require a variation to the Council's Budget (except for virement between budget heads within prescribed limits) and/or Policy Framework as defined within paragraph 1 of the matters reserved for Council but requires a decision before the next scheduled meeting of the Full Council, such a decision may be taken by the Cabinet, if it is impractical to convene a quorate meeting of the Full Council in the time available before a decision must be made, subject to the responsible Officer consulting the Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, or in their absence the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor, and reporting the outcome of this consultation at the relevant Cabinet meeting.
6. The Chief Executive, or in their absence any member of the Council's Leadership Team (Executive Directors and Service Directors), shall be authorised to declare a Critical (Tier 2) or Major (Tier 3) Incident, activate the Council's Corporate Resilience Plan and convene the Gold Team and Silver Team, in line with procedures set out within the Council's Corporate Resilience Plan and/or associated documents. Once activated, the Chief Executive, or any officer authorised by him / her, shall be authorised to take such action as is considered necessary to deal with the incident in question. The Silver Team, or any member(s) thereof, shall also be authorised to request mutual aid or consider the provision of mutual aid if requested by another local authority under the terms of any arrangements made with the authority in question, subject to the prior consultation, where possible, or as soon as possible thereafter, of the Chief Executive, or other member of the Gold Team, on the action to be taken. The exercise of these delegated powers is, in all cases, subject to a report on the action taken being submitted to the next available Cabinet meeting.
7. The Chief Executive, or in her absence any member of the Council's Leadership Team (Executive Directors and Service Directors), is authorised to conclude and maintain suitable Emergency Planning Mutual Aid arrangements with Derbyshire,

Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Wakefield and Kirklees Councils.

8. The Chief Executive, and each Executive Director and Service Director, respectively is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Data Protection Acts 1998, the Freedom of Information Act 2000, the Health and Safety at Work etc., Act 1974, the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015, and all other appropriate Regulations, Directions, Circulars, Guidelines etc. (utilising the services of the Service Director Environment and Transport, the Service Director Regeneration and Culture, Head of Highways and Engineering or Group Leader - Assets as appropriate) in so far as their service is concerned.
9. The Executive Director, Core Services is authorised to negotiate, conclude and execute on behalf of the Authority any document or agreement required to give effect to any decision taken by or on behalf of the or by the Cabinet or on behalf of Council, whether or not that decision specifically records such an authorisation, provided that where expenditure is authorised under paragraph B1 above, any documentation giving effect to that expenditure may be entered into by the officer incurring the expenditure.
10. Subject to the requirements of Procedure Rules for Contracts and Financial Regulations, the financial limit set under paragraph B1 above, ie £250,000, also applies, unless otherwise stipulated, to other financial decisions capable of being made by the relevant officer, e.g. ability to waive liquidated damages for individual projects (in consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services); employment of consultants/experts where this does not form part of the approved revenue budget, in conjunction with the Executive Director, Core Services; ability to deal with the sale or disposal of surplus stocks, stores or equipment based on their estimated open market/residual value, whichever is the higher; ability to provide professional services to other Local Authorities, or such other items as are approved by the Cabinet from time to time.
11. The Chief Executive and Executive Directors respectively are authorised, to make variations to capital estimates (pre-contract estimates) for schemes over £250,000 in value only where the aggregate of all such variations do not exceed the lower of £250,000 or 10% of the original figure on which a policy decision was made, subject to them being contained within approved resources.
12. In respect of contracts with an estimated value not exceeding the Financial Threshold for Key Decisions (i.e. £500,000), except where a lower value is indicated below, the Chief Executive and Executive Directors are authorised to approve the following with regard to the invitation or acceptance of tenders and related matters subject in all cases to the financial implications of the anticipated value of the relevant contract having been approved or otherwise provided for within current approved estimates:-
 - (i) the decision to seek the inviting of offers by way of negotiated procedure pursuant to Rule 4.4 of the Council's Contract Procedure Rules or the selection of any person with whom to negotiate following the invitation of such offers in respect of contracts with an estimated value not exceeding £250,000;
 - (ii) the approval of approved lists of contractors to be kept pursuant to Rules 2.2c, 3.4 and 4.1 of the Council's Contract Procedure Rules and the

- procedure referred to therein;
- (iii) the selection of any persons to be invited to tender pursuant to Rule 4.2 of the Council's Contract Procedure Rules;
 - (iv) the acceptance of tenders invited under Contract Procedure Rule 15;
 - (v) acceptance of any tenders invited under Procedure Rule 15 or any bid submitted by way of a negotiated procedure under Rule 4.4 which represents the most economically advantageous offer where this is provided for in the award criteria referred to in Rule 13;
 - (vi) subject to (vii) below, to not seek competition for the procurement of any goods, works or services in the circumstances permitted by Rule 5 where the estimated value of the contract does not exceed £250,000;
 - (vii) to not seek competition for the procurement of any goods, works or services in the circumstances permitted by Rule 5.6 (a) (proprietary or patented goods), 5.6(i) (instruction from counsel/solicitors), 2.2(a) (procurement through consortia), 5.6(f) (art or museum specimens), or 5.6(h) (Section 278 of the Highways Act 1980), subject to the specific restrictions applicable in each case;
 - (viii) to accept the lowest suitable tender for any capital or revenue project which is within 10% of the latest approved estimate for the provision of works, goods or services or £250,000 whichever is the lower and which can be contained within approved resources. Any such decision shall be reported for information within the relevant Budget Monitoring report submitted to Cabinet or the relevant Cabinet Spokesperson, as appropriate;

Subject to the requirements of Contract Procedure Rules and Financial Regulations.

13. Where the lowest suitable tender is below the approved estimate, additional works, goods or services from approved programmes may be included in the contract up to the value of the approved estimate by the Chief Executive or Executive Directors, subject to the contractor's agreement and to compliance with Contract Procedure Rules and Financial Regulations.
14. The Chief Executive and Executive Directors, in agreement with the Client Agent, Employer's Representative or appropriate Council Representative where applicable, are authorised to vary the approved capital programme for a project, which has been released by the Cabinet or the relevant Cabinet Spokesperson where applicable, up to a total of 10% of the original contract value or £250,000, whichever is the lower, subject to the expenditure being contained within approved resources for the service. The item is to be reported to the Cabinet in the next variations report or capital programme review. Aggregation of all variations and like or associated expenditure is necessary when determining whether the maximum has been exceeded, beyond which an individual and specific approval by the Cabinet Spokesperson concerned is required.

Where the above limits are or will be exceeded any item(s) involved shall be referred to the Cabinet or relevant Cabinet Spokesperson, as appropriate, unless it/they fall within the following categories and have received the prior approval of the

Chief Executive or Executive Director and the Client Agent, Employer's Representative or the appropriate Council Representatives and meet any appropriate grant conditions etc:

- (i) Variations which do not in aggregate exceed £50,000 where the contract is less than £250,000 in value and which can be contained within approved resources.
 - (ii) Variations which are 100% grant funded by other than revenue support grant which have received the prior approval of the Service Director, Finance, appropriate conditions have been met, and subject to inclusion of the matter in subsequent monitoring reports to Cabinet or Cabinet Spokesperson, as applicable.
 - (iii) Variations carried out on the written instructions of outside bodies where there is no cost to the Authority (eg for Yorkshire Water).
 - (iv) Contractual claims for loss and expense which require payment and are to be reported to the Cabinet or the Cabinet Spokesperson, as applicable, retrospectively.
 - (v) Variations which are essential to prevent delay to the progress of work on site and will incur additional cost if not carried out immediately but are to be specifically reported to the next Cabinet or the Cabinet Spokesperson, as applicable, and can be contained within approved resources for the service. (Any savings achieved by omission of other works etc. shall not be brought into account when arriving at the appropriate figures where approvals would be required.)
15. The Chief Executive, the Executive Director, Core Services, the Service Director Regeneration and Culture and/or Service Director Environment and Transport, as appropriate, are authorised, in conjunction with the Employer's/Council Representative where applicable, to implement individual schemes within the approved capital and Revenue Programmes in respect of new buildings, additions, improvements, alterations and building maintenance repairs, in compliance with the Council's Financial Regulations and Contract Procedure Rules.
16. The Service Director Regeneration and Culture is authorised in conjunction as appropriate with the Chief Executive, the Executive Director, Core Services and the relevant Executive Directors, and in consultation with the Service Director Environment and Transport and / or the Head of Highways and, Engineering, to arrange the immediate carrying out of such urgent maintenance or repairs to buildings or their demolition as he/she may consider necessary to eradicate an immediate hazard or danger, or to prevent rapid and progressive deterioration, or to maintain essential services, including damage caused by fire, subsidence, tempest, storm, flood or terrorist activity, where the expenditure involved is not:-
- (i) within the powers delegated to other officers; or
 - (ii) in compliance with the appropriate Financial Regulations (subject to report to the next meeting of the Cabinet).

17. The Service Director Environment and Transport and Head of Highways and Engineering are authorised to carry out works for the immediate removal or repair of structures on or adjacent to the highway which are, in his opinion, dangerous, where the expenditure involved is not:-
 - (i) within the powers delegated to other officers; or
 - (ii) in compliance with the appropriate Financial Regulations (subject to report to the next meeting of the Cabinet).
18. The Service Director Regeneration and Culture is authorised, in consultation with the Chief Executive, the Executive Director, Core Services and the appropriate Executive Director respectively to provide financial control of building construction and maintenance works within approved sums and to ensure value for money is achieved on the same.
19. The Chief Executive and Executive Directors, as appropriate, in consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services, are authorised to terminate contracts which do not provide a specific procedure for doing so, where in the opinion of the Chief Executive and/or Executive Director, it is in the interests of the Council so to do, and subject to a report to the next available meeting of the Cabinet or appropriate meeting.
20. The powers given in the following delegations to the Chief Executive or Executive Directors to waive charges or write off debts is limited, except where otherwise expressly provided for in the following delegations, to sums under £500 (all charges or debts of one individual or entity (e.g. company, partnership etc.) to be aggregated).
21. The aggregate value of all charges and debts likely to be written off for one individual or party shall be used to determine whether £500 has been exceeded except where the Cabinet decides otherwise for a particular class of charge or debt on the recommendation of the Service Director, Finance.

C. Provisions for the Exercise of Specific Executive Responsibilities by Officers

1. Chief Executive

- (a) Where necessary, as a matter of urgency, to express the views of the Council with regard to local government and the functions associated therewith within the general policy laid down from time to time by the Council and to act thereon.
- (b) To take all such action as they consider appropriate in any emergency (as defined by the Chief Executive) in consultation with such Members and officers as they consider the circumstances will allow, subject to report to Members on action taken.
- (c) To represent the views of the Council in responding to consultations with the Council by any outside body.
- (d) To exercise the functions of the Council under section 13 of the Public Order Act 1986 (the prohibition of public processions).
- (e) In consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services, to accept gifts or

donations to the Council with an estimated value of up to £250,000.

- (f) To act as the Council's duly authorised officer for matters which require "Member Approval" under the Renaissance South Yorkshire Agreement to Participation, subject to arrangements being made for Cabinet to be consulted as necessary on such matters.

CORE SERVICES DIRECTORATES

2. Executive Director, Core Services

- (a) To institute proceedings for the recovery of possession of properties in mortgage to the Council within the terms of Council policy from time to time.
- (b) To determine applications for mortgage advances under the terms of the Council's approved scheme in force from time to time.
- (c) To administer the Council's "Whistleblowing" policy and associated procedures in conjunction with the Head of Internal Audit.
- (d) To undertake agency and consultancy work for various outside bodies.
- (e) To approve changes to the programme of civil delegations/exchanges, where the exigency of the situation so requires or in consultation with such Members as are available and within the overall twinning budget.
- (f) To apply to the Magistrates' Court for the permanent closure of highways under Section 116 of the Highways Act 1980, in consultation with the Head of Highways and Engineering and relevant local members.
- (g) In conjunction with the Chief Executive and / or appropriate Executive Director, to make special payments in settlement of any action or claim against the Council where it is required by statute, made under a Court Order or on the advice of the Chief Executive or Executive Director. Any such item will be subject to report to the Cabinet where deemed appropriate by the Chief Executive or appropriate Executive Director.

3. Service Director, Finance

- (a) To administer the financial affairs of the Council in accordance with section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972, section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2003 as amended by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2006 and any amendments thereto in accordance with general provision 7 of these Terms of Reference and Delegations.
- (b) To manage, administer, monitor and report on day-to-day borrowing, investment or financing, in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in Local Authorities and to review and report on the Treasury Policy Statement.
- (c) To provide financial advice and services on all matters relating to:-
 - (i) the financial affairs of joint ventures, partnerships, companies and other

- arrangements in which the Council has an interest;
- (ii) delegations of a financial nature to other bodies, eg School Governors
- (d) To administer, review and recommend amendments to the Financial Regulations, and to prepare, review, amend and approve the Code of Practice to be followed by officers when applying the Financial Regulations of the Council in force from time to time.
- (e) To collect such non-domestic rates, Council Tax or any like tax from those persons liable and to take such steps in relation to non-domestic rates and Council Tax as the Billing Authority are authorised or required to take and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing:-
 - (i) to institute, carry on or defend proceedings in relation to the collection or recovery of non-domestic rates, Council Tax and other charges, including the presentation of related matters to the Magistrates' Court;
 - (ii) to authorise the institution or defence of any proceedings or the taking of any steps in relation to the valuation list or rating list which the Council are authorised or required to institute, carry on, defend or take;
 - (iii) the imposition of penalties as provided for under the provisions of the Local Government Finance Acts 1988 and 1992;
 - (iv) to take any necessary steps in representing the Billing Authority at Valuation Tribunals.
 - (v) in respect of non-domestic rates, Council Tax and other charges to take any necessary, including the appointment of external agents to act on the Council's behalf, to protect the interests of the Council in connection with bailiffs action and proceedings for charging orders, bankruptcies, receiverships and liquidations;
 - (vi) to exercise the discretionary powers contained in the Local Government Act 1988, as amended by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 in relation to relief against the non-domestic rate charge on partially occupied properties;
 - (vii) to exercise, as it decides, the discretionary powers contained in the Local Government Act 2003 in connection with charges and discounts for Council Tax.
 - (viii) the granting of mandatory and discretionary rate relief in accordance with the Local Government Finance Act 1988 as amended and associated legislation.
 - (ix) the granting of hardship relief in accordance with the Local Government Finance Act 1988 as amended.
 - (x) To administer and annually review the Rural Rate Relief Register.
- (f) to exercise the mandatory and discretionary powers of the Council under the Housing Benefit Regulations 2006, the Social Security Contributions Act 1992, the

Social Security Administration Act 1992 and the Social Security Administration (Fraud) Act 1997 and associated legislation, including authority to write-off of debts:

(i) in the case of discretionary write-offs:

- Service Director Finance – amounts up to £100,000
- Executive Director, Core Services – amounts in excess of £100,000;

(ii) unlimited in the case of mandatory write-offs

- (g) In consultation with the Cabinet to fix rents for the purposes of the rent rebate scheme in cases where the circumstances justify special consideration without reference to the scales set out in the scheme.
- (h) To consider and determine all applications for rate relief in their entirety in accordance with the guidelines and policy and procedures adopted by the Council from time to time.
- (i) To undertake property inspections, investigations, surveillance, interviews, determination of benefits and assessments, seizures, detentions, recording and legal proceedings under the legislation applicable thereto set out below, and to exercise all other relevant powers, including powers of entry provided under the following legislation:
- Accessories and Abettors Act 1861, Section 8
 - Criminal Attempts Act 1981, Section 1
 - Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, Sections 34 and 35
 - Criminal Law Act 1977, Sections 1 and 2
 - Criminal Justice Act 1968, Section 9
 - Criminal Justice Act 1987, Section 12
 - Criminal Justice Act 2003, Section 117
 - Criminal Procedures & Investigations Act 1996 (CPIA)
 - Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981, Sections 1 to 5
 - Fraud Act 2006
 - Magistrates Court Act 1980, Section 44(1)
 - Police & Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE), Codes C and E and Sections 8, 16, 17, 18, 60, 66, 67, 76 and 78
 - Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013
 - Proceeds of Crime Act 2002
 - Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000
 - Theft Act 1968, Sections 1, 15(1), 17, 20 and 22(1)
 - Theft Act 1978, Section 2
 - Theft (Amendment) Act 1996, Sections 15a and 24a
- (j) To offer sanctions under the Council's Anti-Fraud Policy and Sanctions Policy, including prosecution, an administrative penalty or formal caution.
- (k) Through the Corporate Anti-Fraud Team and in consultation with the Service Director, Environment and Transport, to investigate and undertake sanctions and / or prosecutions in respect of blue badge misuse under the provisions of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Person's Act 1970, the Disabled Persons' Parking

Badges Act 2013 and the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984.

- (l) To award Discretionary Housing Payments under regulations based on the powers in sections 69 and 70 of the Child Support, Pension & Social Security Act 2000.
- (m) To recover overpaid Housing and Council Tax Benefit using all methods available.
- (n) To operate a staged appeals service for the reconsideration of Housing and Council Tax Benefit decisions.
- (o) To administer, collect, recover or issue all monies due to or from the Council or approve arrangements for the same and the setting of interest rates for mortgage advances for house purchases, improvements and conversions.
- (p) To issue bonds under the relevant Local Government legislation in force from time to time.
- (q) Risk management, the provision of adequate insurance cover, and the negotiation and settlement of insurance claims, together with associated administration, and the settlement of personal injury, Road Traffic Act and housing disrepair claims up to £100,000, and associated administration.
- (r) In consultation with the Chief Executive, Executive Directors and Directors, the making of loans for vehicle purchase and the arranging of leasing or contract hire as appropriate within the terms of the Council's scheme in force from time to time.
- (s) Arrangements for the operation of section 41 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 (Lost and Uncollected Property).
- (t) To supervise and administer the Council's banking arrangements.
- (u) To opt to tax land and property transactions not affected by policy considerations.
- (v) Responsibility for the Council's Procurement Strategy and Advice
- (w) To allow exceptions to Financial Regulations where in the Director's opinion it is in the Council's interests, with any exceptions to be recorded with justifications and significant deviations to be reported to the next available Cabinet meeting.
- (x) To authorise the writing off of individual debts under £25,000 in each case.
- (y) The approval of allowances awarded under the provisions of the injury allowance scheme.
- (z) The approval of requests to carry forward underspendings or increased trading surpluses on any activity heads taking into account the Council's overall financial position and subject to any additional restrictions imposed by Financial Regulations.
- (aa) The approval of overspendings by a Directorate of its budget, the overspend to be carried forward and deducted from the following year's cash allocation for that Directorate providing this would not create an overspend in the following year, unless the Senior Management Team recommends to Cabinet that it be dealt with

corporately and subject to any additional restrictions imposed by Financial Regulations.

- (ab) To accept the terms and conditions of any claims for grant funding due to the Council and to complete and sign any documentation, including the necessary powers to enter into binding financial agreements with the funding bodies concerned, required as a result.
- (ac) To determine the suitability of community and voluntary sector organisations undertaking regeneration projects for advance funding.

4. Service Director, Business Intelligence Improvement, Human Resources and Communications

- (a) In consultation with the Chief Executive or appropriate Executive Director, or Service Director, to issue all press releases and similar information on behalf of the Council, to deal with media enquiries, and to implement the Council's **Public-Relations Communications and Marketing** Strategy in force from time to time
- (b) In consultation with the Chief Executive to determine all matters relating to the corporate identity of the Council.
- (c) To operate the procedure for dealing with complaints, compliments and representations, including in relation to the personal social services for adults, children and young people.
- (d) To commission, on the advice of the Executive Director of Public Health & Communities, the non-mandated public health responsibilities in relation to local workplace health initiatives.
- (e) **To approve the commissioning of providers for salary sacrifice schemes authorised by Cabinet.**

5. Service Director, Business Intelligence Improvement, Human Resources and Communications , in consultation with the Service Director, Finance

- ~~(a) To determine the maximum vehicle loan figure in accordance with Council policy relating to the Assisted Vehicle Purchase Scheme.~~
- (b) To determine **corporate** matters relating to post-entry training and related financial assistance, **with authorization of non-approved qualifications delegated to Executive and Service Directors.**
- (c) To authorise Trade Union representative training in accordance with Council Policy.

~~**6. Service Director, Business Improvement, Human Resources and Communications in consultation with the Chief Executive, Executive Director, or Service Director for the service concerned**~~

- ~~(a) To consider proposals and authorise payments to staff in accordance with the Council's Staff Suggestion Scheme.~~

7. Head of Corporate Health, Safety and Emergency Resilience

- (a) To monitor the activities of consultants, suppliers and contractors and where statutorily empowered, by the issue of appropriate notices, to ensure observance of and improvement to safety procedures or to prohibit further work by a consultant, supplier or contractor until action is taken by it to remedy safety deficiencies.

PLACE HEALTH AND ADULTS DIRECTORATE

8. Executive Director Place Health and Adults / Service Director, Adult Social Care and Wellbeing

- (a) To exercise the functions of the Council in respect of the provision of personal social care for adults and wider adults' services arrangements under the following legislation:-

- Apprenticeship, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009
- [Asylum and Immigration \(Treatment Of Claimants Act\) 2004 – move to PH&C](#)
- Care Act 2014
- Care and Treatment under the Mental Health Act 1983
- Care Standards Act 2000
- Carers (Equal Opportunities) Act 2004
- Carers (Recognition & Services) Act 1995
- Community Care (Delayed Discharges etc.) Act 2003
- Community Care (Residential Accommodation) Act 1998
- [Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 – move to PH&C](#)
- Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970
- [Crime and Disorder Act 1998 – move to PH&C](#)
- [Criminal Justice & Court Services Act 2000 – move to PH&C](#)
- [Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 – move to PH&C](#)
- [Drugs Act 2005 – move to PH&C](#)
- Health and Social Care Act 2001 ([Prevention/Wellbeing](#)) updated in [Care Act Statutory duty \(2016\) - Prevention.](#)
- [Health and Social Care Act 2022](#)
- [Homelessness Reduction Act 2018 – move to PH&C](#)
- [Housing Act 1996 – move to PH&C](#)
- [Immigration Act 1971 – move to PH&C](#)
- [Immigration Act 1988 – move to PH&C](#)
- [Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 – move to PH&C](#)
- Mental Capacity Act 2005
- Mental Health Act 1959
- Mental Health Act 1983
- Mental Health Act 2007
- National Assistance Act 1948
- National Health Service & Community Care Act 1990
- National Health Service Act 1977 except section 87(3)
- National Health Services Act 2006
- National Health Service (Primary Care) Act 1997
- [Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 – move to PH&C](#)
- NHS Reform and Health Care Professions Act 2002

- Sexual Offences Act 2003 – move to PH&C
- Domestic Abuse Act 2021 (Part 4 – Local Authority Support)
- Armed Forces Act 2021 (Part 16A of Armed Forces Act 2006, amended by Armed Forces Act 2011 and Clause 8 of the Armed Forces Act 2021).
- Health and Social Care Act 2022
- Sexual Offences Act 2003

(b) To exercise the functions of the Director of Adults Social Services in accordance with Section 6(A1) of the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970, as amended by the Children’s Act 2004.

(c) In conjunction with the Executive Director, Core Services, to exercise the following functions involving applications to a court or other tribunal and other matters of a legal nature insofar as they relate to adults’ services:-

- Care planning placement and case review regulations 2010
- Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015
- National Assistance Act 1948 sections 47 and 56(3)
- Mental Health Act 1958 section 131
- Mental Health Act 1986 sections 29 and 30, Parts V and VII and section 130
- Health and Social Services and Social Security Adjudications Act 1986 section 22
- Mental Capacity Act 2005
- Care Act 2014
- Safeguarding Vulnerable groups Act 2006 and the Protection of Freedoms Bill

and any other function of the Council which involves an application to a court or other tribunal (including the prosecution of offences) or which requires the execution of any document having effect in law.

(d) To carry out the investigative and assessment duties of the Council under Part III of the Housing Act 1985 (Housing and Homelessness).

(e) To authorise or nominate Inspectors or Officers to perform duties required by all legislation relating to matters within the purview of the Directorate subject to budgetary and policy approval being obtained.

(f) To exercise the functions of the Council in responding, in consultation with the Barnsley Community Safety Partnership, to requests for reviews of action to deal with complaints of anti-social behaviour (“The Community Trigger”) under Part 6 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

(g) To exercise the Council’s functions in the provision of improvements and adaptations to a disabled persons’ home under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 (in respect to children) and Care Act 2014 (in respect of adults) to a limit of £100,000 in respect of each application.

9. Service Director Communities – move to Public Health & Communities (see separate amendment sheet)

(a) To exercise the powers of the Council to undertake necessary enforcement action

within the remit of the Neighbourhood Safety Unit, the Safer Neighbourhood Teams, the Barnsley Safer Communities Partnership.

- (b) In consultation with the Executive Director and Executive Director, Core Services to institute legal proceedings in respect of those matters for which the Service Director Communities has operational responsibility.
- (c) To fulfil the statutory role of anti-social behaviour coordinator for the council and to oversee, authorise and pursue appropriate actions under the terms of the statutory framework designed to regulate such behaviour.
- (d) To undertake property inspections, investigations, surveillance, interviews, determination of prohibitions, assessments, seizures, detentions, recording, service of statutory notices, evictions, authorisations, and legal proceedings under the legislation applicable thereto set out below, and to exercise all other relevant powers, including powers of entry provided under such legislation:
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
 - Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 (except those parts delegated to the Executive Director Children's Services and the Service Director Regeneration and Culture, where not superseded by the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014)
 - Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
 - Building Act 1984, Sections 59, 76, 77, 78 and 79
 - Police Reform Act 2002
 - Local Government Act 1972
 - Misuse Of Drugs Act 1971
 - Vagrancy Act 1824
 - Public Order Act 1986
 - Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
 - Protection From Harassment Act 1997
 - Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
 - Environmental Protection Act 1990
 - Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989
 - Housing Act 1985
 - Housing Act 1996
 - Housing Act 2004
 - Housing & Planning Act 2016
 - Regulation Of Investigatory Powers Act 2000
 - Mental Capacity Act 2005
 - Mental Health Act 1983 and 2007
 - Children Act 2000
 - Domestic Violence Crime and Victims Act 2004
 - Drugs Act 2005
 - Offender Management Act 2007
 - Fireworks Act 2003
 - Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984
 - Equality Act 2010 (including s149 public sector equality duty)
 - Police and Justice Act 2006
 - Civil Procedures Rules 1998 (as amended)
 - Noise Act 1996

- Road Traffic Act 1991
- Traffic Management Act 2004 (in relation to car parking enforcement)
- Chronically Sick and Disabled Person's Act 1970
- Road Traffic Regulations Act 1984 as amended by the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 Parts VII & VIII and Section 91 of the Traffic Management Act 2004
- Town & Country Planning Act 1990, Section 215 (subject to appropriate consultation with the Head of Planning & Building Control)
- Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988
- Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961
- Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949
- Protection from Eviction Act 1977
- South Yorkshire Act 1980, Section 29
- Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, Section 16
- Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, Section 29
- Tenant Fees Act 2019
- Law of Property Act 1925
- Compulsory Purchase Act 1965
- Acquisition of Land Act 1981
- Energy Performance of Buildings (England & Wales) Act 2012
- Energy Efficiency (Private Rented Property) (England & Wales) Regulations 2015
- Homes (fitness for human habitation) Act 2018
- Police, Crime, Sentencing & Courts Act 2022
- Criminal Justice & Public Order Act 1994
- Landlord & Tenant Act 1985
- Domestic Violence Act 2018
- Environment Act 2021
- The Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm (England) Regulations 2015
- The Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) Regulations 2020
- Gas safety (Installation and Use) (Amendment) Regulations 2018
- The Deregulation Act 2018

and any other legislative powers bestowed upon the council to assist with the management and assessment of, enforcement against and regulation of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.

- (e) In consultation with the Executive Director and Executive Director, Core Services to institute legal proceedings in respect of those matters for which the Service Director Communities has operational responsibility.
- (f) To exercise the Council's statutory duty under the Child Poverty Act 2010
- (g) To approve applications for funding from the Ward Alliance Fund, after consultation with the relevant local Members or Ward Alliance, as appropriate, subject to the submission of a quarterly monitoring report on the use of the Budget and Fund.
- (h) To provide support for the Borough-Wide Community / Area Planning Process
- (i) To approve the appointment of Ward Alliance members, following consultation with the Elected Members for the Ward concerned

- (j) To approve the award of grants from thematic grant schemes determined by Area Councils from time to time.
- (k) To approve the content of the extensions to the Contract with the Home Office to provide accommodation in the community for asylum seekers under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Regional Asylum Consortium for Yorkshire and Humber
- (l) To let and maintain allotments and exercise the Council powers under the Allotment Acts 1908 to 1950

10. Head of Community Safety and Enforcement

- (a) To exercise the functions of the Council in investigating the need for Criminal Behaviour Orders under Part 2 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, including on behalf of South Yorkshire Police, and making applications for such Orders through the Crown Prosecution Service, in consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services.
- (b) To exercise the functions of the Council in issuing Community Protection Notices, following a warning to alleged perpetrators, under Part 4, Chapter 1 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.
- (c) To exercise the functions of the Council in issuing Closure Notices and to make application to the Magistrates' Court for a Closure Order under Part 4, Chapter 3 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

11. Service Director Communities in consultation with Service Director Children's Social Care and Safeguarding

- (a) To ensure the provision of reasonable advice and assistance from the housing authority concerning homeless persons with dependent children, who are ineligible for homelessness assistance or are intentionally homeless, if the homeless person consents, under powers in the Homelessness Act 2002.

12. Service Director Communities

- (a) To commission, on the advice of the Executive Director of Public Health & Communities, non-mandated public health responsibilities in respect of increasing levels of physical activity in the local population.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES DIRECTORATE

13. Executive Director Children's Services

- (a) To exercise the functions of the Council in respect of the provision of personal social care for children and young people, education and schools and wider children's services arrangements under the following legislation:-
 - Academies Act 2010
 - Activity Centres (Young Persons' Safety) Act 1995 & Adventure Activities

- Licensing Regulations 2004 (relates to some youth service provision)
- Adoption & Children Act 2002
- Adoption Act 1976
- Adoption (inter country aspects) Act 1999
- Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 Part 3 (Parental Responsibilities)
- Apprenticeship, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009
- Asylum and Immigration (Treatment Of Claimants Act) 2004
- Care Act 2014
- Care and Treatment under the Mental Health Act 1983
- Care Standards Act 2000
- Carers & Disabled Children Act 2000
- Carers (Equal Opportunities) Act 2004
- Carers (Recognition & Services) Act 1995
- Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000
- Children and Young Person's Act 1963
- Children Act 1989
- Children Act 2004
- Child Care Act 2006
- Children and Adoption Act 2006
- Children Schools and Families Act 2010
- Community Care (Delayed Discharges etc.) Act 2003
- Community Care (Residential Accommodation) Act 1998
- Convention On The Rights Of The Child
- Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970, in respect of children only
- The Rights Of The Child By The U.K. 1999
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Criminal Justice & Court Services Act 2000
- Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004
- Drugs Act 2005
- Education Act 1996
- Education Act 2002
- Education Act 2005
- Education and Inspections Act 2006
- Family Law Act 1996
- Health and Social Care Act 2001
- Homelessness Act 2002
- Housing Act 1996
- Immigration Act 1971.
- Immigration Act 1988,
- Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
- Learning and Skills Act 2000
- Mental Capacity Act 2005
- Mental Health Act 1959
- Mental Health Act 1983
- Mental Health Act 2007
- National Assistance Act 1948
- National Health Service & Community Care Act 1990
- National Health Service Act 1977 except section 87(3)
- National Health Services Act 2006
- National Health Service (Primary Care) Act 1997

- Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002
 - NHS Reform and Health Care Professions Act 2002
 - Protection of Children Act 1999
 - School Standards and Framework Act 1998
 - Sexual Offences Act 2003
 - Special Educational Needs and Disability Act 2001
 - Work & Families Act 2006
 - Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999
- (b) To exercise the functions of the Director Children’s Services in accordance with Section 18 of the Children’s Act 2004.
- (c) In conjunction with the Executive Director, Core Services, to exercise the following functions involving applications to a court or other tribunal and other matters of a legal nature insofar as they relate to children and young people:-
- Children and Young Persons Act 1963 section 56
 - Children and Young Persons Act 1969 sections 15 and 16
 - Children Act 1989 sections 25, 31, 34(2) (4) and (9), 39, 43 to 45, 48(9), 50, 70, 75, 78, 94, 100, 102, Schedules 2 para. 19, 3 para. 6(3)
 - Care planning placement and case review regulations 2010
 - National Assistance Act 1948 sections 47 and 56(3)
 - Mental Health Act 1958 section 131
 - Mental Health Act 1986 sections 29 and 30, Parts V and VII and section 130
 - Health and Social Services and Social Security Adjudications Act 1986 section 22
 - Mental Capacity Act 2005
 - Care Act 2014

and any other function of the Council which involves an application to a court or other tribunal (including the prosecution of offences) or which requires the execution of any document having effect in law

- (d) In consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services, to bid for and provide works and services for various outside bodies.
- (e) To secure effective arrangements for school improvement in the Borough, challenging school performance and standards and have high aspirations.
- (f) To issue warning notices to challenge schools not co-operating and promote sustainable school improvement models.
- (g) To fulfil the authority’s responsibilities for the commissioning and provision of 14-19 years learning, and up to the age of 25 for learners with learning difficulties (including via the Apprenticeship, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009).
- (h) To respond on behalf of the Children’s Trust, to issues raised in the Local Safeguarding Children’s Board’s Annual Report, as part of their leadership role.
- (i) In collaboration with the Children’s Services Cabinet Spokesperson, to act as the corporate parent for looked after children and help them lead a happy, healthy life and receive a good education.

- (j) To ensure other agencies sharing corporate parenting responsibilities are engaged through the Children's Trust and help support looked after children in getting the help they need from mainstream and targeted services.
- (k) To exercise emergency powers under Sections 38, 44, 46 and 47 of the Children Act 1989 and other associate legislation relating to children and young people at risk of harm and the instigation of care orders and emergency action.
- (l) To establish a Local Safeguarding Children's Boards comprising of Trust Board Partners, together with representatives of the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service and the governor(s) of any secure remand centre or other facility which detains children.
- (m) In accordance with the Children's Act 1989, as amended, to ascertain the wishes and feelings of children and young people when making decisions concerning services for a child in need (Section 17) and providing accommodation for children (Section 20).
- (n) In accordance with Section 47 of the Children's Act 1989, as amended, to ensure the wishes and feelings of affected children and young people are ascertained, when investigating the circumstances of individuals at risk of harm.
- (o) To ensure that Statements of Special Educational Need are made in accordance with the Education Acts and securing provision for pupils with special educational needs.
- (p) To ensure licences for the prohibition and restriction of the employment of children, including public performance, are issued, together with powers of entry to inspect the place of employment, pursuant to the Education Acts 1994 - 1981, the Children and Young Persons Acts 1993 - 1969, the Children Act 1989 and the Children's (Performance) Regulations 1968 and any statutory modification thereof.
- (q) To ensure that arrangements are in place for private fostering.
- (r) To administer all charges levied in respect of services for the Children's Services Directorate, including personal social services, including power to waive charges in appropriate circumstances.
- (s) To make Statements of Special Educational Need in accordance with the Education Acts and securing provision for pupils with special educational needs.
- (t) To make arrangements for admissions to school in accordance with the policy determined by the Council including agreeing admissions to schools where the standard admission number has been reduced for urgent cases, subject to a right of appeal in cases of dispute to the Independent School Admissions Appeals Panel.
- (u) To appoint or remove independent members to serve on School Admission Appeals panels in accordance with the School Standards & Framework Act 1998 and Education Act 2002.
- (v) To issue directions to Community and voluntary schools with regard to health and safety.
- (w) To constitute and maintain a Standing Advisory Council on Religious Education.

- (x) To ensure that the appraisal of teachers and head teachers is carried out according to the Secretary of State's directions and regulations.
- (y) To monitor and evaluate the provision and performance of schools.
- (z) To make arrangements necessary for the setting up of temporary Governing Bodies.
- (aa) To make arrangements for appeals by parents in cases of permanent exclusions.
- (ab) To determine questions as to who are to be considered parents of registered pupils.
- (ac) To redirect excluded pupils back to school and to arrange appeals by Governors or parents in cases of permanent exclusions.
- (ad) To make provision for pupils unable to attend school by making arrangements for education otherwise than at school.
- (ae) To ensure the attendance of pupils at school and to take appropriate legal action in respect of non-attendance.
- (af) To issue and collect fixed penalty fines for unauthorised absence from school, in accordance with Part 3 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 and agreed local Code of Conduct.
- (ag) To ensure the provision free lunches for eligible pupils, paid-for meals where requested and good facilities and supervision so pupils can eat safely and ensure that school meals meet nutritional standards, in consultation with the Service Director Customer Services.
- (ah) To ensure that effective arrangements, taking into account all related legislation, regulations and guidance are in place to secure arrangements for educational visits.
- (ai) To bid for contracts from the Office of Standards in Education (Ofsted).
- (aj) To appoint Local Education Authority representative Governors and appoint an interim executive board where necessary.
- (ak) To intervene in schools where there has been a breakdown of pupil discipline.
- (al) To make provision for governor training.
- (am) To ensure sufficiency of school places in accordance with legislation.
- (an) To ensure a sufficiency of child care places and facilities including Sure Start Children's Centres.
- (ao) To progress and conclude contracting with neighbourhood nursery providers in respect of the Neighbourhood Nursery Initiative.
- (ap) To manage the Children's Services pooled budget under the auspices of the

Children and Young People's Trust and to Chair the Trust Executive Group

- (aq) To authorise or nominate Inspectors or Officers to perform duties required by all legislation relating to matters within the purview of the Directorate subject to budgetary and policy approval being obtained.
- (ar) To operate sanctions with regard to delegation under the Barnsley Scheme for the Local Management of Schools.

14. Service Director Children's Social Care and Safeguarding

- (a) To carry out the duties and responsibilities as the authority's senior officer responsible for Section 47 Children Act 2004.
- (b) To carry out the duties and responsibilities of the authority's Adoption and Fostering decision makers.
- (c) To ensure the provision of financial assistance under sections 17 and 24 of the Children Act 1989 in respect of each application for financial assistance.
- (d) To undertake independent reviews of care plans for looked after children.
- (e) To approve staff or approval of adopters or foster carers with convictions on the list of offences covered by Home office Circular 16/2005.
- (f) To approve reports of visits made under Regulation 33 of the Children's Homes Regulations 2001.
- (g) To ensure that a 'responsible individual' is appointed to liaise with Ofsted in relation to the local authority's status as a registered provider of residential care for children.

GROWTH AND SUSTAINABILITY DIRECTORATE

15. Executive Director Growth and Sustainability

- (a) To authorise or nominate Inspectors or Officers to perform duties required by all legislation relating to matters within the purview of the Directorate subject to budgetary and policy approval being obtained.
- (b) To sign off contracts for the externally-funded Social Enterprise programme on behalf of the Council.
- (c) In consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services, to bid for and provide works and services for various outside bodies.
- (d) To lead on matters relating to the Broadband Delivery UK superfast broadband scheme on behalf of the four South Yorkshire Councils and within Barnsley MBC.
- (e) To represent Barnsley MBC interests on relevant bodies and meetings of the South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority.

16. Executive Director Growth and Sustainability, Service Director Finance and

Group Leader - Assets

- (a) To approve the disposal of sites for affordable housing developments at less than £5,000 per plot, in variation to the Council's policy but subject to not exceeding a total sum of £50,000, if this is necessary to secure development. Disposals where the sum is in excess of £50,000 will be subject to approval by the Regeneration and Culture Cabinet Spokesperson.

17. Service Director Regeneration and Culture

- (a) In respect of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015:-
 - (i) to act as Agent for in-house clients in fulfilling duties of clients under the Regulations in undertaking building construction projects (including planned maintenance where applicable); and
 - (ii) to carry out the duties of the Principal Designer under the Regulations in respect building construction projects (including planned maintenance where applicable).
- (b) To implement and manage the Council's Land Reclamation Programme, in consultation as appropriate with the Service Director Environment and Transport.
- (c) To progress, insofar as the Council is concerned, projects and programmes supported by the Inclusive Economy Board.
- (d) To levy charges for Street Naming and Property Numbering and to vary the charges from time to time to recover costs incurred, subject to consultation with the Service Director, Finance.
- (e) To monitor and revise the scheme of Building Regulation charges made under the Building (Local Authority Charges) Regulations 2010, to ensure cost recovery.
- (f) To lead the implementation of the Jobs & Business Plan and the More & Better Jobs Strategy.
- (g) To make all necessary funding bids for economic regeneration projects, including schemes to redevelop Barnsley Town Centre, and Inward Investment, and for Training and Works and Skills Initiatives.
- (h) To prepare the Local Plan and supplementary planning guidance, subject to the restrictions imposed by article 4 of the Local Authority (Functions and Responsibility) Regulations 2000 and 2001.
- (i) To make recommendations on the designation of conservation areas, areas of archaeological interest and nature reserves.
- (j) To make recommendations regarding the making compulsory purchase orders required for site assembly purposes.
- (k) In consultation with the appropriate Cabinet Members the approval of tender lists drawn up from the approved standing lists of contractors and the acceptance of the lowest tender received.

- (l) In consultation, where required, with the appropriate Cabinet Members, to approve tender lists drawn up from the approved standing list of contractors and the acceptance of the lowest suitable tenders received for reclamation and Operational works and associated projects.
- (m) To administer the Penistone Conservation Area Partnership Scheme and to determine the award of grants under the scheme, including under the shop front improvement scheme.
- (n) In consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services to sell goods and services produced and/or delivered by the service.
- (o) To hire out facilities controlled by the Growth and Sustainability Directorate within the policies of the Council and charge market rates in line with budget provision, subject to the consistent application of the Council's letting policies or other property-related matters.
- (p) To exercise the functions of the local authority under the Apprenticeship, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 in relation to apprenticeships and adult learning.
- (q) To exercise the functions of the local authority under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1958 in relation to sheltered employment.
- (r) To market, develop and promote all Town Centres and markets.
- (s) To approve assignments of market tenancies and licences, alterations to trade user clauses and physical alterations to market stalls, shops and warehouses.
- (t) To take appropriate action, in consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services, to defend market rights.
- (u) In conjunction with the Group Leader - Assets to negotiate, operate and review management arrangements and service charges in relation to the element of private sector involvement in the Metropolitan Centre.
- (v) The regulation and control of market tenancies and licences.
- (w) The letting and agreement of licences and tenancies for livestock markets and fairs, in conjunction with the Group Leader - Assets where appropriate.
- (x) The letting of market stalls, shops, warehouses and ancillary accommodation by tenancy agreement and licence, in conjunction with the Group Leader - Assets, where appropriate.
- (y) The management and control of the Metropolitan Centre vehicle parking arrangements.
- (z) To bid for external UK Government and/or European funding from such sources as the single regeneration budget, European Social Fund, and European Regional Development Fund (with the exception of programmes controlled by the Local strategic Partnership).
- (aa) To manage such programmes as exist from time to time to enable the Council to

take maximum advantage of external (including European) funding sources (with the exception of programmes controlled by the Local strategic Partnership).

- (ab) To bid for external UK Government and/or European funding from such sources as the single regeneration budget, European Social Fund, and European Regional Development Fund where those programmes controlled by the Local strategic Partnership.
- (ac) To represent the Council's interests on relevant bodies and meetings of the South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority, as appropriate, and exercise the Council's duties and responsibilities relating to their service arising from this.
- (ad) To approve Housing grants within the Council policy to the maximum permitted grant levels, and to determine such incidental and consequential matters as are required for the effective management of the Housing Investment Programme.
- (ae) To exercise the Council's powers under the Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) Order 2002 and the Housing Act 2004.
- (af) To exercise the Council's powers under the Housing Acts 1957 to 1996 and Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996 in relation to housing renovation grants.
- (ag) In conjunction with the Executive Director, Core Services, the administration of applications received under the right to buy legislation.
- (ah) The administration of sponsored housing schemes, including the nomination of qualifying applicants to the developer.
- (ai) To co-ordinate the Council's Housing Strategy and Housing Investment Programme submissions and co-ordination of the Housing capital programme in consultation with all relevant Executive Directors.
- (aj) The management and control of vehicle parking arrangements at Cannon Hall and Worsbrough Country Park.
- (ak) To administer all charges levied in respect of Culture and Tourism Services including the waiving of charges.
- (al) In consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services to sell goods and services produced and/or delivered by the service.
- (am) In conjunction with the Group Leader - Assets, the letting of accommodation under the control of Culture and Tourism Services.
- (an) In conjunction with the Group Leader - Assets, where appropriate, the letting by tender of spaces for ice cream and catering units on land or in premises under the control of Culture and Tourism Services.
- (ao) To exercise the functions of the Council in relation to the tackling of long-term empty properties as provided for by the following legislation:
 - Housing Act 2004 – Empty Dwelling Management Orders and Housing

Health & Safety Rating System

- Building Act 1984 – for ruinous and dilapidated buildings
- Town & Country Planning Act 1990 – for maintenance and amenity of land
- Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 – for dealing with rats and mice
- Environmental Protection Act 1990 (section 215) – for detriment being caused by condition of land and buildings

- (ap) Generally, and without prejudice to any of the foregoing functions, in consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services to instigate enforcement action relating to use of land or buildings, where the steps required by the enforcement action are limited to the cessation of the activity and/or restoration of the land to its former condition.

18. Service Director Environment and Transport and Service Director Communities

- (a) To commission, on the advice of the Executive Director of Public Health & Communities, non-mandated public health responsibilities in respect of increasing levels of physical activity in the local population.

19. Service Director Environment and Transport

- (b) To exercise the functions of the street lighting authority under section 98 of the Highways Act 1980
- (c) To lay drains and carry out repairs to drains in connection with the drainage of the highway under section 100 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (d) Power to fill roadside ditches under section 101 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (e) To protect highways against hazards of nature under section 102 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (f) To provide posts to indicate depth of flood water under section 103 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (g) Recovery of expenses incurred in repairing damage to footways by excavations under section 133 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (h) To prevent water from private land flowing onto the highway under section 163 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (i) To require the repair of dangerous forecourts abutting highways under section 166 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (j) To deal with objections to applications for Operators Licences for the operation of heavy goods vehicles under the Transport Acts 1968 and 1982, the Road Traffic Act 1974, and the Goods Vehicles Regulations 1984.
- (k) To operate the Council's transport functions, including those in relation to the Transport Act 1982.
- (l) To make legal event orders to modify the definitive map and statement under section 53(3)(a) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

- (m) To operate waste responsibilities under the terms of the legislation within the purview of the Directorate from time to time in force shown below:-
- Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978
 - Environmental Protection Act 1990
 - Town and Country Planning Act 1990
 - Control of Pollution Act 1974
- (n) To take action to tackle waste crime, fly tipping and pest control issues associated with this activity under the following provisions, and to promote the take up of commercial waste services to further reduce this activity:
- Prevention of Damage By Pests Act 1949
 - Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984
 - Building Act 1984, Section 59 (Drainage)
- (o) To make arrangements for the collection of domestic and commercial refuse and for its safe disposal.
- (p) To prepare a plan of the Council's arrangements for recycling and to provide appropriate waste containers.
- (q) In accordance with the policy of the Council established from time to time the formation of Waste Disposal Companies and the preparation of waste and recycling plans.
- (r) In consultation with the Executive Director and Executive Director, Core Services, to institute legal proceedings in respect of those matters for which the Service Director Environment and Transport has operational responsibility.
- (s) To classify various types of waste for collection and disposal.
- (t) To activate, manage and co-ordinate the Council's Adverse Weather Incident Management arrangements.
- (u) To operate the Council's cleansing responsibilities under the terms of the Litter Act 1983 and Criminal Damage Act 1971.
- (v) To administer all charges levied in respect of the service, including the waiving of charges.
- (w) To act as agent to the appropriate Government Department for arboriculture works on motorways and trunk roads throughout the Borough and other public open spaces which require ground maintenance.
- (x) To manage public open spaces and provision of children's playgrounds throughout the Borough.
- (y) To institute action in the cleansing of street litter and refuse, including publicity for litter campaigns.

- (z) To provide appropriate litter bins, other than in the Barnsley Town Centre.
- (aa) To take action to control abandoned trolleys, to remove fly posting and graffiti.
- (aa) To maintain the public register for the principal litter authority.
- (ab) To prohibit street parking to facilitate street cleansing.
- (ac) To represent the Council's interests on relevant bodies and meetings of the South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority, as appropriate, and exercise the Council's duties and responsibilities relating to their service arising from this.
- (ad) To approve new schemes of memorialisation, including schemes that involve capital investment in the infrastructure, in Council Cemeteries and the Crematorium, where they are considered to be sympathetic to the location and surroundings and in line with Council policy.
- (ae) To appoint a Registrar of Cremations and ensure the proper management, authorisation and registration of crematoria and cremations, the completion of emissions reports and the appointment of a Medical Referee and Deputy Medical Referee under Section 31 of the Cremation (England and Wales) Regulations 2008.
- (af) To approve burial deeds, including transfers, and ensure the proper management and registration of burial grounds and burials under the Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977, the Burial Acts 1853 and 1857, Sections 214 and 215 of the Local Government Act 1972 and Section 49 the South Yorkshire Act 1980.
- (ag) To be responsible for Active Recreation and Sports Development, including the Client Function for Barnsley Premier Leisure.
- (ah) To undertake inspections, investigations, surveillance, interviews, determination of prohibitions, assessments, seizures, detentions, recording, service of statutory notices, authorisations, and legal proceedings under the legislation set out below;
 - Road Traffic Act 1991
 - Traffic Management Act 2004 (in relation to car parking enforcement)
 - Chronically Sick and Disabled Person's Act 1970 (in relation to blue badge enforcement / offences)
 - Road Traffic Regulations Act 1984
 - Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988
 - Disabled Persons' Parking Badges Act 2013
- (ai) [To let and maintain allotments and exercise the Council powers under the Allotment Acts 1908 to 1950 \(moved from Executive Director Place Health and Adults\)](#)

20. Head of Highways and Engineering

- (a) To arrange for the temporary prohibition of traffic on highways under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, as amended.
- (b) After consultation with Local Members and the relevant Parish Council, to arrange

for the publication of Traffic Regulation Orders requiring the enforcement of traffic control measures and, subject to no objections being received, to make the Orders and implement the restrictions.

- (c) After consultation with the relevant Local Members and Parish Council, to approve traffic calming measures required to implement previously approved programmes and subject, in all cases, to no objections being received, to implement the measures.
- (d) To approve minor variations to approved Traffic Regulation Order and Road Hump Regulation schemes, subject to the variation being consistent with overall scheme objectives previously approved and subject to Local Members and the relevant Parish Council being consulted on any variations and the outcome of such consultations being documented.
- (e) In the event of objections being received to any of the measures specified in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) above, to report such objections to the Cabinet for detailed consideration and determination, or to withdraw the Traffic Regulation Order in appropriate cases.
- (f) After consultation with Local Members and the relevant Parish Council, to arrange to make applications to the appropriate bodies for the permanent closure of highways or footpaths required to facilitate developments or site assembly for projects that have previously received Cabinet or Cabinet Spokesperson approval.
- (g) To enter into agreements with the Secretary of State for Transport under section 4 of the Highways Act 1980 in respect of improvements to a highway which enters or crosses a trunk road and for which the Local Authority is the highway agency.
- (h) To enter into agreements with the Secretary of State for Transport under section 6 of the Highways Act 1980 to allow the Highway Authority to exercise the functions of the Secretary of State to maintain or improve a highway which is a trunk road.
- (i) To respond to notices served to repair highways under section 56 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (j) To recover expenses due to extraordinary traffic under section 59 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (k) To serve notices requiring the removal of obstructions to view at corners under section 79 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (l) To grant consent to planting in the highway by Parish Councils under section 96 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (m) To deal with applications for consent to display temporary signs on highway furniture and to arrange for the removal of all such signs displayed unlawfully under section 132 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (n) Recovery of expenses incurred in repairing damage to footways by excavations under section 133 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (o) To serve initial notices and take enforcement action under the following sections of the Highways Act 1980:

134 – ploughing of footpath or bridleway (including notification to Local Members and the Parish Council);
137A – interference with highway by crops
164 – removal of barbed wire

- (p) To take action to remove obstructions from the highway under sections 143, 149, 151, 152 and 153 of the Highways Act 1980, including the serving of notices as appropriate.
- (q) Power to erect flagpoles etc. on highways under section 144 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (r) To serve initial notices and take enforcement action to remove, replace or lop trees and hedges in or adjacent to the highway under section 154 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (s) To restrict the activities of Statutory Undertakers in newly surfaced roads under section 58 of the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991.
- (t) To prevent water from private land flowing onto the highway under section 163 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (u) To serve initial notices and take enforcement action to require the removal of barbed wire fencing adjacent to the highway under section 164 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (v) To require the fencing of dangerous land adjoining the highway under section 165 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (w) To require the repair of dangerous forecourts abutting highways under section 166 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (x) To regulate the construction of retaining walls near highways under section 167 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (y) To regulate the construction of bridges over highways under section 176 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (z) To regulate the construction of buildings over highways under section 177 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (aa) To deal with the enforcement of and applications for the construction of vehicle crossings over footways and verges and to determine charges therefore under section 184 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (ab) To deal with the requirements and prohibitions as to new streets under section 193 and 194 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (ac) To operate the procedure for making up of private streets under the Private Street Works Code contained in Part XI of the Highways Act 1980, where the costs incurred by the Council in exercising the works would be apportioned between premises fronting the street and to implement Private Street Works so approved.

- (ad) To be the proper officer for that purpose to determine provisional apportionments and to approve final apportionments where the final cost does not exceed the provisional apportionment by more than 15% under sections 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 and 212 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (ae) To arrange for the urgent repair of private streets under section 230 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (af) To enter into agreements for contributions towards highway works by persons deriving special benefit from them under section 278 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (ag) To require angles of new buildings at corners of streets to be rounded off under section 286 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (ah) To erect barriers in streets in cases of emergency etc. under section 287 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (ai) Power of entry of highway authority for the purpose of survey and supplementary provisions under sections 289 and 290 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (aj) Powers of entry of highway authority for purpose of maintaining etc. certain structures and works under section 291 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (ak) Power of entry of premises for highway purposes under section 294 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (al) To dispose of materials under section 295 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (am) To execute certain works on behalf of other persons under section 296 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (an) To require information as to ownership of land under section 297 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (ao) To grant consent to Parish Councils for the placing of seats within the highway under section 5 of the Parish Councils Act 1957.
- (ap) To grant consent to Parish Councils for the erection of bus shelters within the highway under section 4 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953.
- (aq) To grant consent to the Post Office for the erection of posting boxes within the highway.
- (ar) To take all necessary action under the Reservoirs Act 1975 in connection with enforcement.
- (as) To exercise the Council's functions under Section 23 of the Land Drainage Act 1991 as amended by the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 in respect of ordinary watercourse consents and authorisation of enforcement action.
- (at) To require riparian owners to undertake works to maintain the flow of watercourses under Section 25 of the Land Drainage Act 1991, in cases where this cannot be

achieved by negotiation, subject to costs not exceeding an estimated £100,000, the relevant Cabinet Spokesperson to give approval where this amount is exceeded.

- (au) To exercise the Council's functions under Sections 94-117; 158-160; 169; 171; 178-182; 184; 185; 199 and 200 of the Water Industry Act 1991.
- (av) To manage and maintain reservoirs and open areas of water under Local Authority ownership and control.
- (aw) in respect of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015:-
 - (i) to act as Agent for in-house clients in fulfilling duties of clients under the Regulations in respect of highways and civil engineering projects; and to carry out the duties of the Principal Designer under the Regulations in respect of highways and civil engineering projects.
- (ax) To approve requests for roadside memorials at fatal accident sites when a request is received from the accident victim's relatives and accords with such guidelines as are currently in place.
- (ay) To authorise operative dates for traffic regulation orders under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, as amended.
- (az) To determine liability refunds etc., and serve notices under the provisions of the Advance Payments Code under sections 219, 220, 221 and 225 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (ba) To authorise Agreements under section 38 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (bb) To accept dedications of highway to be maintainable at public expense pursuant to sections 37 and 72 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (bc) To post Notices under Section 228 of the Highways Act 1980 to seek approval for Adoption of Highways.
- (bd) To issue Certificates of Adoption of Highways under Sections 36, 38 or 228 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (be) To exercise the Council's powers under the Traffic Management Act 2004 in relation to traffic regulation
- (bf) In consultation with the Executive Director, Growth and Sustainability, and Executive Director, Core Services, to institute legal proceedings in respect of those matters for which the Head of Highways and Engineering has operational responsibility.
- (bg) To administer all charges levied in respect of the service, including the waiving of charges.
- (bh) To grant consents to Parish Councils for the placing of litter bins within the highway.
- (bi) To arrange the immediate carrying out of such urgent maintenance or repairs to buildings or their demolition as he/she may consider necessary to eradicate an immediate hazard or danger, or to prevent rapid and progressive deterioration, or to

maintain essential services, including damage caused by fire, subsidence, tempest, storm, flood or terrorist activity, in relation to their service or where directed to do so by the officer responsible for another service, subject to a report to Cabinet at the earliest opportunity, where appropriate.

- (bj) To determine applications for the installation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems in accordance with Schedule 3 of the Flood & Water Management Act 2010.

21. Head of Planning and Building Control

- (a) To exercise the powers and functions of the Council under Section 77 of the Building Act 1984 in respect of dangerous buildings.
- (b) To undertake the duties of Proper Officer under section 78 of the Building Act 1984 in undertaking emergency measures in respect of dangerous buildings.
- (c) To undertake property inspections, investigations, surveillance, interviews, determination of prohibitions, assessments, seizures, detentions, recording, service of statutory notices, evictions, authorisations, and legal proceedings under the legislation applicable thereto set out below, and to exercise all other relevant powers, including powers of entry provided under such legislation:
- Building Act 1984, other than those parts delegated to Planning Regulatory Board
 - Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Section 215)
- (d) In consultation with the Regeneration and Culture Cabinet Spokesperson, to make and confirm Article 4 Directions in respect of the removal of permitted development rights, in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015.
- (e) In respect of the Neighbourhood Planning provisions of the Localism Act 2011, to determine technical and other minor matters, such as the appointment of the Independent Examiner, the decision to hold a referendum and the area the referendum should cover, with more significant matters only to be determined following consultation with the Regeneration and Culture Cabinet Spokesperson, who may decide to refer the matter to Cabinet for determination in the following cases:
- To designate, modify or amend a neighbourhood area
 - To designate a neighbourhood forum
 - To decline consideration of an application for a neighbourhood development plan
 - To submit a plan to independent examination
 - To agree the content of comments and to make comments on a plan that has been submitted for examination.
 - To adopt the recommendations of the independent examiner
 - To make the plan.
 - To make any other decision to revoke or modify the plan
 - To modify a neighbourhood area within a parish council's area

22. Group Leader - Assets

- (a) To seek planning permissions, where required, for developments arising out of the approved Capital or planned maintenance programmes.
- (b) After consultation with the relevant Local Ward Members, to submit planning applications, where appropriate, prior to the disposal of surplus property.
- (c) To appropriate land or property that falls within the General Fund from the administration of one department to another in order, in consultation with the relevant Executive Directors, the Service Director, Law and Governance and the Service Director, Finance.
- (d) To appropriate land or property that falls within the General Fund to and from the administration of the Housing Revenue Account, in consultation with the Service Director Finance.
- (e) In respect of the Annual Planned Maintenance Programme:-
 - (i) to prepare a three year rolling programme for planned maintenance of Council premises in consultation with all services, with the highest priorities being included in year one of the programme;
 - (ii) to place orders for the first year schemes for each service
 - (iii) to approve revisions to the programme resulting from the need to carry out urgent priority works, such revisions to be included in reports to Cabinet at least twice each year.
- (f) To provide services and strategic advice, as appropriate, in relation to all asset and property management matters within the Council, including the provision, allocation and maintenance of administrative buildings and the setting of rents to be paid under inter-departmental lettings.
- (g) To negotiate and settle tilt claims for subsidence, including those arising from Fracking or HS2.
- (h) To value Council houses for sale and deal with any subsequent request for redetermination.
- (i) To manage and oversee the investment portfolio and markets property, including negotiation of leases and tenancies, and to deal with any subsequent assignments, changes of use, modification of covenants and the implementation of rent reviews / lease renewals, providing that the transactions are at the best price reasonably obtained.
- (j) In consultation with the Chief Executive, the Service Director, Finance and relevant Executive Director, where appropriate, all matters relating to asset management, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing:-
 - (i) The arrangements for the sale of small areas of land containing up to 0.5 acres and individual surplus properties and having an estimated value not exceeding £150,000, subject to consultation with the local Members and Parish Council concerned and, where appropriate, Cabinet Members;
 - (ii) To determine the method of disposal of land and premises, to

- establish the appropriate price to be paid (including the appropriate guide and reserve price for disposal by auction), and to authorise the Executive Director, Core Services or appropriate person to enter into a contract with the successful bidder;
- (iii) The letting of land and buildings (including grazing, garden and garage sites) for periods not exceeding seven years, provided that the transactions are at the best price reasonably obtainable;
 - (iv) Rent reviews of all revenue producing agreements held by way of lease / tenancy or licence agreement;
 - (v) The grant and extinguishment of easements, wayleaves and access agreements;
 - (vi) The taking of easements, wayleaves and access agreements for the benefit of the Council, where the associated costs can be contained within existing budgets;
 - (vii) The giving of the Council's consent, as landlord, to assignments, sub-lettings, changes of use, modification of covenants and the erection of buildings, subject to the notification of local Members and Parish Councils, as appropriate;
 - (viii) The release of restrictive covenants on land and property where the value of the release of the covenant does not exceed £150,000;
 - (ix) The granting of long leases of small areas of land containing up to 0.25 acres subject to consultation with local Members and the relevant Parish Council;
 - (x) The renewal of leases up to 21 years where existing lessees have security of tenure under the provisions of landlord and tenant legislation;
 - (xi) The authorisation / certification of valuations for all financial purposes including acquisition, sale or letting of land and/or property by the Council, and for Insurance reinstatement, fixed asset and statutory compensation, together with the power to obtain independent reports where applicable;
 - (xii) The provision and maintenance of administrative buildings;
 - (xiii) Client side supervision and administration of building cleaning;
 - (xiv) To deal with internal requests for accommodation that the Council owns and arrange the necessary internal rental recharge;
 - (xv) To deal with all internal property requirements for premises that are owned or managed by third parties, including authority to enter into negotiations for lease or tenancy where the outgoings do not exceed £20,000 per annum, the costs can be contained in existing budgets and has been authorised by the Service Director, Finance;

- (xvi) To deal with all management issues relating to third party premises;
 - (xvii) To deal with external applications for accommodation within the administrative buildings of the Council and to negotiate terms to the satisfaction of the Executive Director, Core Services;
 - (xviii) To manage and oversee the housing shop units, including negotiation of leases and tenancies, and to deal with any subsequent assignments, changes of use, modification of covenants and the implementation of rent reviews/ lease renewals, providing that the transactions are at the best price reasonably obtainable;
 - (xix) To manage and oversee contract negotiations for all land and property transactions in respect of which the power to authorise completion has not been vested in the Group Leader – Assets;
 - (xx) To accept dedications to the Council of land and buildings, including the adoption of land, which, in the case the adoption of public open space provided as part of new housing developments, shall be subject to consultation with the Service Director Environment & Transport and Service Director Regeneration and Culture in relation to grounds maintenance and planning issues respectively.
- (k) To agree dilapidation payments to be made to the Council on the property portfolio in respect of the tenant's disrepair of the premises.
 - (l) The acquisition of small areas of land containing up to 0.25 acres and having an estimated value not exceeding £20,000.
 - (m) To implement the surplus property procedure on formal notification that a premise is surplus to requirements, including taking all necessary measures within the approved policy to prevent vandalism of buildings belonging to or under the control of the Council which are to be vacated or which are to be acquired where immediate occupation is not involved.
 - (n) In conjunction with the Executive Director, Core Services to take appropriate action to repossess land or property in cases of breach of covenant or trespass.
 - (o) To accept the surrender of short term tenancies and lease of Council land and premises where the premium payable does not exceed £10,000.
 - (p) The letting of garages or plots on garage sites on land under the control of the service.
 - (q) To complete, authorise and execute any documentation required in respect of property transactions (for example, standard tenancy agreements, licence agreements) where the formal instruction of the Service Director Law and Governance is not required.

PUBLIC HEALTH & COMMUNITIES DIRECTORATE

23. Executive Director of Public Health & Communities

- (a) To exercise the functions and duties of the local authority to take steps to improve public health under section 2B, 111 and 249 and Schedule 1 to the NHS Act 2006, as amended by the Health & Social Care Act 2012.
- (b) To exercise any of the Secretary of State's public health protection or health improvement functions that are delegated to local authorities, either by arrangement or under regulations, including services mandated by regulations made under section 6C of the NHS Act 2006, as amended by section 18 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012.
- (c) To exercise on behalf of the local authority the Secretary of State's public health functions in pursuance of arrangements under section 7A of the NHS Act 2006.
- (d) To exercise the local authority's functions relating to planning for, or responding to, emergencies that present a risk to health.
- (e) To exercise the local authority's duty to co-operate with the prison service in the functions relating to securing and maintaining the health of prisoners under section 325 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.
- (f) To take action to respond to a certification by the Chief Medical Officer under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948 that persons in need of care and attention should be removed to suitable premises, subject to consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services where this requires an application to the courts.
- (g) To exercise such other public health functions of the local authority as the Secretary of State may prescribe.
- (h) To write the annual report on the health of the local population.
- (i) Subject to the publication of Regulations, to make the local authority's public health response as described in the Licensing Act 2003, including the making of representations about licensing applications, as set out in sections 5(3), 13(4), 69(4) and 172B(4) of the Licensing Act 2003, as amended by Schedule 5 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012.
- (j) Where the local authority provides or commissions a maternity or child health clinic, to exercise the functions of the local authority to provide Healthy Start vitamins under the Healthy Start and Welfare Food Regulations 2005, as amended.
- (k) The Council has a legal duty under the 2012 Health and Social Care Act to improve the health and wellbeing of residents and reduce the differences in health outcomes experienced between communities. In line with the core purpose and functions Public Health commissions and provides several mandatory and non-mandatory functions including:-
 - (i) Mandatory/Prescribed Functions
 - Sexual health services - STI testing and treatment
 - Sexual health services - contraception
 - NHS Health Check programme

- Local authority role in health protection
- Public health advice to NHS Commissioners
- National Child Measurement programme
- Prescribed children's 0 to 5 services

(ii) Non-Mandatory/Non-Prescribed Functions

- Sexual health services - advice, prevention and promotion
- Obesity - adults
- Obesity - children
- Physical activity - adults
- Physical activity - children
- Treatment for drug misuse in adults
- Treatment for alcohol misuse in adults
- Preventing and reducing harm from drug misuse in adults
- Preventing and reducing harm from alcohol misuse in adults
- Specialist drugs and alcohol misuse services for children and young people
- Stop smoking services and interventions
- Wider tobacco control
- Children 5 to 19 public health programmes
- Other Children's 0 to 5 services non-prescribed
- Health at work
- Public mental health
- Miscellaneous, can include, but is not exclusive to:
 - nutrition initiatives
 - accidents prevention
 - general prevention
 - community safety, violence prevention and social exclusion
 - dental public health
 - infectious disease surveillance and control
 - environmental hazards protection
 - seasonal death reduction initiatives
 - birth defect preventions
 - Test, track and trace and outbreak planning
 - Other public health spend relating to COVID-19

~~(l) To exercise the functions of the local authority under sections 6C(1) and (3) of the NHS Act 2006, as amended by the Health and Social Care Act 2012, in relation to:~~

- ~~• Steps to be taken to protect the health of the local population~~
- ~~• Ensuring NHS commissioners receive the public health advice they need~~
- ~~• The National Child Measurement Programme~~
- ~~• Providing appropriate access to sexual health and contraception services~~
- ~~• NHS Health Check Assessments~~

~~(m) To take the lead on behalf of the local authority in relation to its non-mandated public health commissioning responsibilities, including:~~

- ~~• Public health services for children and young people aged 5-19 (including school nursing) and from 2015 all public health services for children and young people (including health visiting)~~

- ~~Dental public health services~~
- ~~Supporting, reviewing and challenging delivery of key public health funded and NHS delivered services such as immunisation and screening programmes~~
- ~~Local initiatives that reduce public health impacts of Operational risks.~~
- ~~Population level interventions to reduce and prevent birth defects~~
- ~~Locally led nutrition initiatives~~
- ~~Local initiatives to reduce excess deaths as a result of seasonal mortality, e.g. excess winter deaths~~

~~(n) To provide public health advice to the lead commissioners in relation to its non-mandated public health commissioning responsibilities, including:~~

- ~~Tobacco control and smoking cessation services~~
- ~~Alcohol and drug misuse services~~
- ~~Interventions to tackle obesity such as community lifestyle and weight management services~~
- ~~Public health aspects of promotion of community safety, violence prevention and response~~
- ~~Public mental health services (not mental illness)~~
- ~~Increasing levels of physical activity in the local population~~
- ~~Behavioural and lifestyle campaigns to prevent cancer and long-term conditions~~
- ~~Locally led nutrition initiatives~~
- ~~Local initiatives on workplace health~~
- ~~Local initiatives to reduce excess deaths as a result of seasonal mortality e.g. excess winter deaths~~
- ~~Accidental injury prevention~~
- ~~Public health aspects of local initiatives to tackle social exclusion~~

24. Service Director Communities – moved from Place Health and Adult Social Care (see separate amendment sheet)

25. Service Director of Public Health & Regulation

- (a) To appoint a suitably qualified officer to act as Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Council.
- (b) In consultation with the Executive Director and Executive Director, Core Services to institute legal proceedings in respect of those matters for which the Service Director Public Health has operational responsibility.
- (c) To nominate others to accompany officers in the course of their duty, as provided in the relevant legislation and to nominate a Proper Officer for health matters.
- (d) To support the Council's elected Member representatives on the South Yorkshire Joint Trading Standards Committee.
- (e) To control and monitor closed disposal sites to prevent pollution or operational nuisance.
- (f) to commission, on the advice of the Director of Public Health, the following non-mandated public health responsibilities:

- Behavioural and lifestyle campaigns to prevent cancer and longer-term conditions
 - Accidental injury prevention
- (g) to commission, on the advice of the Director of Public Health, the following non-mandated public health responsibilities:
- Tobacco control and smoking cessation services
 - Alcohol and substance misuse services
 - Interventions to tackle obesity such as community lifestyle and weight management services
 - Public health aspects of promotion of community safety, violence prevention and response, including domestic abuse and sexual violence
 - Public mental health services (not mental illness)
 - Increasing levels of physical activity in the local population
 - Public health aspects of local initiatives to tackle social exclusion
 - Homeless prevention support services and support to people with multiple and complex needs.
- (h) To exercise the Council's powers and functions and to undertake inspections, investigations, interviews, sampling, prohibitions, seizures, detentions, recording, service of notices (including suspension notices), notifications, waivers, transfer, authorisations, permits, and legal proceedings under the legislation applicable thereto set out below, and including all regulations, orders and statutory guidance made there under, and to exercise all other relevant powers, including powers of entry provided under such legislation:

Accommodation Agencies Act 1953

Administration of Justice Act 1970

Agriculture Act 1970

Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1968

Ammonium Nitrate Materials (High Nitrogen Content) Safety Regulations 2003

Animals Act 1971

Animal Gatherings Order 2010

Animal Health Act 1981 and 2002, including amendment regulations 1992 and 2005

Animal Health and Welfare Act 1984

Animal Welfare Act 2006

Animal Welfare (Licencing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018

Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003

-section 54 – Sale of aerosol paint to children

- sections 40, 41, and 42 in relation to noise

Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014

Anthrax Order 1991 & Amendment Order 1996

Aquatic Animal Health (England & Wales) Regulations 2009 and amendment regulations 2011

Avian Influenza & Influenza of Avian Origin in Mammals (England) (No2) Order 2006

Banking Act 1987

Biocidal Products and Chemical (Appointment of Authorities and Enforcement) Regulations 2013

Birmingham Commonwealth Games Act 2020

British Telecommunications Act 1981

Botulinum Toxin and Cosmetic Fillers (Children) Act 2021
Brucellosis (England) Order 2015
Cancer Act 1939 (Section 4)
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960
Charities Act 2006
Chemical (Hazard information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009
Children and Families Act 2014
Children and Young Persons Act 1933
Children and Young Persons (Protection from Tobacco) Act 1991
Clean Air Act 1993
Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 (Sections 59, 61, 77, 78, 79)
Companies Act 1985, 1989 and 2006
Consumer Credit Act 1974
Consumer Protection Act 1987
Consumer Rights Act 2015
Consumers, Estate Agents and Redress Act 2007
Control of Pollution Act 1974
Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988
Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 (Sections 104 to 107)
Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989
Criminal Attempts Act 1981
Criminal Justice Act 1988 (Section 141a)
Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994
Crossbows Act 1987
Customs & Excise Management Act 1979
Dangerous Dogs Act 1991
Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002
Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976
Data Protection Act 2018
Development of Tourism Act 1969
Dogs Act 1871 and 1906
Dogs (Fouling of land) Act 1996
Education Reform Act 1988
Energy Act 1976
Enterprise Act 2002
Energy Efficiency (Private Rented Property) (England and Wales) Regulations 2015
Environment Act 1995
Environment Act 2021
Environmental Protection Act 1990
Environmental Protection (Microbeads)(England) Regulations 2017
Environmental Protection (Plastic Straws, Cotton Buds and Stirrers) (England) Regulations 2020
Estate Agents Act 1979
Explosives Acts 1875 and 1976
Explosive Substances Act 1883

European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018

as it continues to give effect to the following Regulations or Orders under which this local authority has an enforcement duty:

Advanced Television Services Regulations 2003
Addition of Vitamins, minerals and other substances (England) (Amendment)

Regulations 2010
African Horse Sickness (England) Regulations 2012
Animal By Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013
Animals and Animal By Products (Examination for Residues and Maximum Residue Limits) (England and Scotland) Regulations 2015
Animal Feed (England) Regulations 2010
Animal Feed (Basic Safety Standards) (England) Regulations 2019
Animal Feed (Composition, Marketing and Use) (England) Regulations 2015
Animal Feed (Hygiene, Sampling etc and Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2015
Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Poultry) (England) Order 2006
Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Wild Birds) (England) Order 2006
Avian Influenza (Preventative Measures) (England) Regulations 2006
Avian Influenza (Vaccination)(England) Regulations 2006
Beef and Veal Labelling Regulations 2010
Biofuel Labelling Regulations 2004
Bluetongue Regulations 2008
Business Protection from Misleading Marketing Regulations 2008
Cat and Dog Fur (Control of Import, Export and Placing on the Market) Regulations 2008
Cattle Identification Regulations 2007
Classical Swine Fever (England) Order 2003
Construction Products Regulations 2013
Contaminants in Food (England) Regulations 2010
Consumer Contracts (Information, Cancellation and Additional Charges) Regulations 2013
Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008
Consumer Rights (Payment Surcharges) Regulations 2012
Cosmetic Products Enforcement Regulations 2013 and the EU Cosmetic Country of Origin of Certain Meats (England) Regulations 2015
Crystal Glass (Descriptions) Regulations 1973
Detergents Regulations 2010
Diseases of Swine Regulations 2014
EC Fertilisers (England and Wales) Regulations 2006
Egg and Chicks (England) Regulations 2009
Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016
Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016
Energy Information Regulations 2011
Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) Regulations 2012
Equine Identification (England) Regulations 2018
Explosives Act 1875
Feed Sampling and Analysis of Specified Undesirable Substances (England) Regulations 2010
Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2005
Financial Services (Distance Marketing) Regulations 2004
Flavourings in Food (England) Regulations 2010
Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations 2015
Food Additives (England) Regulations 2009
Food for Specific Groups (Food for Special Medical Purposes for Infants, Infant Formula and Follow on Formula) (Information and Compositional Requirements) (Amendments etc) (England) Regulations 2020
Food for Specific Groups (Information and Compositional Requirements) (England) Regulations 2016

Food Information Regulations 2014
Food Safety and Hygiene (England) Regulations 2013 as amended
Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Control of Vaccination) (England) Regulations 2006
Footwear (Indication of Composition) Labelling Regulations 1995
Gas Appliances (Enforcement) and Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations 2018
Gas Appliances (Safety) Regulations 1995
General Product Safety Regulations 2005
Genetically Modified Organisms (Traceability and Labelling) (England) Regulations 2004
Horse Passport Regulations 2009
Materials and Articles in Contact with Food (England) Regulations 2012
Measuring Container Bottles (EEC requirements) Regulations 1977
Measuring Instruments Regulations 2016
Microchipping of Cats and Dogs (England) Regulations 2023
Nicotine Inhaling Products (Age of Sale and Proxy Purchasing) Regulations 2015
Non-automatic Weighing Instruments Regulations 2016
Official Controls (Animals, Feed & Food, Plant Health Fees etc.) Regulations 2019
Official Controls (Animals, Feed & Food, Plant Health Fees etc.) (amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020
Official Feed and Food Controls (England) Regulations 2009 and amendment Regulations 2011
Olive Oil (Marketing Standards) Regulations 2014
Organic Products Regulations 2009
Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations 2015
Package Travel and Linked Travel Arrangements Regulations 2018
Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2015
Passenger Car (Fuel Consumption and CO2 Emissions Information) Regulations 2001
Performing Animals (Regulations) Act 1925
Personal Protective Equipment (Enforcement) Regulations 2018
Pet Animals Act 1951
Petroleum (Consolidation) Regulations 2014
Pigs (Records, identification & movement) Order 2011
Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Part 1 Chapter 11 and Chapter IV, Part III Section 88, 88A and 88B
Redress Schemes for Letting Agencies Work and Property Management Work (Requirement to Belong to a Scheme etc) (England) Order 2014
Poultry meat (England) Regulations 2011
Pressure Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016
Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) (England) Regulations 2008
Pyrotechnic Articles (Safety) Regulations 2015
Quick Frozen Foodstuffs (England) Regulations 2007
Quality Schemes (Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs) Regulations 2018
Radio Equipment Regulations 2017
REACH Enforcement Regulations 2008
Registration of Establishments (Laying Hens) (England) Regulations 2018
Recreational Craft Regulations 2017
Registration of Establishments (Laying Hens) (England) Regulations 2003
Rights of Passengers in Bus and Coach Transport (Exemptions and Enforcement) Regulations 2013
Scotch Whisky Regulations 2009
Sheep and Goats (Records, identification and Movement) (England) Regulations 2009

Simple Pressure Vessels (Safety) Regulations 2016
Specified Products from China (Restrictions on First Placing on the Market) (England) Regulations 2008
Spirit Drinks Regulations 2008
Standardised Packaging of Tobacco Products Regulations 2015
Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulations 2008
Textile Products (Labelling and Fibre Composition) Regulations 2012
Timeshare, Holiday Products, Resale and Exchange Contracts Regulations 2010
Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016
Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011
Trade in Animals and Related Products Regulations 2011
Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2018
Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies and Animal By Products (amendment etc) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019
Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2013
Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products Regulations 2012
Weights and Measures (Packaged Goods) Regulations 2006
Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006
Welfare of Animals at Time of Killing (England) Regulations 2015
Wine Regulations 2011
Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 and 2010
Welfare of Racing Greyhounds Regulations 2010
Working Time Regulations 1998 as amended
Zoonosis (Monitoring) (England) Regulations 2007
Factories Act 1961
Fair Trading Act 1973
Farm and Garden Chemicals Act 1967
Financial Services Act 1986
Fireworks Act 1951 and 2003
Food Act 1984
Food and Environment Protection Act 1985
Food Safety Act 1990
Foot and Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006
Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981
Fraud Act 2006
Gambling Act 2005
General Product Safety Regulations 2005
Guard Dogs Act 1975
Hallmarking Act 1973
Health Act 2006
Health & Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and associated regulations
Health & Safety (Enforcing Authority) Regulations 1998
Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Sections 129 and 130 and Schedule 11)
Housing and Planning Act 2016 as it relates to Client Money Protection Schemes
Insurance Brokers (Registration) Act 1977
Insurance Companies Act 1981
Intoxicating Substances (Supply) Act 1985
Knives Act 1997
Law of Property (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1989
Legal Services Act 2007
Licensing Act 2003
Local Government Act 1972 Sections 222 and 223 (in respect of RIPA Applications

to Magistrates Court)
Local Government Act 1987
Local Government Act 2003 (Section 120 (in so far as it amends section 15 of the
Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act to add the regulation of cosmetic
piercing and semi-permanent skin colouring businesses)
Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Acts 1976 and 1982
Local Government and Housing Act 1989
Malicious Communications Act 1988
Medical Devices Regulations 1994
Medicines Act 1968
Medicines and Medical Devices Act 2021
Motorcycle Noise Act 1987
Motor Vehicles (Safety Equipment for Children) Act 1991
National Lottery etc Act 1993
National Assistance Act 1948
Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993
Noise Act 1996
Nurses Agencies Act 1957
Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963
Offensive Weapons Act 1996 Section 6
Offensive Weapons Act 2019
Olympic Symbol etc. (Protection) Act 1995
Poisons Act 1972
Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949
Prices Act 1974 and 1975
Price Marking Order 2004
Private Water Supply Regulations 2010
Protection of Animals Act 1911
Psychoactive Substances Act 2016
Public health Acts 1936 and 1961
Public Health (Control of Diseases) Act 1984
Rabies (Control) Order 1974
Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 in so far as it refers to abandoned vehicles
Registered Designs Act 1949
Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000
Road Traffic Acts 1988 and 1991
Road Traffic (Consequential Provisions) Act 1988
Road Traffic (Foreign Vehicles) Act 1972
Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984
Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013
Sheep Scab Order 1997
Slaughterhouses Act 1974
Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967
Solicitors Act 1974
Single Use Carrier Bags Charges (England) Order 2015
South Yorkshire Act 1980 (except Section 29)
Sunbeds (Regulation) Act 2010
Sunday Trading Act 1994
Swine Vesicular Disease Regulations 2009
Telecommunications Act 1984
Tenant Fees Act 2019
Theft Act 1968

Timeshare, Holiday Products, Resale and Exchange Contracts) Regulations 2010
Tobacco Advertising and Promotions Act 2002
Town Police Clauses Act 1847
Trade Descriptions Act 1968
Trade Marks Act 1994
Trading Representations (Disabled Persons) Act 1958 and 1972
Trading Schemes Act 1996
Transport of Animals (Cleansing & Disinfectant) (England) Order 2003 and
Amendment Order 2007
Unsolicited Goods and Services Acts 1971 and 1975
Vehicles (Crime) Act 2001
Vehicle (Excise) Act 1971
Video Recordings Act 1984
Water Industries Act 1991
Weights and Measures Act 1976 and 1985
Young Persons (Employment) Acts 1938 and 1964
Zoonoses Order 1989
Zoo Licensing Act 1981

- (i) Generally, and without prejudice to any of the foregoing functions, in consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services to instigate enforcement action relating to use of land or buildings, where the steps required by the enforcement action are limited to the cessation of the activity and/or restoration of the land to its former condition.

Remove procedure from the Constitution and have as a separate guidance document on the website

Procedures for recording decisions taken by officers

The Regulatory* requirement to record officer decisions applies to:-		
		Explanatory note:-
1	Executive decisions	Decisions taken by delegated authority granted by the Executive (Cabinet, Cabinet Committee, etc)
2	Non Executive decisions made under a <u>specific express authorisation</u>	An issue where full Council, Cabinet, a Cabinet Spokesperson or Regulatory Board has authorised an officer to take action on a specific manner.
3	Non Executive decisions made under a <u>general authorisation</u> to take such decisions and the effect of the decision is to:	An issue where the authority derives from a function listed in the Schemes of officer delegations
3a	Grant a permission or licence;	Where decisions are already required to be published by other legislation (eg Planning Permission, Taxi or Premises License), they do not need to be recorded again provided the record published includes the date the decision was taken and the reasons for the decision
3b	Affects the right of an individual; or	<p>Case law example - a decision that led to the erection of scaffolding and plywood in front of a neighbouring property which blocked light into the property for 60 weeks, was held to affect the rights of an individual.</p> <p>Other examples might be the decision to erect a new CCTV camera in a particular place or the decision to adopt a Neighbourhood Plan following a referendum.</p>

3c	Award a contract/incur an expenditure which materially affects that relevant local government body's financial position.	<p>An ODR is required for any such award over £70k. This threshold applies to the whole life cost ie if expenditure is £60k over 3 years, this equates to £180k and an ODR would be required.</p> <p>NOTE: an ODR should be completed for all decisions regardless of spend, that could be deemed to be of significant public interest or reputational risk (see paragraph 2).</p>
-----------	---	---

1. Recording a Decision

Once a decision has been taken, an officer decision should be completed as soon as possible and must contain the following information:

- a. the decision taken, including the date it was made;
- b. the reasons for the decision;
- c. details of any alternative options considered and rejected by the officer when making the decision;
- d. any conflict of interest declared by any executive member consulted by the officer which relates to the decision; and
- e. in respect of any declared conflict of interest, a note of dispensation granted by the relevant local authority's head of paid service.

The regulations also require that the statement and any supporting documents be available for inspection by the public and on the Council's website.

2. Guidance on decisions to be recorded

All officer decisions over £70k need to be recorded.

If the decision is less than £70k then a judgement needs to be made as to whether the decision still needs to be recorded and published online. Officers should liaise with their Head of Service or DMT if guidance is required.

Decisions which fall into this category, include:-

- Decisions of public or political interest
- Decisions with a potential for reputational risk
- Decisions which are likely to be challenged by residents, partners or third parties
- Decisions which are subject to EIA's which have shown a significant impact on a specified group/groups.
- Service reductions which are significant but do not fall within the Key Decision criteria.
- Any decision which the Monitoring Officers directs should be published

3. Examples of decisions that do not need to be recorded - Department for Communities and Local Government Guidance (2014)

- Routine administrative and organisational decisions such as the purchase of office supplies or repairs
- A decision to sign an allotment tenancy agreement;
- Decisions to allocate burial plots; and
- Decisions to book rooms or sports grounds.
- Where decisions are already required to be published by other legislation, they do not need to be recorded again provided the record published includes the date the decision was taken and the reasons for the decision.

Once the notice of decision and any supporting documentation has been fully completed, the officer making the decision should make arrangements for it to be scanned as one document and e-mailed to the Council Governance Unit at governance@barnsley.gov.uk for publication in the website. The original documentation should be kept on file by the decision making officer according to their normal procedures.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 Flow Chart
- Appendix 2 Pro forma notice of decision
- Appendix 3 Categories of exempt information as described in the Local Government Act, Part 1, Schedule 12A

*Regulations:

- Executive Decisions: Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 Last Updated – June 2020
- Non-Executive Decisions: Openness of Local Government Bodies Regulations 2014 Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012

Officer Decision Record Flowchart

Do I need an ODR?

Does the officer have delegated authority to make the decision?

No

Cannot proceed

Yes

Is this decision:

to grant a permission or licence?

or

going to affect the rights of an individual?

Is there already a public record of the decision?
(eg planning permission or license)

No

ODR required

Yes

No ODR required

Expenditure over £70k?

Yes

ODR required

Expenditure less than £70k?

Is the decision likely to be of significant public interest or reputational risk?
(see paragraph 2)

Yes

ODR required

No

No ODR required

Officer Decision Record (ODR)

The following decision was taken on **(insert date)** by the **(insert officer title)**

IMPORTANT NOTE: This information will be published on the Council’s website as a record of the decision. Any exempt or confidential information should be detailed within the Not for Publication – Exempt Information box.

Title

Insert a short title to be displayed on the Council’s website.

Decision Taken

Provide a clear and succinct description of the decision taken.

Reasons for Decision

Include a statement of reasons for the decision taken. Information on those consulted on the proposed action/decision should also be included.

Alternatives Considered

Outline any options for action considered and rejected.

Authority

Insert reference to relevant section of the Scheme of Delegation or Council/ Cabinet/Regulatory Board Minute Number, where appropriate, to show where the delegated powers on this matter was authorised.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION – EXEMPT INFORMATION

This information is not available to the public and press because it contains exempt information described in paragraph **X [insert relevant Paragraph Number from the table on page 2]** of Schedule 12 A to the Local Government Act 1972 as amended.

Insert any information in relation to the decision taken that is not for publication on the Council’s website here.

Elected Member Conflicts of Interest

Record any conflicts of interest, and dispensations granted

Signature

(Insert Officer name)

(Insert more Officer names as required)

Signature

*Cabinet Spokesperson
(if required)*

EXEMPT / PRIVATE PARAGRAPHS

A report may only be exempt from publication if the public interest in maintaining confidentiality outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

The categories of exempt information referred to above are described as follows:

Paragraph	Description
1	Information relating to any individual - This information may subsequently be disclosed when the public interest would no longer be served by withholding publication.
2	Information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.
3	Financial and Business Affairs – Information which, if disclosed to the public would, or would be likely to, prejudice the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Local Authority holding the information). Financial or business affairs include contemplated, as well as past or current activities.
4	Labour Relations – Information which, if disclosed to the public would, or would be likely to, prejudice consultations or negotiations, or contemplated consultations or negotiations in connection with any labour relations matter, as defined in Section 218 (1) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992, arising between the Authority or a Minister of the Crown and employees of, or office holders under, the Authority. This information may subsequently be disclosed once the consultations or negotiations are concluded.
5	Legal Privacy – Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.
6	Enforcement Proceedings – Information which, if disclosed to the public, would reveal that the authority proposes: (a) to give under any enactment a notice under or by virtue of which requirements are imposed on a person; or (b) to make an order or direction under any enactment.
7	Crime Prevention – Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of a crime.

Restrictions on the Publication of Reports Considered by Meetings within the Council

The Cabinet and other Council meetings are generally required to consider all reports in public. However, the facility exists to consider a report in private if it contains certain categories of information. The relevant legal provision is Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972, as amended.

This note gives practical guidance on how exemptions from publication can be “claimed” and what qualifications to this apply. However, on a general note, any information which gives rise to an exemption must be specific, not theoretical, and must be relevant to the decision being sought from Members. The whole intention of the Freedom of Information Act is to ensure the availability of information, including reports, to the public and the starting point, therefore, is that all reports will be made available for publication.

Report authors are encouraged to contact the Council Governance Unit for assistance and advice in applying these provisions.

Exempt Information under the Terms of the Local Government Act 1972, Schedule 12A (as amended)

Council meetings may consider reports following the exclusion of the public and press from the meeting if it contains some types of information, other than personal information, as described above. These categories of so-called exempt information are set out in Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972, which has been amended to be consistent with the Freedom of Information Act.

The Categories of Exempt Information are given below and report authors need to consider these when seeking an exemption from publication, having regard to the qualifications that apply to each of the exemptions.

A particular issue that report authors need to bear in mind is the application of the public interest test included in the Freedom of Information Act. This means that a report cannot be exempt from publication unless, in all circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining confidentiality outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information. Even so, the exemption from publication may be time limited: For example it may not be in the public interest to publish the budget allocation for a particular contract, as this might affect the tender bids received; however, once the contract has been let there is no reason for this report to continue to be withheld from publication. Therefore, where there is a valid public interest justification for withholding the publication but this is time limited, report authors should include this information in the report.

To identify that a report contains exempt information, report authors should complete the Public or Private information at the top of the Cabinet report template.

The categories of exempt information are as follows:-

**Paragraph Number/
Information Type**

Qualification

Paragraph 1

Information relating to any individual.

Information falling within this Paragraph is subject to the public interest test referred to above. Exemption from publication will also generally be time limited, requiring report authors to consider the date on which the public interest will no longer be served by withholding publication.

Information in this Paragraph is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992

Paragraph 2

Information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.

Information falling within this Paragraph is subject to the time-limited public interest test referred to above.

Information in this Paragraph is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992

Paragraph 3

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Local Authority holding the information).

Information falling within this Paragraph is subject to the time-limited public interest test referred to above. Financial or business affairs includes contemplated, as well as past or current activities.

**Paragraph Number/
Information Type**

Qualification

Paragraph 3 (cont/d...)

Information falling within this Paragraph is not exempt information by virtue of that Paragraph if it is required to be registered under:

- a. The Companies Act 1985
- b. The Friendly Societies Act 1974
- c. The Friendly Societies Act 1992
- d. The Industrial & Provident Societies Acts 1965 to 1978
- e. The Building Societies Act 1986 or
- f. The Charities Act 1993

Information in this Paragraph is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992

Paragraph 4

Information relating to any consultations or negotiations, or contemplated consultations or negotiations in connection with any labour relations matter arising between the Authority or a Minister of the Crown and employees of, or office holders under, the Authority.

Information falling within this Paragraph is subject to the time-limited public interest test referred to above. Note that it is therefore likely that, once the consultations or negotiations are concluded, the information is no longer exempt from publication.

In this context, “Labour relations matters” means (a) any of the matters specified in Paragraphs (a) to (g) of Section 218(l) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 (ie matters which may be the matter of a trade dispute within the meaning of that Act) or (b) any dispute about a matter falling within Paragraph (a) above.

Information in this Paragraph is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992

**Paragraph Number/
Information Type**

Qualification

Paragraph 5

Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings

Information falling within this Paragraph is subject to the time-limited public interest test referred to above.

Information in this Paragraph is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992

Paragraph 6

Information which, if disclosed to the public, would reveal that the authority proposes:

Information falling within this Paragraph is subject to the time-limited public interest test referred to above.

(a) to give under any enactment a notice under or by virtue of which requirements are imposed on a person; or

Information in this Paragraph is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992

(b) to make an order or direction under any enactment

Paragraph 7

Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of a crime

Information falling within this Paragraph is subject to the time-limited public interest test referred to above.

Information in this Paragraph is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992

Move from Executive Director Place Health and Adults to Executive Director Public Health and Communities:-

To exercise the functions of the Council in respect of the provision of personal social care for adults and wider adults' services arrangements under the following legislation:-

- Asylum and Immigration (Treatment Of Claimants Act) 2004
 - Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015
 - Crime and Disorder Act 1998
 - Criminal Justice & Court Services Act 2000
 - Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004
 - Drugs Act 2005
 - **Health and Social Care Act 2001 (except those parts delegated to the Executive Director Place Health and Adults)**
 - Homelessness Reduction Act 2018
 - Housing Act 1996
 - Immigration Act 1971.
 - Immigration Act 1988,
 - Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
 - Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002
 - **Noise Act 1996**
 - Sexual Offences Act 2003
- (d) To carry out the investigative and assessment duties of the Council under Part III of the Housing Act 1985 (Housing and Homelessness).
- (f) To exercise the functions of the Council in responding, in consultation with the Barnsley **Safer Communities** Safety Partnership, to requests for reviews of action to deal with complaints of anti-social behaviour ("The Community Trigger") under Part 6 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

Service Director Communities

- (a) To exercise the powers of the Council to undertake necessary enforcement action within the remit of the **Safer Communities Service and the Barnsley Safer Communities Partnership** ~~Neighbourhood Safety Unit, the Safer Neighbourhood Teams, the Barnsley Safer Communities Partnership.~~
- (b) In consultation with the Executive Director and Executive Director, Core Services to institute legal proceedings in respect of those matters for which the Service Director Communities has operational responsibility.
- (c) To fulfil the statutory role of anti-social behaviour coordinator for the council and to oversee, authorise and pursue appropriate actions under the terms of the statutory framework designed to regulate such behaviour.

(d) To undertake property inspections, investigations, surveillance, interviews, determination of prohibitions, assessments, seizures, detentions, recording, service of statutory notices, evictions, authorisations, and legal proceedings under the legislation applicable thereto set out below, and to exercise all other relevant powers, including powers of entry provided under such legislation:

- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 (except those parts delegated to the Executive Director Children's Services and the Service Director Regeneration and Culture, where not superseded by the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014)
- Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
- Building Act 1984, Sections 59, 76, 77, 78 and 79
- Police Reform Act 2002
- Local Government Act 1972
- Misuse Of Drugs Act 1971
- Vagrancy Act 1824
- Public Order Act 1986
- Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
- Protection From Harassment Act 1997
- Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989
- Housing Act 1985
- Housing Act 1996
- Housing Act 2004
- Housing & Planning Act 2016
- Regulation Of Investigatory Powers Act 2000
- Mental Capacity Act 2005
- Mental Health Act 1983 and 2007
- Children Act 2000
- Domestic Violence Crime and Victims Act 2004
- Drugs Act 2005
- Offender Management Act 2007
- Fireworks Act 2003
- Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984
- Equality Act 2010 (including s149 public sector equality duty)
- Police and Justice Act 2006
- Civil Procedures Rules 1998 (as amended)
- Noise Act 1996
- Road Traffic Act 1991
- Traffic Management Act 2004 (in relation to car parking enforcement)
- Chronically Sick and Disabled Person's Act 1970
- Road Traffic Regulations Act 1984 as amended by the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 Parts VII & VIII and Section 91 of the Traffic Management Act 2004

- Town & Country Planning Act 1990, Section 215 (subject to appropriate consultation with the Head of Planning & Building Control
- Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988
- Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961
- Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949
- Protection from Eviction Act 1977
- South Yorkshire Act 1980, Section 29
- Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, Section 16
- Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, Section 29
- Tenant Fees Act 2019
- Law of Property Act 1925
- Compulsory Purchase Act 1965
- Acquisition of Land Act 1981
- Energy Performance of Buildings (England & Wales) Act 2012
- Energy Efficiency (Private Rented Property) (England & Wales) Regulations 2015
- Homes (fitness for human habitation) Act 2018
- Police, Crime, Sentencing & Courts Act 2022
- Criminal Justice & Public Order Act 1994
- Landlord & Tenant Act 1985
- Domestic Violence Act 2018
- Environment Act 2021
- The Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm (England) Regulations 2015
- The Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) Regulations 2020
- Gas safety (Installation and Use) (Amendment) Regulations 2018
- The Deregulation Act 2018
- **Domestic Abuse Act 2021 (except those parts delegated to the Executive Director Place Health and Adults)**
- **Armed Forces Act 2021 (except those parts delegated to the Executive Director Place Health and Adults)**

and any other legislative powers bestowed upon the council to assist with the management and assessment of, enforcement against and regulation of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.

~~(e) — To exercise the Council's statutory duty under the Child Poverty Act 2010~~

(g) **Ensure compliance with the statutory duty under the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964 'to provide a comprehensive and efficient library service for all persons' for all those who live, work or study in the area (section 7)**

(h) **To maintain managerial oversight for those functions listed under Head of Stronger Communities, Head of Safer Communities, Head of Healthier Communities and Head of Libraries.**

2. Head of Stronger Communities (amended from Community Safety and

Enforcement)

- (a) To approve applications for funding from the Ward Alliance Fund, after consultation with the relevant local Members or Ward Alliance, as appropriate, ~~subject to the submission of a quarterly monitoring report on the use of the Budget and Fund.~~
- (b) To provide support for the Borough-Wide **Area Governance Arrangements Community / Area Planning Process**
- (c) **To oversee the recruitment process of new Ward Alliance members with elected members to agree new Ward Alliance Members undertaking the agreed recruitment process to recruit the Ward Alliance Member.**

~~To approve the appointment of Ward Alliance members, following consultation with the Elected Members for the Ward concerned~~

- (d) To approve the award of grants from thematic grant schemes **across all six areas** determined **and agreed** by **the** Area Councils ~~from time to time.~~
- (e) ~~To approve the content of the extensions to the Contract with the Home Office to provide accommodation in the community for asylum seekers under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Regional Asylum Consortium for Yorkshire and Humber~~

3. Head of Safer Communities (amended from Community Safety and Enforcement)

- (d) To exercise the functions of the Council in investigating the need for Criminal Behaviour Orders under Part 2 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, including on behalf of South Yorkshire Police, and making applications for such Orders through the Crown Prosecution Service, in consultation with the Executive Director, Core Services.
- (e) To exercise the functions of the Council in issuing Community Protection Notices, following a warning to alleged perpetrators, under Part 4, Chapter 1 of the Anti- Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.
- (f) **To exercise functions of the council in relation to part 1 of the Antisocial Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014, civil injunctions.**
- (g) **To exercise functions of the Council in regulating the Health and Safety Standards of privately rented housing under section 5 of the Housing Act 2004**
- (h) **To exercise functions of the Council in relation to the prevention and relief of Homelessness as scheduled in the Homelessness Reduction**

Act 2018.

- (i) To discharge housing and tenancy management functions on behalf of the council in relation to section 83 of the Housing Act 1985 section 8 and parts 1 to 4 of the 1995 Housing Act and any escalated possession and associated action thereafter.
- (j) To exercise functions on behalf of the “Litter Authority” in relation to scheduled offences contained within the environmental protection act and supplementary legislation including powers commensurate with sections 87 and 88 and sections 33, 34 and 46.
- (k) To exercise the application and discharge of powers under sections 77 and 78 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 in relation to the removal of unauthorized encampments from public land

4. Head of Healthier Communities (amended from Service Director Communities)

- (d) To commission, on the advice of the Executive Director of Public Health & Communities, non-mandated public health responsibilities in respect of increasing levels of physical activity in the local population.
- (e) To commission services and engage people with protected characteristics to be able to access support at the right time and in the right place and in doing so reduce their risk of harm and enable people to live fulfilling lives.

5. Service Director Communities in consultation with Service Director Children’s Social Care and Safeguarding

- (d) To ensure the provision of reasonable advice and assistance from the housing authority concerning homeless persons with dependent children, who are ineligible for homelessness assistance or are intentionally homeless, if the homeless person consents, under powers in the Homelessness Act 2002.

Move from Executive Director Place Health and Adults to Service Director Environment and Transport

- (f) To let and maintain allotments and exercise the Council powers under the Allotment Acts 1908 to 1950

This page is intentionally left blank

IDENTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION OF KEY DECISIONS

Introduction

1. The [Local Authorities \(Executive Arrangements\) \(Meetings and Access to Information\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#) requires the Executive of the Council to give 28 days' notice of any Key Decision it is to take. The Regulations outline the information to be included in the notice (known as the "Forward Plan") and this note sets out the process for it to be produced and updated in Barnsley.

Definition of a Key Decision

2. The Regulations state that Key Decisions will be decisions which:
 - a) Result in expenditure or savings which is/are significant, having regard to the overall budget for the service or function to which the decision relates; or
 - b) Are likely to be significant in terms of their effects on communities in two or more Wards
3. Government guidance indicates that local authorities should agree, at Full Council, and publish the level of expenditure/savings it considers to be "significant" in the case of 2a above. The guidance states that this may vary from service to service, taking account of relative overall budgets. However, for simplicity's sake a single threshold of £500,000 has been adopted in Barnsley. Although not specifically referred to in the guidance, this definition should be taken to include the provision by the Council of loans to third parties of £500,000 or more, as well as decisions which will result in income to the Council of that amount.
4. It is not intended this definition should include decisions that are a direct consequence of implementing a Key Decision. For example, once the details of a capital scheme of £500,000 had been approved, the submission of a report to approve a select list of tenderers for that scheme would not be considered a Key Decision. Neither is it intended that this definition will include bids to third parties for funding of £500,000, where a further report will be submitted for approval of the scheme should the bid be successful.
5. ~~The limit of £500,000 will not apply to expenditure that is inevitable (as defined by the Executive Director Core Services) for the day to day provision of services (such as day to day supplies, payment of energy bills, etc.), provided that such expenditure was in the contemplation of Members when the revenue budget was approved or is necessary to comply with the requirements of contracts won by the Council in competitive tender.~~

as defined by the Executive Director, Core Services ie expenditure which is related to the day to day running of the Council or delivery of its statutory services, which was in the contemplation of officers and members when the budgets were defined and set, subject to best value. Where there is a change to the way the services are being undertaken or the level of expenditure will exceed that which was originally anticipated then further approvals will be sought prior to commitment of additional expenditure in line with delegated approvals.

6. The definition at 2b is intended to catch decisions that are strategic in nature and will have a positive or negative impact (for example, an environmental, physical, social, or economic effect) on a significant number of people living or working in the area affected. In particular, this will include any matter relating to the Council's Budget or Policy Framework that is reserved in Terms of Reference for determination by Full Council.
7. By way of clarification, a decision will not be a Key Decision under 2b simply because it would result in work being carried out in two or more Wards. For example, a programme of works to a number of individual Council houses across the borough may impact on individuals in two or more Wards but is unlikely to have significant impact on the community as a whole. Conversely, proposals to redevelop a site on one of the borough's local town centres may be confined to one Ward but its impact is likely to be significant on the communities in surrounding Wards which use those facilities, making such a matter a Key Decision.
8. A summary of the Definition of a Key Decision is set out at **Appendix 1**.

Content and Format of the Forward Plan

9. The Guidance indicates that the Forward Plan should include the following information:
 - a) A short description of matters under consideration and when Key Decisions are expected to be taken;
 - b) Who is responsible for taking the decisions (in Barnsley, this is the Cabinet) and how they can be contacted;
 - c) What relevant reports and background papers are available; and
 - d) Any consultation that has been undertaken.
- ~~10. In order to ensure this information is presented consistently across the authority a standard format for the Plan has been established, as set out in **Appendix 2**.~~

Process for Production and Updating of the Forward Plan

11. Forward Plans will be prepared on behalf of the Leader and Cabinet to cover a period of at least the next three Cabinet meetings. They will be prepared every four weeks and will **set out forthcoming Key Decisions** ~~cover items~~ for a period beginning with the Cabinet meeting not fewer than 28 days from the date of publication. ~~Although this cannot be an exhaustive list, it should give an indication of those decisions which it is known the Executive will need to consider in the coming period. The Forward Plan will inevitably include more decisions that will be taken at the Cabinet meeting in 28 days' time than it will decisions to be taken at subsequent meetings. The updating process will therefore identify both new issues and issues already on the Plan that have slipped.~~
12. The Forward Plan will be updated having regard to the need to give 28 days' notice of any Key Decision. In view of this, the updated Plan will be published by the Council Governance Unit on Tuesdays on a four-weekly cycle. Contributions from each Directorate will be requested by a week in advance of this date. It will need to include any Key Decision proposed for at least the next three Cabinet meetings. Directorates should establish their own procedures for identifying Key Decisions, including clearing these with the relevant Cabinet Spokesperson.

Failure to Include a Key Decision in the Forward Plan

13. The Regulations and Guidance recognise that not all Key Decisions can be identified 28 days in advance of the decision being taken.
14. Where Key Decisions need to be taken with fewer than 28 days' notice, the Cabinet can make the decision even though it was not notified on the Forward Plan. However, at least five clear days' notice of the decision will be given to the Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and the public before it is formally taken **and a regulation notice published as to the reasons for urgency.** ~~In Barnsley, a Notice of Key Decisions not included in the Forward Plan (see Appendix 3 for an example) will be issued published by the Council Governance Unit with the relevant Cabinet agenda for this purpose.~~ Executive Directors are responsible for identifying any items designated as Key Decisions which are not included in the Forward Plan when these are notified to the Council Governance Unit.

Cases of "Special Urgency"

15. The Regulations and Guidance also accept that, in very rare circumstances, it may be necessary for a Key Decision to be taken at shorter notice. However, in such cases the "decision maker" must obtain agreement from the Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee (or in their absence the Mayor or Deputy Mayor) that the decision could reasonably be regarded as urgent in the circumstances.

16. As soon as possible after the decision maker has obtained agreement under paragraph 15, the decision maker must:
- make available at the Council's offices a notice setting out the reasons that the meeting is urgent and cannot reasonably be deferred; and
 - publish that notice on the Council's website.

If agreement is not forthcoming the decision cannot be taken without 28 days' notice for publication of the relevant papers.

17. Where agreement is required, as described above, the Council Governance Unit will liaise with the relevant Executive Directors to obtain this agreement. This will be confirm the using the form attached at **Appendix 4 2**. Such items will normally be passed to the Council Governance Unit by 12 noon on the Friday of any week prior to the following week's Cabinet meeting, to allow consideration by Senior Management Team prior to the following day's Cabinet meeting. A report on the use of this urgent action procedure must be presented to Full Council on a quarterly basis.
21. The Regulations also make clear that, if a particular decision was not included on the Forward Plan but a Scrutiny Committee comes to the view that it should have been included, that Scrutiny Committee can require the Cabinet to submit a report to the local authority on the decision and the reason why it was not included. Such references by the Scrutiny Committees will be dealt with under the Council's existing Protocol for Scrutiny References, with Executive Directors having to respond within 14 days.

APPENDIX 1

DEFINITION OF A KEY DECISION

In accordance with Regulation 8 of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012, Barnsley M.B.C. has adopted the following definition of a Key Decision:

a) Any decision relating to the approval of or variation to the Council's budget or policy framework which is reserved in the Council's Constitution for determination by Full Council on a recommendation from Cabinet, subject to the application of virement limits; or

b) Any decision which will result in income, expenditure, or savings with a gross full year effect of £500,000 or greater, whether or not the item has been included in the relevant approved budget and including the provision by the Council of loans to third parties, with the exception of:

- decisions that are a direct consequence of implementing a previous Key Decision and where it was in the contemplation of Members when they made the original Key Decision;
- bids of £500,000 or more for funding made by the Council to third parties where a further report will be submitted for approval of the scheme, should the bid be successful; and
- ~~expenditure that is inevitable (as defined by the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Governance)) for the day to day provision of services (e.g. day to day supplies, payment of energy bills, etc.), provided that such expenditure was in the contemplation of Members when the revenue budget was approved or is necessary to comply with the requirements of contracts won by the Council in competitive tender.~~
- expenditure that is inevitable, as defined by the Executive Director, Core Services ie expenditure which is related to the day to day running of the Council or delivery of its statutory services, which was in the contemplation of officers and members when the budgets were defined and set, subject to best value. Where there is a change to the way the services are being undertaken or the level of expenditure will exceed that which was originally anticipated then further approvals will be sought prior to commitment of additional expenditure in line with delegated approvals.

or

c) Any decision that is likely to have a significant positive or negative impact (e.g., in environmental, physical, social, or economic terms) on people

living or working in communities in two or more Wards. Matters will not be Key Decisions simply because they would result in work being carried out in two or more Wards, for example following the approval of a borough-wide programme of works.

Forward Plan of Key Decisions
<PORTFOLIO>

<u>Description</u>	<u>Proposed Communications and/or Engagement Activity Associated with the item</u>
<Insert Title / Description> Cabinet – <Insert Date>	<Insert details of consultation undertaken or proposed, and who has been consulted>.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

~~The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Access to Information)
(England) Regulations 2012 – Regulation 10~~

~~Notice is hereby given that the following Key Decision, which is not included in the current Forward Plan, will be considered at the Cabinet meeting scheduled for *[insert date]*:~~

~~*[Insert description of item]*~~

~~**Circulation:-**
Document Library
Scrutiny Chair
Notice Board~~

Key Decision not included in the Forward Plan for urgent consideration at Cabinet on *(insert date)* following agreement with the Chair of the *(insert name)* Scrutiny Committee

Subject Matter

This should include the level of detail required in the Forward Plan. The actual report concerned should be attached to this form.

Reasons for Urgency

This should state why it was not reasonably possible to give 28 clear days' notice of the item in question by including it on the relevant Cabinet agenda.

Dated:

Cabinet Spokesperson

or
Cabinet Support Member

Executive Director or nominee

Chair of Scrutiny Committee

or
The Mayor

or
The Deputy Mayor

The following section should be completed as appropriate before reference to Scrutiny Chair:

Executive Director – Core Executive Services	Service Director – Finance	Chief
--	----------------------------	-------

This page is intentionally left blank

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AUDIT ARRANGEMENTS

1. External Audit

- 1.1 The External Audit of the Authority is provided in accordance with the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2017 and the Audit Code of Practice. The Scope of external audit is set out in the provisions of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

External Audit for the Authority is provided by:-

Grant Thornton,
No. 1 Whitehall Riverside,
Leeds,
LS1 4BN
Telephone Number: 0113 200 2535

- 1.2 The Auditor responsible for the audit of the Authority, for the accounting periods 2018/19 through 2022/23, is Gareth Mills, Director for Grant Thornton.
- 1.3 The Code of Audit Practice sets out the Auditor's responsibilities in relation to:-
- the audit of a body's financial statements,
 - the audit of a body's value for money arrangements, and
 - additional powers and duties.
- 1.4 The Code of Audit Practice outlines the statutory duties on the Auditors in respect of reporting the results of their work to the body, including:
- the audit planning report that sets of how the auditor intends to carry out their duties,
 - the audit report on the financial statements to those charged with governance (ISA 260 Report),
 - the audit completion certificate, and
 - the auditor's annual report, including an annual audit letter.
- 1.5 All of the External Auditor's reports as per above are considered by the Council's Audit and Governance Committee and are available on the Council's website.

2. Internal Audit

- 2.1 Internal Audit's is the Council's independent, objective assurance and consulting function designed to add value and improve the Council's operations. It aims to help the Council accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.
- 2.2 Internal Audit is provided in accordance with the provisions of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards.
- 2.3 The Council's Financial Regulations provide the scope for Internal Audit.
- 2.4 Internal Audit is organisationally part of the Finance Business Unit within the Core Services Directorate. Whilst reporting to the Director of Finance, the Head of Internal Audit has direct access to the Chief Executive and the Chair of the Audit and Governance Committee.
- 2.5 The main contacts for Internal Audit are:-

Mr R J Winter,
Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance
robwinter@barnsley.gov.uk

Mrs Sharon Bradley,
Internal Audit Manager
sharonbradley@barnsley.gov.uk

Updated – 6 November 2023

Barnsley Council Risk Management Policy and Framework

Policy Statement

Barnsley Council recognises that it has a responsibility to manage the risks it faces effectively in order to:

- Ensure that statutory obligations and policy objectives are met
- Prioritise areas for improvement in service provision and encourage meeting or exceeding customer and stakeholder expectations
- Safeguard its employees, clients and service users, Members and all other stakeholders to whom the Council has a duty of care
- Protect its property and assets including buildings, equipment, vehicles, information and all other assets and resources
- Identify and manage potential liabilities
- Maintain effective control of public funds and the efficient deployment and use of resources to achieve "Value for Money"
- Preserve and promote the reputation of the Council
- Support the quality of the environment
- Engage effectively with its partner organisations and wider community
- Learn from previous threats, opportunities, successes and failures to inform the future management of risks

Risk management is an integral part of the Council's corporate governance arrangements and has been built into the management processes as part of the Authority's overall framework to deliver continuous improvement. All Members and Officers have a responsibility and a role to play in managing risk.

The Council will seek to achieve effective Risk Management by:

- Implementing a Risk Management Framework that is fit for purpose and which compliments the other governance processes of the Council
- Equipping all employees and Elected Members with the skills required to identify and assess risk and communicate this appropriately and effectively
- Acknowledging that increasingly risks are shared across partner organisations, which can increase the complexity of analysis and reporting, and, also that assurances regarding the level of risk may need to be sought from third parties as well as internal sources
- Annually reviewing the effectiveness of Risk Management and reporting the results as part of the Annual Governance Statement
- Considering on an on-going basis that the Councils approach remains in line with good practice, whilst reviewing the Policy and Framework formally every 2 years

Signed:



Councillor Sir Steve Houghton CBE
Leader of the Council



Sarah Norman
Chief Executive

This page is intentionally left blank

MEETING:	Audit and Governance Committee
DATE:	Wednesday 20 September 2023
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Lofts (Chair), Barnard and Richardson together with Independent Members – Dr R Adams, Ms K Armitage, Mr G Bandy and Mr P Johnson

32. DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY AND NON-PECUNIARY INTEREST

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

33. MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on the 26 July 2023 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

34. REPORT OF MONITORING OFFICER INTO LGSCO CASE

S Ghuman, Monitoring Officer and Service Director Legal and Governance, presented the Report of Monitoring Officer into LGSCO Case.

It was noted that report was brought to the Committee to comply with the Committee Terms of Reference, in which the Committee should consider any payments in excess of £2,000 or provide other benefits in cases of maladministration by the authority.

Members were informed that in addition to robust quality assurance measures, dip sampling of those teams involved in the case was ongoing, and various learning and development would be implemented across the directorate.

RESOLVED that:-

- (i) The Committee is asked to receive and consider the report, and acknowledge the actions already taken and plans to address the LGSCO's recommendations.
- (ii) That the Committee note the requirement for the Council to make compensation payments totalling £3,000 to Mr. D and Ms B.

35. STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER

M O'Neill, Executive Director Growth and Sustainability, attended to present the Strategic Risk Register concerning Zero Carbon and Inclusive Economy.

In regard to Zero Carbon, Action One was rated green, Actions Two through to Six were rated amber and Actions Six and Seven were rated green.

In regard to Inclusive Economy, Actions One through to Three were rated green and Actions Four through Eight were rated amber.

The following key points of the report were noted:

- The Strategic Risk Register was reviewed by the Senior Management Team (SMT) on 5th September and there were no changes to the number or ratings given to the 13 strategic risks.
- The Positive Climate Partnership had taken shared ownership of the zero-carbon agenda at a Borough wide level.
- The Council continued to work closely with Berneslai homes to develop a retrofit strategy.
- The Council would ensure that carbon literacy was a key principle of its procurement strategies and social value requirements for key contracts.
- The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and the cost-of-living crisis continued to have a significant impact on the local economy. The Council had developed a robust response to support local businesses.
- The membership of the Inclusive Economy Board was currently being reviewed to ensure that it was fit for purpose.
- Footfall in the borough had increased with a strong performance reported in quarter one of this year.
- The borough continued to see retail contraction due to national high street chains going into administration.

In the ensuing discussion the following key points were highlighted:

- The Carbon Management Group was already convened with various task and finish groups however it was noted that a broader membership across the Council was needed.
- The frequency and risk of abnormal weather events such as heavy rain and flooding continued to increase, the Council continued to monitor this via the Positive Climate Partnership.
- The Council was at the early stages of understanding the totality of data regarding carbon and therefore detailed reporting would be available in due course.
- The Council was committed to its Zero Carbon 40 and Zero Carbon 45 goals irrespective of any change in national government policy.
- The Committee would be provided with a financial breakdown of the costs associated with the Zero Carbon strategies however it was noted that this was captured in the Medium-Term Financial Plan and efficiencies had been created via carbon reduction strategies.
- Discussion arose regarding the most substantial threats to creating an inclusive economy. It was noted that economic inactivity can cause lack of growth, and that 28% of Barnsley residents were classed as economically inactive which was significantly higher than the Yorkshire and Humber average.
- The Inclusive Economy Board was independently chaired with senior officers fully involved in drafting the Inclusive Economy Strategy.

- Buy in from other Directorates in the Council regarding Inclusive Economy was noted, the risks identified were an SMT risk which required whole Council and partnership working via the Inclusive Economy Board.

RESOLVED that Committee note the update.

36. ANNUAL CUSTOMER COMPLAINTS AND COMPLIMENTS REPORT 2022-23

C Dobby, Customer Resolution Manager, presented the Annual Customer Complaints and Compliments Report 2022-23.

The key highlights of the report included:

- The number of compliments had increased and complaints had decreased.
- There had been a decrease in the number of complaints progressing to the next stage of procedures.
- 96% of complaints had met corporate and statutory timescales for completion.
- The Council continued to find an element of fault in most of its complaints, so learning from people's experiences and adapting services was essential alongside seeking a remedy with customers.
- The Council received the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman's annual review letter on the 19 July 2023. A summary of performance was:
 - Performance in relation to complaints upheld shows that the Council was slightly above (78%) the average for similar organisations (77%).
 - The Council reported that the compliance with recommendations remained at 100% and was slightly above that of other similar organisations (99%), and performance on satisfactorily remedying complaints was 14% with the average of similar organisations at 10%.

Discussion arose regarding complaints received for events that would include a number of residents, for example a missed bin collection, compared to complaints that were individualised. It was noted that the Sustainability and Growth Directorate received the most compliments as well as complains due to the front facing nature of its services. Work with comms had been undertaken so residents could report instances such as missed bin collections rather than submitting a complaint.

RESOLVED that the update be noted.

37. ANNUAL HEALTH & SAFETY REPORT 2022-23

S Dobby, Head of Corporate Health, Safety and Emergencies presented the Annual Health & Safety report for the year 2022-23.

Key highlights of the report included:

- All audits showed a satisfactory level of compliance with governance arrangements for health and safety.
- There had been an improvement in compliance with requirements to develop risk assessments.
- The RIDDOR reportable accident performance when compared to national statistics remained favourable (around 45% lower than national rates at 1.8

incidents per 1,000 employees in the Council compared to 3.2 incidents per 1,000 employees nationally).

- An increase in reported accidents to 74 had been reported, this was albeit remaining below pre-pandemic levels and mirroring increases in reportable accidents nationally.

Member discussion arose regarding the pre-pandemic levels of performance as mentioned in the report. This information could be found in previous years reporting and it was agreed that the Members could be provided with a high-level summary of this.

RESOLVED that:

- (i) The Committee note the report; and
- (ii) That Members are provided with a summary of pre-pandemic levels of performance.

38. ANNUAL EMPLOYEE SICKNESS ABSENCE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT 2022-23

M Potter, Service Director Business Intelligence, HR and Communications, presented the Annual Employee Sickness Absence Performance Management Report for the year 2022-23.

The following key points were noted:

- The outturn figure reported was 11.09 days against a target of 7.5 days.
- The majority of reported absences were due to infectious diseases such as COVID-19 along with mental health in 2022-23.
- Public sector sickness was generally higher than in the private sector. This had been the case since 1995. An ONS report in 2022 found the days lost per worker in the private sector was 5.0 days, versus 7.1 days in local government and 10.7 days in healthcare.
- The report had been received by both SMT and Cabinet and had also been presented at the Scrutiny Committee.

In the ensuing discussion, the following key points were highlighted:

- Variation in numbers by quarter occurred regularly due to seasonal illnesses.
- In regard to the increase in absences, this could be mainly attributed to mental health absences however it was noted that in Q1 of this year these types of absences had fallen to pre-pandemic levels.
- Research was currently being undertaken on any links between the covid-19 pandemic and mental health. The Council had seen an increase in the number of requests for counselling due to difficulties accessing services via the NHS.
- The main priority for the Council was to reduce the number of sickness absences. Various initiatives had been undertaken including working towards wellbeing accreditation and becoming a menopause friendly employer.
- The Council had launched a new managing attendance procedure which included mandatory training for line managers.

- In regard to the PDR data, the Governance and Ethics Board was beginning to review the data and track variation trends. PDRs were undertaken on a 12-month rolling period and Power BI dashboards to monitor which PDRs were ready for review.

RESOLVED that:-

- (i) Members note the update; and
- (ii) That Members be provided with details of the percentage of staff on sickness leave and the average length of time off sick.

39. THE PEOPLE STRATEGY

M Potter presented the update in regard to The People Strategy.

The following key points were noted as follows:-

- Following the launch of The People Strategy and associated action plan in January 2022, the report provided an 18-month review of progress and achievements against the People Strategy Action Plan.
- The council was undergoing a significant period of transformation and the People Strategy would play an integral part in delivering change and meeting the 2030 ambitions as part of the Enabling Barnsley priority.
- The Council was awarded by Council of the Year at the LGC awards and Local Authority of the year at the MJ awards.
- The Council had achieved gold standard accreditation for well-being through Be well @ Work.
- The next steps included an audit review of action plan and implementation of findings and enhancing the health and well-being offer to ensure the Council maintains gold standard accreditation.

RESOLVED that the update be noted.

40. ANNUAL EQUALITY AND INCLUSION REPORT

M Hempshall, Place, Policy and Equality Manager, presented the Annual Equality and Inclusion Report.

The following key points were noted:

- The Annual Equalities report provided an overview of how the Council met the Equality Act 2010 and associated Public Sector Equality Duties (PSED).
- The Council recognised significant gaps in the provision of equalities monitoring data, work was being undertaken to remedy for example collecting equality monitoring data for customer complaints and compliments.
- The Council was in the process of updating the current HR management system. Employees would be able to access the system via self-service, providing the opportunity to keep their own personal data up to date, which would help to the Council accurately capture workforce data.

- New systems in Childrens Social Care had been implemented including a systems audit.
- The Equality, Diversity and Inclusion action plan was currently underway.
- The Council was developing its staff networks including a BAME and Disability network.

Member discussion arose the age profile of the Council's staff. Barnsley had a comparable age profile to similar local authorities which varied across directorates. SMT had pinpointed succession planning as a key piece of work and the Council had worked with the LGA to test their workforce planning tool.

RESOLVED that Members note the update.

41. INTERNAL AUDIT EFFECTIVENESS REPORT

S Bradley, Internal Audit Manager, presented the Internal Audit Effectiveness Report.

The key points were noted as follows:-

- The requirement to have an EQA and to maintain a Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme (QAIP) for the Internal Audit function was required by the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards 2017 (PSIAS).
- A framework had been developed to ensure all aspects of the PSIAS are considered and factored into how the Internal Audit function is resourced, managed, audit work is identified and delivered, and personal professional standards are met.
- A self-assessment against the PSIAS would be undertaken once the Service's Transformation Review has been concluded and any changes embedded. The outcome would be reported into the Audit and Governance Committee in due course.

RESOLVED that:-

- (i) Members considered and assessed the proposed QAIP Framework which sets out how it will meet the requirements set out in the PSIAS; and
- (ii) That the Committee receives an annual update report on the delivery of the QAIP.

42. CORPORATE FINANCE AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT UPDATE

N Copley, Director of Finance, presented the Corporate Finance and Performance Management Update.

The key points were noted as follows:-

- The Council's 23/24 budget was agreed by Full Council on 23rd February 2023.
- The current forecast was for a year-end cost pressure in the region of £17.5M. This was significantly more than anticipated at budget setting time

and predominantly related to further additional pressures being experienced in Children's Social Care.

- It was likely that some of these pressures would continue over the medium term, therefore it remained imperative that a transformation and efficiency plan was implemented.
- The budget approved in February 2023 assumed an employee pay award of 4% (equivalent to a cost of £4.0M), but it was highlighted at the time that this may not be sufficient given the ongoing cost-of-living crisis. The National Employers Association made a "full and final pay offer", of at least £1,925 (3.88% headline offer) on all NJC pay points 1 and above effective from 1st April 2023 which was still being deliberated by the Unions.

In the ensuing Member discussion, the following key points were noted:-

- Teams across finance and procurement had a stringent checklist for any spend over £10,000 and were currently investigating if spending was needed or could be sourced in a different way.
- The Council had a clear focus on the transformation programme, looking at how to fundamentally change the way services were delivered with a collective responsibility on delivering a balance budget.
- Three quarters of the Council's debt was fixed rate was provided cost certainty and therefore the Council had been less adversely impacted by recent volatility in the markets.
- In regard to the monies as part of the SYMCA Devolution Deal, the Council was planning on drawing down the funds for investment purposes.

RESOLVED that Members note that report.

43. EXTERNAL AUDIT PROGRESS REPORT/UPDATE

G Mills, representing the External Auditor, attended virtually to provide an update on External Audit progress.

The key points were noted as:-

- Grant Thornton was on target to complete the accounts audit for the end of November and were hoping to complete the Value for Money audit for January 2024.
- It was hoped that the ISA 260 report would be presented to the Committee at the November meeting.

RESOLVED that the update be noted.

44. FINAL COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT 2022-23

A Salt, Corporate Governance and Assurance Manager, presented the Final Committee Annual Report 2022-23.

The Committee noted that:-

- The Annual Report had been prepared in accordance with recommended guidance and seeks to demonstrate the Council's commitment governance. The report set out the role of the Audit and Governance Committee and how it had discharged its responsibilities during 2022/23.
- Subject to the Committee's approval, the Annual Report would be included as a link document in the Annual Governance Statement and would also be published as a standalone document on the Council's website.

RESOLVED that the Committee considered the final Annual Report 2022/23 and subsequently recommend it for Full Council on 23rd November.

45. AUDIT COMMITTEE WORK PLAN 2023-24

A Salt presented the Audit Committee Work Plan 2023/24. It was noted that there were two changes included:-

- A report from the Monitoring Officer on a LGSCO Case had been included on the agenda.
- The November meeting has been changed to 15th November.

RESOLVED that the Committee note the updated workplan.

46. EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

RESOLVED that the public and press be excluded from this meeting during the consideration of the following item because of the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined by Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).

47. GLASSWORKS MANAGEMENT ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK

M O'Neill provided the Committee with an update on the Glassworks Management Assurance Framework.

It was noted that it was standard industry practice in both the public and private sector for developers to use capital contributions for fit-out costs. The Committee would be provided with a full breakdown of capital contribution costs in due course.

RESOLVED that the update be noted.

.....
Chair

MEETING:	Planning Regulatory Board
DATE:	Tuesday 26 September 2023
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Town Hall, Barnsley

MINUTES

Present

Councillors Richardson (Chair), Bowler, Burnett, Coates, K. Dyson, Greenhough, Hayward, Leech, Lofts, Mitchell, Morrell, O'Donoghue, Peace, Sumner, Webster, Wilson, A. Wray, C. Wray, N. Wright and P. Wright

85. Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of Pecuniary/Non-Pecuniary interests.

86. Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 5 September 2023 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

87. Land North of Shaw Lane, Carlton, Barnsley - 2022/0115 - For Refusal

The Head of Planning and Building Control submitted a report on **Planning Application 2022/0115** – Residential development of up to 215 dwellings with associated car parking/garages, landscaping, public open space including both equipped and non-equipped areas of play, SUDS and drainage, with details of a new vehicular access onto Shaw Lane (outline with all matters reserved apart from means of access) at land north of Shaw Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, S71 3HH.

Mr Peters (Applicant) addressed the Board and spoke against the Officer recommendation to refuse the application.

RESOLVED that the application be refused in accordance with the Officer recommendation.

Councillors Coates and Peace abstained against the recommendation.

88. Paddock Road, Staincross - 2022/0965 - For Approval

The Head of Planning and Building Control submitted a report on **Planning Application 2022/0965** – Residential development of 45 dwellinghouses and associated works (amended plans) at 28 Paddock Road, Staincross, Barnsley.

RESOLVED that the application be granted in accordance with the Officer recommendation, subject to the Chair being consulted on any representations that may come in before the deadline of 27 September 2023 and subject to signing of S106.

Councillor Webster abstained against the recommendation.

89. Land North of Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe - 2023/0195 - For Approval

The Head of Planning and Building Control submitted a report on **Planning Application 2023/0195** – Residential development of 95no. dwellings (amended plans) at land north of Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe.

RESOLVED that the application be granted in accordance with the Officer recommendation and subject to signing of S106.

Councillors Peace and A. Wray voted against the recommendation.

90. Enforcement Report Quarter 1 (2023/24)

The Head of Planning and Building Control submitted a report which provided the Board with an update on Planning Enforcement Service activity covering Quarter 1 of the last reporting period 2023/2024 (April 2023 – June 2023). The report included a breakdown of the requests for service received together with the details of key actions and enforcement case outcomes during the quarter.

The Service had issued 48 enforcement notices for 2022/23 (year to date), of which 27 enforcement notices had been complied with during the period.

RESOLVED that the report be noted.

Chair

Item 17

NOTES OF GENERAL LICENSING REGULATORY BOARD PANELS

3 October 2023

Present: Councillors Green (Chair), Tattersall and Hunt together with Councillor Bellamy (Reserve Member)

Members of the Public and Press were excluded from this meeting.

1. Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence – Determination – Mr S R

The Panel was asked to determine a Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence for Mr S R.

Mr S R was in attendance at the meeting together with his representative. After considering all the evidence presented and taking account of the manner in which Mr S R had presented himself, together with the information provided and the representations made, the Panel determined that the Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence be revoked on the following grounds:-

- Between 19 February 2022 and 26 June 2023 Mr S R had incurred 9 penalty points together with a £100 fine for speeding offences.
- On 24 February 2023 Mr S R had been issued with a written warning for failing to complete the daily checks of his licensed vehicle as required under condition 1.38 of his driver condition.
- Following an instance of dangerous driving on 11 March 2023 involving Mr S R's private hire vehicle where the windscreen had been obscured by a large amount of snow, Mr S R had appeared at Court on 26 September 2023 and the matter had been adjourned for one month.
- On 9 April 2023 Mr S R had been caught speeding by West Yorkshire Police. Initially Mr S R had nominated an individual as the driver of the vehicle on that date, however he had later admitted to the speeding offence. As he had previously attended a speed awareness course, he had been offered a conditional offer of a fixed penalty.

The Panel noted that Mr S R had shown remorse and they had taken into account the character references in support of his case. However, they considered that these did not carry sufficient weight in light of the above convictions and concerns presented to convince them that Mr S R was a fit and proper person to hold a Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence.

The decision of the Panel was unanimous.

7 November 2023

Present: Councillors Green (Chair), Wilson and Markham together with Councillor Sheard (Reserve Member)

Members of the Public and Press were excluded from this meeting.

1. Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence – Application – Mr J I

The Panel was asked to consider an application for a Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence by Mr J I.

Mr J I was in attendance at the meeting. After considering all the evidence presented and taking account of the manner in which Mr J I had presented himself, the Panel determined that the application for a Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence be granted on the following grounds:-

- There was sufficient justification to warrant a deviation from the Council's Guideline Policy in relation to Criminal Convictions at Section 3.24 and Mr J I's failure to provide evidence of a criminal record check required from the country/countries covering the period 2002 and 2006.
- Mr J I had confirmed that he had no criminal convictions recorded against him between 2002 and 2006.
- Mr J I has the right to both live and work in the UK.

The decision of the Panel was unanimous.

2. Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence – Application – Mr S W

The Panel was asked to consider an application for a Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence by Mr S W.

Mr S W was in attendance at the meeting. After considering all the evidence presented and taking account of the manner in which Mr S W had presented himself, the Panel determined that the application for a Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence be refused on the following grounds:-

- The Panel had concerns in relation to Mr S W's credibility and reliability during his submissions made during the meeting. In particular, the Panel took into account the fact that Mr S W had again failed to declare relevant previous convictions that related to both taxi offences and other crimes of dishonesty being the taxi convictions from 2009 and the crimes of dishonesty which had taken place between 1988 and 2003. The Panel took into account Mr S W's explanation that these related to offences which he could not remember. However, the Panel did not consider Mr S W's position to be credible as he managed to disclose offences from 2009 which related to driving his vehicle without insurance (totting up offences).

- The Panel took into account Mr S W's personal circumstances and noted that he operated three public houses, whereby his duties involved paperwork and administrative tasks. The Panel accordingly felt that Mr S W's failure to disclose previous convictions in his current application paperwork was due to a lack of appropriate due care and attention and an attempt to conceal relevant previous convictions. Thus bringing into question his reliability and honesty.
- The Panel also noted during Mr S W's submissions that he had not given any consideration to the Council's policy guidance (in particular at Appendix J) that is available online, which they felt was a disregard for and a lacklustre approach to the application process.
- Therefore, the Panel felt that Mr S W had not demonstrated any exceptional circumstances to warrant a deviation from the Council's Guideline Policy for Criminal Convictions.

The decision of the Panel was unanimous.

This page is intentionally left blank

Item 18

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STATUTORY LICENSING REGULATORY BOARD SUB COMMITTEE

4 October 2023

Present: Councillors Green (Chair), Wilson, Eastwood and P. Wright (Reserve Member)

1. Declarations of Interests

There were no declarations of pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest from Members in respect of items on the agenda.

2. Application for a Premises Licence - Kosta's Place, 1 Garden Street, Darfield, Barnsley

The Sub Committee considered a report on an application for a premises licence for Kosta's Place, 1 Garden Street, Darfield, Barnsley.

After consideration of all the evidence presented and having listened to the representations made by all parties, the Sub Committee determined that the application for a premises licence be granted on the following grounds, together with additional conditions:-

- (i) The Sub Committee noted that one representation had been received during the 28 day consultation period, from the Pollution Control Section of Regulatory Services as a Responsible Authority under the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003.
- (ii) The Sub Committee noted that no other representations or objections had been received from Responsible Authorities in this matter.
- (iii) The Sub Committee heard from the Environmental Health Officer (Pollution Control) who presented her representations and concerns to the Sub Committee regarding the effect of the proposed licensable activity on persons living in the area around the premises and considered that noise associated with the activity (such as car doors slamming, people talking/ shouting) were likely to be unreasonable after 23:00 hours and would cause a nuisance.
- (iv) The Sub Committee had to be satisfied that the Licensing Objectives would be promoted by appropriate and proportionate measures. It heard submissions about the measures that had been proposed and agreed to take to promote the Licensing Objectives.
- (v) The Sub Committee had sight of a list in excess of 200 names provided by the applicant in favour of his application.

- (vi) The Sub Committee was provided with a plotted map of postcodes provided by the Licensing Service which showed the location and proximity of signatories.
- (vii) The Sub Committee was provided with the Noise and Dispersal Policy which the applicant proposed to adopt and maintain.
- (viii) The Sub Committee noted that they could only base their decision in relation to the application on evidence that related to one or more of the licensing objectives and not speculation or supposition. There was no evidence provided to substantiate the issues raised.
- (ix) In summary, the Sub Committee was of the view that the applicant had set out satisfactory steps which he intended to take to promote the four licensing objectives and had planned as much as foreseeably possible to combat any of the issues raised by the objector under the Licensing Objectives.

The decision of the Sub Committee was unanimous.

Item 19

APPEALS, AWARDS AND STANDARDS REGULATORY BOARD

(a) School Admission Appeals Panel – 20 September, 2023

High View Primary Learning Centre	1 Refused
Highgate Primary Academy	1 Allowed
Oakwell Rise Primary Academy	1 Refused
Outwood Primary Academy Darfield	1 Refused
Ward Green Primary	1 Refused

(b) School Admission Appeals Panel – 22 September, 2023

Trinity Academy St Edwards	3 Refused 5 Withdrawn
----------------------------	--------------------------

(c) School Admission Appeals Panel – 25 September, 2023

Carrfield Primary	3 Refused
Heather Garth Primary	2 Refused
Lacewood Primary	1 Refused

(d) School Admission Appeals Panel – 26 September, 2023

Kirk Balk Academy	2 Allowed 1 Refused 3 Withdrawn
-------------------	---------------------------------------

(e) School Admission Appeals Panel – 27 September, 2023

Barnsley Academy	2 Allowed 1 Withdrawn
Horizon Community College	1 Allowed 3 Refused 1 Withdrawn

(f) School Admission Appeals Panel – 2 October, 2023

Athersley North Primary	2 Withdrawn
Athersley South Primary	1 Withdrawn
Heather Garth Primary	1 Allowed

Kings Oak Primary Learning Centre	1 Withdrawn
Queens Road Academy	1 Withdrawn
Summer Lane Primary	1 Refused 1 Withdrawn
(g) School Admission Appeals Panel – 3 October, 2023	
Laithes Primary	1 Withdrawn
Outwood Academy Shafton	1 Allowed 4 Withdrawn
Shafton Primary Academy	1 Withdrawn
Trinity Academy St Edwards	1 Refused
(h) School Admission Appeals Panel – 4 October, 2023	
Penistone Grammar School	1 Allowed
Penistone Grammar School 6 th Form	2 Refused
(j) School Admission Appeals Panel – 10 October, 2023	
Holy Trinity Primary	1 Allowed 2 Withdrawn
Holy Trinity Secondary	1 Allowed 2 Refused 1 Withdrawn
(k) School Admission Appeals Panel – 12 October, 2023	
Gooseacre Primary	1 Withdrawn
Horizon Community College	2 Refused 2 Withdrawn
(l) School Admission Appeals Panel – 20 October, 2023	
Trinity Academy St Edwards	6 Refused
(m) School Admission Appeals Panel – 23 October, 2023	
Darton Primary School	1 Refused

Oakwell Rise Primary	1 Refused
Shafton Primary Academy	1 Withdrawn
(n) School Admission Appeals Panel – 24 October, 2023	
Kirk Balk Academy	1 Withdrawn
Shafton Primary Academy	3 Withdrawn
(o) School Admission Appeals Panel – 25 October, 2023	
Horizon Community College	1 Allowed 3 Refused 1 Withdrawn
(p) School Admission Appeals Panel – 7 November, 2023	
Holy Trinity	1 Refused
Ladywood Primary	1 Allowed
Milefield Primary	1 Withdrawn
Sandhill Primary	1 Allowed
(q) School Admission Appeals Panel – 8 November, 2023	
Oakhill Primary	3 Refused
Penistone Grammar School	1 Refused
Trinity Academy St Edwards	1 Allowed 1 Refused
(r) School Admission Appeals Panel – 13 November, 2023	
Barnsley Academy	3 Allowed 1 Refused
Outwood Academy Carlton	1 Allowed
St Michael and All Angels	1 Refused
Appeals withdrawn prior to the allocation of a date	
Holy Trinity	1 Withdrawn
Kings Oak	1 Withdrawn

Oakhill Primary	1 Withdrawn
Outwood Academy Carlton	2 Withdrawn
Outwood Academy Littleworth Grange	2 Withdrawn
Outwood Academy Shafton	1 Withdrawn
Sacred Heart	1 Withdrawn
Shafton Primary	4 Withdrawn
Summer Lane Primary	1 Withdrawn
Wilthorpe Primary	1 Withdrawn

MEETING:	Overview and Scrutiny Committee - Full Committee
DATE:	Tuesday 12 September 2023
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present

Councillors Ennis OBE (Chair), Barnard, Bellamy, Booker, Bowser, Christmas, Clarke, Denton, Eastwood, Fielding, Green, Hayward, Lodge, Markham, Moore, Morrell, Murray, O'Donoghue, Osborne, Peace, Sheard, Smith, Tattersall, Webster, A. Wray and N. Wright

1 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interest

Councillor Peace declared a non-pecuniary interest in relation to being the Cabinet Support Member for Children's Services.

Councillor Tattersall declared a non-pecuniary interest in relation to being a member on the Berneslai Homes Board and the Barnsley NHS Foundation Trust

Councillor Osborne declared a non-pecuniary interest in relation to being a member on the Berneslai Homes Board

Councillor Bellamy declared a non-pecuniary interest in relation to being the Cabinet Support Member for Place, Health and Adult Social Care and a Corporate Parent

Councillor Lodge declared a non-pecuniary interest in relation to being a Local Governor at the Mill Academy, Worsbrough Dale and a Volunteer Coordinator at Centrepont (supporting young people and adults in the Borough)

Councillor Sheard declared a non-pecuniary interest in relation to being a Governor at Barnsley Hospital

Councillor O'Donoghue declared a non-pecuniary interest in relation to being a member of the Corporate Parenting Panel.

Councillor Moore declared a non-pecuniary interest in relation to being a member of the Corporate Parenting Panel

Councillor Eastwood declared a non-pecuniary interest in relation to being a member of the Corporate Parenting Panel and the Fostering Panel

Councillor Bowser declared a non-pecuniary interest in relation to being a member of the Corporate Parenting Panel.

2 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

The minutes of the following meetings were received and approved by Members as a true and accurate record:-

Full Committee – 25 April 2023

Sustainable Barnsley Workstream – 6 June 2023

Growing Barnsley Workstream – 27 June 2023

Healthy Barnsley Workstream – 18 July 2023

3 Barnsley Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report 2022-23

The following witnesses were welcomed to the meeting:

- Marianne Huison, Independent Chair, Barnsley Safeguarding Adults Board (BSAB)
- Wendy Lowder, Executive Director Place, Health and Adult Social Care
- Julie Chapman, Service Director Adult Social Care and Health, Place Health and Adult Social Care
- Cath Erine, Barnsley Safeguarding Adults Board Manager
- Councillor Jo Newing, Cabinet Spokesperson Place, Health and Adult Social Care
- Chief Superintendent Simon Wanless, Barnsley District Commander (SYP)
- Dawn Gibbon, Head of Safeguarding, Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
- Katie Puplett, On behalf of Emma Cox, AD of Nursing, Quality and Professions (SWYPFT)
- Angela Fawcett, Deputy Chief Nurse Head of Safeguarding (Barnsley)
- Rebecca Slater, Named Nurse for Adults, Barnsley NHS Foundation Trust
- Sharon Graham, Head of Joint Commissioning Service

The Chair welcome Marianne Huison, Independent Chair of Barnsley Safeguarding Adults Board and Chief Superintendent Simon Wanless to their first Scrutiny Meeting.

The Committee was provided an overview of the Barnsley Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report 2022-23 which set out the progress made against the four main ambitions within their strategic plan. The four main ambitions were:

- To collectively work hard to prevent harm and abuse across Barnsley
- To develop citizen led approaches to safeguarding
- To continue to develop safe transition experiences for young people
- Learning together and continually improving

The Committee were informed of the future plans and challenges the Board faced including improving the quality and analysis of data. It was reported that significant improvements had been made by the development of a robust quarterly dashboard from BSAB Members and work with BMBC Business Intelligence colleagues to develop a more comprehensive dashboard based on data held within the ERICA system. This data would allow the Board to take a more proactive and ward based approach to combatting abuse across Barnsley.

The real ambition was to improve recognition for adults across Barnsley and identify those that are in need of help and support, and to signpost them to the relevant partner agencies and organisations for help.

In the ensuing discussion and in response to detailed questioning and challenge, the following matters were highlighted:-

Following the Ofsted Inspector report in January 2023 that there was a lack of early transitional support. Positive changes had been put in place with the Preparing for Adulthood Team picking up cases from the age of 14 with complex disabilities transitioning into adulthood. Close work was undertaken with individual families and carers to be prepared and aware of potential changes that could occur during the transition. More vulnerable older children transitioning from leaving care or those that may have chaotic lifestyles, collaborative work with Mental Health Services was undertaken to help them have a good start to transitioning into adulthood. This team would be supported by colleagues from Children's Social Care and in the future by mental health and other organisations.

It was recognised that there were some challenges around obtaining data and intelligence to support a robust response to meeting the needs of adults in both the preventative and safeguarding arenas. Work was in place to improve this and regular meetings were in place to deliver data around service users experiences from the Service, in order to inform the responses to both individuals, their families and carers. As the Preparing For Adulthood Team was a relatively new Service (9 months) it had limited evidence of the difference it was making, though positive relationships were being forged with relevant organisations. More data would be available in the coming year.

In questioning of the 4 key Barnsley Safeguarding Adults Board ambitions and whether they were still seen as the correct ones going forward, members were informed that they were broad enough to carry a lot underneath them. Huge strides had been made in preventing harm and abuse and public awareness had increased evidence by an increase in reporting by this group from 1% to 4%. The Board had an ambition to increase that to 10% in the near future. There was a more joined up partnership working approach with wrap around support for people struggling with self neglect and hoarding. Members were informed that working with Barnsley's Community and Voluntary Services, public conversations are taking place to shape the priorities for Adult Social Care. The annual safeguarding awareness week in November would include a customer conference to share information about staying safe. Barnsley Safeguarding Adults Board have a development event planned for November to agree a new strategic plan from 2024, this will include an evaluation of the Boards success in meeting their ambitions for the previous year.

There were a number of challenges experienced in the ability to collect appropriate and relevant data needed in order to inform practices. Additional support has been secured by business intelligence by appointing a Consultant to work with BMBC colleagues to further develop the datasets by reviewing safeguarding data and suggest system improvements. The Service was confident that the refinement in data and being able to drill down would be something achieved within the year. It was acknowledged that to gain quality data, people had to feel comfortable working with the service and that staff were good quality guardians of the data. It was hoped

that as part of the data improvement, there would be the ability to provide Ward specific data and be able to target specific issues in those areas.

The report had highlighted a significant increase in safeguarding referrals. It was noted that an audit into referrals from Care Homes had evidenced that only 11% met the threshold for safeguarding. To reduce the demand on both care homes and the front door of Adult Social Care a low level concern form had been developed and circulated to care providers. The forms would still be triaged by adult social care before being shared with adult joint commissioning to provide quality assurance.

Bookmarks had been produced to help reach those members of the community who have limited or no access to the internet and who may struggle to leave their homes to have access to information about staying safe and how to contact for help. These would be available via libraries, other public buildings and would be delivered into people's homes by visiting professionals such as nurses. Councillors were welcome to have some for distributing in their local communities, bookmarks were circulated at the event.

In terms of specific support for Ex Service Personnel, it was reported that when someone calls in to any service within the council, they are asked specifically whether they are ex service personnel and are then signposted to connect with universal services as well as targeted services delivered by Adult Social Care.

Members were informed that there were a number of Safe Places across the Borough for people to visit if they were feeling scared, staff and volunteers will support them to resolve the issues including making referrals to other organisations. Members were asked to help identify community groups and local shop keepers who might be able to offer this service or to let regular customers know about this resource. All Safe Places were offered training and resources to become a Safe Place and could access support, if needed. The Adult could sign up to the scheme and they would be issued with a card they can share with the Safe Place detailing the contact details of a trusted person who could be rung to offer support.

In order to raise awareness and tackle safeguarding issues with asylum seekers and ethnic minority groups that live in the Borough, awareness and training had been provided by a Multi Agency Trainer with specific sessions to support groups supporting the minority and asylum groups. This was also seen as something that would be picked up by universal services and it would be important for partnerships to share information as to what they have done or what requires doing in order to avoid duplication. In terms of engagement with those who did not have English as their first language, members were informed that the offer from Adult Social Care varied in languages and was available to everyone. Members were informed that providing translated written word was problematic due to the number of languages that would be required. They heard how the information via the website could be translated into any language using the Google translate function.

Members were informed of the Safeguarding Adults week taking place in November and were encouraged to inform the Service of any areas they would want the Service to support them in, in order to raise awareness.

The statistics showed that 57% of women and 43% of men had needed help to stop abuse. It was unknown what the nature of abuse had been in these cases. In terms of suicide, members were informed that Adult Social Care had close links with the Suicide Panel in order to determine whether a suicide had been as a result of harm and abuse.

Whilst it was acknowledged that there was a need for better data analysis and how the systems work together across the board to share information, the collective work across all partners involved was strong and they worked effectively. It was noted that no specific work had been carried out with the Samaritans but the Service would be happy to have introductions made and provide support and training to anyone wishing to be involved.

In relation to the Care Quality Commission report reporting inadequacies in midwifery services at Barnsley Hospital, the committee were informed that there were some inaccuracies in the report and that the figures in the report did not reflect the 12 month training plan in place.

The Right Person Right Care initiative was in the process of being rolled out and was in Phase 2 of 3 which involved engagement with key partners on a strategic and tactical level. Barnsley had been seen as a leading light in how to implement the initiative. The second phase had included concerns of safety on the streets and leaving A and E etc. The third phase would include working with people with mental health issues.

It was recognised that the Adult Social Care sector was predominantly female orientated. Work was ongoing to rebalance and increase diversity and to encourage people from different backgrounds to apply for leadership roles and Board representation. The representative from SWYPFT outlined the work they had completed which had resulted in a more diverse workforce and management structure.

There was an enquiry as to the cost of providing translation and interpreters for the Services provided. They were informed that this was a question for Customer Services to respond to and a response would be circulated to members in due course.

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the witnesses be thanked for their attendance and contribution;
- (ii) that the report be noted.

4 Barnsley Safeguarding Children's Partnership Annual Report 2022-23

The following witnesses were welcomed to the meeting:

- David Radford, Independent Chair & Scrutineer, BSCP
- Annette Carey, Strategic Safeguarding Partnership Manager, Children's Services, Barnsley Council

- Cllr Ashley Peace, Cabinet Support Member Children's Services, Barnsley Council
- Chief Superintendent Simon Wanless, Barnsley District Commander, South Yorkshire Police (SYP)
- Dawn Gibbon, Head of Safeguarding, Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (BHNFT)
- Angela Fawcett, Deputy Chief Nurse, Head of Safeguarding (Barnsley)
- Katie Puplett on behalf of Emma Cox, Assistant Director of Nursing, Quality & Professions, South West Yorkshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (SWYPFT)

David Radford, Independent Chair and Scrutineer, Barnsley Safeguarding Children's Partnership introduced the report to Members and provided a full overview of the Annual Report. Members heard in detail the range of work that had been undertaken, the wide range of partnership work that was involved and what the future plans, focus' and priorities were for the Partnership.

In the ensuing discussion and in response to detailed questioning and challenge, the following matters were highlighted:-

In terms of Social Worker Caseloads, retention and recruitment, members were informed that reports had indicated that investment through a variety of mechanisms had allowed caseloads to reduce allowing for a more realistic case load size but that some pressures remained and they were not where they needed to be just yet. In terms of retention and recruitment, Barnsley had creative ways of bringing staff and retaining staff and there was confidence that this was also heading in the right direction. Members were informed that former agency staff were now full time and a Staff Engagement event had taken place over the Summer and feedback from staff had been positive in terms of management and that they felt understood, valued and had a voice.

A range of partnership working was being undertaken to engage with and hold conversations with Academies and Trusts in the Borough in order to tackle bullying and getting the anti bullying message across. Designated Safeguarding Leads are recruited from settings Senior Management Teams. The Designated Safeguarding Lead's Forum met every term and include representatives from all 91 Schools in Barnsley which is a very effective way to get safeguarding information and guidance into maintained schools and Trusts.

Concerns were raised around the number of children being reported as missing and what work was undertaken following someone being found. It was reported that a return to home interview was undertaken in each case in order to have a conversation around what the driving factors were and what issues the child was experiencing. Recently the South Yorkshire Police had created a Child Exploitation Team with a Sergeant and 5 staff members. It works alongside the new Children's Services' Child Exploitation Team with Social Workers and a wider Safeguarding Team to carry out in depth work around missing people. It was seen that the multi agency team were able to look into themes and trends in schools in order to pick out what the root causes could be.

Comments were received on the safeguarding elements of children in Academies and Trusts in relation to isolation and rules around wearing blazers during heatwaves in schools and the impact on individuals. Members were informed that any issues could be taken up with Governing Bodies and Headteachers for these to be dealt with and that all academies were self-governing and rules were implemented by the Trusts.

One target this year was to improve the quality of data streams coming in from partnership key agencies in order to keep children safe. It was acknowledged that the migration to Mosaic had caused some challenges but that much information was now available. South Yorkshire Police had a rich data set which was being looked into as to what could be provided for Barnsley and whether this could be provided on a regular basis. The structure of health was broad but work was being undertaken in how to bring in data streams from the Integrated Care Board, Hospitals and Children's Mental Health Services.

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the witnesses be thanked for their attendance and contribution;
- (ii) that the report be noted

5 Strengthening Children's Services - Quarterly Update Report

Due to a number of important witnesses being unable to attend, the Committee agreed to defer this item to a future meeting.

6 FOR INFORMATION ONLY - Children's Social Care Performance Report (REDACTED)

Due to a number of important witnesses being unable to attend, the Committee agreed to defer this item to a future meeting.

7 Children's Social Care Performance Report

Due to a number of important witnesses being unable to attend, the Committee agreed to defer this item to a future meeting.

Chair

This page is intentionally left blank

MEETING:	Overview and Scrutiny Committee - Sustainable Barnsley Workstream
DATE:	Tuesday 10 October 2023
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present

Councillors Ennis OBE (Chair), Barnard, Bellamy, Bowser, Christmas, Clarke, Denton, Hayward, Hunt, McCarthy, Murray, O'Donoghue, Osborne, Sheard, Tattersall and A. Wray

8 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interest

Councillor Sheard declared a non-pecuniary interest in relation to being a Governor at Barnsley Hospital and Cabinet Support Member for Public Health and Communities

Councillor Tattersall declared a non-pecuniary interest in relation to being a member of the Barnsley Hospital Charity Trust and a member of the Berneslai Homes Board

Councillor Osborne declared a non-pecuniary interest in relation to being a member of the Berneslai Homes Board

9 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

The minutes of the meeting held on 12 September 2023 were received.

10 Antisocial Behaviour in Barnsley

The following witnesses were welcomed to the meeting:

- Phil Hollingsworth, Service Director Communities, BMBC
- Paul Brannan, Head of Safer Barnsley, BMBC
- Jane Brannan, Group Leader, Housing & Community Safety, BMBC
- Councillor Wendy Cain, Cabinet Spokesperson Public Health and Communities, BMBC
- Anna Hartley, Executive Director, Public Health and Communities
- Sajeda Khalifa, Litigation Team Leader, BMBC
- Chief Superintendent Simon Wanless, Barnsley District Commander, South Yorkshire Police

Councillor Wendy Cain provided the Committee with a brief introduction to the report, highlighting that Anti-Social Behaviour was an issue and a concern for all elected members in their wards. Barnsley had a good strong partnership strength for a joint drive and commitment to tackling anti-social behaviour in the Communities.

In the ensuing discussion and in response to detailed questioning and challenge, the following matters were highlighted:-

Concerns around the lack of follow up information being provided to residents and Members following major incidents were raised. In response members were informed that there were numerous engagement opportunities for people to talk to the Service and Police, including PACT Meetings where people could raise local issues. It was acknowledged that some Members felt that issues had not been dealt with as effectively as they could have been and that there could sometimes be a lapse in feeding back what actions and progress had been taken and there was a need to feed this back to representatives from these meetings. It was acknowledged that this was more difficult in more complex and serious cases but that this would be looked into and addressed in order to rectify the issue.

In regard to litter and dog fouling enforcement powers - Members were informed that District were contracted by the Council to carry out a core service of enforcement for litter and dog fouling offences across the Borough. They had received in excess of 3,000 fines so far this financial year which showed a significant amount of action had been taken across the Borough. Wardens dealt with more in-depth investigations such as fly tipping. A quarterly report was circulated to Members detailing enforcement work across the Borough and the possibility of sharing ward specific data would be welcomed by Members and could be considered within a future newsletter. It was acknowledged that future communications of prosecution success stories and work ongoing in the Borough needed to be looked into and improved, but that the team need to balance promotional work with ongoing operational pressures.

The diagrams contained within the report demonstrated the different categories of anti-social behaviour that had been reported to the Council and the South Yorkshire Police. It was reported that they had not changed significantly and there was no particular draw of resources to one main issue or area of complaint.

Berneslai Homes had recently been awarded powers to prepare and serve Community Protection Warnings where tenancy actions fail to sufficiently address anti-social behaviour. As these are a recent addition to Berneslai Homes powers it is important that initial quality checks are conducted by the Council to ensure consistency. An interim 6 month check and balance of quality was taking place to ensure the warnings issued were in line with legislation. This would also ensure that the warnings were not being used disproportionately resulting in the value of them being lost. Anyone issued with a Community Protection Notice are able to appeal to the Magistrates' Court so making the additional quality checks reduces the risk of any surprises.

Parking enforcement is a Core Service operated through the Highways Team. Concerns were raised around the lack of parking enforcement in the outlying areas of the Borough that were once served by contracts procured through some of the Area Councils. It was reported that in some areas of the Borough the parking was becoming out of control with people parking on pavements. It was reported that parking enforcement would remain under Highways control.

In relation to communications to residents around anti-Social behaviour, Members were informed that the Council's social media and online platform and South Yorkshire Police's social media and online platform were utilised to get the messages out to people.

In relation to tackling cannabis use in the Borough, it was recognised that under the Berneslai Homes Tenancy Agreement this was a breach in tenancy. It was acknowledged that to evict someone from a Berneslai Homes property would not solve the problem of cannabis use as they would probably remain living in the Borough but in a sub-standard quality property. In response to the issue of cannabis use, Members were informed that the Police dealt with this issue at both local level as well as commercial sized growth levels as it was well publicised that there were links between cannabis use and poor educational choices that children make. One of the main aims from South Yorkshire Police was to tackle the supply issue from the growers alongside drugs partnerships.

Anti-social behaviour is about the impact and behaviour someone displays and how that affects someone else and if that is in a negative way then the issue has to be addressed. Taking possession back of a council property due to anti-social behaviour was not a straightforward process. It would involve numerous checks and balance tests to ensure that everything had been done to resolve the issue before taking a house away from someone.

South Yorkshire Police welcomed intelligence from members of the public reporting incidents of ASB. It was noted that, whilst it was frustrating to members of the public that nothing seemed to be being done on the back of this information, they were reassured that all intelligence was collated in order to build a case and a bigger picture in order to formulate patrol plans and move forward with prosecutions. It was reported that most of the critical work carried out was preventative in order to stop something getting out of hand and becoming an issue.

Quad and off-road biking was a significant problem and the second highest reported anti-social behaviour issue in the Borough. The South Yorkshire Police Tactical Response Offroad Team were tasked with tackling this crime. Intelligence gathering as to where these people lived and stored these bikes was the key to stopping this behaviour and much safer than trying to chase down and apprehend offenders out in public.

Funding from Home Office Trailblazer monies had created Operation Civitas which had identified a number of hotspot areas of anti-social behaviour in the Borough to be targeted by uniformed foot patrols which had positively impacted on crime and anti-social behaviour. The funding had also enabled partners to become better equipped to identify and detect the more challenging aspect of anti-social behaviour of off-road biking by improving the equipment required to pursue and monitor. Funding was in place to the end of the 2024/25 financial year to continue Operation Civitas.

Reports of anti-social behaviour had shown a consistent downward trajectory over the past few years. The trends of anti-social behaviour issues showing in the report were based on volumes recorded and, for example, one off road bike could generate multiple reports of anti-social behaviour which could skew some of the figures.

Members expressed their frustration at being able to report incidents of anti-social behaviour in a timely manner via the 101 phone line. It was reported that there was often a significant time to wait to get through or the phone call being automatically cut off. Apologies were made as there had been some technical issues with the telephony and also to the length of time being made to wait as the system had seen

recent improvements in wait times. Reporting incidents of anti-social behaviour online was no longer anonymous which was seen as a negative move resulting in people feeling reluctant to report incidents. The Crimestoppers site remained anonymous but was not the place for reporting ASB.

Powers within Anti-Social Behaviour Legislation allows for action to be taken against parents to require them to do certain things and make them accountable in regards to their children's negative behaviours. An early intervention tool often used are Acceptable Behaviour Contracts used prior to more formal enforcement action, which sets out, with the parents present in all discussions and meetings, the consequences if the contract is not adhered to. It was reported that research had shown that fining and criminalising a child was a short-term measure and did not change criminal behaviour. It was better to educate and adjust behaviour by working with parents in order to try and prevent future negative behaviours. The consequences for parents breaching the Contract could potentially result in a Court Order and the Court would then determine the sanctions.

Members queried as to whether there was a direct link to children being put in isolation in schools and anti-social behaviour, they were informed that there was insufficient data to connect the two issues. However, it was acknowledged that following the Covid Pandemic there had been a significant increase in school absences and poor mental health in young people. This was something to be looked into in collaboration with the Early Help Team in order to carry out preventative work or interventions to tackle behaviours before they escalated. It was highlighted that not all anti-social behaviour was from young people, behaviours involving vehicles, offroad bikes and drinking were predominantly from adults.

Dangerous dogs, in particular the XL Bully Breed of dog was raised as a serious concern. It was acknowledged that the XL Bully was not a banned breed at the time of the meeting so there was little that could be done. However, it was noted that any dangerous dog, no matter what breed, would be dealt with accordingly to protect members of the public.

Barnsley has a dedicated Victim and Witness Support Team of 3 officers in operation for the whole Borough in order to provide a wraparound service for individuals to make them feel heard and important. In some instances where anti-social behaviour is serious, persistent or having a detrimental effect on a person's quality of life, regardless of the behaviour types, a Victim Support Officer would be allocated as a single point of contact for a victim or witness. A holistic assessment would be made and the type of support required would be tailored to that person's needs in order to give them the confidence to be a witness going forward to prosecution through court. A Victims Charter had been developed as to how they could expect to be dealt with in Barnsley via customer feedback to learn what could have been done differently, what had been useful and what lessons could have been learned.

The greatest challenge in dealing with anti-social behaviour was reported as being able to stop the next generation of children following in the footsteps of this generation of adults. Parents and teachers were key to educating children in how to behave and not following the same pattern of behaviours.

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the witnesses be thanked for their attendance and contribution, and that the report be noted;
- (ii) that officers ensure that feedback is consistent and conversations take place to keep Elected Members and members of the public updated on progress and actions taken when incidents are reported and intelligence shared;
- (iii) that officers consider publishing data to demonstrate the number of enforcement notices issued by Area Council/Ward in the next quarterly newsletter and if resources allow, publish a newsletter specific to Area Councils;
- (iv) that communication is improved around prosecution success stories and ongoing work using social media to promote work and keep the public informed which local Elected Members can help to share in communities;
- (v) that information is supplied to Members on parking enforcement activity being undertaken across the Borough;
- (vi) that there is consideration of making online reporting anonymous, as those experiencing ASB may not want to be identified;
- (vii) that work is undertaken closely with colleagues in schools, Early Help, the Youth Justice Service, TIAG, and young people themselves to understand the reasons for committing ASB as part of prevention and intervention work.

Chair

This page is intentionally left blank

MEETING:	Dearne Area Council
DATE:	Monday 4 September 2023
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Meeting Room, Goldthorpe Library

MINUTES

Present Councillors Coates (Chair), Bellamy, Bowler, Cain, Moore and Morrell

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 17 July 2023 (Dac.04.09.2023/2)**

The meeting received the minutes from the previous meeting of the Dearne Area Council.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Dearne Area Council meeting held on 17 July 2023 be approved as a true and correct record.

19 **Cultural Strategy Update - Liane Holdsworth (Dac.04.09.2023/3)**

Members received a presentation from Liane Holdsworth, Development Manager, which outlined the reasons as to why Barnsley needs a Cultural Strategy to ensure its work around participation and engagement with culture and heritage, and its contribution to the visitor economy which is strategically aligned to the Barnsley 2030 priorities of the borough and B2030 outcomes.

In response to series of questions raised by Members regarding the potential for the Dearne Playhouse Theatre to be utilised as a creative space, L Holdsworth commented that it was intended to make the theatre a community and cultural hub. Plans were underway to refurbish the theatre to create a flexible space to include a recording room and a room for community and craft groups. The roof and electrical works had recently been completed and the internal works to the theatre and basement would commence in Spring 2024.

Members were requested to provide L Holdsworth with the contact details of any local artists, musicians etc.

RESOLVED that the update be noted.

20 Youth Work Update - Verbal Report Angie Kelly

Jade Beavers, Early Intervention and Prevention Worker was welcomed to the meeting.

Members were provided with an update on the youth work undertaken during the summer period:-

- The Goldthorpe Centre had held sessions on photography, gaming and textiles, approximately 10 individuals had attended each session, with the intention to capture what culture and Goldthorpe meant to them. Follow up sessions would be held for photography and gaming. Recordings from each session would be combined into a video which would be shared with the Area Council in due course. Sheffield University students would come into the centre from September 2023 to create a digitised townscape of Barnsley.
- Activities had been ran for under privileged individuals to attend the youth centres to enable them to try different experiences.
- A trial had been held for a teenage mothers' group. Unfortunately the four individuals booked onto the trial had not attended. The trial would be re-run, with the aspiration for it to be held on a monthly basis.
- One-to-one perinatal care sessions had been held. The sessions were accessible for any young person. The figures for perinatal young people within the Dearne area had reduced and Dearne had one of the lowest figures for this within the borough. Prior to the 6 week holiday period, a Year 6 transition session had been held to introduce the service and support that was on offer. From 2024, the service would be opened as an evening provision.
- A special needs group was also in place, which was a protective group consisting of 12 individuals.
- There were currently 3 members of staff within the team and recruitment was underway for Assistant Youth Worker posts.

RESOLVED that Members noted the update.

21 Dearne Area Council Finance Update (Dac.04.09.2023/5)

The Area Council Manager submitted a report which provided an update regarding the Area Council's financial position.

The report outlined the carry forward from 2022/23, the committed spend for 2023/24 and 2024/25 together with information on the Dearne Development Fund. A detailed financial breakdown was included within an Appendix to the report.

It was noted that in total the Area Council had £57,429.91 to carry over into this financial year.

A discussion ensued in relation to the Housing and Cohesion Officer, who would be reducing his working hours from 5 days to 4 days per week. The Area Council Manager commented that additional resources were available through the

Core Service. She would make further enquiries and report back to Members in due course.

RESOLVED that the financial update and the impact on future budgets be noted.

22 Quarter 1 Performance Report (Dac.04.09.2023/6)

The Area Council Manager submitted her performance report for Quarter 1 and Members noted its contents.

Arising out of the discussion, particular reference was made to the following:

- The Area Council Priorities, the commissions including Twiggs, the B:Friend service, the Dearne Electronic Community Village and the work of the Private Sector Housing and Cohesion Officer.
- Since the last quarter, Twiggs had worked with 258 volunteers which had included 639 volunteer hours at Twiggs' events, a total of 362 rubbish bags had been filled and 99 areas had been targeted in proactive and reactive work.
- During the quarter, the B:Friend service had supported 187 isolating older neighbours, provided 65 hours of staff visits/calls, had a total of 90 volunteers which included 7 new volunteers and had provided 52 hours of group social activities.
- The Dearne Electronic Community Village had provided learning to 29 individuals during the quarter, with 21 learners achieving qualifications, 6 learners had moved into employment and 21 learners had progressed into further training.
- A total of 153 reports had been made by the Housing Enforcement during the quarter, 35 contacts had been made with household waste on premises, 135 fly tipping incidents had been reported and 6 vulnerable homes had been identified.
- During the quarter, DIAL Barnsley had received a total of 75 enquiries and 95 individuals had reported reduced anxiety as a result of using the service. From the outset of the project, each £1 spent had returned £24.08 into the Dearne, which was an excellent social return on investment.
- A total of 281 individuals had attended the Older Generation Get Together within the Goldthorpe Development Group during the quarter, and 40 volunteers had provided assistance across 3 events.

Councillor Coates expressed her thanks to the team for the Dearne 10 year celebration event, which had been well organised and a fantastic evening.

In response to a question raised by Councillor Coates, the Area Council Manager would ascertain the total number of volunteers within the Dearne area and inform Members accordingly.

RESOLVED that the update be noted.

23 Future Environmental Service (Dac.04.09.2023/7)

The Area Council Manager submitted a report which provided the current position regarding the Dearne Area Council environmental commission, funding and contract timescales. The report also provided information regarding the recent Member briefings which discussed the future direction and provided several options for the Dearne Area Council to consider.

L Hamilton would liaise with Members outside of the meeting with a view to arranging visits at the family centres in Thurnscoe and Bolton Upon Dearne.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That Members received the background information set out in section 3.0 of the report.
- (ii) That Members agreed to delay making a decision on the proposed options for the future direction of the environmental priority until the next Area Council Meeting in November 2023.

24 Notes from the Dearne Ward Alliances (Dac.04.09.2023/8)

The meeting received the notes from Dearne South Ward Alliance held on 25 July 2023 and the Dearne North Ward Alliance held on 1 August 2023.

Members received a brief update from the Area Council Manager of the main items discussed and the activities promoted at the meetings:

(a) Dearne South

- Five applications for funding had been approved.
- The Treasurer had given an update on the working funds balances and projects against the committed spend.
- There had been a discussion regarding the summer provision and activities in Bolton Upon Dearne, which included an outdoor cinema that had been very well received.

Councillor Coates suggested that the Ward Alliance funding be put into the winter planning, which would be discussed at the next Ward Alliance meeting.

Councillor Bowler expressed her thanks to the Dearne Area Team for the work undertaken over the summer period which had received fantastic feedback from all participants including children, parents and carers. She also expressed her thanks to the Community Development Officer and her team for the outdoor cinema, together with BMBC for the funding provided.

(b) Dearne North

- Three applications for funding had been approved.
- T Hughes from Healthwatch had given an update of the work within Dearne North and explained how the community groups, Ward Alliance, their families and individuals that attend could assist to provide the relevant health opinions on the services on offer within the Dearne area.
- The Community Development Officer provided an update on the project planning for Autumn/Winter, which had been referred until January 2024.
- Group updates had been provided on the excellent work undertaken during the summer holidays and Autumn period in Dearne North.

RESOLVED that notes from the respective Ward Alliances be received.

25 Report on the Use of Ward Alliance Funds (Dac.04.09.2023/9)

The Area Council Manager submitted a report on the spend to date from the Ward Alliance Funds within the Dearne North and South Area.

It was noted that within the Dearne North Ward Alliance there was a starting balance for 2023/24 of £12,270.17 which included the underspend of £2,270.17 from 2022/23. Eleven projects had been funded at a cost of £8,088.49, leaving a balance of £4,181.68. Within the Dearne South Ward Alliance there had been a starting balance for 2023/24 of £16,031.04 which included an underspend of £6,031.04 from 2022/23. A total of nine projects had been funded at a cost of £9,468.57, leaving a balance of £6,562.47.

RESOLVED that the Dearne Area Council received the Dearne North and South Ward Alliance Fund Report and noted any spend to date for the Dearne North and South Ward.

Chair

This page is intentionally left blank

MEETING:	Penistone Area Council
DATE:	Thursday 7 September 2023
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Penistone Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Greenhough (Chair), Barnard, Burnett, Kitching and Lowe-Flello

15 Declarations of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

No Members declared an interest in any item on the agenda.

16 Children and Family Services Update - Jane Fleming and Rachel Barraclough (Pac.07.09.2023/2)

Jane Fleming, Healthy Child Programme Lead and Health Visitor Practice Teacher, was welcomed to the meeting and provided members with an overview of the 0-19 Public Health Nursing Service in the Penistone Area.

Members were provided with an in-depth update of the 6 Area Teams and the areas of work that they covered. Members were informed that in the Penistone Locality there were:

- 4,908 children receiving a universal level of service;
- 106 receiving a universal plus level of service;
- 187 children schooling in/living out ; and
- 186 children living in/schooling out children

A detailed overview was provided of the varied work, targeted support, assessments and reviews that the 0-19 Service carried out. Members also heard of the various partner organisations that were collaborated with in order to provide this service and of the positive relationship the Team had with the local GP surgeries and chemists.

Following some in depth discussion and questioning, members raised concerns around the low staff numbers compared to the number of people requiring the service across the area and questioned whether this was due to budgets or difficulty in recruiting. In response members were informed that in the past year the Service had trained and retained 8 nurses to become a School Nurse or Health Visitor and they had recruited a further 8 for training this year. It was also identified that there were some areas with a higher level of deprivation who would require more School Nurses or Health Visitors compared to the Penistone Area.

Positive in roads had been made with Penistone Grammar School and the School Nurse had a Monday lunchtime slot at the school to hold health themed drop in sessions which were well attended.

Rachel Barraclough, Family Service Manager for Family Services was welcomed to the meeting and provided members with the background to and an update of the proposed family hubs offer for Barnsley and what it would entail.

Members heard that there would be one family hub in each Area Council Area and that Penistone had been chosen as one of those sites with the Penistone Library being the potential chosen venue in the longer term with an interim location being based at the IKIC Centre on High Street in Penistone.

During an in-depth debate members commented that there was very little on offer in Penistone as there seemed to be an assumption that there was little need for such services in the area. It was positive news about the offer of a family hub in Penistone which was seen as a step up from the current partial service offer in the Area.

RESOLVED that Jane Fleming and Rachel Barraclough be thanked for their comprehensive presentations and that the updates be noted.

**17 Minutes of the Penistone Area Council meeting held on 20 July 2023
(Pac.07.09.2023/3)**

The Area Council received the minutes of the previous meeting held on 20 July 2023.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Penistone Area Council meeting held on the 20 July 2023 be approved as a true and correct record.

**18 Notes from the Penistone Ward Alliance held on 27 July 2023
(Pac.07.09.2023/4)**

The meeting received the notes from the Penistone Ward Alliance meeting held on 27 July 2023.

RESOLVED that the notes from the Penistone Ward Alliance meeting held on 27 July 2023 be received.

19 Report on the Use of Ward Alliance Funds (Pac.07.09.2023/5)

Members received the report, noting its contents. The Area Council Manager drew members attention to £18,435.18 which remained in the budget. Members noted that there had been a decline in applications being received for Ward Alliance Funding and would be encouraging people and groups to come forward.

RESOLVED that the report be noted.

20 Quarter 1 Performance Report (Pac.07.09.2023/6)

The Area Council Manager provided members with an overview of the Quarter 1 Performance report dated April to June 2023 and all contracted Services. Members attention was drawn to the statistics and in particular the decline in new volunteer numbers. It was acknowledged that the current Clean, Green and Tidy Contract had created many self-sufficient volunteers and the Age UK Contract had maintained trained volunteers, resulting in the new volunteer numbers going forward being lower than previous years.

The Clean, Green and Tidy contract would be coming to an end at the end of September 2023. They had achieved a number of their targets and had proactively worked with 36 projects. GXO logistics had provided volunteer support to the Royd Community Garden. Two schools had been supported which were Hoylandswaine Primary School and Penistone Grammar School who had teamed up with Springvale Community Gardens to create wildlife habitats and general maintenance. Volunteer numbers had fallen with 53 against a target of 150. The contract had continued to receive positive feedback.

The Supporting Vulnerable and Isolated Older People contract were meeting their targets with a high number of people using the information and advice service. Benefits had seen the most enquiries resulting in an estimated £40,000 of benefits gains. The Community Car Share Scheme continued to be popular with 2 volunteers providing 127 journeys. Members were informed that Men in Sheds continued to attract attendees and that they were looking for new permanent premises.

The Age UK contract remained a success and it had been suggested for them to commence charging for some of the Groups they run in order to become self-sustaining. It was noted that there was the added value from the centrally run services which also had an impact on the Penistone Area.

The CAB online offer had supported 56 clients against a target of 39. A range of issues had been dealt with a particular increase in benefit and housing issues due to increase in rent and mortgages. Members heard how they had returned to face to face appointments in Penistone Library and that the initial uptake would be slow and it was acknowledged that it would take time for people to start using the face to face service.

DIAL were offering face to face appointments, and as a result target numbers were slightly under. 36 residents attended outreach, and there was the added value of the core offer which had seen 78 residents being given telephone advice.

Angel Voices Adult Singing Workshop had settled in Cawthorne Village Hall and was reporting the improvement of health and wellbeing of the people attending.

The Supporting Young People Grant Fund had funded 4 projects including Ad Astra that had seen positive outcomes. 40 students from Penistone Grammar School had successfully completed training and received an accreditation in the Royal Society of Public Health level 2 mentoring qualification. This had enabled pupils to provide peer support to others within the school.

Angel Voices Young People Workshop had seen some success stories including one pupil who had gone on to take part in a TV Talent Show and they continued to provide a vast variety of performances across the area for different occasions.

Members were informed that the Area Council manager was still awaiting the final performance details from the Girl Guides.

Members were provided with updates as to the work the Area Team had been undertaking in the quarter.

The Food Options consultation event had taken place. The issues around a suitable venue remained but collaborative work was being undertaken with Good Food Barnsley to network together and make it work.

Members raised concerns as to the low numbers of adults taking part in the Angel Voices Adult Workshops. The Area Council Manager agreed to raise these concerns.

RESOLVED that the report be noted.

21 Procurement and Financial Update (Pac.07.09.2023/7)

The Area Council Manager spoke to the item providing members with a highlight of each commissioned contract.

Members attention as drawn to the £37,052 remaining in the Penistone Area Council Working Together Grant Fund. It was noted that this would be used for the possible food options should they emerge.

Members were informed that the Supporting Young People Fund had received 9 enquiries with only 3 applications being submitted. If all 3 were to be approved there would still be some money remaining to go back out to encourage further projects to come forward.

Market engagement exercises for 2 services had begun for the Clean Green and Tidy Contract going forward. Service one would be to carry out specific environmental works and service two would be for a community and environmental support service. Members were informed of the process and that once the market engagement exercise concludes, the spec would be assessed before it goes out on YOR Tender estimated around the end of September/beginning of October.

Members raised concerns around the interim period where there would be very little service until the new services were in place. They also questioned whether the Area Council could purchase litter picking equipment and safety vests in the transition period to provide volunteers with some equipment. Members acknowledged that this would be difficult to manage and would see if there was a demand for such equipment before putting any approval forward for funding.

Members were provided with an overview of the 2023/24 budget position. It was noted that a budget of £37,216 remained.

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the update of the contract funded by the new Supporting Isolated and Older People Grant Fund be noted;
- (ii) that the update on the current financial position of the Penistone Working Together Fund be received;
- (iii) that the update on the existing Supporting Young People ringfenced funds within the existing Working Together Grant Fund be received and that the update on the progress for the next round of funding be noted;

(iv) that the updates on the current Green, Clean and Tidy contract started in April 2020 and now in the final extension period to the end of September 2023, be noted;

(v) that the update in the procurement processes for contracts to support Penistone Area Council's environmental priority following the completion of the existing Clean and Tidy Contract be received;

(vi) that the current financial position of the Penistone Ward Alliance be noted; and

(vii) that the record of allocated and proposed spend and current budget position for 2023/24 be noted.

22 Cultural Strategy Update - Liane Holdsworth (Pac.07.09.2023/8)

Liane Holdsworth, Programme Development Manager and Coby Walsh, Project Officer, were welcomed to the meeting and provided members with an overview of the work being undertaken to create Barnsley's Cultural Strategy.

Members received a detailed account of the sector mapping work being undertaken in collaboration with the University of Sheffield to create the Strategy. Members were informed of the proposed member creative sessions in order for officers to gain further knowledge and an understanding of what local members felt were missing and what already exists in their areas.

Members questioned whether Barnsley had any input into part of the Yorkshire Sculpture Park that was in the Penistone East Ward. They were informed the Long Barn which was a storage unit for the Sculpture Park which was in the Penistone East Ward, was being developed to also house some artists studios.

Members were informed that they would be invited to Engagement Events in the near future.

RESOLVED that thanks be given for the presentation and the update be noted.

Chair

This page is intentionally left blank

MEETING:	North Area Council
DATE:	Monday 11 September 2023
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Leech (Chair), A. Cave, T. Cave, Crisp, Denton, Howard, Newing, Pickering, Tattersall and N. Wright

70 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

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

71 Minutes of the North Area Council meeting held on 10 July 2023 (Nac.11.09.2023/2)

The Area Council received the minutes of the previous meeting held on 10 July 2023.

In relation to the Neighbourhood Warden and Community Safety Update that was provided to Members at the last meeting, Councillor A Cave commented that she was extremely concerned into the welfare of the dogs that accompanied the individuals that were begging at Asda, Old Mill Lane, Barnsley. At the last meeting, Councillor Cave had requested that C Fairweather ascertained whether the wardens had contacted the RSPCA regarding the welfare of those dogs.

In response to a query raised by Councillor Tattersall regarding the new logos for the Ward Alliances, Councillor Newing commented that she had attended the consultation event held on 11 September 2023, where everyone's opinions would be collated. The Area Manager added that she had seen the proposals for the new logos, and she would provide Members with an update in due course.

RESOLVED that subject to the above addition, the minutes of the North Area Council meeting held on the 10 July 2023 be approved as a true and correct record.

72 Family Hubs Consultation - Sam Cunningham/Tracey Fitzgibbon (15 minutes) (Nac.11.09.2023/3)

Members received a presentation from S Cunningham which provided an update on the Family Hubs and Start for Life Consultation. The following key points were noted:-

- The consultation had opened in August 2023 and would run until 23 September 2023.
- BMBC was one of 75 local authorities that had been successful in receiving funding from the DfE to transform the current family centre model into a family hub.

- The £3.6m funding would specifically focus on the following strands being perinatal mental health, parent school offer, infant feeding, start for life including the virtual offer, parent carer panels, home education packages and early language. Following which, focus would be given to an additional 18 strands. The funding would conclude in March 2025.
- The funding would not enable all of the family centres across the borough to become family hubs. It was proposed that 6 of the family centres would become family hubs and the remainder of the services would continue to run throughout the borough.
- A more co-ordinated approach would be given to the grass root services and to bring them under the family hub umbrella.
- Families would be able to access the additional services in a much more planned manner.
- To compliment the work, a local needs assessment had been undertaken for the service, families and for additional needs. The final version of the needs assessment was awaited.
- It was intended to develop a model that supported the peer support.
- The nursery provision would continue, together with the midwifery provision from the buildings that were not specifically the family hub buildings.
- A total of 320 responses to the consultation had been received to date.

The Area Manager would circulate the presentation slides onto Members outside of the meeting.

Councillor Howard referred to the Darton West area which did not have any libraries or a family centre. She queried how the individuals were consulted within the Darton West area and she wanted to ensure that there was provision within that area.

In response, S Cunningham commented that she would ensure the family centre staff were targeting the Darton West area. It was noted that midwives offered a range of services, and the early health practitioners made visits to family homes. She would ascertain where the officers were based and inform the Area Manager who would inform the Members.

Councillor Tattersall gave thanks to S Cunningham for attending the recent St Helen's gala. She queried whether a list of the parent and toddler groups was available and whether the officers would attend the groups to talk to parents, carers and grandparents.

Members noted that the practitioners continued to link with the early year settings and childminders, which included the grass root groups. The engagement of the practitioners' role was to undertake raising awareness to ascertain what was happening within the communities and to engage with individuals as much as possible.

Following a query raised by Councillor Pickering, S Cunningham referred to a number of leaflets and literature regarding mental health. Early identification of the perinatal mental health was identified as low to medium; she would share the literature with Members. The DfE had made clear that funding for the evidence lead was based low to moderate. Work had been undertaken with the Barnsley Maternity

Partnership and expectant mothers to produce a leaflet, a leaflet for expectant fathers and same sex couples.

Councillor Leech expressed his thanks for an interesting and informative presentation.

RESOLVED that Members noted the update.

**73 Cultural Strategy Update - Jon Finch and Coby Walsh (15 minutes)
(Nac.11.09.2023/4)**

Members received a presentation from J Finch, which outlined the reasons as to why Barnsley needs a Cultural Strategy to ensure its work around participation and engagement with culture and heritage, and its contribution to the visitor economy which is strategically aligned to the Barnsley 2030 priorities of the borough and B2030 outcomes.

Councillor Howard welcomed the Cultural Strategy. At a Cabinet Meeting, she had raised the point that Members had wide knowledge of their respective communities, and she had highlighted the need for Members to be at the forefront of discussions. Councillor Howard agreed that focus should be given to local engagement initiatives i.e. the Youth Choir and Angel Voices. Funding had been provided to the Community Choir to provide arts, crafts and singing workshops etc. during the school holiday period, and an older persons' afternoon club had been ran to tackle social isolation.

Councillor Denton welcomed the engagement made with the Ward Alliances and Members of the Area Councils. He considered that engagement with the wider community and getting people involved would prove to be a real challenge.

In response, J Finch commented that initially engagement would be made with the Area Councils and Ward Alliances, part of the process would be to assess which groups were/were not engaged with and to identify the gaps to enable further work. Further work would be undertaken in 2024 to ensure that engagement was made with as many groups as possible.

In response to a question raised by Councillor Tattersall as to how a judgement was made of which groups should receive funding, J Finch commented that although there was not a huge amount of resourcing available, there was an option to secure additional investment i.e. for choirs, theatre groups etc. There would also be an opportunity to allow individuals to work together more productively, rather than in investment terms. Thought would be given to creating additional performance and/or work spaces in a more efficient way.

Councillor Leech expressed his thanks for a very comprehensive presentation and report.

RESOLVED that the update be noted.

74 10 Year Celebration Event - Area Governance Model - Verbal Update

The Area Manager provided Members with an update on the 10 year celebration event that would be held on Friday 29 September 2023, at Staincross Working Men's Club, commencing at 7.00pm.

A provisional running order for the evening had been devised and a number of raffle prizes had started to be received in advance of the event. Members were requested to contact Councillor A Cave or the Area Manager with any further raffle prizes.

Performances on the evening would be provided by the Café Coffee Choir and the Angel Voices Community Choir which would include individual performances. The main act for the evening was DNA, which was a collaboration between Debbie Angel and Adam Price.

Members were requested to provide the Area Manager with the contact details of any additional community groups that could be invited to the event.

RESOLVED that Members noted the update.

75 Performance Report - 2023/24 - Q1 (Nac.11.09.2023/6)

A report was presented which provided an aggregate picture of how all the North Council contracted services contributed to the achievement of each of the North Area Council's agreed outcomes and social value objectives, which reflected upon the information gathered from each contract for the period April – June 2023. The report provided a summary of the performance management report for each of the contracted services for 2023/24 Quarter 1 (April – June 2023). The report provided a link between the commissioned services and the Public Health Outcomes.

Members were referred to the case studies for each contracted service.

Councillor Denton referred to the 10 week Reds in the Community initiative which he had attended at Athersley Recreational Ground, which had made a huge difference to his health. He requested an insight into the metrics within the performance report, in particular to the direction of the five arrows within the red section.

The Area Manager commented that the volunteering opportunities were down for the last quarter due to the gap with the Twiggs contract coming to an end and the break with the Environmental Caretakers which did not commence until the end of July 2023.

Councillor Leech referred to the successful negotiation with Ad Astra which would move from New Lodge into Athersley Library until the refurbishment was undertaken. He had liaised with the contact at New Lodge regarding the transition.

RESOLVED that Members noted the contents of the Performance Management report.

76 Connecting Communities Grant Review Report (Nac.11.09.2023/7)

A report was presented which provided Members with an update on the delivery of the Stronger Communities Grant funded programmes. The report provided an opportunity to review delivery of the providers and their funded projects, to evaluate whether the providers were delivering good value for money, and to deliver the priority working group's recommendation as to whether the grant programme should revive further investment from the Area Council.

The Grant Review Workshop had been held on 31 August 2023, where qualitative information had been gathered and a discussion had ensued regarding value for money. Due to exceeding the available budget, the Area Manager had commented that it would not be possible to continue to commission the whole programme as currently funded by the North Area Council during 2024/25.

The grant panel consisted of the following Members:-

Councillor S Hunt – Darton East
Councillor T Cave – Darton West
Councillor C Pickering – Old Town
Councillor N Wright – St Helen's

Councillor Tattersall expressed her thanks for an informative report. She queried whether any information was available following the Sports Van initiative that had been held during the 6 weeks school holiday period, which she hoped would be ran again in 2024.

The Area Manager commented that a number of the sports van sessions had been interrupted due to the inclement weather. The sessions had to be pre-booked and the ramp up sessions had been very popular. She would ascertain the demographical information to determine where the attendees resided.

Councillor Newing had observed a couple of the ramp up sessions, which had been well attended.

RESOLVED that

- (i) The update provided by the Connecting Communities Grant Panel on the discussion that took place at the review workshop on 31 August 2023, as at Sections 7 and 8 of the report be noted.
- (ii) The preferred option to help address social isolation in the community as at Section 8.5.3 of the report be approved with contracts for two of the providers to be extended for a period of 12 months.
- (iii) That a total funding allocation of £75,000 for a period of 12 months, with all services profiled to conclude in March 2025 be agreed.
- (iv) That the responsibility for procuring the grant extension be delegated to the Area Council Manager to progress, with regular updates to the Grant Panel.

77 Priorities, Commissioning, Project Development and Finance (Nac.11.09.2023/8)

A report was presented which provided an aggregate picture of how all the North Council contracted services contributed to the achievement of each of the North Area Council's agreed outcomes and social value objectives, which reflected upon the information gathered from each contract for the period April – June 2023. The report provided a summary of the performance management report for each of the contracted services for 2023/24 Quarter 1 (April – June) 2023. The report provided a link between the commissioned services and the Public Health Outcomes and a summary of the performance information.

Members were referred to the devolved funding of the Ward Alliances. The current Housing and Cohesion Officer had commenced in post on 15 May 2023, and he was enjoying the new opportunity.

Councillor Newing raised a query in relation to section 3.2 of the report regarding the Housing and Cohesion Officer (Private Sector Housing). In response, the Area Manager commented that she would update section 3.2 of the report to indicate there was a 12 month provision.

RESOLVED that

- (i) Members noted the progress on the Environmental Community Caretaker Service recruitment.
- (ii) Noted the recommendations of the Connecting Communities Grant Review conducted by the Grant Panel and agreed regarding further investment in this grant stream or an alternative project. Full details agenda item 7. This required an investment of £75,000 to enable two grant providers to continue provision for a 12month period, concluding March 2025.
- (iii) The Youth Resilience Fund required a review. It was recommended that this takes place in October 2023 with a decision on the continuation of the grant to be agreed at the January 2024 meeting of the Area Council.
- (iv) The North Area Council noted the existing budget position and the existing the funding commitments. Section 4 of the report.

78 Report of the Ward Alliance Fund (Nac.11.09.2023/9)

A report was presented which provided an update on the financial position of the Ward Alliance budget for each ward for the 2023/24 period.

In response to a query raised by Councillor Howard, regarding an article in the Barnsley Chronicle which stated that the Old Town Ward Alliance had not spent any of its budget, the Area Manager commented that the article is representative of the current situation.

RESOLVED that each Ward in the North Area Council area prioritises the efficient expenditure of the Ward Alliance Funds 2023/24, in line with the guidance on spend.

79 Notes from the Area's Ward Alliances (Nac.11.09.2023/10)

The meeting received the notes from the Darton East Ward Alliance held on 13 June 2023 and 11 July 2023; Darton West Ward Alliance held on 17 July 2023; Old Town Ward Alliance held on 8 June 2023 and 13 July 2023; and St Helen's Ward Alliance held on 1 June 2023 and 13 July 2023.

Councillor Denton referred to the work undertaken by the Darton East Ward Alliance which included the signing off for application funding for the Holiday Hunger Club for £500 at Staincross Methodist Church. Activities had been delivered for children during the summer school holiday period in Mapplewell Park. Funding had been achieved for an additional CCTV camera at Mapplewell Park.

Councillor Howard referred to the work undertaken by the Darton West Ward Alliance and she referred to the disappointment experienced by the other Ward Alliances in relation to the installation of the hanging baskets. A group would shortly be established to consider the Christmas events.

Councillors Pickering and Newing referred to the work undertaken by the Old Town Ward Alliance. Difficulties had been encountered in recruiting individuals to become members of the Ward Alliance, and work continued to increase the membership. It was envisaged to relocate the meetings from the Town Hall to Honeywell Sports Centre.

Councillor Tattersall referred to the work undertaken by the St Helen's Ward Alliance. She expressed her thanks to all the community groups that had come forward with bids. Work was underway on the Ward Plan for delivery in 2023 and 2024. Discussions were underway in relation to the Halloween and Christmas events. It was necessary to appoint new members onto the Ward Alliance, with the potential to use the St Helen's Gala as an opportunity for recruitment.

RESOLVED that the notes of the respective Ward Alliances be noted.

Chair

This page is intentionally left blank

MEETING:	North East Area Council
DATE:	Thursday 21 September 2023
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Meeting Room 2, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Hayward (Chair), Booker, Green, Makinson, McCarthy, Richardson, Sheard and Webster

18 **Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests**

Councillor Hayward declared a non-pecuniary interest in any item on the agenda insofar as it related to Barnsley Community Build and their position on the Board.

19 **Minutes of the Previous Meeting of North East Area Council held on 20 July 2023 (Neac.21.9.23/2)**

The meeting considered the minutes from the previous meeting of the North East Area Council held on 20 July 2023.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the North East Area Council held on 20 July 2023 be approved as a true and correct record.

20 **Safer Neighbourhoods Presentation - Alan Heppenstall (Neac.21.9.23/3)**

RESOLVED that the Safer Neighbourhoods Presentation be deferred to a future meeting.

21 **Area Link Officer Update - Jon Finch and Cultural Strategy Presentation - Jon Finch and Coby Walsh (Neac.21.9.23/4)**

Area Link Officer Update

Jon Finch provided Members with a verbal update on the proceedings from the Team around the Community meeting held on 7 September 2023. At this meeting, updates had been received from Live Well Barnsley, Barnsley Libraries and a talk on housing support grants.

The initial results from the Community Listening Survey were also presented. There had been 120 replies, of which, 74% had been received from females. The top issues raised were in relation to concerns around anti-social behaviour and crime and information available to families. It had been agreed that the closing date for further responses would be extended.

RESOLVED that the verbal update be noted.

Cultural Strategy Presentation

Jon Finch, Head of Culture and Visitor Economy, Barnsley MBC, delivered a presentation to update Members on the progress being made towards the development of a Cultural Strategy for Barnsley.

In response to the presentation, Members asked if data was available to show the number of visitors who had travelled from outside of the Barnsley borough to attend cultural events, visit the Town Centre on an evening and visit Barnsley Market.

In response, it was noted that data was collected by the Council for specific events, for example, visitors to the 'Barnsley Big Weekend', which had shown that visitors from outside of the borough were travelling 30 minutes to attend Town Centre events. It was highlighted that the Council needed to make improvements on obtaining data from wider partners. Furthermore, the Council also needed to undertake further work to promote the Town Centre, Barnsley's countryside and Barnsley's heritage offer to visitors over a 30-minute drive away. Mapping work was currently being undertaken to understand where craft related work and groups were being held in Barnsley.

Members were informed of the work which the Council could undertake in the short-term to assist promoting events taking place at Monk Bretton Priory. A meeting was scheduled to be held with English Heritage to discuss how they could market Monk Bretton Priory nationally.

Members heard that, as part of the High Street Heritage Action Zone project, work was currently taking place at Barnsley Civic to renovate internal parts of the building and to re-open the front entrance of the Civic on Eldon Street. Discussions were also taking place in relation to offering a broader range of events for 2024.

RESOLVED that Jon Finch be thanked for his presentation.

22 Quarter 1 (April to June 2023) Performance Report (Neac.21.9.23/5)

Lisa Phelan, Area Council Manager, submitted the North East Area Council Project Performance Report, which gave an oversight and update on the delivery of the commissioned projects for Quarter 1 - 2023/24 (April to June 2023).

The report outlined, amongst other things, how the projects within the Area Council area were meeting the Council's Corporate Priorities and the 2030 Ambitions. It also gave details of how projects were being delivered together with performance data against targets where appropriate.

Members discussed the importance of actively promoting the work of the Area Council by sharing good news stories arising from commissioned projects. The Area Council Manager provided assurances that the Area Council Team would continue to be visible and promote its work at every opportunity.

RESOLVED that the Project Performance Report for Quarter 1 – 2023/24 (April to June 2023) be noted.

23 Procurement and Financial Update Report (Neac.21.9.23/6)

Lisa Phelan, Area Council Manager, introduced a report providing Members with an up-to-date overview of the Area Council's current priorities. It provided an overview of all current contracts, contract extensions, Service Level Agreements and Grant Funded Projects together with the associated timescales.

The report also outlined the financial position to date for 2022-23 and gave details of the projected financial position to 2023-24 as outlined in Appendices 1 and 2 of the report.

Members were informed that the Youth Development Fund (YDF) Funding Panel had met on 11 May 2023 to consider and review four applications which had been received.

Members considered and agreed to support all of the recommendations made by the YDF Funding Panel, as set out in section 4.1 of the report.

Members' attention was then drawn to the award of Clean and Green Contract/s.

The report indicated that the current North East Environmental Team contract would expire on 31 March 2024. A series of workshops had been held with Members to review this priority and to prepare, design and construct the new commission. The new service specification would be based on operational need from 1 April 2024. The aims and objectives of the new service specification were set out in paragraphs 5.7.1 to 5.7.9 within the report.

Members considered and agreed to support recommended option 8, as set out at paragraph 5.15 of the report.

RESOLVED

- i) That the North East Area Council's current priorities, and overview of all current contracts, contract extensions, Service Level Agreements and Grant fund projects, with associated timescales, be noted.
- ii) That the actual financial position to date for 2022-23 and the projected expenditure, including future proposals, to 2023-24 as outlined in Appendices 1 and 2 of the report be noted.
- iii) That recommendation 1 from the Youth Development Fund (YDF) Funding Panel to fund the Exodus Project Youth Club at Brierly at a cost of £10,512 for the period 1 June 2023 to 31 March 2025 be approved.
- iv) That recommendation 3 from the YDF Funding Panel to fund Grimethorpe Activity Zone for their Youth Club at Grimethorpe at a cost of £8,456.25 for the period 1 June 2023 to 31 March 2025 be approved.
- v) That recommendation 5 from the YDF Funding Panel to fund Ad Astra for Group Support Sessions at Carlton and Shafton secondary schools at a cost of £7,000 for the academic year 2023- 24 starting 1 September 2023 to 31 August 2024 be approved.

- vi) That recommendation 7 from the YDF Funding Panel to not fund Ad Astra one-to-one support sessions at Carlton secondary school be supported.
- vii) That recommendation 8 to procure Clean and Green Contract/s at a cost of £200,000 per year commencing on 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2027 for 3 years on a 1-year plus 1-year plus 1-year contract basis (subject to annual review) be approved. And that two Councillors from the NEAC sit on the Procurement Panel, with delegated responsibility for procurement of these contracts to the Executive Director be agreed.

24 Notes of the Following Ward Alliances with Feedback from each Ward Alliance Chair (Neac.21.9.23/7)

The meeting received notes from the Cudworth, Monk Bretton and Royston Ward Alliances: Cudworth – 17 July 2023, Monk Bretton – 30 June 2023 and 11 August 2023, North East – 20 June 2023 and 26 July 2023, Royston – 3 July 2023.

The following updates were noted:-

Cudworth – Brass on the Grass had taken place on Sunday 10 September 2023 with 130 people present. The Ward Alliance was currently considering arranging an Outdoor Cinema event for next summer.

A Cudworth Park clean-up event was scheduled for Sunday 23 September 2023, to be led by Jordan Bunney.

The Cudworth Ward Alliance monthly coffee mornings continued to be held at the Exodus Building in Cudworth. An Autumn Fair would be held on 21 October 2023, at the Exodus Building, in conjunction with the monthly coffee morning.

The Cudworth Ward Alliance would be holding its next meeting at Shafton Outwood Academy.

The Cudworth and North East Ward Alliances had agreed to run a weekly programme (in term-time) supported by the Area Council's Community Development Officers for students at Shafton Outwood Academy to introduce them to social action and volunteering. At the conclusion of the programme, students would be invited to join the Ward Alliances to help them promote its work to young people.

The Summer Reading Challenge Awards Presentation had been held on 18 September 2023 at Cudworth Library.

A discussion took place in relation to the Area Council's summer 2023 programme of activities. Feedback was provided that some of the events had been well-attended, and others not (possibly due to the location or time of the event taking place). The Area Manager agreed to present a report at a future meeting regarding a draft programme of summer activities for 2024.

Monk Bretton – Brass on the Grass had been held at Monk Bretton Park on 13 August 2023 and had been well-attended.

A meeting would be arranged shortly to plan for this year's Remembrance Sunday event.

The Lundwood Parish Fayre held on 22 July 2023 had been very well-attended, despite the unpleasant weather conditions. Outwood Primary School had held its first 'LundFest' on 22 June 2023, which had also been very well-attended.

A waymarker sign had now been installed on the Trans Pennine Trail.

North East – The Shafton Outdoor Cinema held on 2 September 2023 had been a huge success with 500 people attending, across the two films which had been screened during the morning and afternoon.

The RampUp sessions held during the summer had been well-attended.

The first 'Good to be Me' LGBTQ+ Festival had been held on 12 August 2023 at the Welfare Hall in Great Houghton with over 2,000 people attending.

The Ward Alliance had supported a funding application from Grimethorpe Residents Group for a four-week graffiti project at the Love Life Stadium in Grimethorpe. The project had 63 young people engage over the four-week period.

The Grimethorpe Residents Group Summer Gala had been held on 28 August 2023.

Royston – The RampUp sessions held at Royston Park during the summer had been well-attended. The Ward Alliance had part funded three sessions of free-swimming places per week at Royston Leisure Centre throughout the summer holidays, which had been well received.

The Youth Association had provided the Ward Alliance with an update on the services delivered in Royston. The Youth Association also provide Youth Work training to Level 2 and 3 for people over the age of 18. It was suggested that the training be promoted to students undertaking a Public Service course at Barnsley College.

The Area Council Manager agreed to provide Members with a breakdown of the number of individuals who were undertaking Youth Work training with the Youth Association in the North East Area.

The Ward Alliance was currently awaiting news on its two entries in the Yorkshire in Bloom competition.

The Ward Alliance had funded a new bench at Carlton Park. A volunteering session had been arranged for Tuesday 3 October 2023 to refurbish the play equipment in Royston Park.

The Summer Reading Challenge Awards Presentation would be held this evening at Royston Library. 119 children across a range of ages had taken part in the Challenge.

On behalf of the North East Area Council, Councillor Hayward wished to place on record his thanks to the North East Area Council's Community Development Officers

who had undertaken a large amount of work during difficult times and in a period of change.

RESOLVED that the notes from the Ward Alliances be received.

25 Report on the Use of Area Council Budgets and Ward Alliance Funds (Neac.21.9.23/8)

Lisa Phelan, Area Council Manager, submitted a report which outlined the agreed spend to date from the 2023/24 Ward Alliance Fund budget within the North East Area. The appendices attached to the report outlined the spend for each Ward Alliance together with the remaining allocations carried forward from the 2022/23 financial year.

RESOLVED that the report on the use of Ward Alliance Funds be noted.

26 Any other Business - 10 Year Celebration (Neac.21.09.23/9)

10 Year Celebration Event

The Area Council Manager provided Members with an update on the 10 Year Celebration event that would be held on Thursday 16 November 2023, at West Green Working Men's Club in Monk Bretton, commencing at 6:30 pm.

Entertainment had been arranged for the evening, which included a DJ and a quiz. The main act for the evening would be provided by singer 'Viva la Vintage'. A number of raffle prizes had also been donated and sourced.

Health and Wellbeing Funding Panel

The Area Council Manager reported that the first Health and Wellbeing Funding Panel meeting had recently been held to consider how funding should be utilised in future on healthy lifestyle themed priorities.

Councillor Sheard asked if consideration could be given at a future Health and Wellbeing Funding Panel in relation to developing an awareness campaign to help people spot the potential symptoms of breast and testicular cancer. The Area Council Manager agreed to discuss with Members at the next Health and Wellbeing Funding Panel meeting.

RESOLVED that the update be noted.

Chair

MEETING:	Central Area Council
DATE:	Wednesday 27 September 2023
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Reception Room - Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors K. Dyson (Chair), Bowser, Clarke, Fielding, Lodge, O'Donoghue, Mitchell, Murray, C. Wray and P. Wright

15 Declaration of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

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

16 Minutes of the Previous Meeting of Central Area Council held on 19 July 2023 (Cen.27.09.2023/2)

The meeting received the minutes from the previous meeting of Central Area Council held on 19 July 2023.

Members heard that the job share post of Area Council Manager had been offered, subject to references. Members would be updated when a start date had been confirmed.

With regards to outstanding actions, it was noted that a Tenant First Officer from Berneslai Homes, together with the Housing Cohesion Officer for the area, had been invited to the next meeting of the Area Council.

Questions were raised as to whether any response had been received in relation to whether the Ward Alliances were eligible to apply for funding from the community element of Household Support Grant. It was confirmed that they could apply for funding similarly to other community groups and would be assessed on the same basis. It was suggested that it may be better for the Ward Alliance to support bids from community groups in their area.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Central Area Council held on 19 July 2023 be approved as a true and correct record.

17 Cultural Strategy (Cen.27.09.2023/3)

Lianne Holdsworth and Karen Buttery were welcomed to the meeting. Members were made aware that consulting via Area Councils was a key part of the process of developing a Cultural Strategy for Barnsley.

It was noted that Barnsley did not have a current Cultural Strategy and had been designated as a priority place by the Arts Council. This was due to the relatively low levels of cultural engagement, but it was noted that this also provided opportunities for investment in Barnsley.

Members heard that Barnsley's cultural offer was relatively strong, with five museums, a vibrant town centre and a number of theatres, but it was acknowledged that this could be improved. Members noted the recent increase in the number of National Portfolio Organisations in the area, and the associated investment.

The limited understanding of grassroots organisation was acknowledged, and Members heard of the mapping exercise underway with the University of Sheffield to help appreciate the variety within Barnsley.

The barriers to accessing culture were discussed, including relatively high levels of deprivation and increasing costs. However, also noted was the ability for culture to reduce barriers within society and support wellbeing.

The crucial role of culture in delivering against Barnsley's priorities was acknowledged, and that there should be the ability for everyone to engage in cultural activities throughout the borough.

Members noted that engaging Area Councils was part of wider consultation to celebrate the current cultural offer, find out the interests of Barnsley people, and create ideas for the future.

It was noted that engagement was taking place and in October the findings would be reviewed. Further consultation would then take place before a more finalised strategy was produced in February/March 24.

Members questioned what the strategy would encompass, and it was noted that this could include everything, from that done at home such as gaming, to considering venues for music and arts in the borough. It would include amateur and professional, and opportunities not only to be consumers, but creators.

Members noted the opportunities for a wide range of groups and organisations, and individuals of all ages to input in the development of the strategy.

Members heard of the Cultural Development Fund, which was being delivered using Principal Towns as a starting point, with the view to this being extended further.

Those present noted that the strategy would be used to help support applications for Arts Council funds, with direct applications from groups preferred. It was noted that bids were often coordinated through the culture team to avoid duplication.

RESOLVED that thanks be given for the presentation and that the work to develop the Cultural Strategy for Barnsley be supported.

18 Performance Management Report Q1 (Gen.27.09.2023/4)

The Area Council Manager spoke to the performance report for quarter 1, noting that that this was a summary and that quarters 2 and 4 would provide more detail. However, assurances were provided that a contract management meeting had been held with each provider, and further information was available if Members so wished.

Members heard that targets had been met or exceeded for all services. A summary had been provided for all services within the report, with case studies also included for some.

RESOLVED that the report be received.

19 Procurement and Financial Update (Cen.27.09.2023/5)

The Area Council Manager introduced the item, acknowledging that the report provided an overview of the contracting arrangements for all Central Area Council services.

With regards to the priority related to supporting isolated and vulnerable people, Members noted proposals emanating from the recent workshop to launch a Social Isolation Challenge Grant Fund with a budget of £130,000 for a year. Members heard how this would be launched imminently with organisations able to apply for grants of £5-40,000. A panel would then meet in November to assess the applications and make recommendations. It was agreed that Councillor Mitchell take part in the panel. Successful organisations would be granted finance for delivery from 1st April 2024 for one year.

An update was provided with regards to the extension of Youth Work Fund projects until end March 2025, which would then mean the contracts would end in line with other services.

With regards to the Clean and Green priority, a Member workshop was held in July, 2023 to discuss the priority and current commissions delivering against thi. Here Members had the opportunity to meet the new Housing and Cohesion Officer. It was noted that they would also be attending the Area Council meeting in December 2023.

It was noted that all contracts were expected to conclude in March 2025, which allowed time over 2024 to consider the priorities of the Area Council and commission services accordingly. Services would then commence from April 2024. Much of the discussion and preparation for this would be undertaken through facilitated workshops, with recommendations feeding into Area Council meetings.

It was noted that though finance was expected to be carried forward from 2023/24 to 2024/25, that remaining unallocated was around £32,000. It was suggested that this remainedd as a contingency at the current time.

RESOLVED:-

- i) That Members noted the overview of Central Area Council's current priorities, and overview of all current contracts, contract extensions, Services Level Agreements and Wellbeing Fund projects, with associated timescales;
- ii) That Members noted the actual financial position to date for 2023-2024 and the projected expenditure, including future proposals, to 2023-2-25 as outline in Appendices 1&2 of this report; and
- iii) That Members note that there was a Supporting Vulnerable People and Social Isolation workshop for Members to explore recent project reviews and research and that the update in relation to the Social Isolation Challenge Grant Fund be noted; and

- iv) That updates on the outcome of the Social Isolation Challenge Grant Fund call for projects be provided at the Area Council meeting in December.

20 Notes of the Ward Alliances (Cen.27.09.2023/6)

The meeting received the notes of the following meetings of the Ward Alliances within the Central Area:-

Central Ward Alliance held on 28 June, 12 July and 26 July 2023;

Dodworth Ward Alliance held on 11 July 2023;

Stairfoot Ward Alliance held on 10 July 2023; and

Worsbrough Ward Alliance held on 5 July 2023 (Environmental Working Group) and 6 July 2023.

Members discussed the issue of hanging baskets, noting that the cumulative financial amount for hanging baskets purchased by the Council had reached procurement thresholds and therefore this would be going out to tender.

Noted were the potential economies of scale in securing one provider, and ability for the supplier to plan appropriately. Further information would be provided on this in due course.

Members took the opportunity to praise the celebration event which marked 10 years of Central Area Council. This was well attended with a good time had by all. It was suggested that this could become an annual event to reward volunteers.

With regards to the summer sports roadshows, Members noted that attendance had been variable. It was suggested that this may have been due to the weather, but that the feedback from these would be taken into account in future planning.

The attention of Members was drawn to the High Street Fair in Dodworth which was scheduled for 3rd December, and all were welcome.

RESOLVED that the notes and feedback from the Ward Alliances be received.

21 Report on the Use of Ward Alliance Funds (Cen.27.09.2023/7)

The report on the use of Ward Alliance Funds was received for information.

Members noted that all Ward Alliances had significant funds remaining and were asked to encourage eligible applications for use of the funds.

RESOLVED that the report be received.

Chair

MEETING:	South Area Council
DATE:	Friday 20 October 2023
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Meeting Room 1 - Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present

Councillors Markham (Chair), Eastwood, Franklin, Frost, Higginbottom, Osborne, Shepherd, Smith, Stowe, Sumner and A. Wray

19 Appreciation - Diane Lee (Sac.20.10.2023/1)

Members took the opportunity to give thanks to Diane Lee former Head of Public Health who had recently departed the Council for her work with South Area Council.

It was confirmed that the support from Public Health to South Area Council would be continued by Diane's successor.

20 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

No Member wished to declare an interest in any item on the agenda.

21 Minutes of the Meeting of South Area Council held on 01 September 2023 (Sac.20.10.2023/3)

The meeting considered the minutes of South Area Council held on 01 September 2023.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the South Area Council held on 01 September 2023 be approved as a true and correct record.

22 Presentation on Summer Provision and Funding (Sac.20.10.2023/4)

The Area Council Manager introduced the item to update Members on the work of the South Area Team showcasing projects including:

- UK Shared Prosperity Funding (UKSPF)
- Housing Support Grant
- Barnsley Sports Van and Ramp It Up
- Wombwell Premier Kicks – Safer Streets Funding
- Summer Programmes
- Resident Feedback, Outcomes, and Impact

During Member discussion positive feedback was received on officers' successful applications for external funding.

In discussing the UKSP Funding and specifically the work of the Private Sector Housing Officer that this supported, praise was given for the vulnerable children, families and elderly people assisted through the project. The lack of requirement to complete paperwork, hands on support and level of impact for a relatively small amount of funding were received positively. Members additionally took the opportunity to share their dismay at the impoverished conditions some residents were living in and the level of support that the Council had to offer where other government organisations had not delivered.

During discussion on the utilisation of the Housing Support Grant, Members discussed their keenness to support the work of the Community Fridge in Hoyland and build positive relationships with volunteers for the benefit of the community.

Members praised the summer programmes' contributions towards building positive relationships with children and young people and reducing anti-social behaviour. Consideration was given to how the different activities offered could be diversified in the future to ensure active participation from all children regardless of gender.

RESOLVED that the presentation be noted.

Chair

Item 28



MEETING:	Cabinet
DATE:	Wednesday 20 September 2023
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Houghton CBE (Chair), Cain, T. Cave, Franklin, Frost, Higginbottom, Howard, Makinson and Newing

Members in Attendance: Councillors Bowser, Cherryholme, Moyes and Sheard

92. Declaration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

Councillor Sheard declared non-pecuniary interest as a Governor at Barnsley Hospital in respect of the agenda as a whole.

93. Leader - Call-in of Cabinet decisions

The Leader reported that no decisions from the previous meeting held on 06 September 2023 had been called in.

94. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 6 September 2023 (Cab.20.9.2023/3)

The minutes of the meeting held on 06 September 2023 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

95. Decisions of Cabinet Spokespersons (Cab.20.9.2023/4)

The Record of Decisions taken by Cabinet Spokespersons under delegated powers during the week ending 08 September 2023 were noted.

96. Petitions received under Standing Order 44 (Cab.20.9.2023/5)

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

97. Prevention of Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy (Cab.20.9.2023/6)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Endorses the Prevention of Homelessness Strategy 2023 to 2028; and
2. Approves the proposal to use more council and privately leased accommodation for use as temporary accommodation.

98. Quarter 1 2023/24 Corporate Performance Report (Cab.20.9.2023/7)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Note the contents of the Corporate Performance Report in relation to the delivery of the Corporate Plan priorities and outcomes; and
2. Agree the Performance Report is shared with the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to inform and support their ongoing work programme.

99. Corporate Finance Performance Quarter 1 2023/24 (Cab.20.9.2023/8)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Note the £17.5M projected cost pressure on the Council's 23/24 General Fund budget and the plans to bring this into balance by year end as identified within the body of the report; and
2. Approve a formal moratorium on all expenditure, to include added scrutiny of procurement spend and recruitment, to help mitigate these pressures; and
3. Agree to receive further updates from Executive Directors on the delivery of their service reviews/efficiencies and future spending plans, ensuring that these are managed within agreed resource envelopes; and
4. Agree to use the £7.4M provision set aside within the 23/24 budget to partly offset the forecast pressures, with the remainder (should this position not improve), being funded from a reprioritisation of existing earmarked reserves; and
5. Note the current forecast pressure of £0.8M on the Housing Revenue Account; and
6. Approve the accounting write-off of historic bad debts totalling £0.969M as detailed in the report; and
7. Note the forecast position on the Capital Programme; and
8. Note scheme slippage totalling £3.6M; and
9. Note total variation in scheme costs totalling £1.2M, including a cost variation on the Billingley View new build HRA scheme and agree to vire resources from underspends elsewhere within the programme to fund these cost variations; and
10. Approve new schemes to be released into the programme totalling £43.6M in line with the agreed 2023/24 Capital Programme; and
11. Note the key messages from the Council's Q1 Treasury Management activities.

100. City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement - Capability and Ambition Funding (Cab.20.9.2023/9)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Authorises the acceptance of the £3,545,300 funding from the CRSTS to develop the named schemes further; and
2. Authorises the acceptance of £167,768 funding from the Capability and Ambition Fund for the development of a pipeline of Active Travel schemes and the Executive Director of Growth and Sustainability be authorised to undertake all necessary steps to ensure continued delivery of the CRSTS/future pipeline programme.

101. Silver Street Respite Unit Option to Acquire (Cab.20.9.2023/10)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Notes the position under the option and existing lease and underlease; and
2. Authorises the Service Director – Legal and Governance to exercise the option and take such steps as they consider appropriate to provide the Council with permanent ownership of the asset.

102. Local Authority Housing Fund (LAHF) Round 2 - Acquisition Strategy (Cab.20.9.2023/11)

RESOLVED that Cabinet approves the required delegations to accelerate the acquisition of suitable properties in line with required project timescales. The required delegations include:

- Delegated authority to the Group Leader Estates to negotiate the acquisition of suitable properties in line with the grant terms and conditions; and
- Delegates authority to the Executive Director of Core Services to negotiate, conclude and execute on behalf of the Council any document or agreement required to conclude the property acquisitions.

103. 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>
104	Paragraph 3
105	Paragraph 3
106	Paragraph 3

104. Proposed Disposal of Land at the Former Weetshaw Lane Cudworth Barnsley (Cab.20.9.2023/13)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approves the Council entering into a Landowners Cooperation Agreement, and conditional contract for sale with the adjoining private landowners and the developer. Subject to the developer obtaining satisfactory planning consent, authorises the freehold sale of the Council's land holdings in this location in line with the Landowners cooperation agreement to the developer Fenwood Estates Limited; and
2. Authorises the Group Leader Estates/Head of Estates to negotiate and finalise the terms and conditions of the Landowners Cooperation Agreement, the conditional contract for sale and the joint disposal with the other parties to the developer Fenwood Estates Limited; and
3. Authorises the Group Leader Estates/Head of Estates to instruct Bury & Walkers LLP to act for the Council, with the Service Director – Legal and Governance to oversee the process and check the documentation prior to exchange and signature on behalf of the Council.

105. Acquisition of New Housing (Cab.20.9.2023/14)

RESOLVED that Cabinet approves the proposal to acquire 2 'off the shelf' properties as part of the Council's Strategic Acquisitions Programme 2023/24. The properties will be appropriated into the Housing Revenue Account and let as much needed affordable housing under the Council's Letting Policy.

106. Barnsley Town Centre Regeneration Scheme (Cab.20.9.2023/15)

RESOLVED that Cabinet notes the contents of the report as an update to the report attached at Appendix A.

.....
Chair

Item 29



MEETING:	Cabinet
DATE:	Wednesday 4 October 2023
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Houghton CBE (Chair), Cain, T. Cave, Franklin, Frost, Higginbottom, Howard and Makinson

Members in Attendance: Councillors Bellamy, Bowser, Cherryholme, Moyes, Peace and Sheard

107. Declaration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

Councillor Higginbottom declared a non-pecuniary interest as an employee of Age UK Barnsley in respect of the agenda as a whole.

Councillor Sheard declared a non-pecuniary interest as an Governor at Barnsley Hospital in respect of the agenda as a whole.

108. Leader - Call-in of Cabinet decisions

The Leader reported that no decisions from the previous meeting held on 20 September 2023 had been called in.

109. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 20 September 2023 (Cab.4.10.2023/3)

The minutes of the meeting held on 20 September 2023 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

110. Decisions of Cabinet Spokespersons (Cab.4.10.2023/4)

There were no Records of Decisions by Cabinet Spokespersons under delegated powers to report.

111. Petitions received under Standing Order 44 (Cab.4.10.2023/5)

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

112. Barnsley's Health and Care Plan 2023-2025 (Cab.4.10.2023/6)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Receives the Health and Care Plan 2023-2025; and
2. Supports the priority areas and the improvement actions held within the plan.

113. City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS) - Response to Consultation Exercise on Congestion Issues and Delays on the Network

(Cab.4.10.2023/7)

RESOLVED that Cabinet notes the results of the consultation exercise on congestion issues/delays on the network.

114. Housing Strategy 2024/28 (Cab.4.10.2023/8)

RESOLVED that Cabinet endorses the draft Housing Strategy 2024-28 and approves the commencement of a public consultation exercise in line with the Communication Strategy explained at section 4. A final version of the Housing Strategy was to be submitted for Cabinet approval in January 2024.

.....
Chair

Item 30



MEETING:	Cabinet
DATE:	Wednesday 18 October 2023
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present

Councillors Cain, T. Cave, Franklin, Frost, Higginbottom, Makinson (Chair) and Newing

Members in Attendance:

Councillors Bellamy, Bowser, Cherryholme, Moyes, Osborne, Peace and Sheard

115. Declaration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

Councillor Sheard declared a non-pecuniary interest as a Governor at Barnsley Hospital in respect of the agenda as a whole.

Councillors Cain and Bellamy declared non-pecuniary interests as a Members of Goldthorpe Town Deal Board in respect of Minute Number 125.

Councillors Franklin and Frost declared non-pecuniary interests in respect of Minute Number 126 due to an association with the strategic asset to be discussed and were to depart the Council Chamber for the duration of this item.

116. Call-in of Cabinet decisions

The Deputy Leader reported that no decisions from the previous meeting held on 04 October had been called in.

117. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 4 October 2023 (Cab.18.10.2023/3)

The minutes of the meeting held on 04 October were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

118. Decisions of Cabinet Spokespersons (Cab.18.10.2023/4)

There were no Records of Decisions by Cabinet Spokespersons under delegated powers to report.

119. Petitions received under Standing Order 44 (Cab.18.10.2023/5)

RESOLVED that the report notifying the receipt of the following petitions be noted and the recommended actions for responding to them be endorsed:-

- (a) Containing the signatures of 256 signatories, in respect of a request for a speed reduction and traffic calming and monitoring on Storrs Mill Lane, Cudworth and Edderthorpe Lane, Darfield.

120. Recommissioning of Substance Misuse Services (Cab.18.10.2023/6)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Agree the integration of the Young Peoples' Substance Misuse Service and the Multiple and Complex Needs Housing provision (25+) into the overall Substance Misuse Service known as Barnsley Recovery Steps; and
2. Grant approval to procure a 5-year contract (with an option to extend for a further two years) for an All-Age Integrated Community Drug and Alcohol service, using Regulation 32 of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 - negotiated procedure without prior publication of a notice; and
3. Approve that if an award using Regulation 32 of the Public Contract Regulations 2015 is not possible then grant approval to go to market to procure a provider via a competitive exercise; and
4. Delegate the authority of award of the contract to the Director of Public Health and Communities subject to the agreement of a proposal in line with the allocated budget following the procedure outlined above.

121. A629 Halifax Road in Penistone - Proposed 50mph Speed Limit (Cab.18.10.2023/7)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Agrees that the objection received be rejected for the reasons detailed in the report and the objector be informed accordingly; and
2. Authorises the Head of Highways and Engineering and the Head of Legal Services to make and implement The Traffic Regulation Order to introduce a 50mph speed limit on A629 Halifax Road as originally published.

122. Unnamed Access Road to Darton Primary School - Experimental Traffic Regulation Order (Cab.18.10.2023/8)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Authorise the Head of Highways & Engineering to arrange with the Head of Legal to make and publish an ETRO to introduce changes to parking restrictions on the Unnamed Access Road to Darton Primary School to remove sections of the existing 'No Waiting at Any Time' restrictions and replace them with peak period waiting restrictions 'Mondays to Fridays 8:00 am to 9:30 am and 2:30 pm to 5:00 pm' on an experimental basis; and
2. Authorise the Head of Highways and Engineering to implement the changes, to carry out public consultations and to monitor the operation and effectiveness of the restrictions throughout the experimental period; and

3. Authorise the Head of Highways and Engineering to make any changes to the restrictions that are considered necessary to overcome any operational difficulties or satisfy any objections or representations that might be received during that time subject to consultation with the Chief Officer of the Police and giving further public notice of the changes; and
4. Agree that any objections and representations received during the public consultation period, be fully considered and reported to a future meeting of Cabinet, together with a full assessment of the effectiveness of the restrictions and whether the TRO has achieved its desired objectives, in order to determine whether the restrictions should be made permanent.

123. Barnsley Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy 2023 (Cab.18.10.2023/9)

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL ON 23 NOVEMBER 2023

RESOLVED that Cabinet recommend to Council the adoption of the Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy and its associated recommendations.

124. 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>
125	Paragraph 3
126	Paragraph 3
127	Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5

125. Goldthorpe Towns Fund: Commercial Investment Fund (Towns Fund Project L) (Cab.18.10.2023/11)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Notes the actions taken to launch Project L and the process undertaken to assess the subsequent applications for CIF grant received from businesses; and
2. Approves 'in principle' the release of CIF grant to those grant applicants successful in meeting the schemes robust assessment criteria and due diligence requirements, with final release of the grant being subject to the satisfactory conclusion of scheme clarifications, due diligence and contract negotiations; and
3. Delegates authority to the Executive Director of Core Services in consultation with the Council's Section 151 officer and Legal services to finalise the grant offer and contract terms to each applicant – noting that any variation in the grant offer to either applicant would i) need to sit within the limits of delegated

powers and ii) within the overall Towns Fund budget allocation for 'Project L: CIF'; and

4. Approve the virement of Town Fund budget allocations from the 'Project L: CIF' budget to support the delivery of the 'Project K: New Access Roundabout' and 'in principle' agreement to 'Project D: Goldthorpe Housing' projects, noting that acceptance of this action will still leave sufficient balances within the Project L budget to fully support scheme delivery and meet contracted outputs.

126. Use of Strategic Asset (Cab.18.10.2023/12)

Councillors Franklin and Frost departed the Chamber for the duration of this item.

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approve the Officer recommendations as set out in paragraph 2.5; and
2. Approve the delegations as in paragraph 2.6.

127. Term Time Only Holiday Pay (Cab.18.10.2023/13)

RESOLVED that Cabinet agree to the recommendations set out in section 9 of the report to address holiday pay issues.

.....
Chair

MEETING:	Cabinet
DATE:	Wednesday 1 November 2023
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Cain, T. Cave, Franklin, Frost, Higginbottom, Howard, Makinson (Chair) and Newing

Members in Attendance: Councillors Bellamy, Bowser, Cherryholme, Moyes, Osborne and Peace

128. Declaration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

Councillor Cave declared a non-pecuniary interest as a Trustee of Barnsley Youth Zone in respect of Minute Number 135.

Councillor Peace declared a non-pecuniary interest as a Member of the Police and Crime Panel in respect of Minute Number 133.

129. Call-in of Cabinet decisions

The Deputy Leader reported that no decisions from the previous meeting held on 18 October 2023 had been called in.

130. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 18 October 2023 (Cab.1.11.2023/3)

The minutes of the meeting held on 18 October 2023 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

131. Decisions of Cabinet Spokespersons (Cab.1.11.2023/4)

The Record of Decisions taken by Cabinet Spokespersons under delegated powers during the week ending 20 October 2023 were noted.

132. Petitions received under Standing Order 44 (Cab.1.11.2023/5)

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

133. Transfer of Police and Crime Commissioner Function (Cab.1.11.2023/6)

RESOLVED that Cabinet Delegate approval to the Head of Paid Service to give the Authority's consent to the making of an order to provide for both the Mayor of South Yorkshire to exercise functions of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) in relation to South Yorkshire with effect from May 2024 and the reduction of the current mayoral term to align with the PCC election cycle in May 2024.

134. 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>
135	Paragraph 3

135. Barnsley Youth Zone Update (Cab.1.11.2023/8)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Delegate approval to the Service Director Regeneration and Culture to agree terms for a 125-year lease, the Development Agreement and Operational Agreement with Onside Barnsley Youth Zone Ltd; and
2. Delegate approval to the Service Director Law and Governance to enter into a lease agreement for a period of 125 years, the Development Agreement and Operational Agreement with Onside and Barnsley Youth Zone Ltd; and
3. Delegate approval to the Service Director Regeneration and Culture to agree terms for a land transfer between SYPTE and BMBC. Service Director Law and Governance to complete a land transfer between SYMCA and BMBC; and
4. Give approval to increase the Council's previously approved total capital contribution, to support the construction and fit-out of the Youth Zone, by an additional £0.318m – the release of capital funding by the Council being subject to the application of the conditions outlined in paragraph 4.7 of the report.

.....
Chair

Item 33

SOUTH YORKSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY

11 SEPTEMBER 2023

PRESENT: Councillor C Hogarth (Chair)
Councillor A Cherryholme (Vice-Chair)

Councillors: T Damms, M Elliot, J Ridler, S Sansome, T Smith,
S Ball, D Hutchinson, S Ayris, S Alston and Dr A Billings

CFO C Kirby and DCFO T Carlin, L Haigh, S Kelsey AM S
Dunker, P Fieldhouse and B Eastes (South Yorkshire Fire &
Rescue Service)

N Copley, S Ghuman and D Thorpe (Barnsley MBC)

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor
B Johnson, M Potter and S Norman.

1 APOLOGIES

Apologies were received as above.

2 ANNOUNCEMENTS

None.

3 URGENT ITEMS

CFO Kirby provided an update regarding RAAC due to national media coverage which was particularly focused on education establishments. Members heard that the Business Fire Safety team were already aware of one education establishment in South Yorkshire had been found to have RAAC. Measures were already in place at the school to reduce the risk.

In regard to the Service's own estate, Members were informed that the Estates team were confident that RAAC was not present at any of the Service's site. Further surveys would be undertaken to confirm this, and Fire Authority would be informed of any updates to this information.

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

None.

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 24 JULY 2023

RESOLVED – that the minutes of the meeting held on 24 July be signed by the Chair as a correct record.

10 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REPORT Q1 2023/24

L Haigh presented Members with the Financial Performance Report Q1 2023/24 which detailed the likely financial performance for the year ended 31 March 2024.

The key points were noted as follows:-

- At the February meeting, the Authority agreed an annual revenue spend forecast of £64.280m and forecast funding of £62.860m. The forecast deficit of £1.420m would be covered via a drawdown from the Emerging Risk reserve which was set aside for this purpose.
- Forecasts had been updated and at the end of quarter 1 net operating expenditure had increased to £64.370m.
- Funding had seen a significant increase to £64.089m as a result of unexpected inflation included within the S31 Grant Funding. This resulted in a forecast deficit of £0.282m which is £0.693m less deficit compared to the revised budget deficit as presented in February.
- The efficiency target for the year was approximately £1m.
- Members were asked to approve the proposed transfer of revenue grant funds to the Service Improvement reserve due the total being above the delegation threshold.
- The reserves as presented in the paper contained an error and would be revised for Q2. Overall, due to a decreased deficit position from budget, it was forecast there would be less call on reserves than budgeted.

Councillor Ayris if there were plans in place to address the overspends on supplies and services.

L Haigh responded that the Airwaves contract was negotiated by the Home Office rather than individual Fire and Rescue Services.

CFO Kirby provided additional context regarding Systel, it was explained that the 5 plus 5 years maintenance contracts were coming to an end with Systel. The Service had entered a new maintenance arrangement with Systel for the Control system.

Dr Alan Billings asked how the Service reflected inflation in budgets and if the Service used estimated percentages.

L Haigh responded that the Service added or estimated pay inflation depending on the stage of agreement at the time of budgeting and would use general inflation percentage unless aware of a specific contracted increase.

Councillor Sansome asked if the Service used agency staff as a solution to any recruitment difficulties.

S Kelsey responded that on occasion agency staff were utilised and all vacancies were scrutinised as part of an ongoing process.

Councillor Sansome queried if temporary staff knew that they would not receive permanent contracts.

S Kelsey informed Members that temporary contracts were usually for a specific reason such as maternity leave and therefore staff were aware when they commenced their employment.

RESOLVED that Members:-

- (i) Noted the forecast outturn deficit of £0.282m which is a reduction of £0.693m compared to the revised budget deficit;
- (ii) Noted the underlying and significant financial risks and uncertainties facing the Service and Sector during the remainder of this financial year and into 2024/25 and beyond;
- (iii) Noted the error in the latest estimated change in General and Earmarked Reserves as set out in Section C of this report which would be revised for Q2;
- (iv) Approved the proposed transfer of revenue grant funds to the Service Improvement reserve; and
- (v) Noted the current position of the capital programme for the financial year ending 2023/24.

11 AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT 2022/23

D Thorpe presented Audit and Governance Committee Annual Report 2022/23.

Members were informed that the draft report was presented at the Audit and Governance Committee meeting on 24 July 2023 and no material comments or amendments were received.

RESOLVED that Members:-

- (i) Considered the Annual Report of its Audit and Governance Committee and, subject to any changes made, agree to publish it on the Authority's website.

12 STATEMENT OF ASSURANCE AND ANNUAL REPORT 2022/23

DCFO Carlin presented the Statement of Assurance and Annual Report 2022/23.

The key points were noted as follows:-

- There was an administration error, and a cover report should have been included which included the recommendation to Members to endorse the report and note the assessment of compliance.
- The report covered the financial data; it was explained that the majority of Fire Authorities funding was provided directly by the Government in the form of Revenue Support Grant and Business Rates. The remainder was raised via the precept, which forms part of the council tax bills issued by the District Councils.
- The statutory duties of the Service under various legislation were set out including the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and The Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations 2015.
- Headline projects were included in the report, which detailed outstanding actions and the closure of certain projects.

Dr Billings queried whether the increase in deliberate secondary fires and whether the Service worked alongside South Yorkshire Police in tackling this issue.

AM S Dunker responded that the Service had seen an increase in deliberate secondary fires in the last year and trends are monitored on a frequent basis. Crews across the Districts were working with South Yorkshire Police and there had been some success with a collaborative approach in Handsworth, Sheffield.

Councillor Smith asked a question regarding fires in prisons across the district.

AM S Dunker explained that prison fires were classified as deliberate primary fires. Local officers attended and co-ordinated emergency plans in prisons.

Councillor Sansome asked why cultural changes were not included in the report.

DCFO Carlin informed Members that this was part of the overarching leadership and development work as detailed in the report.

Councillor Alston queried why response times were not included in the report.

DCFO Carlin responded that the annual report went into more detail regarding response times, and this was also included in the annual performance report.

ACO Strelczenie further explained that this was an area that the Service continued to progress via the Business Intelligence team.

CFO Kirby said that a high-level summary of performance could be included in the report in future years.

RESOLVED that:-

- (i) Members endorsed the report and note the level of compliance.
- (ii) A high-level summary of performance would be included in the Statement of Assurance and Annual Report.

13 ELM LANE REBUILD

B Eastes provided Members with a presentation regarding the Elm Lane Rebuild.

The key points were as follows:-

- In October 2022 the Fire Authority approved the construction approach of modular buildings for stations that were deemed to require a replacement.
- Since the meeting in 2022 the Service had successfully appointed a multi-disciplinary contractor, Black Cat Building Consultancy (BCBC). Since appointment, BCBC had used several of their sub-contractors and additional appointments through SYFR to complete pre-construction reviews including land surveys and site surveys.
- When completing surveys an additional opportunity for the site was found whilst also providing training resilience. Therefore, the Service was planning to keep part of Elm Lane and transform the former station into a “search and rescue” scenario. This would require further scoping out by internal experts in parallel to external supplier surveys to prove the integrity of the building. It was estimated that this would cost approximately £50,000 for the surveys and £300,000 for the refurbishment.

Councillor Smith asked if decontamination of the site was needed due to legacy industries.

B Eastes responded that a coal survey had already been completed under which no issues were discovered, and that thorough ecological surveys would take place.

Councillor Ayris queried the timeline of completion for the build and asked if local ward councillors had been made aware of the proposals.

B Eastes responded that the Service were happy with the current timeline for completion. Discussions with ward councillors had not yet taken place however it

was noted that a former Member of the FRA, Councillor Abdul Khayum, was a ward councillor and therefore was aware of the Elm Lane build.

It was also noted that the Elm Lane crew had been consulted on the plans, and briefings with the wider workforce were planned.

Councillor Alston asked if the service had engaged in pre-planning discussions with planning officers at Sheffield City Council and if there had been any alternative plans for the land discussed.

B Eastes informed Members that early discussions with planning officers had commenced. In terms of alternative options, the most cost-effective plan was the repurposing of the old fire station as a training centre as the Service were likely to be granted planning permission for this purpose.

DCFO Carlin further added that the repurposing the old fire station provided an excellent opportunity for the Service to enhance its training offer.

Dr Billings queried how risks surrounding the build were captured and the overall governance structure.

CFO Kirby that internal and external stakeholders are full briefed of risks via work undertaken by BCBC. It was noted that no other Fire and Rescue Services had used modular construction however it was widely used by other public services and due diligence with all stakeholders had taken place. The governance arrangements included regular reporting to the Corporate Management Board and the FRA.

Councillor Alston asked if the service was evaluating the options for use of all of its estate.

DCFO Carlin responded that the Service was undergoing a review of options for its estate portfolio, both in light of the green strategy and the agile working policy. The CMB consultation around future estate options would be the first step in this process.

RESOLVED that Members:-

- (i) Continued to support and champion the first modular fire station in the UK
- (ii) Accepted retaining part of the Elm Lane 1973 station on the same site of Elm Lane 2024 and
- (iii) Considered local engagement plans for the Sheffield region.

14 PEOPLE AND CULTURE BOARD UPDATE

S Kelsey presented the People and Culture Board Update.

The key points were noted as follows:-

- The report provided a summary of the items raised and discussed at the People & Culture Board in Quarter 1 2023/24. One meeting was held during this period on 8 June 2023.
- Recommendations from the annual workforce event would be reported to the FRA in the autumn, in the annual Workforce Investment and Efficiency Plan.
- The Board agreed to review the On Call Programme and progress with the new Culture Programme at the next meeting in September 2023.

RESOLVED that Members note the contents of the report and provide further scrutiny and support to enable continuing effective management of people issues.

15 ANNUAL EDI REPORT

S Kelsey presented the Annual EDI Report, which included a summary of performance and the various projects and events that had taken place in 2022-23.

This was the second year of providing data against three Local Performance Indicators (LPis). For 2023, the Service also considered how LPis tracked achievement against actions from reports such as HMICFRS and Fit for the Future. The Service was currently reviewing LPis to ensure that they provided the right measure and enabled the Service to show a direct link to the EDI objectives.

Councillor Ayris asked if there was an update on the EDI action plan and the recruitment of the positive action and engagement officer.

S Kelsey responded that there was currently a one-year EDI strategy action plan in which progress against the actions were reported to the Performance and Scrutiny Board. In regard to the positive action and engagement officer, the first round of recruitment was not successful and therefore would be re-advertised.

Dr Billings queried the variance in the course completion rates between operational and corporate staff and asked how the Service obtained feedback.

S Kelsey informed Members that the vast majority of office staff had completed the training and the priority was now operational staff, this was largely due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Staff feedback was obtained via Pulse Survey and the full staff culture survey that would be commencing in September.

Councillor Smith congratulated the Service on the work contained in the report, S Kelsey said she would feed this back to staff.

RESOLVED that Members note the update.

16 WORKFORCE DIVERSITY PROFILE 2022/23

S Kelsey presented the Workforce Diversity Profile 2022/23.

Members noted that building an inclusive and diverse workforce remained a priority for the Service, it was reported that the Service had seen a modest change in the diversity of the workforce despite significant work on positive action.

Dr Billings queried the rise in the number of people that did not wish to disclose their sexual orientation on applications.

S Kelsey responded that this was a trend throughout the sector.

Dr Billings referenced the diversity of senior management, and asked if the gender divide was still an issue for the Service.

S Kelsey informed Members that work around management diversity was ongoing and the Service was undertaking significant work around leadership development. In regard to the gender divide, there had been some improvements in senior management but there was still a significant gap in the operational workforce which was a sector wide issue.

RESOLVED that Members note the update.

17 SERVICE IMPROVEMENT BOARD UPDATE

ACO Strelczenie presented the Service Improvement Board Update.

The key points were noted as follows:-

- HMICFRS inspection report for SYFR (published January 2023) identified 20 Areas for Improvement (AFIs). All of these AFIs were determined to be high priority. The Board received reports for the AFIs identified in the SYFR inspection reports.
- Following analysis of the State of Fire and Rescue Reports, three actions were determined to be of high priority. One action was outstanding as detailed in Appendix A of the report.
- The Board received three funding bids which included the Specialisms Programme Group Manager, People Positive Action and Engagement Officer and Resource Staffing and Manager.
- At the next Board meeting in September members were expected to scrutinise progress against recommendations from the Grenfell and Manchester Arena inquiries, as well as progress against the Fire Standards.

Councillor Sansome referred to lack of funding as a barrier to completing outstanding actions.

ACO Strelczenie responded that the Service provided the Home Office with an efficiency plan each year, and that funding in the Fire and Rescue sector continued to be challenging.

Councillor Ball asked what barriers were in place in regard to the completion of home safety fire checks and whether local authorities worked in partnership with the Service on this issue.

ACO Strelczenie informed Members that the community safety team had a transient number of staff which had proven to be a barrier. In regard to collaborating with local authorities, all four had helped identify those who needed assisted bin collections.

CFO Kirby provided further context surrounding the term 'backlog' in relation to home safety fire checks as identified by HMICFRS. The Service may be liaising with someone who has a number of vulnerabilities and liaising with partners on a wider approach to interventions and safety measures, and this could take a significant amount of time. As such, cases like this would not be completed until the Service were satisfied that the case could be closed. This did not mean that the Service had not visited the property but many cases like this may remain open for some time.

AM S Dunker explained that the Service attended joint meetings with local authorities to identify vulnerable people who may need home safety checks.

Councillor Alston asked if the Service continued to face difficulties in recruiting drivers.

AM S Dunker responded that this was still an issue, and work was currently underway with Training school to ensure an effective process is in place and develop the offer to a wider group of staff within the service.

ACO Strelczenie added that the Service had been working closely with the FBU on this issue.

RESOLVED that the update be noted.

18 CONTINGENCY OFFICERS CONTRACT

RESOLVED that the report be deferred to a future Fire Authority meeting.

19 DRAFT MINUTES OF THE AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON 24 JULY 2023

RESOLVED that the minutes be noted.

20 DRAFT MINUTES OF THE LOCAL PENSION BOARD HELD ON 6 JULY 2023

RESOLVED that the minutes be noted.

21 DRAFT MINUTES OF THE YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION HELD ON 6 JULY 2023

RESOLVED that the minutes be noted.

22 ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

None.

No.	Action	Timescale	Officer(s)	Status / Update
12.	That a high-level summary of performance be included in the Statement of Assurance and Annual Report.	In due course.	DCFO Carlin	

CHAIR

SOUTH YORKSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY

9 OCTOBER 2023

PRESENT: Councillor C Hogarth (Chair)
Councillor A Cherryholme (Vice-Chair)
Councillors: J Ridler, T Smith, S Ball, S Ayris and S Alston

CFO C Kirby, ACFO A Strelczenie, L Haigh, AMB S Dunker,
AM M Gillatt, S Kelsey and S Locking (South Yorkshire Fire &
Rescue Service)

N Copley, M Potter, S Ghuman, C Smallman, D Thorpe and
D Nutall (Barnsley MBC)

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor
T Damms, Councillor M Elliot, D Mitchell and Councillor
K Wyatt

1 **APOLOGIES**

Apologies for absence were noted as above.

2 **ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Members of the Committee expressed thanks to former Councillor Sansome for his effort and commitment to the Fire Authority.

Cllr Ball raised a concern around the changes to the Fire Authority membership. His concerns were noted by the FRA and the Chair confirmed that membership of the FRA was down to local determination within each of the 4 Local Authorities. The PCC challenged the validity of the comments made by Cllr Ball and requested that the FRA moved onto the business on the agenda.

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

None.

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 11 SEPTEMBER 2023

RESOLVED - That the minutes of the Authority meeting held on 11 September 2023 be signed by the Chair as a correct record.

10 WORKFORCE INVESTMENT AND EFFICIENCY PLAN 2023-25

S Kelsey provided Members with an update on the Workforce Investment and Efficiency Plan 2023-24 which was introduced in 2020. The plan included an annual planning cycle as well as a five-to-ten-year projection of the resourcing requirements.

The annual planning cycle included a workforce planning event in June each year, prior to which all functions heads would be invited to present a business case for either additional resources, where required, to help meet the current and future priorities and to support the service improvement work, or efficiencies in recognition of the challenging economic climate.

S Kelsey highlighted the Business Fire Safety team as two additional officer posts had been created which were allocated government funding.

Within the Procurement team there had been a slight restructure alongside a new business partner which in time would show an improvement in customer services. The new structure would mean an efficiency saving of over 20k.

Councillor Alston queried the additional government funding related to the Business Fire Safety recruitment asking if there had been changes in regulations to allow it. S Kelsey explained that an increase in roles was a national initiative, so the funding was regional. The risk of not having future funding could be managed comfortably as the challenge of recruitment and retention was a national one.

A discussion was taken around internal recruitment, S Kelsey explained that there was a clear pathway as staff are supported through training which results in higher levels of commitment meaning retention is stronger.

RESOLVED - That Members approved the business cases contained within the Workforce Investment and Efficiency Plan to support the service's strategic objectives and service's improvement and efficiency plans.

11 PAY POLICY STATEMENT 2023-24

S Kelsey provided Members with the Pay Policy Statement 2023-24 update explaining that in future reports benchmarking would be included from similar services for Members information.

The pay award had not been settled so was not included in the figures.

RESOLVED - That Members:-

- Approved the annual Pay Policy Statement
- Approved any amendments to the annual Pay Policy Statement to be published throughout the financial year, following the application of the national negotiating committees pay award decisions.

12 DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION UPDATE

S Locking provided the Digital Transformation update explaining that it was a fundamental enabler for both modernising and making further improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation.

S Locking continued that currently there were 13 projects, 11 in progress and 2 not started. There were hopes that all 13 would be completed by the end of March 2024.

RESOLVED - That Members endorsed the latest update of the Digital and ICT Development Programme 2023-2024 as a key enabler to modernising and facilitating improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of SYFR functions and services.

13 GREEN PLAN 6 MONTH UPDATE

A Strelczenie provided Members with the Green Plan 6 Month Update which had been approved in January 2023.

Councillor Ball asked if the Service had any plans to use solar power or batteries in the future. A Strelczenie explained that those options may be considered in the years to come.

Dr Billings reassured Members that discussions were taking place as the Police had conducted partnership meetings for infrastructure and electric vehicle fleets. It was agreed that future reporting would be kept to the 6 monthly basis.

RESOLVED - That Members:-

- Noted the contents of the Green Plan update report.
- Noted the contents of the 2022-23 greenhouse gas emissions report.
- Advised on the frequency of future reporting on Green Plan required - six monthly was recommended.

14 CULTURE UPDATE

S Kelsey provided the Committee with a Culture Update, the key points to note were as follows:

- A staff culture survey had been launched and there were hopes to see a completion rate of over 50%.
- In the future a higher completion rate would be achieved if the survey was run more regularly as staff would feel more confident/comfortable with sharing their opinions.
- There would be communications of the results and the actions which the Service would take.
- 360 feedback for managers and leaders had begun with action plans currently in development.
- Managers were receiving feedback training which can be used within their teams.
- The next phase of 360 feedback for middle managers was due to launch before Christmas and then junior officers by 2024.
- There was an independent speak up service available for staff as an alternative route for raising concerns anonymously.
- In terms of DBS checks, there was a process in place for all staff alongside frontline roles receiving an external check.

Cllr Alston queried the demographic of staff completing the surveys. S Kelsey explained that all employees were invited to provide their demographic information which could then be compared with future surveys.

S Kelsey also assured the Committee that the speak up service would be regularly communicated throughout the Service.

RESOLVED - That Members noted the update.

15 SEASONAL WATER RISK (PRESENTATION)

M Gillatt presented the Committee with the Seasonal Water Risk update.

Councillor Smith queried potential flash flooding in South Yorkshire and dam checking. M Gillatt responded explaining that routine reports were conducted alongside regular checks.

Councillor Alston asked who was responsible for checking the water safety equipment was available for use and not damaged. M Gillatt explained that the owners of the relevant body of water have the responsibility of checking all their equipment (local authorities or private landowners).

RESOLVED - That Members noted the update.

16 DRAFT MINUTES OF THE AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON 11 SEPTEMBER 2023

RESOLVED - That the draft Minutes of the Audit and Governance Committee held on 11 September 2023 were noted.

17 ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

None.

CHAIR

This page is intentionally left blank

Item 35

MAYORAL COMBINED AUTHORITY BOARD

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON:

TUESDAY, 12 SEPTEMBER 2023 AT 1.00 PM

SOUTH YORKSHIRE MAYORAL COMBINED AUTHORITY, 11
BROAD STREET WEST, SHEFFIELD S1 2BQ



Present:

Mayor Oliver Coppard (Chair)	South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority
Councillor Sir Steve Houghton CBE	Barnsley MBC
Councillor Tom Hunt	Sheffield City Council
Councillor Chris Read	Rotherham MBC
Councillor Glyn Jones (Reserve)	City of Doncaster Council

In Attendance:

Martin Swales	Chief Executive and Head of Paid Service	SYMCA Executive Team
Steve Davenport	Director of Law and Governance	SYMCA Executive Team
Pat Beijer	Executive Director of Transport (Acting)	SYMCA Executive Team
Andy Gates	Assistant Director - External Affairs	SYMCA Executive Team
Jenny Holmes	Director of Corporate Delivery	MCA Executive Team
Clare Monaghan	Executive Director of Policy and Strategic Development	SYMCA Executive Team
Damian Allen	Chief Executive, City of Doncaster Council	City of Doncaster Council
Judith Badger	Strategic Director (Finance & Customer Services)	Rotherham MBC
Kate Josephs	Chief Executive, Sheffield City Council	Sheffield City Council
Sarah Norman	Chief Executive, Barnsley MBC	Barnsley MBC
Mike Thomas	Assistant Director of Finance & Deputy s73 Officer	SYMCA Executive Team

Apologies:

Mayor Ros Jones CBE	City of Doncaster Council
Sharon Kemp	Rotherham MBC

145 Welcome and Apologies

The Mayor welcomed attendees to the meeting and apologies were noted as above.

146 **Announcements**

Since the previous meeting a campaign on buses had been launched in order to ask Government to recognise the scale of the challenges facing South Yorkshire's bus network. The region had previously been overlooked for Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP) funding which was now causing seriously debilitating problems. The Mayor had written to the Transport Secretary setting out the challenges and requested a meeting to discuss further. A response was yet to be received. In the meantime, the Mayor was holding a series of public events across South Yorkshire to hear about how the bus cuts had impacted South Yorkshire residents first hand.

The Mayor also acknowledged the work being done in coordination with Mayor Jones and Doncaster MPs, to find investment for Doncaster Royal Infirmary which had been classified as facing "extremely significant" structural risks by the NHS.

147 **Urgent Items**

None.

148 **Items to be Considered in the Absence of Public and Press**

It was noted that there was a restricted appendix to the final agenda item, on Institutional Investment. The public meeting would end at this point.

149 **Voting Rights for Non-constituent Members**

None.

150 **Declarations of Interest by individual Members in relation to any item of business on the agenda**

Members declared interests in items relevant to their own Authority areas.

151 **Reports from and questions by members**

None.

152 **Receipt of Petitions**

A petition had been received regarding the 76A bus service in Chancet Wood, Sheffield and a number of the members of the public were in attendance in support.

G Walker presented the petition, which had been organised as a response to the reduced frequency of the 76A service. The service was now only running 5 times a day which had negatively affected people who were restricted as to when they could travel. Service reliability had also declined since TM Travel took over from Stagecoach. There had been occasions when no services had run at all, which had left residents stranded. Petitioners suggested several solutions which would improve connectivity for Chancet Wood residents.

The Mayor thanked the members of the public for organising the petition on behalf of their community and attending the meeting to raise the issue. He expressed the view that public transport had been getting steadily worse over the last 40 years and the challenge to resolve these problems was only growing. The MCA was doing everything it could to protect as much of the network as possible with the limited resources available. This was why the campaign for a fair bus deal South Yorkshire had been launched, to demonstrate the severity of the problem to Government.

Specifically regarding the 76A, the contract had been transferred to TM Travel in July 2023. Since then, service cancellations had become increasingly common. The operator had attributed this to a driver shortage and issues with their fleet. Officers had written to TM Travel to highlight these concerns and request a rectification plan. The operator had committed to improve the service by dedicating more drivers and buses to the 76A, as other routes are wound down. As a result of the petition, the MCA was now closely monitoring the service and would not pay for any cancelled services. Options to apply financial penalties in these instances were also being explored. The Mayor added that he was happy to discuss alterations to existing bus routes with petitioners to improve connectivity to Chancet Wood.

153 **Public Questions**

None.

154 **Minutes of the meeting held on 31 July 2023**

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 31 July 2023 be agreed as a true and accurate record.

155 **New Governance Model - Progress Report**

The Board was presented with a progress report on the work to embed the MCA's new governance model.

The new governance arrangements included a 'cabinet style' leadership model. The portfolio areas would be allocated as follows:

- Economic Growth – Mayor Coppard
- Education, Training and Skills – Sir Steve Houghton CBE
- Travel and Transport – Mayor Coppard
- Net Zero and Environment – Mayor Coppard
- Infrastructure and Housing – Mayor Ros Jones CBE
- Creative, Culture and Digital – Cllr Tom Hunt
- Policy, Engagement and Impact – Cllr Chris Read
- Health Inequalities – Mayor Coppard

The Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) had held its final meeting in July. The Board formally noted its thanks to LEP members for their commitment and contributions to South Yorkshire.

Recruitment to the Business Advisory Board was currently being undertaken, with the first group of recommended appointments to be considered later in the meeting. The first meeting of the Business Advisory Board would take place in November.

The MCA Executive had also supported the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to develop a robust and effective programme of work, further strengthening the Overview and Scrutiny function of the MCA.

RESOLVED that the Board:

1. Note the contents of this report.
2. Agree the proposals as set out.

156 **Appointments to South Yorkshire Business Advisory Board**

The Board was updated on the proposed appointments to the South Yorkshire Business Advisory Board.

Following a recruitment process and nominations from business groups, approval was sought to appoint the first 6 members to the Board, drawn from business representative organisations. These appointments were:

- Louisa Harrison Walker representing the three South Yorkshire Chambers (Barnsley & Rotherham, Doncaster and Sheffield).
- Rachel Abbott representing the Cutlers, South Yorkshire International Trade Forum, Manufacturers Forum and Made In Sheffield.
- Dawn Huntrod representing MakeUK.
- Paula Gouldthorpe representing the Federation of Small Businesses (FSB).
- Angela Foulkes representing the South Yorkshire Skills Advisory Board (SYSAB).
- Liz Blackshaw representing the Northern Trade Union Congress.

It was noted that 35 applications were submitted in addition to the nominations put forward by business groups which were still being worked though. Once shortlisting and interview process had been completed, the remaining appointments would be brought to the MCA Board for approval.

The Mayor advised that he had been kept informed throughout the process and he was confident that membership of the Board would be representative of the diversity and strengths of South Yorkshire's economy.

RESOLVED that the Board:

1. Approve the appointment of members to the South Yorkshire Business Advisory Board as set out in section 2 of this report.
2. Note that the Trades Union Congress will also be represented on the Business Advisory Board.
3. Note that the MCA Board will agree recommendations to appoint the final members at its November meeting.

Local Visitor Economy Partnership Update

The Executive Director of Policy & Strategic Development advised Members that the South Yorkshire Local Visitor Economy Partnership (LVEP) had been formally accredited by Visit England in July 2023.

A timetable of next steps for the LVEP implementation process included:

- 31 October 2023: Establishing a Partnership Agreement.
- 30 November 2023: Agree Year 1 of a Growth Action Plan and VE/VB support package.
- 30 December 2023: Completion of the Destination Management Plan.
- 30 December 2023: Development of joint staffing structure.

It was noted that LVEP work would be included in the Creative, Culture & Digital Portfolio going forward.

It was also proposed that the MCA delegate authority for submission of the Partnership Agreement (to be developed by the constituent councils comprising the LVEP and submitted by Sheffield City Council) in full consultation with the Creative, Culture & Digital Portfolio Lead Member and Lead Chief Executive.

The Creative, Culture & Digital Portfolio Lead Member welcomed the opportunity to take this work forward.

RESOLVED that:

1. The Board agree the next steps to develop the South Yorkshire Local Visitor Economy Partnership.
2. The MCA delegate authority for submission of the Partnership Agreement (to be developed by the constituent councils comprising the LVEP and submitted by Sheffield City Council) in full consultation with the Creative, Culture & Digital Portfolio Lead Member and Lead Chief Executive.

South Yorkshire Music Hub

Approval was sought to take forward an application to Arts Council England for a South Yorkshire Music Hub.

It was proposed that the four South Yorkshire Music Hubs and the MCA develop a submission in line with the Arts Council England guidance to bring together the capabilities of the four Music Hubs at a South Yorkshire level as a new Hub Lead Organisation.

RESOLVED that the Board:

1. Support taking forward a South Yorkshire Music Hubs proposal – with the MCA as accountable body.
2. Note the timeline as set out in the report.
3. Note the intention for this work to be ‘owned’ through the work of the Creative, Culture and Digital portfolio.

Local Nature Recovery Strategy

The Executive Director of Policy & Strategic Development outlined the report on the Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS).

In June, the Mayor had been appointed to act as the 'Responsible Authority' for preparing a LNRS for South Yorkshire by March 2025. The main purpose of the LNRS was to identify locations to create or improve habitats most likely to provide the greatest benefit for nature and the wider environment.

It was noted that the Peak District National Park Authority and Natural England had been designated as 'Supporting Authorities' in addition to the 4 local authorities.

RESOLVED that the Board:

1. Note the policy development on Local Nature Recovery Strategy.
2. Agree the LNRS governance proposal.
3. Consider any additional governance procedures each Local Authority will require for timely LNRS development.

Programme Approvals

The Board received a report seeking approval to progress business cases and enter into contract for a number of investment proposals.

Members were asked to consider:

- The progression of 7 investment schemes and associated business cases which covered a range of portfolios across all 4 districts.
- The acceptance of 2 grants, for local electric vehicle infrastructure and another for the LNRS.
- The submission of a funding bid to the Department for Culture, Media and Sport for the Creative Growth Programme.

RESOLVED that the Board approve:

Brownfield Housing Programme and Infrastructure schemes:

- a. Progression of "Cannon Brewery (B46)" from Outline Business Case (OBC) to Full Business Case (FBC) and in-principle approval to award of £11.7m grant to Capital & Centric (505) Limited subject to the conditions set out in Assurance Summary A.
- b. Progression of "Plot 2 Olive Lane, Waverley" from Business Justification Case (BJC) to full approval and award of £0.89m to Forge New Homes LLP subject to the conditions set out in Assurance Summary B.
- c. Progression of "Gigabit Broadband Voucher Scheme (GBVS) Local Top-up" from Business Justification Case (BJC) to full approval and award of £0.51m to South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority (SYMCA) subject to the conditions set out in Assurance Summary C.

Gainshare Programme Approvals:

- d. Progression of "Housing Retrofit (D22)" from FBC to full approval and award of £2.7m grant to City of Doncaster Council (CDC) subject to the conditions set out in Assurance Summary D.

- e. Progression of “Business Growth Advisors Service 23-25” from FBC to full approval and investment of up-to £1.6m by South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority (SYMCA) subject to the conditions set out in Assurance Summary E.

Gainshare Programme Delegations:

- f. Delegate authority to the Head of Paid Service in consultation with Mayor Coppard - in his position as the Portfolio Lead for the Economy and Portfolio Lead for Health - for consideration of the following:
 - A. The progression of scheme ‘D0063’ to post-OBC in-principle approval for up to £36m capital and £27m revenue grant support and progression to a two stage FBC process

Transport Programme Scheme

- g. Progression of “Magna-Tinsley Phase 1 (T8/2-1)” from FBC to full approval and award of £0.76m grant to Sheffield City Council (SCC) subject to the conditions set out in Assurance Summary F Grant Acceptance
- h. Acceptance of £0.67m “Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) Capability Fund” grant from the Department of Transport (DfT) and onward award.
- i. Acceptance of £0.24m “Local Nature Reserve Strategy (LNRS)” grant from Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).
- j. Delegate authority to the Head of Paid Service in consultation with the Section 73 and Monitoring Officer to enter into legal agreements for the schemes above.

Funding Application

- i. Endorse submission of a full application for the Creative Growth Programme (CGP) to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS).

161 **Minutes of the LEP Board meeting held 13 July 2023**

Members who were in attendance at the meeting of the LEP on 13 July 2023 were presented with the meeting minutes for approval.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the LEP Board meeting held on 13 July 2023 be agreed as a true and accurate record.

162 **Thematic Board Action Logs**

Members considered the remaining actions and associated updates from the final meetings of the Thematic Boards.

RESOLVED that the Board note the Action Logs for each Thematic Board.

163 **Delegated Authority Report**

The Board was provided with details of:

- Decisions and delegations made by the MCA;
- Decisions and delegations made under the Officer Scheme of Delegation.

RESOLVED that the decisions and delegations made under delegated authority up to September 2023, be noted.

(The public element of the meeting ended.)

164 **Institutional Investment**

The Board received an update on the work being undertaken to attract further investment into South Yorkshire from public and private sources.

It was proposed that the MCA enter into an Memorandum of Understanding with Aviva Capital Partners, Ltd, who were an existing major employer in South Yorkshire, as part of a broader approach to attracting greater institutional investment.

It was anticipated that this would be the first of potentially several such partnerships that the MCA enter into over-time, to attract greater new private sector investment in support of economic growth and business development.

RESOLVED that the Board:

1. Note the progress made in the access-to-finance workstream; and,
2. Agree the proposal to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with Aviva Capital Partners Ltd.

I, the undersigned, confirm that this is a true and accurate record of the meeting.

Signed

Name

Position

Date



SOUTH YORKSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

25 SEPTEMBER 2023

PRESENT: Councillor N Wright (Barnsley MBC) (Chair)

Councillor B Miskell (Sheffield City Council) (Vice-Chair)

Councillors: T Baum-Dixon (Rotherham MBC), H Nottage (Sheffield City Council), C Ransome (City of Doncaster Council), S Saeed (Sheffield City Council)

W Carratt (Independent Co-opted Member of the Police and Crime Panel), J Griffin (Independent Co-opted Member of the Police and Crime Panel) and R Hindley (Independent Co-opted Member of the Police and Crime Panel)

Dr A Billings (South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner)

S Abbott, M Buttery, G Hyland and K Wright
(Office of the South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner)

S Ghuman, A Shirt and C Smallman
(Barnsley MBC)

Apologies for absence were received from:
Councillor R Davison (Sheffield City Council), Councillor R Haleem (Rotherham MBC), Councillor E Muddiman-Rawlins (City of Doncaster Council), Councillor A Peace (Barnsley MBC), Councillor K Osborne (Barnsley MBC) and S Parkin (Office of the South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner)

1. WELCOME

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting, including new Member Councillor Henry Nottage.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were 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:-

A) TO THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

There were no questions to the Police and Crime Commissioner.

8. TO THE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

There were no questions to the Police and Crime Panel.

9. MINUTES OF THE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL MEETING HELD ON 17 JULY 2023

The Panel discussed and noted progress in respect of the agreed actions captured on the Panel's Action Log set out in Appendix A to the minutes.

RESOLVED –

- i) That the minutes of the Police and Crime Panel meeting held on 17 July 2023 be agreed and signed by the Chair as a correct record.
- ii) Noted that the Panel's Action Log would be updated following discussion and agreement at today's meeting.

10. CHANGE OF PANEL MEMBERSHIP

A report of the Panel's Support Officer highlighted that at the meeting held on 6 September 2023, Sheffield City Council resolved that Councillor Henry Nottage would replace Councillor Maleiki Haybe as its representative on South Yorkshire Police and Crime Panel.

RESOLVED - That Members of the Police and Crime Panel:-

- Noted that Councillor Haybe's membership of the Panel ceased on 5 September 2023.

- Noted the appointment of Councillor Nottage to the Panel by Sheffield City Council as its meeting held on 6 September 2023.

11. POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S UPDATE (INCLUDING DECISIONS MADE SINCE THE LAST MEETING)

M Buttery presented the Police and Crime Commissioner's Update to the Committee. It provided Members with and insight to the key PCC activities, decisions and key OPCC activities against the OPCC'S Delivery Plan (since it was approved by the PCC at his Public Accountability Board).

Councillor Wright requested that clarity be provided on how the Panel would be utilised once the PCC is passed onto the mayor.

R Hindley commented on the information around Data Loss in the report asking if there were any specific reputational issues for South Yorkshire Police. Dr Billings explained that there had been no public concerns to note. M Buttery added that within the Gold Group trust and confidence had been shown from the victims and witnesses affected.

Councillor Miskell queried the rising concerns over burglary rates in South Yorkshire. Dr Billings explained that due to the rising demand on Police Officers it was not always possible to follow up every case and provide home visits after the event happened, which would be pointed out to the Home Secretary.

Councillor Miskell continued that here had been a noticeable rise in Hate Crime within South Yorkshire. Dr Billings stated that Hate Crime was an ongoing issue, the more people reporting Hate Crime indicated more people having confidence in the Police meaning rising figures could be seen as both good and bad. Regular reporting was to be conducted on the types of Hate Crime over South Yorkshire.

RESOLVED - That Members of the Police and Crime Panel:-

- Noted the contents of the report.
- Asked questions on the matters contained within the report given it explained how the PCC had over the period delivered his Police and Crime Plan and discharged the wide range of his legal responsibilities, and explained the decisions he had taken which were of public interest.

12. MONITORING DELIVERY OF THE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN - QUARTERLY REPORT (APRIL TO JUNE 2023)

K Wright presented the Quarterly Report to the Committee which provided information on how the Police and partners (as well as the Office of the PCC) worked to achieve its outcomes and priorities set out in the Police and Crime Plan for South Yorkshire.

One main focus within the report was Hate Crime numbers and the focus around reporting, K Wright explained that there had been a national focus on the topic which could in turn create a spike in the data locally.

B Miskell commented on Police Officer Conduct and incidents which may arise within the force, Dr Billings stated that he was satisfied that the Police had good and robust procedures in place to ensure all incidents were dealt with correctly.

B Miskell asked the Commissioner if he would agree that an increase in 999 calls was a reflection of the cut in policing. Dr Billings agreed as parts of the Police sector were squeezed it could increase queues and transfers to 111 rather than directly to 999.

A discussion was taken around anti-social behaviour and the steps taken by the Police to reduce it. Dr Billings explained that funding had increased for foot patrols in hotspot areas.

A discussion arose around rural crime, K Wright added that each district was part of a Community Safety Partnership which would highlight the figures around the different types of crime.

RESOLVED - That Members of the Police and Crime Panel:-

- Noted that the performance framework upon which the report was based on has been updated to reflect changes in the PCC's new Police and Crime Plan 2023-2025 published in April 2023.
- Noted the contents of the report and comment on any matters arising.

13. QUARTER 1 - CONSOLIDATED BUDGET MONITORING REPORT 2023/24

Members of the Committee were presented with a report of the Chief Finance Officer highlighting the consolidated financial position for the period 1 April 2023 to 30 June 2023 alongside the forecast year end position for 30 June 2023.

R Hindley queried the risks involved in the Mayoral Model. S Abbott explained that it was too early to calculate risks however the team were focusing on monitoring any changes.

W Carratt raised concerns over the Pay Award risks. S Abbott explained that there would be allocation planning around the method of assignment going forward. M Buttery added that continued support was provided to members on the Budget Working group.

RESOLVED - That Members noted the report.

14. COMPLAINTS UPDATE (JANUARY TO JUNE 2023)

A report of the Panel's Legal Advisor/Support Officer highlighted that between 1 January 2023 and 30 June 2023 there had been no formal complaints received against South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner.

RESOLVED - That Members of the Police and Crime Panel noted the update.

15. LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT UPDATE

A Shirt provided Members with the Learning and Development Update which included current events, together with future plans in respect of learning and development for the Panel. Members were encouraged to provide suggestions for any additional learning and development opportunities.

RESOLVED - That Members of the Police and Crime Panel:-

- Noted the update.
- Provided suggestions for future learning and development.

16. WORK PROGRAMME / PAB DATES

A Shirt provided Members with the 2023/24 Work programme for information and explained that Members could nominate topics 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 of how the PCC holds the Chief Constable to account.

RESOLVED - That Members of the Police and Crime Panel noted the contents of the 2023/24 Work Programme.

17. DATE AND TIME OF THE NEXT MEETING - MONDAY 11 DECEMBER 2023, 1:00 PM IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOWN HALL, CHURCH STREET, BARNSELEY, S70 2TA

RESOLVED - That the next meeting of the Police and Crime Panel be held on Monday 11 December 2023, 1:00pm in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Church Street, Barnsley, S70 2TA.

CHAIR

This page is intentionally left blank