

BARNSLEY MBC FINAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

2024/25



STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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SECTION 1

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Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

2024/25 Narrative Report

Introduction and Contents

This narrative report aims to outline the Council's corporate performance for the 2024/25 financial year, summarising the key messages for the reader of these accounts.

The report will cover:

Introduction & Contents

Introducing Barnsley:

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Introducing Barnsley

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

Barnsley's Profile

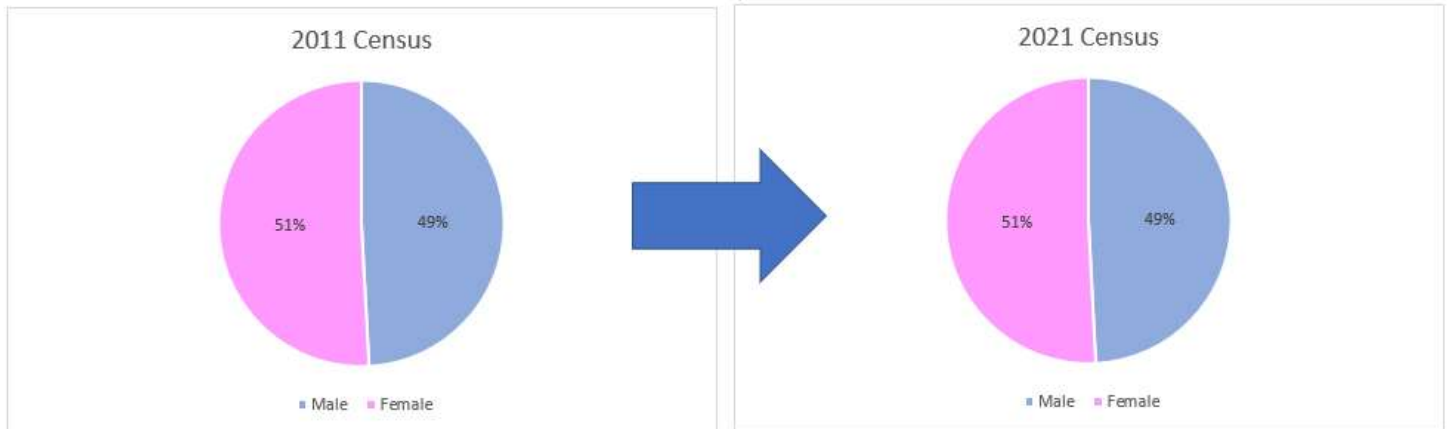
The National Census for England and Wales was conducted in March 2021 and has started to be published by the Office of National Statistics in June 2022, with the initial population / demographic data released. The information below provides an initial analysis of the changes for the Borough on this initial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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

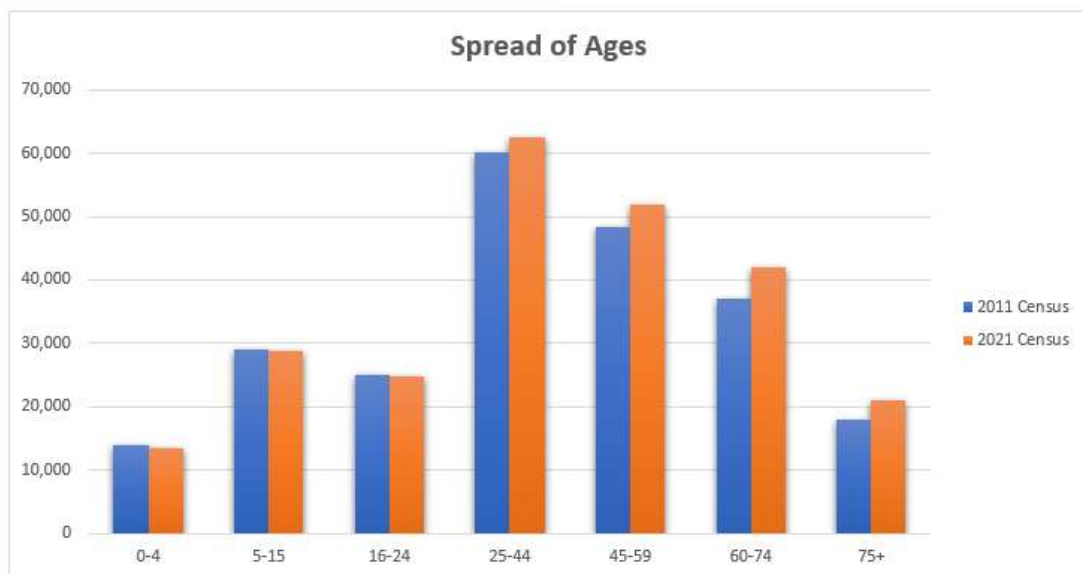
Barnsley MBC

Total Population	231,221	244,600	+13,379	+5.8%	+3.7%	+6.6%
Gender:						
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%
Age:						
0-4	13,957	13,500	-457	-3.3%		
5-15	28,929	28,800	-129	-0.4%		
16-24	24,934	24,700	-234	-0.9%		
25-44	60,171	62,400	+2,229	+3.7%		
45-59	48,377	52,000	+3,623	+7.5%		
60-74	36,923	42,100	+5,177	+14.0%		
75+	17,930	21,100	+3,170	+17.7%		

Gender Split



Spread of Ages



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Map 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:

<div>Administration</div> <div><div>Area Councils</div><div>Safer Neighbourhood Teams</div><div>Parishes</div><div>Polling Districts</div><div>Wards</div></div> <div>Education</div> <div><div>Advanced Learning Centres</div><div>Nursery</div><div>Pre School</div><div>Primary Schools</div><div>Secondary Schools</div><div>Special Schools</div></div> <div>Childcare</div> <div><div>Breakfast Clubs</div><div>Childrens Centre</div><div>Out of School Clubs</div></div> <div>Services</div> <div><div>Customer Service Centres</div><div>Bring It Recycling</div><div>Household Waste Recycling</div></div> <div>Transport</div> <div><div>Bus Stops</div><div>Car Parks</div><div>Train Stations</div><div>Variable Message Signs</div></div> <div>Healthcare</div> <div><div>Dentist</div><div>GP Surgery</div><div>Hospital</div><div>Opticians</div><div>Pharmacy</div></div>	<div>Leisure</div> <div><div>Leisure Centre</div><div>Library</div></div> <div>Winter Maintenance</div> <div><div>Primary Gritting Route</div><div>Grit Bins</div></div> <div>English Heritage</div> <div><div>Listed Buildings</div><div>Historic Parks & Gardens</div></div> <div>Residential</div> <div><div>Area to Remain Free From Development Due To Impact On Historic Environment</div><div>Housing Allocation</div><div>Site for Travellers</div></div> <div>Commercial / Retail</div> <div><div>District or Local Centre</div><div>Primary Shopping Area</div><div>Primary Shopping Frontage</div><div>Retail Park</div><div>Secondary Shopping Frontage</div></div> <div>Employment</div> <div><div>Employment Allocation</div><div>Land Reserved for Employment</div><div>Land Proposed for Mixed Use</div><div>Proposed School Site</div></div>	<div>Resources</div> <div><div>Area of Search for New Minerals</div><div>Site Safeguarded for Mineral Extraction</div><div>Site with Planning Permission for Mineral Extraction</div></div> <div>Town Centre</div> <div><div>Town Centre: Landmark Building</div><div>Town Centre: Gateway</div><div>Town Centre: The Green Sprint</div><div>Town Centre: Junction Improvement</div><div>Town Centre: Primary Shopping Area</div><div>Town Centre: Shopping Frontages</div><div>Town Centre: Proposed Cycle Route</div><div>Town Centre: Development Site</div><div>Town Centre: Priority Site Public Space Improvement</div><div>Town Centre: Other Public Space Improvement</div><div>Town Centre: Gateway Site for Public Open Space Improvement</div></div> <div>Water</div> <div><div>Canal - Historic Route</div><div>Canal - Safeguarded Route</div><div>Functional Floodplain (Floodzone 3b)</div></div> <div>Area of Search (Wind Turbines)</div> <div><div>Industrial / Business Parks</div><div>Moorland Fringes / Upland Pastures</div><div>Rolling Wooded Farmland</div><div>Settled Arable Slopes</div></div>	<div>Green Belt, Greenspace & Conservation</div> <div><div>Greenspace</div><div>Allotment</div><div>Biodiversity or Geological Interest Site</div><div>Conservation Area</div><div>Green Belt</div><div>Green Way</div><div>Nature Improvement Area</div><div>Park and Garden of Historic Interest</div><div>Scheduled Ancient Monument</div><div>Peak District National Park</div><div>School Grounds</div><div>Safeguarded Strategic Waste Management Site</div><div>Settlement</div><div>Town Centre</div><div>Urban Fabric</div><div>Approved Planning Applications</div><div>Undetermined Planning Applications</div><div>Refused Planning Applications</div><div>Planning Applications (All)</div><div>Planning Constraints</div><div>Public Rights of Way</div><div><div>Bridleway</div><div>Footpath</div><div>Restricted byway</div></div></div>
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The link to all the above maps can be found here:

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

Introducing Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

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 they have 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.

The **Local Government Boundary Commission** ran a consultation in 24/25 to review the boundaries and ward names to ensure councillors represent the same number of electors with no changes to the number of wards. The proposals were accepted by LGBCE with the new arrangement to apply in the next local elections. A copy of the final recommendations can be found here;


[Boundary Recommendations](#)

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


[Councillors](#)

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Third of council elected three years out of four



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



The Cabinet

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

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

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

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

[Committee Details](#)

Council Structure & Senior Management Team

The Council and Cabinet portfolios are structured into four main service directorates:

Place Health and Adults, Growth & Sustainability, Children's Services & Public Health and Communities 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 Council also holds a joint role with the South Yorkshire Integrated Care Board (SYICB). The 2024/25 **management structure** can be found on the Council's website and via the link below:

[Management Structure](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Our Council Plan

Our Council Plan for 2024 to 2027 sets out what we aim to achieve over three years. Our plan explains how we work together with our residents, communities, partners and businesses. It also explains how we provide our services and make our borough a place of possibilities for everyone, 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 vision, priorities and values are the guiding force behind our Council Plan. They're all entwined together to help Barnsley become a place of possibilities.

<u>OUR COUNCIL PLAN</u>	https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/our-council/council-plan/our-council-plan/
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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.

<u>OUR KEY STRATEGIES</u>	https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/our-council/our-strategies/key-strategies/
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Our Vision & Priorities

Our Enabling Barnsley 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:

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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 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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Our values

We're
a team

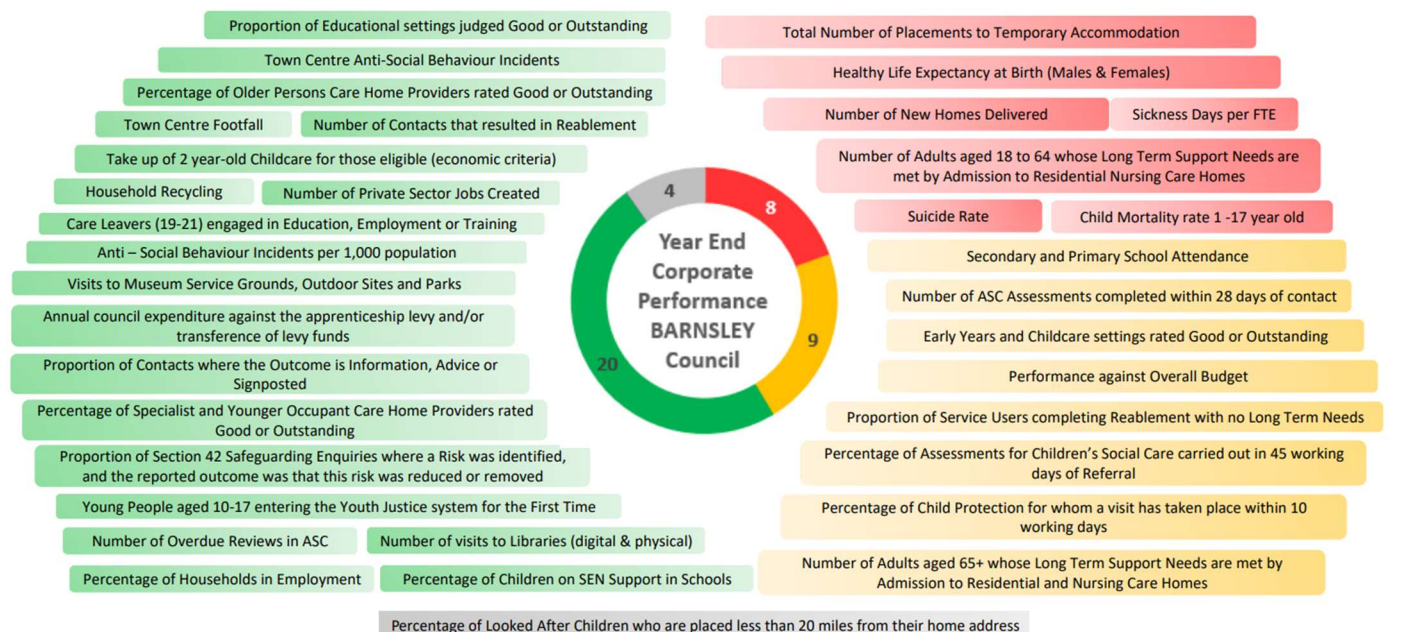
We're
excellent

We're
proud

We're
honest

Key Performance Against Priorities

The Council continues to work progressively to meet its Corporate Priorities. The charts and tables below show the progress of these priorities during 2024/25 using the RAG (Red, Amber Green) rating.



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Percentage of BME Employees

Percentage of Disabled Employees

Percentage of Complaints Upheld

Individual quarterly performance reports for 2024/25 can be accessed via the links below:

1	18 th September 2024	Cab.18.9.2024/11	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	11 th December 2024	Cab.11.12.2024/6	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	19 th March 2025	Cab.19.3.2025/10	Quarter 3 Cabinet
4	11 th June 2025	Cab.11.6.2025/7	Quarter 4 Cabinet

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Our 2024/25 Financial Performance

What the Council Spent in 2024/25 – Day to Day (Revenue)

General Fund Executive Overview:

The Council approved the 2024/25 budget on 29th February 2024. A balanced budget was approved based on the delivery of several budget reductions and efficiency measures and the need for a strong and sustained focus on ensuring that these measures were implemented within the agreed timeframe.

The Council's approved budget for 2024/25 totalled **£256.6M** (see below). During the year, the Council used reserves of **£12.3M**, increasing the final year end budget to **£268.9M**. Against this, the Council spent **£273.1M**, resulting in an overspend against resources of **£4.2M**, and an overall total use of reserves in year of **£16.5M**. Resources totalling **£21.4M** have also been earmarked for slippage of schemes and specific expenditure commitments which are required to be resourced in 2025/26, **leaving an overall movement in reserves of £4.9M**.

This position is an improvement in the reported position throughout the financial year compared to the forecast position (£8.2M) reported at Quarter 3 (31st December 2024).

The table below provides a breakdown of the total costs during 2024/25 by key service (directorate) areas, as reported to the Council's Cabinet.

Directorate	Approved Net Budget 2024/25	Net Outturn 2024/25	Variance*
	£000	£000	£000
Children's Services	69,713	76,568	6,855
Growth & Sustainability	58,695	59,567	872
Place, Health & Adults	65,493	66,579	1,086
Public Health & Communities	11,942	11,601	(341)
Core Services	3,206	3,721	515
Service Totals	209,049	218,036	8,987
Corporate Services	59,855	55,100	(4,755)
Total	268,904	273,136	4,232
Reserves drawn down	(12,264)	(12,264)	-
Total	256,640	260,872	
HRA	-	(1,574)	(1,574)

* after approved earmarked reserves

The management accounts for 2024/25 presented to Cabinet, outlines the overall position in line with quarterly reports. In line with accounting requirements, the earmarkings are not presented within the accounts in this manner.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

2024/25 Approved Budget

The Council's set a net revenue expenditure (original) budget of **£256.6M** for 2024/25 which was funded from Central Government grants 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 Social Care and Public Health Grants and previously earmarked reserves. In addition, some **£12.3M** of specific earmarked revenue reserves were drawn down during the year to give a revised year budget of **£268.9M**. The overall 2024/25 in year net spend was **£273.1M**.

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.

2024/25 Revenue Budget Corporate Funding:	£M	%
Revenue Support Grant	16.562	6.2
Business Rates Retained Share including Collection Fund Surplus	33.089	12.3
Business Rates Top Up	33.846	12.5
Council Tax including Collection Fund Surplus	123.089	45.8
Section 31 Grants – Business Rates	9.574	3.6
Social Care Grant	27.067	10.1
Public Health Grant	0.300	0.1
Services Grant	0.401	0.1
Market Sustainability Grant	5.418	2.0
Improved Better Care Fund	3.350	1.3
Better Care Fund – Discharge Grant/Other	3.943	1.5
Specific Earmarked Reserves drawn down during the year	12.265	4.5
Total Net Revenue Expenditure Budget	268.904	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 showed a balanced position at the end of the year, after earmarking **£1.4M** to fund planned repairs to be completed in 2025/26.

Budget Head	Original Budget £M	Actual £M	Variation from Original Budget £M
Income:			
Rental Income	(82.475)	(83.500)	(1.026)
Other Income	(2.075)	(2.075)	0.000
Total Income	(84.549)	(85.575)	(1.026)
Expenditure:			
Repairs & Maintenance	29.102	27.713	(1.389)
Supervision & Management	23.344	22.744	(0.600)
Bad Debt Provision	0.029	0.029	0.000
Interest Payable & Investment Income	6.666	6.666	0.000
Contribution to Capital Funding	24.277	27.240	2.963
Use of Reserves	2.299	2.299	0.000
Other Expenditure	1.132	1.184	0.052
Total Expenditure	86.849	87.874	1.026
Total Net Position	2.299	2.299	0.000

Individual quarterly monitoring reports for 2024/25 can be accessed via the links on page 13.

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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 2024/25 totalled **£242.1M** split between general reserves of **£224.3M** and housing reserves of **£17.8M**. 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 **£219.4M** (inclusive of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) reserve) at the start of 2024/25 to **£224.3M** at the end of the financial year, a net increase of **£4.9M** which is outlined in the table below:

General Fund:	£M
Reserves at 1st April 2024	219.4
Reserves Used in 2024/25	(11.1)
Statutory Transfer of in Year SEND Deficit	(3.0)
SEND/DSG Safety Valve	1.8
Use of Strategic Reserves for 2023/24 Outturn	(4.2)
Reserves Earmarked into Future Years	21.4
Total Movement	4.9
Reserves at 31st March 2025	224.3

The movement includes **£21.4M** 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 Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) deficit (**£3.0M**) together with earmarking **£1.8M** being the next instalment of the funding received via the Department for Education (DfE) Safety Valve Programme (see below).

However, the Council did use **£16.5M** of reserves during the year to fund the year end position.

The table below breaks down the 2024/25 General Fund Reserves:

	Reserve Type Description	1 st April 2024 £M	Reclassified £M	Used £M	Earmarked £M	31 st March 2025 £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	58.4	(9.5)	(9.9)	10.6	49.6
Capital Programme Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for the Council's capital investment programme	32.8	10.7	(2.4)	-	41.1
Glassworks Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for the Council's Glassworks Project	18.0	(18.0)	-	-	-
Other Corporate Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for corporate / Council wide priorities, including Be Even Better Strategy, Insurance Fund, Future Redundancy and the MRP policy	90.2	16.8	(4.2)	10.8	113.6
Minimum Working Balance	Resources held as a contingency for unforeseen events	20.0	-	-	-	20.0
TOTAL		219.4	-	(16.5)	21.4	224.3

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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 31 March 2023 and £3.75m on 31 March 2024. This reduced the cumulative deficit amount to be carried forward into 2024/25. In 2024/25 Barnsley Council received £1.75m. This additional DSG funding represents payments 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), were expected to eliminate the accumulated deficit in full by 2026/27. However, subsequent pressures mean this is now unlikely to be achieved.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Reserves

The level of Housing Revenue Account reserves decreased from **£20.1M** at the start of 2024/25 to **£17.8M** at the end of the financial year, a net decrease of **£2.3M** which is outlined in the table below:

Reserves Used in 2024/25	(2.299)

The overall decrease is due to utilising specific reserves totalling **£2.3M**, namely housing growth reserves, on specific capital projects during 2024/25.

The table below breaks down the 2024/25 Housing Revenue Account Reserves:

Reserve Type	Description	1 st April 2024 £M	Reclass ified £M	Used £M	Earmarked £M	31 st March 2025 £M
Housing Growth Investment	Resources held / committed for the approved housing growth capital investment programme	11.4	-	(2.3)	-	9.1
New Build & Acquisition Strategy	Resources held / committed for the proposed Council housing New Build & Acquisition programme	1.7	-	-	-	1.7
Minimum Working Balance	Resources held as a contingency for unforeseen events	7.0	-	-	-	7.0
TOTAL		20.1	-	(2.3)	-	17.8

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

What The Council Spent in 2024/25 – Capital Spend

Executive Overview:

In 2024/25, the Council spent **£106.9M*** 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 **£80.3M** worth of the Council's own resources, such as grants, capital receipts and reserves. The remaining expenditure, totalling **£26.6M***, has been funded by prudential borrowing / leasing.

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure during the year amounted to **£106.9M*** (**£107.5M** in 2023/24), including Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and other finance lease purchases. The table and chart below analyse the capital expenditure against the Council's asset categories.

<u>Asset Categories</u>	2024/25 £M
Council Dwellings	22.0
Property, Plant & Equipment	14.5
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	7.6
Assets Under Construction	10.2
Infrastructure Assets	18.4
Surplus Assets	-
Intangible Assets	-
Heritage Assets	-
Long Term Debtors	2.1
Long Term Investments	-
Non BMBC Assets	32.1
Total	106.9

The most significant schemes included within the table above are the Barnsley Homes Standard schemes relating to the Council's houses and empty homes acquisitions and works to the highway network, including the scheme in relation to construction works within the town centre and principal towns.

* IFRS16 accounting standard came into effect from 1st April 2024 which impacts the way leased assets are treated, leading to some being brought onto the balance sheet. The total capital expenditure therefore includes £20.8M of expenditure in 2024/25 which relates to these changes through leased assets and PFI's.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Capital Financing

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

<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>2024/25 £M</u>
Capital Grants	34.3
Third Party Contributions (Inc. S106)	3.5
Capital Receipts	12.3
Revenue / Reserves	9.6
Major Repairs Reserve	20.6
Sub Total – Own Resources	80.3
Prudential Borrowing	5.8
Leasing	20.8
Sub Total – Borrowing/ Leasing	26.6
Total	106.9

Details of Material Assets Disposals

The Council disposed of a number of assets during 2024/25. The **material disposals** are shown in the table below.

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>£M</u>
Council House Sales	81 Council Dwellings Sold	5.6
Council Land Sales	Land sale at Rockingham	1.5

Individual quarterly monitoring reports for 2024/25 can be accessed via the links below:

<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Date Presented to Cabinet</u>	<u>Cabinet Reference</u>	<u>Link to Cabinet Meeting</u>
1	18 th September 2024	Cab.18.9.2024/11	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	11 th December 2024	Cab.11.12.2024/7	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	19 th March 2025	Cab.19.3.2025/10	Quarter 3 Cabinet
4	11 th June 2025	Cab.11.6.2025/8	Quarter 4 Cabinet

2024/25 Treasury Management Overview

Executive Overview:

Facing continued economic uncertainty, the focus of the Council's Treasury Management Strategy for 2024/25 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 an 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:

Due to elevated long-term borrowing costs during 2024/25, the borrowing strategy has been to maintain a minimum proportion of fixed rate borrowing to limit the Council's exposure to interest rate risk, whilst

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

managing an appropriate level of internal borrowing in order to reduce the Council's financing costs. In accordance with this strategy there was no new long-term borrowing undertaken during the year.

There was a net decrease of £12.0M on the Council's borrowing portfolio during the 2024/25 financial year (shown in the table below), consisting mainly of scheduled principal repayments of PWLB borrowing. Short-term temporary loans from other local authorities were used for cash flow purposes over the period to manage liquidity risk.

The Council has delivered to the approved interest rate exposure targets for 2024/25 and this means in the region of 70% of the Council's overall borrowing requirement is currently being financed by long term, fixed rate borrowing. Fixing out a proportion 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.

The interest rate exposure targets are kept under review and reflect the medium-term forecasts for interest rates and the current uncertainties within the economy. As mentioned above, further borrowing, unless deemed essential, will be 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.

	Balance on 01/04/2024 £M	New Borrowing £M	Principal Redeemed £M	Balance on 31/03/2025 £M	Net Movement £M
Other Long-Term Loans	34.3	-	(1.4)	32.9	(1.4)
Longer Term Local Authority Loans	1.7	-	-	1.7	-

The Council reports its in year debt costs as a proportion of its net revenue stream [budget]. For 2024/25, the estimate at the start of the year was 8.04%, with the actual measure being 7.93%.

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 Council'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 £9.8M during the year primarily as a result of the debt repayments detailed previously. The closing investment balance as at 31 March 2025 was £46.0M as detailed in the following table.

	Balance on 01/04/2024 £M	New Investments £M	Principal Redeemed £M	Balance on 31/03/2025 £M	Net Movement £M
Short Term Deposits	36.0	89.4	(100.4)	25.0	(11.0)
Money Market Funds / Instant Access Accounts	19.8	472.7	(471.5)	21.0	1.2
Total Investments*	55.8	562.1	(571.9)	46.0	(9.8)

*The above tables include principal amounts only, any outstanding interest relating to these amounts at 31st March 2025 has been excluded.

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Treasury Reporting

Individual quarterly monitoring reports for 2024/25 can be accessed via the links below:

Quarter	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
1	18 th September 2024	Cab.18.9.2024/11	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	11 th December 2024	Cab.11.12.2024/7	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	19 th March 2025	Cab.6.3.2024/10	Quarter 3 Cabinet
4	11 th June 2025	Cab.11.6.2024/9	Quarter 4 Cabinet

Summary of the Council's Balance Sheet

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

1,562.9	Non-Current Assets	1,624.8	Assets owned by or owed to the Council including 'right of use assets, that are expected to be used / received in more than 1 year	Increased by 61.9
105.1	Current Assets	112.5	Assets owned or owed to the Council, that are expected to be used / received in the next year	Increased by 7.4
(129.6)	Current Liabilities	(150.7)	Amounts that the Council owes, due within the next year	Increased by 21.1
(764.8)	Long Term Liabilities	(768.5)	Amounts that the Council owes, due in more than 1 year	Increased by 3.7
317.4	USEABLE RESERVES	325.4	Reserves held that can be used by the Council on spending	Increased by 8.0
456.1	UNUSABLE RESERVES	492.8	Reserves held that are for specific purposes, ordinarily statutory accounting adjustments	Increased by 36.7
RESERVES		818.2		

The table below provides an explanation of significant movements on the Council's [Balance Sheet](#) from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025:

Category	Movement £M	Explanation
Non-Current Assets	Increased by 61.9	IFRS 16 Leases requires that all 'right of use assets' (£54.7M) are accounted for on the Council's balance sheet. There has also been an increase in the valuations of Council House dwellings, offset by depreciation in year.
Current Assets	Increased by 7.4	A reduction in short term investments (£11.4M) offset by an increase in short term debtors £19M
Current Liabilities	Increased by 21.1	An increase in Capital Grants Receipts in Advance by £14.9M offset by short-term borrowing reduced by (£7.2M)
Long Term Liabilities	Increased by 3.7	IFRS 16 Leases requires that the lease liability of PFIs and leases are reflected on the balance sheet creating an increase in other long-term liabilities of £12.9M. This is offset by decreases in long-term borrowing (£5.1M) and retirement benefit obligations (£3.6M), as well as a reduction in provisions (0.5M).
NET ASSETS	Increased by 44.7	

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USEABLE RESERVES	Increased by 8.0	GF Reserves increased by £5M, Major Repairs reserves increased by £6.6M and Grants Unapplied increased by £3.8m. This was offset by a decrease in HRA Reserves of (£2.3M) and unspent capital receipts decreased by (£5M).
UNUSABLE RESERVES	Increased by 36.7	An increase in the Capital Adjustment Account £13.5M and the Revaluation Reserve (£48.4M) due to the impact of IFRS 16 and movement in asset valuations, reduced by a decrease in the collection fund adjustment account.

Summary of the Council's Pension Fund Position as at 31st March 2025

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 2025, the funded assets exceeded funded liabilities by £151.120M [£118.744M as at 31st March 2024] and the unfunded liabilities were £24.172M [£27.774m as at 31st March 2024]. 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 2023] applies to the period 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2026.

The Council's Approach to Risk Management

Executive Overview:

The 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 Committee considers the Risk Management Framework and recommends it to Cabinet for approval. In addition, annual and periodic reports are presented to the Committee 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 attend the Audit and Governance Committee to present an update on their strategic risk(s) and answer questions raised by committee members. Oversight of the risk management framework is a key responsibility of the Audit and Governance Committee. Cabinet also receives six-monthly updates on strategic risks.

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Future Spending Plans & Assessment of the Future Economic Climate

The Council's Approach to Risk Management

Key Documents

Title	Description	Date Presented Cabinet/Council	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
Service & Financial Planning 2024/25	General Fund Budget Proposals for 2024/25	7 th February 2024	Cab.7.2.2024/6	Budget Council
Treasury Management Policy & Strategy 2024/25	The Council's Strategy with Regards Borrowing & Investing	7 th February 2024	Cab.7.2.2024/6	Budget Council
Capital Investment Strategy 2024/25	The Council's Strategy with Regards Capital Investment	7 th February 2024	Cab.7.2.2024/6	Budget Council
Housing Revenue Account – 2025/26	HRA Budget Proposals for 2025/26	8 th January 2025	Cab.08.01.2025/7	Budget Council
Council Tax Base Report 2025/26	The Council's Approved Council Tax Base	8 th January 2025	Cab.08.01.2025/8	Cabinet Meeting
Business Rates – Calculation of Local Share 2025/26	The Council's Approved Business Rate Tax Base	8 th January 2025	Cab.08.01.2025/9	Cabinet Meeting

Our Council Plan for 2024 to 2027 sets out what we aim to achieve over three years. We've created our plan based on our fundamental purpose of working together with our communities and organisations, including the public, voluntary, community, and private sectors, to make Barnsley the place of possibilities. 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 2025, the Council agreed an updated **Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)** for the period 2025/26 – 2027/28. This included presenting balanced budget proposals for 2025/26 (after delivering agreed efficiency of **£12.6M**) together with a funding gap of £14.4M through to 2026/27.

The agreed 2025/26 budget includes additional investment in key service areas to help address demand and cost pressures including:

- Provision for pay awards and increase in Employers' National Insurance Contributions in 2025/26 (**£7.3M**).
- Provision for Contract Inflation and Interest Costs (**£1.4M**).
- Provision for key service pressures within Children's Social Care in 2025/26 (**£4.8M**).
- Provision for increases in the National Living Wage and inflation in Adults Social Care in 2025/26 (**£10.2M**).
- Provision for Social Care demography (**£2.7M**).
- Provision for increased cost of Home to School Transport in 2025/26 (**£0.9M**).
- Provision for increased costs in Waste / Neighbourhood Services (**£3.7M**).
- Provision for increased costs in the Homelessness Service (**£0.6M**).
- Provision for increase costs in other services (**£2.5M**).

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

The above increases have been funded via a council tax increase of 4.9%, service transformation and other efficiency savings of £12.6M together with an improved finance settlement from Government. As a result of the latter the Council also approved additional investment in 3 key initiatives:

- Continued investment in the Great Childhood Ambitions programme
- A programme to enhance local communities promoting the Love Where You Live campaign
- A package of support for businesses in the Retail, Leisure and Hospitality Sectors

However, whilst there is a more positive direction of travel in terms of future funding distribution and reform to Local Government, the Council needs to remain vigilant and be able to respond quickly should things not transpire as anticipated. With this in mind, Elected Members agreed to:

- Ensure that the efficiency savings are delivered in full.
- Ensure that all expenditure is contained within the agreed resource envelopes.
- That no new additional investment will be approved unless funded from external sources or simultaneously paid for by de-prioritising spending plans elsewhere.
- The Council's legal best value duty is considered more strongly moving forwards.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Our 2024/25 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 2024/25 (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 2024/25 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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this is different to the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

[The Balance Sheet](#) – The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council, as at 31st March 2025. 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.](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

The Supplementary Financial Statements

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

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

The Group Accounts

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

Changes of Accounting Policies in 2024/25

In 2024/25, IFRS16 Leases became mandatory, leading to the adoption of a new accounting policy.

Post Balance Sheet Events

The Council has had three school's transfer to an academy as at 1st December 2025. The net book value of this school is £8.487M. This is a non-adjusting post Balance Sheet event.

[Note 18](#) explains post balance sheet events.



N COPLEY BA (HONS), CPFA.

DATE: 1st DECEMBER 2025

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND S151 OFFICER, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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 FROST

DATE: 1st DECEMBER 2025

CABINET SPOKESPERSON FOR CORE 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 2025.



N COPLEY BA (HONS), CPFA.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

DATE: 1st DECEMBER 2025

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND S151 OFFICER, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

SECTION 4 – CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

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

<u>Movement in Reserves During 2024/25</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 2024	219,372	20,127	32,370	25,505	20,046	317,420	456,097	773,517	Balance Sheet
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	(7,802)	(16,812)	-	-	-	(24,614)	69,280	44,667	CI&ES
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	12,713	14,513	(5,072)	6,641	3,787	32,581	(32,581)	-	Note 3
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2024/25	4,911	(2,299)	(5,072)	6,641	3,787	7,968	36,696	44,667	Note 4 & HRA
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2025	224,284	17,828	27,299	32,147	23,834	325,392	492,793	818,184	Balance Sheet
	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet / Note 5	Balance Sheet	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

<u>Movement in Reserves During 2023/24</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 2023	219,670	25,133	28,101	24,388	21,673	318,965	502,618	821,587
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	24,044	(30,742)	-	-	-	(6,698)	(41,364)	(48,062)
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	(24,340)	25,736	4,269	1,119	(1,626)	5,158	(5,158)	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2023/24	(296)	(5,006)	4,269	1,119	(1,626)	(1,540)	(46,522)	(48,062)
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2024	219,374	20,127	32,370	25,507	20,047	317,425	456,096	773,525

[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 2024/25

THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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

2023/24				2024/25		
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s		Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s
			<u>Net Cost of Services:</u>			
194,164	(120,656)	73,508	Children's Services	209,412	(130,854)	78,558
120,292	(43,083)	77,209	Growth & Sustainability	150,237	(48,316)	101,921
97,267	(79,832)	17,435	Housing Revenue Account	96,078	(85,578)	10,500
109,616	(60,024)	49,592	Place Health & Adult Social Care	121,094	(63,138)	57,956
36,602	(27,386)	9,216	Public Health & Communities	38,430	(29,346)	9,084
108,599	(98,053)	10,546	Core Services	110,715	(102,468)	8,247
16,332	(24,443)	(8,111)	Corporate Services	22,472	(36,658)	(14,186)
3,543	(3,541)	2	HSG	4,535	(4,332)	203
686,415	(457,018)	229,397	Net Cost of Services	752,973	(500,690)	252,283
			<u>Other Operating Income & Expenditure:</u>			
493	-	493	Parish Council Precepts	514	-	514
-	-	-	Payments to Central Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-
7,740	(8,001)	(261)	(Gains) / Losses on The Disposal of Non-Current Assets	7,121	(7,278)	(157)
6,011	-	6,011	Exceptional Item – Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets Relating to School Transfers	6,645	-	6,645
14,244	(8,001)	6,243	Total Other Operating Expenditure	14,280	(7,278)	7,002
			<u>Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:</u>			
20,383	-	20,383	Interest Payable on Debt	18,894	-	18,894
53	-	53	Interest Element of Finance Leases	677	-	677
18,549	-	18,549	Interest Payable on PFI Unitary Payments	17,513	-	17,513
(2,157)	-	(2,157)	Net Interest on The Defined Benefit Liability / Asset	1,313	-	1,313
-	-	-	Movement in Fair Value of Financial Assets	-	-	-
239	-	239	Expected Credit Loss Model	(263)	-	(263)
5,534	-	5,534	Premium Incurred on Early Redemption of Debt	-	-	-
-	(6,232)	(6,232)	Investment Interest Income	-	(4,544)	(4,544)
-	(106)	(106)	Dividends Receivable	-	(86)	(86)
-	(10)	(10)	Interest Received on Finance Leases	-	(10)	(10)
6,235	(6,568)	(333)	(Surplus) / Deficit of Trading Undertakings or Other Operations	5,197	(5,165)	32
48,836	(12,916)	35,921	Total Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	43,331	(9,805)	33,527

Continued overleaf.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

2023/24				2024/25		
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s		Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s
			<u>Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income:</u>			
-	(54,098)	(54,098)	Recognised Capital Grants & Contributions	-	(41,818)	(41,818)
-	(16,051)	(16,051)	Section 31 Grant	-	(18,853)	(18,853)
-	(15,196)	(15,196)	Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	-	(16,203)	(16,203)
-	-	-	Core Spending Power Service Grant	-	-	-
-	(2,303)	(2,303)	Lower Service Grant	-	-	-
-	(113,778)	(113,778)	Council Tax	-	(121,838)	(121,838)
-	(30,691)	(30,691)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Locally Retained	-	(31,668)	(31,668)
-	(32,268)	(32,268)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Top Up Grant	-	(33,846)	(33,846)
	(477)	(477)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Levy Surplus	-	(477)	(477)
			Donated Assets	-	(3,496)	(3,496)
-	(264,862)	(264,862)	Total Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	-	(268,199)	(268,199)
749,495	(742,797)	6,699	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	810,585	(785,972)	24,613
			<u>Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure:</u>			
24,097	(58,261)	(34,164)	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment Assets	12,930	(77,376)	(64,446)
-	(100)	(100)	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Financial Instruments	-	-	-
75,628	-	75,628	Actuarial (Gains) / Losses on Pension Assets / Liabilities	-	(4,834)	(4,834)
99,725	(58,361)	41,364	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	12,930	(82,210)	(69,280)
849,220	(801,158)	48,063	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	823,515	(868,182)	(44,667)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2025

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

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s	2024/25 £000s	Note / Statement
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
	Property Plant and Equipment:			
866,808	- Council Dwellings	905,366		19
315,436	- Other Land & Buildings	267,605		19
6,720	- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	5,995		19
-	- Right of Use – Other Land & Buildings	49,105		
-	- Right Of Use - Plant Vehicle and Equipment	5,668		
346,099	- Infrastructure Assets	352,818		19
3,006	- Assets Under Construction	10,971		19
2,563	- Surplus Assets	3,015		19
1,540,631			1,600,543	
11,659	Heritage Assets	11,659		21
402	Intangible Assets	274		22
5,960	Long Term Investments	5,845		27
4,213	Long Term Debtors	5,510		37
-	Retirement Benefit Asset	972		
22,234			24,260	
1,562,865			1,624,803	
	CURRENT ASSETS			
3,470	Assets 'Held for Sale'	1,757		23
37,196	Short Term Investments	25,786		27
1,212	Inventories	964		29
10,962	Local Taxation Debtors	11,631		30
(10,962)	Impairment of Local Taxation Debtors	(11,631)		30
52,609	Other Short Term Debtors	71,596		31
(7,463)	Impairment of Short Term Debtors	(9,377)		31
18,032	Cash & Cash Equivalents	21,791		Cash Flow
105,056			112,517	
1,667,921	TOTAL ASSETS		1,737,320	
	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(16,243)	Short Term Borrowing	(9,084)		27
(9,503)	Other Short Term Liabilities	(13,489)		27
(68,742)	Short Term Creditors	(76,343)		32
(2,583)	Short Term Provisions	(5,525)		34
(27,403)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(42,001)		33
(5,150)	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	(4,229)		33
(129,624)	Total Current Liabilities		(150,671)	
	LONG TERM LIABILITIES			
(565,981)	Long Term Borrowing	(560,832)		27
(167,714)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(180,666)		27
(3,308)	Long Term Provisions	(2,795)		34
(27,774)	Retirement Benefit Obligations	(24,172)		37
(764,777)	Total Long Term Liabilities		(768,465)	
(894,401)	TOTAL LIABILITIES		(919,136)	
773,520	NET ASSETS		818,184	

Continued overleaf

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2025 (CONTINUED)

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s	2024/25 £000s	Note / Statement
	USABLE RESERVES:			
213,631	- General Fund	220,285		4 / MIRS
5,743	- DSG Reserve	3,999		
20,127	- Housing Revenue Account	17,828		4 / MIRS / HRA
32,370	- Useable Capital Receipts Reserve	27,299		MIRS
25,505	- Major Receipts Reserve	32,147		MIRS
20,047	- Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve	23,834		MIRS
317,423	TOTAL USEABLE RESERVES		325,392	
	UNUSABLE RESERVES:			
(133,750)	- Capital Adjustment Account	(147,292)		5
495	- Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	494		5
(13,690)	- Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(12,949)		5
(29,346)	- Pensions Reserve	(23,986)		5
(331)	- Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve	(331)		5
641,151	- Revaluation Reserve	689,589		5
(2,798)	- Accumulated Absences Account	(3,661)		5
12,312	- Collection Fund Adjustment Account	8,880		5
(17,946)	- DSG Deficit Adjustment Account	(17,946)		5
456,097	TOTAL UNUSABLE RESERVES		492,793	
773,520	TOTAL RESERVES		818,184	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s	2024/25 £000s	Note
6,698	Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services		24,613	CI&ES
	Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on The Provision of Services for Non-Cash Movements:			
(73,551)	- Depreciation & Impairment	(78,807)		
947	- Pension Fund Adjustments	1,313		
(13,752)	- Carrying Amount of Non-Current Assets Sold	(13,766)		
(239)	- (Increase) / Decrease in Provisions	263		
122	- Increase / (Decrease) in Inventories	(248)		
8,704	- Increase / (Decrease) in Debtors	18,158		
(5,478)	- (Increase) / Decrease in Creditors	(5,816)		
4,551	- Other Non-Cash Adjustments	422		
(78,696)			(78,481)	
	Adjustments for Items Included in the Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing & Financing Activities:			
48,564	- Capital Grants Recognised Through Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	41,818		
(89,346)	- Net adjustment from the sale of short term and long term investments	-		
	- Premiums Paid on Early Settlement of Debt			
8,001	- Proceeds From The Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	7,278		
(32,781)			49,096	
(104,779)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Operating Activities		(4,772)	
31,274	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Investing Activities		(24,617)	39
84,329	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Financing Activities		25,628	40
10,824	Net (Increase) / Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents		(3,761)	
28,856	Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 1st April		18,032	
(10,824)	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents		3,761	
18,032				Balance Sheet
	Made Up Of The Following Elements:			
5	Cash Held By The Council		5	
(5,222)	Cash in Transit *		(3,551)	
3,441	Bank Current Accounts		4,281	
19,808	Short Term Deposits With Financial Institutions		21,056	
18,032	Total Cash & Cash Equivalents		21,791	

* 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 2024/25

SECTION 5 – NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

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

2023/24				2024/25		
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
67,534	5,478	73,012	Children's Services	73,491	5,067	78,558
57,207	19,765	76,972	Growth & Sustainability	52,307	49,614	101,921
(11,678)	29,113	17,435	Housing Revenue Account	(11,892)	22,392	10,500
42,503	7,005	49,508	Place Health & Adult social care	52,953	5,003	57,955
7,406	1,707	9,113	Public Health & Communities	8,588	496	9,084
6,213	4,342	10,555	Core Services	2,394	5,853	8,247
(8,113)	3	(8,110)	Corporate Services	(14,213)	27	(14,186)
2	-	2	HSG	199	-	199
161,074	67,413	228,487	Net Cost of Services	163,831	88,452	252,283
493	5,747	6,240	Other Operating Income & Expenditure	514	6,488	7,002
38,079	(2,157)	35,922	Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	32,214	1,313	33,527
(215,618)	(49,244)	(264,862)	Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	(226,313)	(41,885)	(267,721)
(15,972)	22,669	6,697	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	(29,754)	54,367	24,613
21,275	(21,275)	-	Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement	27,142	(27,139)	-
5,303	1,394	6,697	TOTAL	(2,612)	27,225	24,613
Note 1 / MIRS	Split Between:	CI&ES		Note 1 / MIRS	Split Between:	CI&ES
General Fund	(24,342)			General Fund	12,713	
HRA	25,736			HRA	14,512	
	1,394				27,225	
	Note 2 / Note 3 / MIRS				Note 2 / Note 3 / MIRS	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

2023/24			Movement on Reserves:	2024/25		
General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total		General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
219,670	25,133	244,803	Opening Balances as at 1st April	219,373	20,127	239,500
(297)	(5,006)	(5,303)	Plus/(Less) Surplus or (Deficit) on General Fund & HRA Balances in Year	4,911	(2,300)	2,611
219,373	20,127	239,500	Closing Balances as at 31st March	224,283	17,827	242,110
Note 4 / MIRS	Note 4 / MIRS	Note 4 / MIRS		Note 4 / MIRS	Note 4 / MIRS	Note 4 / MIRS

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

NOTES PRIMARILY RELATING TO THE 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	2024/25					
	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	76,568	(3,077)	-	-	-	73,491
Growth & Sustainability	54,969	(2,622)	319	-	(359)	52,307
Housing Revenue Account	2,299	(2,299)	(6,786)	(5,106)	-	(11,892)
Place Health & Adult social care	66,579	(517)	-	-	(13,109)	52,953
Public Health & Communities	11,601	(2,713)	-	-	(300)	8,588
Core Services	3,875	(2,018)	552	(15)	-	2,394
Corporate Services	59,544	(10,667)	(16,301)	(19,722)	(27,067)	(14,213)
HSG	-	203	-	-	-	203
Net Cost of Services	275,435	(23,710)	(22,216)	(24,843)	(40,835)	163,831
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	-	-	-	-	514	514
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	-	32,214	-	-	32,214
Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	-	-	(9,998)	-	(216,315)	(226,313)
(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	275,435	(23,710)	-	(24,843)	(256,636)	(29,754)
Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement (Note 1G)	-	-	-	24,843	2,299	27,142
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	275,435	(23,710)	-	-	(254,337)	(2,612)

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The difference between the Outturn report provided to cabinet and the figures in the table above is due to the implementation of leases and the associated accounting transactions. The costs related to leases were reallocated to Corporate Services, together with the corresponding budget, to ensure compliance.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

<u>Adjustments from Management Accounts to Financial Reporting Format</u>	2023/24					
	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	72,768	(5,233)	-	-	-	67,535
Growth & Sustainability	58,941	(2,993)	1,259	-	-	57,207
Housing Revenue Account	5,006	(5,006)	(10,447)	(1,231)	-	(11,678)
Adults & Communities	54,734	(3,768)	-	-	(8,463)	42,503
Public Health	11,133	(3,427)	-	-	(300)	7,406
Core Services	6,950	(480)	(242)	(15)	-	6,213
Corporate Services	44,014	(6,954)	(16,460)	(15,023)	(13,692)	(8,115)
HSG	-	2	-	-	-	2
Net Cost of Services	253,546	(27,859)	(25,890)	(16,269)	(22,455)	161,073
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	-	-	-	-	493	493
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	-	38,079	-	-	38,079
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	-	-	(12,189)	-	(202,952)	(215,141)
(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	253,546	(27,859)	-	(16,269)	(224,914)	(15,973)
Items Presented Within the Movement in Reserves Statement (Note 1G)	-	-	-	16,269	5,006	21,275
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	253,546	(27,859)	-	-	(219,908)	5,302

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Adjustments From Management Accounts to Financial Reporting Format – Explanatory Notes

Note 1A: Management Accounts as Per Final Accounts Report

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

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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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;
- ☐ **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 2024/25

-	
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.

<u>Adjustments from General Fund / HRA to Arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts</u>	2024/25			
	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	4,698	(529)	898	5,067
Growth & Sustainability	49,830	(227)	11	49,614
Housing Revenue Account	22,392	-	-	22,392
Place Health & Adult social care	5,120	(91)	(26)	5,003
Public Health & Communities	586	(104)	14	496
Core Services	6,017	(132)	(32)	5,853
Corporate Services	-	29	(2)	27
Net Cost of Services	88,643	(1,054)	863	88,452
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	6,448	-	-	6,448
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	1,313	-	1,313
Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	(45,314)	-	3,428	(41,885)
Difference Between General Fund / HRA Surplus or Deficit and Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	49,817	259	4,291	54,367
Items presented Within the Movement in Reserves Statement	(25,616)	(786)	(740)	(27,142)
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	27,826	(527)	3,551	30,850

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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

<u>Adjustments from General Fund / HRA to Arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts</u>	2023/24			
	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	5,676	1,086	(789)	5,973
Growth & Sustainability	19,331	521	150	20,002
Housing Revenue Account	29,113	-	-	29,113
Place Health & Adult social care	6,816	184	89	7,089
Public Health & Communities	1,518	225	67	1,810
Core Services	4,235	(21)	119	4,333
Corporate Services	-	-	3	3
Net Cost of Services	66,689	1,995	(361)	68,323
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	5,747	-	-	5,747
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	(2,157)	-	(2,157)
Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	(54,098)	-	4,854	(49,244)
Difference Between General Fund /HRA Surplus or Deficit and Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	18,338	(162)	4,493	22,669
Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement	(23,875)	(786)	3,386	(21,275)
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	(5,537)	(948)	7,879	1,394

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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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Note 2B: Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments

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

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

Note 2C: Other Differences

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

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

NOTES PRIMARILY RELATING TO THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

Note 3 – Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations	
Description:	This table shows the adjustments that are made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, in accordance with proper accounting practice to arrive at 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 is 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 2024/25

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
2024/25 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>	(526)	-	-	-	-	526
Financial Instruments <i>(Transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account)</i>	(600)	(140)	-	-	-	740
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>	3,428	-	-	-	-	(3,428)
Holiday Pay <i>(Transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)</i>	863	-	-	-	-	(863)
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>	71,439	27,474	-	22,277	-	(124,815)
Sub Total – Adjustments to Revenue Resources	74,604	27,334	-	22,277	-	(127,840)
Adjustments Between Revenue and Capital Resources						
Transfer of Non-Current Asset Sale Proceeds from Revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(1,826)	(5,557)	7,383	-	-	-
Administrative Costs of Non-Current Asset Disposals <i>(Funded by a Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)</i>	105	-	(105)	-	-	-
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	-	(4,963)	-	4,963	-	-
Statutory Provision for the Repayment of Debt <i>(Transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	(11,089)	-	-	-	-	11,089
Capital Expenditure Financed from Revenue Balances <i>(Transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	(7,262)	(2,299)	-	-	-	9,561
Sub Total – Adjustments Between Revenue & Capital Resources	(20,072)	(12,819)	7,278	4,963	-	20,650
Adjustments to Capital Resources						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	(12,351)	-	-	12,351
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	(20,601)	-	20,601
Application of Capital Grants to Finance Capital Expenditure / Write Down Debt	(35,926)	-	-	-	(2,105)	38,031
Capital Grants Recognised, Not Yet Applied	(5,892)	-	-	-	5,892	-
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	(41,818)	-	(12,351)	(20,601)	3,787	70,983
Total Adjustments	12,714	14,512	(5,073)	6,639	3,787	(36,207)
	MIRS / EFA	MIRS / EFA	MIRS	MIRS	MIRS	MIRS

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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
2023/24 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>	(948)	-	-	-	-	948
Financial Instruments <i>(Transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account)</i>	1,120	2,266	-	-	-	(3,386)
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>	4,854	-	-	-	-	(4,854)
Holiday Pay <i>(Transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)</i>	(361)	-	-	-	-	361
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>	44,527	35,914	-	21,756	-	(102,197)
Sub Total – Adjustments to Revenue Resources	49,192	38,180	-	21,756	-	(109,128)
Adjustments Between Revenue and Capital Resources						
Transfer of Non-Current Asset Sale Proceeds from Revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(4,140)	(3,941)	8,081	-	-	-
Administrative Costs of Non-Current Asset Disposals <i>(Funded by a Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)</i>	79	-	(79)	-	-	-
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	-	(3,889)	-	3,889	-	-
Statutory Provision for the Repayment of Debt <i>(Transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	(7,597)	-	-	-	-	7,597
Capital Expenditure Financed from Revenue Balances <i>(Transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	(7,775)	(4,614)	-	-	-	12,389
Sub Total – Adjustments Between Revenue & Capital Resources	(19,433)	(12,444)	8,002	3,889	-	19,986
Adjustments to Capital Resources						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	(3,733)	-	-	3,733
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	(24,527)	-	24,527
Application of Capital Grants to Finance Capital Expenditure / Write Down Debt	(48,458)	-	-	-	(7,269)	55,727
Capital Grants Recognised, Not Yet Applied	(5,643)	-	-	-	5,643	-
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	(54,101)	-	(3,733)	(24,527)	(1,626)	83,987
Total Adjustments	(24,342)	25,736	4,269	1,118	(1,626)	(5,155)
	MIRS / EFA	MIRS / EFA	MIRS	MIRS	MIRS	MIRS

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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 2023	Transfers Out 2023/24	Transfers In 2023/24	Balance at 31 st March 2024	Transfers Out 2024/25	Transfers In 2024/25	Balance at 31 st March 2025
General Fund :	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<u>Service Earmarked Reserves :</u>							
<u>Children's Directorate:</u>							
School Balances	3,637	(3,637)	3,340	3,340	(3,340)	3,014	3,014
Centrally Retained DSG Budgets	5,301	-	442	5,743	(1,744)	-	3,999
Future Demography / Social Care Pressures	10,000	(426)	1,690	11,264	(584)	-	10,680
Other Children's Directorate Earmarkings	1,855	(1,214)	1,450	2,094	(1,577)	1,806	2,323
<u>Growth & Sustainability Directorate:</u>							
Adult Learning - Grants	1,279	(415)	-	864	-	-	864
Other Growth & Sustainability Directorate Earmarkings	2,545	(608)	2,137	4,073	(859)	2,278	5,492
<u>Place Health and Adult Social Care Directorate:</u>							
ICB Funding	5,094	(1,675)	1,476	4,895	(936)	1,292	5,251
Other Place Health and Adults SC Directorate Earmarkings	9,176	(3,933)	4,657	9,900	(3,071)	2,610	9,439
<u>Public Health and Communities Directorate:</u>							
Public Health Earmarkings	2,277	(424)	459	2,311	(1,699)	2,423	3,035
Area Council Funding	827	(73)	80	834	-	88	922
<u>Core Services Directorate:</u>							
PFI / BSF Programme	5,940	-	374	6,314	(1,827)	1,724	6,211
Other Core Services Directorate Earmarkings	6,806	(880)	105	6,031	(6,016)	485	500
<u>Corporate Earmarked Reserves:</u>							
Future Capital Commitments	76,434	(25,663)	5,729	56,500	(43,024)	30,783	44,259
Revenue Investments	900	(194)	-	707	(707)	-	-
Future Council – Downsizing Costs / KLOE Mitigation	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Insurance Fund Reserve	6,198	-	567	6,765	-	259	7,024
Invest to Grow	242	-	-	242	(242)	-	-
Commercial Fund	68	-	-	68	(15)	-	53
MRP Future Years	17,332	-	5,622	22,954	-	6,605	29,559
Future Council Priorities	-	-	-	-	-	24,037	24,037
MTFS Mitigation	18,514	(18,514)	34,194	34,194	(16,194)	-	18,000
COVID 19 - Recovery Strategy	6,540	(6,540)	-	-	-	-	-
Business Rates Surplus	5,301	(5,731)	7,430	7,000	(2,000)	-	5,000
Other Corporate Earmarkings	3,403	(229)	102	3,277	(6,531)	17,875	14,621

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Sub Total – G/F Earmarked Reserves	199,669	(70,156)	69,857	199,370	(89,963)	94,874	204,281
Non-Earmarked Reserves:							
Minimum Working Balances (Contingency for Unforeseen Events)	20,000			20,000	-	-	20,000
Sub Total – G/F Non-Earmarked Reserves	20,000			20,000			20,000
Total – General Fund Reserves	219,669	(70,156)	69,857	219,370			224,283
Total General Fund Movement		(299)		-			4,913

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

	Balance at 31 st March 2023	Transfers Out 2023/24	Transfers In 2023/24	Balance at 31 st March 2024	Transfers Out 2024/25	Transfers In 2024/25	Balance at 31 st March 2025
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Housing Revenue Account:							
Earmarked Reserves:							
Housing Growth	15,982	(4,614)	-	11,368	(2,299)	-	9,069
Welfare Reform	2,000	(2,000)	-	-	-	-	-
New Build & Acquisition Strategy	0	-	1,759	1,759	-	-	1,759
Held Pending Review of 30 Year Business Plan	135	(135)	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Testing	396	(396)	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Council HRA System	100	(100)	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Fees	30	(30)	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total – HRA Earmarked Reserves	18,643	(7,275)	1,759	13,127	(2,299)	-	10,828
Non-Earmarked Reserves:							
Minimum Working Balances (Contingency for Unforeseen Events)	7,000	-	902	7,902	(902)	-	7,000
In Year Surplus	(510)	(392)	-	(902)	902	-	-
Sub Total – HRA Non-Earmarked Reserves	6,490	(392)	902	7,000	-	-	7,000
Total – HRA Reserves	25,133	(7,667)	2,661	20,127	(2,299)	-	17,828
Total HRA Movement	Balance Sheet / HRA	(5,006)		Balance Sheet / HRA	(2,299)		Balance Sheet / HRA
		EFA / MIRS		EFA / MIRS	EFA / MIRS		EFA / MIRS

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Note 5 – Unusable Reserves

Description:	This note provides an analysis of the Council's unusable reserves. These reserves cannot be used to reduce Council Tax or Rents and ordinarily represent statutory accounting requirements.
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31 st March 2023 £000s	31 st March 2024 £000s		31 st March 2025 £000s
(145,772)	(133,749)	Capital Adjustment Account	(147,292)
496	495	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	494
(10,304)	(13,690)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(12,949)
45,335	(29,346)	Pensions Reserve	(23,986)
(431)	(331)	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	(331)
617,235	641,151	Revaluation Reserve	689,589
(3,159)	(2,798)	Accumulated Absences Account	(3,661)
17,166	12,312	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	8,880
(17,946)	(17,946)	DSG Deficit Adjustment Account	(17,946)
502,620	456,098	Total Unusable Reserves	492,793

[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.

2023/24 £000s		2024/25	
		£000s	£000s
(145,775)	Balance at 1st April		(133,749)
	Reversal of Items Relating to Capital Expenditure Debited or Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:		
(73,371)	- Charges for Depreciation & Impairment of Non-Current Assets	(78,680)	
(185)	- Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(128)	
(14,888)	- Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute	(32,110)	
(13,752)	- Amounts of Non-Current Assets Written Off on Disposal or Sale as Part of Gain / Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(13,766)	
-	Capital grants, contributions and income in relation to donated assets credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,496	
(102,196)			(121,148)
10,248	Adjusting Amount Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve		15,975
(91,948)	Net Written Out Amount of the Cost of Non-Current Assets Consumed in Year		(105,175)
	Capital Financing Applied in Year:		
3,733	- Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance New Expenditure	12,351	
314	- Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Write Down Debt Requirement	441	
55,725	- Capital Grants & Contributions Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement That Have Been Applied to Capital Financing / Write Down Debt	38,030	
24,527	- Use of Major Repairs Reserve to Finance New Capital Expenditure	20,601	
-	- Application of Grants to Capital Financing From Capital Grants Unapplied Account	-	
7,597	- Statutory Provision for the Financing of Capital Investment Charged Against the General Fund & HRA Balances	11,089	
12,388	- Capital Expenditure Charged Against the General Fund & HRA Balances	9,561	
104,284			92,073

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

-	Movement in the Market Value of Investment Properties Debited / Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		
(314)	Receipts Received Relating to Loans, Advances & Investments Made By The Council, Originally Funded From Capital Resources, Thus Reducing The Ongoing Requirement to Borrow	(441)	
(314)			(441)

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.

2023/24		2024/25
£000s		£000s
	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	(1)

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. Where premiums and discounts have resulted from restructuring of the loan portfolio and have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund to be spread over future years. 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 in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Each expense is charged to the General Fund over a period of time deemed prudent for the charge.

2023/24		2024/25	
£000s		£000s	£000s
(10,304)	Balance at 1 st April		(13,690)
-	Premiums Incurred in the Year & Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		
(3,386)	Proportion of Premiums Incurred in Previous Financial Years to be Charged Against the General Fund Balance in Accordance With Statutory Requirements	741	
(3,386)	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		741
(13,690)	Balance at 31 st March		(12,949)

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 pension fund is made up of both funded and unfunded pensions. The LGPS funded pension is fully funded with the asset ceiling applied, the debit balance on the Pension's Reserve relates to LGPS unfunded pensions which are not covered by the Pension fund.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

2023/24		2024/25	
£000s	Pensions Reserve	£000s	
45,335	Balance at 1st April	(29,346)	
(75,628)	Actuarial Gains or (Losses) on Pensions Assets & Liabilities	4,834	CI&ES
(22,619)	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	(24,378)	
23,566	Employer's Pensions Contributions	24,904	
(29,346)	Balance at 31st March	(23,986)	

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.

2023/24	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	2024/25
£000s		£000s
(431)	Balance at 1st April	(331)
100	Downward Revaluation of Investments	-
(331)	Balance at 31st March	(331)

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.

2023/24	Revaluation Reserve	2024/25	
£000s		£000s	£000s
617,239	Balance at 1st April		641,151
75,649	Upward Revaluation of Assets	85,397	
(24,097)	Downward Revaluation of Assets & Impairment Losses Not Charged to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	(16,595)	
(17,388)	Reversal Of Revaluation Loss (Net of Depreciation)	(4,389)	
34,164	Surplus or Deficit on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets Not Posted to The Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		64,413
(3,678)	Difference Between Fair Value Depreciation & Historical Cost Depreciation	(10,288)	
(6,571)	Accumulated Gains on Assets Sold or Scrapped	(5,687)	
(10,249)	Amount Written Off to the Capital Adjustment Account		(15,975)
641,151	Balance at 31st March		689,589

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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 2025. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund balance is neutralised by transfer to or from the Account.

2023/24		2024/25	
£000s		£000s	£000s
(3,159)	Balance at 1 st April		(2,798)
3,159 (2,798)	Settlement or Cancellation of Accrual Made at the End of the Preceding Year Amounts Accrued at the End of the Current Year	2,798 (3,661)	
361	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		(863)
(2,798)	Balance at 31 st March		(3,661)

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.

2023/24		2024/25
£000s		£000s
17,167	Balance at 1 st April	12,312
(4,854)	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	(3,432)
12,312	Balance at 31 st March	8,880

[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.

2023/24		2024/25
£000s		£000s
(17,946)	Balance at 1 st April	(17,946)
-	Deficit Charged in Year	-
(17,946)	Balance at 31 st March	(17,946)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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	2023/24 £000s	2024/25 £000s
Expenditure:		
Employee Benefits Expenses	209,848	215,892
Other Services Expenses	394,597	431,096
Support Service Recharges	-	-
Depreciation, Amortisation, Impairment *	88,445	110,920
Interest Payments	42,362	38,397
Precepts & Levies	493	514
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-
Write Out NBV Relating to the Disposal of Assets	13,751	13,766
Total Expenditure	749,496	810,585
Income:		
Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	(161,183)	(183,837)
Interest & Investment Income	(6,348)	(4,640)
Income From Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rates	(144,637)	(153,506)
Donated Assets		(3,496)
Government Grants & Contributions	(422,628)	(433,214)
Sale Proceeds Relating to the Disposal of Assets	(8,001)	(7,278)
Total Income	(742,797)	(785,971)
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	6,699	24,613

[CI&ES](#)

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[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	2024/25							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's Services	91,596	113,119	4,698	-	-	-	-	209,413
Growth & Sustainability	47,347	56,720	49,830	-	-	-	-	153,897
HRA	54	51,354	44,669	7,397	-	-	-	103,474
Place Health & Adult Social Care	18,907	97,067	5,120	-	-	-	-	121,094
Public Health & Communities	21,155	16,688	586	-	-	-	-	38,429
Core Services	29,844	76,393	6,017	-	-	-	-	112,254
Corporate Services	6,989	15,224	-	29,687	-	-	-	51,900
HSG	-	4,535	-	-	-	-	-	4,535
Non Directorate	-	-	-	1,313	514	-	17,391	19,218
Total	215,892	431,101	110,920	38,397	514	-	17,391	814,215

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

TOTAL INCOME	2024/25						
	Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	Interest & Investment Income	Income From Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rates	Government Grants & Contributions	Donated Assets	Sale Proceeds Relating to the Disposal of Assets	TOTAL
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children Services	(1,722)	-	-	(129,132)		-	(130,854)
Growth & Sustainability	(37,783)	(139)	-	(14,013)		-	(51,935)
HRA	(85,342)	(611)	-	(236)		-	(86,189)
Place Health & Adult Social Care	(24,211)	-	-	(25,818)		-	(50,029)
Public Health & Communities	(2,267)	-	-	(26,778)		-	(29,045)
Core Services	(25,881)	(765)	-	(77,913)		-	(104,559)
Corporate Services	(6,629)	(3,125)	(242)	(12,717)		-	(22,713)
HSG	-	-	-	(4,332)		-	(4,332)
Non Directorate	1	-	(153,264)	(142,275)	(3,496)	(7,278)	(306,312)
Total	(183,835)	(4,640)	(153,506)	(433,214)	(3,496)	(7,278)	(785,968)

TOTAL EXPENDITURE (Prior Year Comparator)	2023/24							
	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 Services	90,190	98,298	5,672	-	-	-	-	194,160
Growth & Sustainability	46,339	57,202	19,335	-	-	-	-	122,876
HRA	348	46,049	50,869	11,480	-	-	-	108,746
Place Health & Adult Social Care	16,885	85,914	6,816	-	-	-	-	109,615
Public Health & Communities	19,493	15,591	1,518	-	-	-	-	36,602
Core Services	30,826	77,195	4,235	-	-	-	-	112,256
Corporate Services	5,767	10,805	-	33,039	-	-	-	49,611
HSG	-	3,543	-	-	-	-	-	3,543
Non-Directorate	-	-	-	(2,157)	493	-	13,751	12,087
Total	209,848	394,597	88,445	42,362	493	-	13,751	749,496

TOTAL INCOME (Prior Year Comparator)	2023/24					
	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	(2,122)	-	-	(118,531)	-	(120,653)
Growth & Sustainability	(31,131)	(148)	-	(15,646)	-	(46,925)
HRA	(79,385)	(1,033)	-	(446)	-	(80,864)
Place Health & Adult Social Care	(18,863)	-	-	(32,699)	-	(51,562)
Public Health & Communities	(1,620)	-	-	(25,466)	-	(27,086)
Core Services	(23,469)	(538)	-	(77,461)	-	(101,468)
Corporate Services	(4,593)	(4,629)	(2,682)	(16,143)	-	(28,047)
HSG	-	-	-	(3,541)	-	(3,541)
Non-Directorate	-	-	(141,954)	(132,695)	(8,001)	(282,650)
Total	(161,183)	(6,348)	(144,636)	(422,628)	(8,001)	(742,796)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Note 7 – Revenue From Contracts With Service Recipients

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

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
(161,114)	Revenue From Contracts With Service Recipients	(183,766)
(161,114)	Total Included in Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(183,766)

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 2024/25, 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

In 24/25 there were no material items of income and expense.

Exceptional Items

These exceptional items are exceptional under the definition and had a material net effect on the Council's statements in 2024/25.

Household Support Grant

During 2024/25, the Council accessed the Government's Household Support Fund to provide support to low-income households with energy and food costs. £4.3M was paid out to Barnsley residents in 2024/25.

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).

In 2024/25, no agency grants were received, in 2023/24 there were also no agency grants received.

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 2024/25, 2 schools converted into academies (23/24 3 schools converted). The amounts written out of the Council's Balance Sheet in 2024/25 are as follows:

2024/25	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Total
Assets Relating To:	£000s	£000s	£000s
Wiltorpe Primary	3,932	-	3,932
Barugh Green Primary	2,713	-	2,713
Total	6,645	-	6,645

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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:

2023/24		Trading Service	2024/25	
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s
(1,639) 1,076	(563)	Waste & Recycling	Turnover Expenditure	(1,458) 500
			(Surplus)/Deficit	(958)
(18,377) 15,226	(3,151)	Engineering Services	Turnover Expenditure	(14,701) 11,802
			(Surplus)/Deficit	(2,899)
(9,211) 16,416	7,205	Building Services*	Turnover Expenditure	(10,064) 16,669
			(Surplus)/Deficit	6,605
(4,579) 6,780	2,201	Fleet Services	Turnover Expenditure	(1,684) 2,067
			(Surplus)/Deficit	383
(2,877) 3,657	780	Schools Catering	Turnover Expenditure	(3,067) 3,560
			(Surplus)/Deficit	493
(3,074) 2,027	(1,047)	Cemetery, Crem, Mortuary	Turnover Expenditure	(3,055) 2,430
			(Surplus)/Deficit	(625)
(935) 835	(100)	Markets	Turnover Expenditure	(1,124) 1,049
			(Surplus)/Deficit	(75)
(2,388) 5,530	3,142	Neighbourhood Services	Turnover Expenditure	(2,241) 5,216
			(Surplus)/Deficit	2,975
(4,603) 5,147	544	The Consolidated Results of the Other Trading Units	Turnover Expenditure	(7,109) 14,446
			(Surplus)/Deficit	7,337
(50,149) 66,894		TOTALS	Turnover Expenditure	(44,503) 57,739
16,745		Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Trading Operations		13,236

*Building services includes the costs of running the Council's own operational buildings as well those within trading services.

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:

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
16,745	Net Deficit on Trading Operations	13,236
(3,536)	Services to the Public Included in the Net Cost of Services	(1,626)
(6,335)	Support Services Recharged to Net Cost of Services	(11,577)
(331)	Net Deficit / (Surplus) Posted to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	33

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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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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 2024/25, the Council has recognised impairment / revaluation losses of £28.612M (£30.744 in 2023/24) through the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as shown below:

2023/24 £000s	Asset Categories:	2024/25 £000s
	Charged to Net Cost of Services:	
25,670	Council Dwellings	21,957
4,768	Other Land & Buildings	5,336
420	Surplus Assets	25
(114)	Assets Held for Sale	-
-	Right of Use Assets - Other Land and Buildings	3,265
30,744	Total Charged to Net Cost of Services	30,583
	Charged to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:	
-	Investment Properties	-
-	Total Charged to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-
30,744	Total Charged to Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	30,583

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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.

2023/24 £000s		People Directorate £000s	Revenue Account £000s	2024/25 £000s
	Value of Aligned Budgets:			
(3,245)	Opening Balance at 1 st April	(1,805)	-	(1,805)
(41,273)	ICB	(54,398)	-	(54,398)
(44,518)	Barnsley MBC**			
	Total	(56,203)	-	(56,203)
	Value of Commissioned Services:			
427	ICB	729	-	729
42,221	Barnsley MBC**	55,329	-	55,329
1,870	SWYPFT*	145	-	145
17,019	Balance to be distributed	-	7,567	7,567
				63,770
	Balance as at 31st March	-	7,567	7,567

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

*SWYPFT – South & West Yorkshire Partnership Foundation Trust (contract & funding within ICB in 24/25)

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
	Distribution of Over / (Under) Spend:	
99	ICB	621
16,920	Barnsley MBC**	6,945
17,019	Total	7,566

** Recognised within Barnsley Council's CIES

Income & Expenditure Account

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
	Income from Pooled Budget:	
-	Balance Brought Forward	-
(44,518)	Aligned Budgets	(56,162)
-	Other Funding	-
(44,518)	Total	(56,162)
	Provider Expenditure:	
527	Barnsley ICB	1,350
59,285	Barnsley MBC (CYP&F / PH)	62,378
1,725	SWYPFT	-
61,537	Total	63,728
17,019	Over / (Under) Spend	7,566
-	Ring-Fenced & Carried Forward	-
17,019	NET EXPENDITURE	7,566

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 ICB).
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 (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 2024/25 financial year.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

A summary of the pooled budget is shown below:

2023/24 £000s	BCF Pooled Account	2024/25 £000s
	Balance as at 1st April	
(25,823) (18,713)	Contribution to the BCF Pool: Barnsley ICB Barnsley MBC	(28,043) (20,277)
(44,536)	Total	(48,320)
12,676 31,860	Value of Commissioned Services: Barnsley ICB Barnsley MBC	14,153 34,167
44,536	Total	48,320
-	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 2024/25

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
	Budget contribution from each LA*:	
(981)	Barnsley MBC	(937)
(1,246)	Rotherham MBC	(1,190)
(1,187)	City of Doncaster Council	(1,120)
(1,636)	Sheffield CC	(1,567)
	Total Gross income	(4,814)
	Expenditure:	
5,006	Revenue Expenditure	4,814
5,006	Total Gross Expenditure	4,814
(44)	Over / (Under) Spend	0
(317)	Carry Forward from Previous Year	(284)
77	Use of Balances	95
(284)	Net Balance as at 31 March held by Doncaster Council	(189)

* 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.
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The Council paid the following amounts to Members of the Council during the year:

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
724	Basic Allowances	766
277	Special Responsibility Allowances	285
11	Expenses	15
1,012	Total	1,066

Note 13 – Officers’ Remuneration & Exit Packages

Description:	This note shows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Senior Executive Officers remuneration; <input type="checkbox"/> An analysis of other Council employees with remuneration of greater than £50k; <input type="checkbox"/> The cost to the Council of exit packages given.
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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	2024/25				
	Remuneration	Redundancy / Severance	Expenses / Allowances	Total Direct Remuneration	Pension Contributions *
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Sarah Norman - Chief Executive	197	0	0	197	32
Executive Director – Children’s Services	141	0	0	141	23
Executive Director – Growth & Sustainability	141	0	0	141	20
Executive Director – Place Health & Adult Social Care A	147	0	0	147	24
Executive Director – Place Health & Adult Social Care B	12	0	0	12	2
Executive Director – Public Health	141	0	0	141	20
Executive Director – Core Services	141	0	0	141	23
Service Director Legal Services – Monitoring Officer C	31	0	0	31	5
Director of Finance – Chief Financial Officer (S151 Officer)	124	0	0	124	20
	1,075	-	-	1,075	169

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Explanatory Notes:

- A** Post holder left post on 28th February 2025
B Post holder started in post on 3rd March 2025
C Post holder started in post on 17th December 2024

Post	2023/24				
	Remuneration	Redundancy / Severance	Expenses / Allowances	Total Direct Remuneration	Pension Contributions *
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Sarah Norman - Chief Executive	192	-	-	192	31
Executive Director – Children’s Services	138	-	-	138	22
Executive Director – Growth & Sustainability	138	-	-	138	20
Wendy Lowder - Executive Director – Place Health & Care	154	-	-	154	25
Executive Director – Public Health A	69	-	-	69	10
Executive Director – Public Health B	69	-	-	69	10
Executive Director – Core Services C	134	-	-	134	22
Director of Finance – Chief Financial Officer (S151 Officer)	121	-	-	121	20
	1,015	-	-	1,015	160

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

Explanatory Notes:

- A** Post holder left post on 1st October 2023
B Post holder started in post on 2nd October 2023
C Post holder started in post on 10th April 2023

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
2023/24 Council Officers Total	2023/24 Schools Total	2023/24 Council Officers Total	Remuneration Band	2024/25 Council Officers Total	2024/25 Schools Total	2024/25 Council Officers Total
139	28	138	£50,000 - £54,999	180	51	176
59	23	58	£55,000 - £59,999	75	23	72
29	12	27	£60,000 - £64,999	34	15	33
13	11	13	£65,000 - £69,999	21	12	21
8	4	7	£70,000 - £74,999	11	11	9
13	7	13	£75,000 - £79,999	9	7	7
11	9	11	£80,000 - £84,999	13	4	13
15	1	15	£85,000 - £89,999	7	3	7
2	-	2	£90,000 - £94,999	17	2	17
1	-	1	£95,000 - £99,999	3	1	3
2	-	2	£100,000 - £104,999	-	-	-
10	-	10	£105,000 - £109,999	9	-	9
-	1	-	£110,000 - £114,999	-	-	-
-	-	-	£115,000 - £119,999	-	-	-
-	-	-	£120,000 - £124,999	-	1	-
-	-	-	£125,000 - £129,999	-	-	-
-	-	-	£130,000 - £134,999	-	-	-
-	-	-	£175,000 - £179,999	-	-	-
-	-	-				
302	96	297		379	130	367

The number of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the redundancies and other departures are set out in the table below:

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Exit Package Cost Band	Number of Redundancies		Number of Other Departures		Total Number of Exit Packages		Total Cost of Exit Packages	
							£000s	£000s
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25
£0-£20,000	24	21	11	2	35	23	263	207
£20,001-£40,000	1	3	2	6	3	9	97	227
£40,001-£60,000	3	2	1	0	4	2	310	113
£60,001-£80,000	2	5	0	0	2	5	134	343
£80,001-£100,000	0	2	0	0	0	2	-	175
£100,001-£200,000	2	9	0	0	2	9	309	1,422
£200,001+	2	2	0	1	2	3	473	697
Total Number of Exit Packages	34	44	14	9	48	53		
Total Cost Included In Bandings							1,586	3,184
Add: Amounts Provided For in CI&ES Not Included In Bandings								-
Total Cost Included In The CI&ES								3,184

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.

The Code requires councils to disclose any costs it has incurred as a result of compulsory redundancies and of staff who have left for other reasons such as voluntary early retirement. The costs shown represent the total cost to the council rather than the amounts actually received by the employee. This includes pension strain payments paid to the South Yorkshire Pension Fund to cover the impact of voluntary early retirements. For many years the council has adopted a policy of encouraging voluntary early retirements as the most cost effective means of reducing the size of its workforce. Staff have been allowed to retire early in cases where the additional pension cost will be recovered by the resulting salary savings within 4 years or less. During 2024/25 the council incurred £2.7m of pension strain costs, which are estimated to have resulted in an £1.7m salary saving over 4 years.

Note 14 – External Audit Costs

Description: This note shows the cost to the Council of services provided by external audit.

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
371	Fees Payable for External Audit Services Carried Out by the Appointed Auditor for the Year (Year End Accounts / VVFM)	405
16	Additional Fees Payable for External Audit Services Carried Out by the Appointed Auditor for the Year – yet to be agreed by PSAA	-
58	Fees Payable for the Certification of Grant Claims and Returns carried out by the Appointed Auditor for the Year	58
-	Additional Fees Payable for External Audit Services Carried Out by the Appointed Auditor for the Previous Year (Year End Accounts / VFM)	-
445	Total	463

The Council's appointed external auditor for 2023/24 and 2024/25 were 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:

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
	Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	
(15,196)	Revenue Support Grant	(16,203)
(2,303)	Core Spending Power Services Grant	-
-	Lower Tier Services Grant	-
(32,267)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Top Up Grant	(33,846)
(477)	Levy Account Surplus Grant	(477)
(16,051)	Section 31 Grant	(18,853)
(50,214)	Capital Grants	(38,344)
(3,884)	Capital Contributions	(3,473)
(120,392)	Total Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(111,197)
	Credited to Services	
(42,199)	Housing Benefit Subsidy	(42,177)
(103,260)	Dedicated Schools Grant	(112,590)
(32,195)	PFI Grant	(32,195)
(490)	New Homes Bonus	(359)
(19,439)	Public Health Grant	(18,721)
(13,146)	Better Care Fund	(13,890)
(13,451)	Improved Better Care Fund	(13,451)
(22,857)	Adult Social Care Support Grant	(29,647)
(43,779)	Other Grants	(50,165)
(11,787)	Other Contributions	(8,823)
(302,603)	Total Credited to Services	(322,017)
(422,995)	Total Credited to The Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(433,214)

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.
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DSG is ring fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools' Budget. The Schools' Budget 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.

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

2023/24		2024/25		
Total		Central Expenditure	Individual Schools' Budget (ISB)	Total
£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
(248,953)	Final DSG for Year Before Academy Recoupment			(273,557)
148,153	Academy Figure Recouped for Year			161,174
(100,800)	Total DSG After Academy Recoupment			(112,383)
(5,301)	Plus: Brought Forward			(5,743)
5,301	Less: Carry Forward Agreed in Advance			5,743
(100,800)	Agreed Initial Budgeted Distribution	(48,051)	(64,332)	(112,383)
(3,633)	In Year Adjustments*	(1,396)		(1,396)
(104,433)	Final Budgeted Distribution For Year	(49,447)	(64,332)	(113,779)
39,611	Less: Actual Central Expenditure	51,191	-	51,191
64,379	Less: Actual ISB Deployed To Schools	-	64,332	64,332
-	Plus: Council Contribution For Year	-	-	-
(442)	In Year Carry Forward To Following Year	1,744	-	1,744
(5,301)	Plus/Minus: Carry-forward to 2025/26 agreed in advance			(5,743)
(5,743)	Total carry forward 2025/26 (useable reserve)			(3,999)
17,946	DSG unusable reserve brought forward (23/24)			17,946
-	Addition to DSG unusable reserve			-
17,946	Total DSG unusable reserve carry forward			17,946
12,204	Net DSG position at the end of March			13,947

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

*Central Expenditure in-year adjustments includes a £1.750m Safety Valve grant received from the Government in 24/25 (£3.750m in 23/24).

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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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.

During 2022/23 Barnsley Council did a review of those organisations included within this note and removed those that no longer fall within IAS 24.

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 2025 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

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 2024/25 is shown in [Note 12](#).

During 2024/25, 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 2024/25, no senior officers of the Council have declared a material interest in any companies.

Subsidiaries

The Council has interests in three wholly owned subsidiaries, details of which are shown below:

Berneslai Homes Ltd

Berneslai Homes Ltd is an Arm's Length Management Organisation responsible for managing homes on behalf of the Council. Specifically, it is responsible for managing all the landlord services for the Council's 18,095 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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

The Council guarantees the full amount of any pension fund deficit of Berneslai Homes. The actuary has assessed a net surplus at £48,519M as at 31st March 2025 however this is capped at £0 under IFRIC 14 (£28,285 surplus as at 31st March 2024).

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

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:	2023/24 £000s	2024/25 £000s
Income	(46,433)	(40,529)
Expenditure	1,027	995
Assets	4,418	3,775
Liabilities	(573)	(1,164)

Oakwell Community Assets Limited

The Council became 100% owner of the company during the 23/24 financial year. As at 31st March 25, Barnsley Council reported a debtor of £3.087M (£1.213M in 23/24) in relation to OCAL. During 24/25 Barnsley Council gave Oakwell Community Assets Limited a loan of £2.15M, no other material transactions occurred in 24/25.

Penistone Grammar Trust

Penistone Grammar Trust, a charitable trust, manages Penistone Grammar Advanced Learning Centre (ALC) and related buildings. The Council is also a trustee, and there were no material transactions between the two entities in 24/25.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Joint Ventures

The Council does not have any joint ventures.

Associates

The Council is also deemed to have significant influence over 2 entities due to having representation on the board of directors, Barnsley Estates Partnership Ltd and Barnsley Local Education Partnership Ltd, there were no material transactions between Barnsley Council and these entities in 2024/25

As at 31st March 25 Barnsley Council reported a debtor balance of £0.413M (£0.414M as at March 24) in relation to Barnsley Estate Partnership Ltd and £2.045M (£2.160M as at March 24) in relation to Barnsley Local Education Partnership Ltd.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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](#).

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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 1st December 2025. Events happening between the balance sheet date and the date the accounts were authorised for issue have been considered under the council's accounting policy (Policy 10) for events after the reporting date.

The Council has had three school's transfer to an academy as at 1st December 2025. The net book value of this school is £8.487M. This is a non-adjusting post Balance Sheet event.

Note 19 – Property, Plant and Equipment	
Description:	Property, Plant & Equipment are assets that the Council uses to provide services to the public. This note shows the value and movement in those assets together with the valuation methodology.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 21

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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. Following IFRS 16 those assets that were classified as either PFI or Finance leases as at 31st March 24 and were therefore on the Balance Sheet have been removed and added to the ROU note below. A reconciliation of PPE can be found below.

2024/25	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost or Valuation:						
At 31st March 2024	866,810	333,456	17,567	3,005	2,582	1,223,420
Finance Lease and PFI removed to ROU		(50,490)	(4,262)			(54,752)
Market Gate Bridge						
At 1st April 2024	866,810	282,966	13,305	3,005	2,582	1,168,668
Additions / Enhancements	-	7,052	2,002	10,240	-	19,294
Additions / Enhancements – Non-Value Adding	21,957	6,963				28,920
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	39,563	(172)	-	-	552	39,943
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	1,627	-	-	(25)	1,602
Impairments – Non-Value Adding Expenditure	(21,957)	(6,963)				(28,920)
De-recognition – Disposals	(4,672)	(8,016)	(832)	-	(50)	(13,570)
Assets Reclassified (To) / From Held for Sale	-		-	-	120	120
Transfer	3,668	(1,237)	-	(2,269)	(161)	-
At 31st March 2025	905,368	282,217	14,475	10,976	3,018	1,216,057
Accumulated Depreciation:						
31st March 2024	(4)	(17,985)	(10,848)	-	(13)	(28,850)
Finance Lease and PFI removed to ROU		4,488	3,076			7,564
At 1st April 2024	(4)	(13,497)	(7,772)	-	(13)	(21,286)
Depreciation Charge	(21,583)	(7,469)	(1,540)	-	(9)	(30,602)
Depreciation Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve	21,585	5,672	-	-	22	27,273
De-recognition – Disposals	-	672	832	-	-	1,547
Transfers		5		(5)	-	0
At 31st March 2025	(2)	(14,617)	(8,480)	(5)	-	(23,067)
Net Book Value:						
At 1st April 2024	866,806	269,470	5,533	3,005	2,569	1,147,382
At 31st March 2025	905,364	267,605	5,995	10,971	3,018	1,192,954

[Balance Sheet](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

2023/24	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	£000s
<u>Cost or Valuation</u>							
At 1st April 2023	850,023	327,747	16,488	26,436	2,889	1,223,583	39,314
Additions / Enhancements	-	10,874	1,079	2,288	496	14,737	-
Additions / Enhancements – Non-Value Adding	25,670	16,627	-	-	-	42,297	-
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	16,000	(10,222)	-	-	(192)	5,586	3,335
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	11,858	-	-	(420)	11,438	(70)
Impairments – Non-Value Adding Expenditure	(25,670)	(16,627)	-	-	-	(42,297)	-
De-recognition – Disposals	(3,145)	(10,762)	-	-	(40)	(13,947)	-
Assets Reclassified (To) / From Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	(159)	(159)	-
Transfer	3,932	3,996	-	(25,719)	8	(17,783)	-
At 31st March 2024	866,810	333,491	17,567	3,005	2,582	1,223,455	42,579
Accumulated Depreciation:							
At 1st April 2023	(4)	(17,856)	(8,647)	-	(13)	(26,520)	(3,357)
Depreciation Charge	(21,137)	(8,050)	(2,201)	-	(29)	(31,417)	(1,307)
Depreciation Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve	21,142	7,403	-	-	21	28,566	964
De-recognition – Disposals	-	595	-	-	2	597	-
Transfers	(5)	5	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2024	(4)	(17,903)	(10,848)	-	(19)	(28,774)	(3,700)
Net Book Value:							
At 1st April 2023	850,019	309,891	7,841	26,436	2,876	1,197,063	36,583
At 31st March 2024	866,806	315,588	6,719	3,005	2,563	1,194,681	38,879

[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 2025, the Council had contractually committed to £13.0M of capital works within its capital programme. The corresponding amount contractually committed as at 31st March 2024 was £14.9M. The major commitments are:

- Youth Place & Space - £2.9M
- Property Investment Fund Phase 3 - £2.1M
- Parkside Sports Facility - £1.1M
- Northern Academy for Vocal Excellence - £0.8M

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

- ☐ Elsecar Forging Ahead - £0.7M
- ☐ Others - £5.4M

Effects of Changes in Estimates:

There have been no changes to the depreciation methodologies used in 2024/25. A regional location factor of 0.87 has been applied to all DRC build cost rates based on the Barnsley location factor as at the 30 September 2024 and continuing through to 31 March 2025, as set by BCIS.

Revaluations:

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at current 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 below table analyses the valuation date of those Assets owned by 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	-	-	14,475	494,991	10,971	-	520,437
Valued at Current Value:							
2024/25	905,368	241,945	-	-	-	3,018	1,150,331
2023/24	-	20,910	-	15,057	-	-	35,967
2022/23	-	8,776	-	-	-	-	8,776
2021/22	-	7,224	-	-	-	-	7,224
2020/21	-	3,362	-	-	-	-	3,362
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Book Value	905,368	282,217	14,475	510,048	10,971	3,019	1,726,097

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 2025 £000s	Accumulated Depreciation £000s	Net Book Value as at 31 st March 2025 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	1,905	-	1,905	-	1,905
Surplus Land – Amenity Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	1,114	-	1,114	-	1,114
Surplus Land – Grazing Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land – Residential	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land - Commercial	-	40	-	40	-	40
Net Book Value	-	3,019		3,019	-	3,019

[Balance Sheet](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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 2024 £000s	Accumulated Depreciation £000s	Net Book Value as at 31 st March 2024 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	404	-	404	(20)	384
Surplus Land – Amenity Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	10	-	10	-	10
Surplus Land – Grazing Land	-	340	-	340	-	340
Surplus Land – Residential	-	1,829	-	1,829	-	1,829
Surplus Land - Commercial	-	404	-	404	-	-
		2,583		2,583	(20)	2,563

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 – Right of Use Assets

2024/25	ROU Other Land and Buildings £000s	ROU Plant & Equipment £000s
Cost or Valuation		
At 31st March 2024	50,490	4,262
IFRS 16 transition adjustment	10,711	5,069
1st April Indexation change	227	-
Additions / Enhancements	449	2,892
Additions / Enhancements – Non-Value Adding	-	-
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(4,376)	-
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	(3,265)	-
Impairments – Non-Value Adding Expenditure	-	-
De-recognition – Disposals	-	-

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Assets Reclassified (To) / From Held for Sale	-	-
Transfer	-	-
At 31st March 2025	54,236	12,223
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>		
At 1st April 2024	(4,488)	(3,076)
	-	-
Depreciation Charge	(2,173)	(3,480)
Depreciation Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve	1,531	-
De-recognition – Disposals	-	-
Transfers	-	-
At 31st March 2025	(5,130)	(6,556)
<u>Net Book Value</u>		
At 1st April 2024	56,712	6,256
At 31st March 2025	49,105	5,668

Note 19C – 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.

	2023/24 £000s	2024/25 £000s
<u>Net Book Value</u>		
At 1st April	306,244	346,099
Additions	33,117	18,450
Derecognition	-	-
Depreciation	(11,164)	(11,731)
Impairment	119	-
Other movements in cost	17,783	-
Net book value at 31st March	346,099	352,818

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

	2023/24 £000s	2024/25 £000s
Infrastructure Assets	346,099	352,818
Other PPE Assets	1,194,529	1,192,953
ROU Assets	-	54,773
Total PPE Assets	1,540,627	1,600,543

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 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.

The Council continues to review and monitor its asset base each year to ensure that the above operating model is still correct and relevant. In 24/25 it was deemed there is still no investment properties within the Council's asset base.

Note 21 – Heritage Assets

Description:	Heritage Assets are Council assets that have historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities. This note shows the value and movement in those assets.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 13

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

	Ceramics £000s	Art Collections £000s	Other £000s	Total Assets £000s
Cost or Valuation				
At 31st March 2023	594	9,143	1,922	11,659
Additions / Enhancements	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2024	594	9,143	1,922	11,659
Additions / Enhancements	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2025	594	9,143	1,922	11,659
Net Book Value				
At 31st March 2024	594	9,143	1,922	11,659
At 31st March 2025	594	9,143	1,922	11,659

[Balance Sheet](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

Detail of Movements in Heritage Assets: Additions / Enhancements

During 2024/25 the Council spent nil on Heritage Assets (nil in 2023/24).

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Detail of Movements in Heritage Assets: Disposals

There were no disposals of heritage assets during 2024/25 (nil in 2023/24).

Detail of Movements in Heritage Assets: Revaluations

There was no revaluation of heritage assets during 2024/25 (nil in 2023/24).

Intangible Heritage Assets

There are no intangible heritage assets held by the Council as at 31st March 2025 (nil as at 31st March 2024).

Further Details of Heritage Assets

Ceramics, Porcelain Work and Figurines

The collection of ceramics, porcelain work and figurines include some 766 pieces held on display by the Cannon Hall Museum and the Town Hall, dating back to the late 17th century. Most of the collection was acquired in the 18th and 19th centuries from local benefactors. This is a diverse collection of figurines, decorated porcelain vases and dinner service pieces.

The Council's collection of ceramics, porcelain work and figurines at Cannon Hall totals £0.443M and Civic Regalia totals £0.151M. The Cannon Hall pieces were valued by Bonhams in August 2009 and the Civic Regalia pieces were valued by Douglas Brill Associates in October 2006. The assets were valued, based on insurance valuations as a proxy for open market valuations.

Art Collection

The collection consists of 479 paintings dating from over the last 500 years. Approximately £1.838M of the collection was provided by Cooper Bequest and £0.912M by Sadler Gifts. The arts collection is housed in the Council's Cannon Hall and Cooper Gallery Museums. The collection also contains a landscape painting by Giovanni Antonio Canaletto.

The Council's art collection consists of paintings held at Cooper Gallery totalling £4.449M and Cannon Hall totalling £4.694M. The Cooper Gallery paintings were valued by Bonhams in April 2016 and the Cannon Hall pieces were valued by Bonhams in August 2009. The assets have been valued, based on insurance valuations as a proxy for open market valuations. During 2024/25, the Council are undertaking a revaluation of its Heritage assets and the findings will be reflected in the 24/25 accounts.

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 £0.128M has been charged to the Net Cost of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

2023/24 Purchased Software £000s		2024/25 Purchased Software £000s
	Balance at 1st April:	
1,622	- Gross Carrying Amounts	1,905
(1,318)	- Accumulated Amortisation	(1,503)
304	Net Carrying Amount at 1st April	402
283	Additions: Purchases	-
-	Disposals: Other Disposals – Gross Carrying Amounts	(769)
-	Other Disposals – Accumulated Amortisation	769
(185)	Amortisation: Amortisation for the Period	(128)
402	Net Carrying Amount at 31st March	274
1,905	Comprising: Gross Carrying Amounts	1,136
(1,503)	Accumulated Amortisation	(862)
402		274

[Balance Sheet](#)

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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.

2023/24 £000s	<u>Current Assets</u>	2024/25 £000s
	Balance Outstanding at 1st April	3,470
159	Assets Newly Classified as Held for Sale: - Surplus Assets	245
114	Revaluation Gains	
	Revaluation Losses	106
	Assets Declassified as Held for Sale: - Surplus Assets	(365)
	- Property Plant and Equipment	
(401)	Assets Sold	(1,699)
3,470	Balance Outstanding at 31st March	1,757

[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 2025 £000s
Surplus Buildings		932		932
Surplus Land – Commercial		825		825
Surplus Land – Garden Land				
Surplus Land – Residential				
Net Book Value		1,757		1,757

[Balance Sheet](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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 2024 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	2,196	-	2,196
Surplus Land – Commercial	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	1,274	-	1,274
Surplus Land – Residential	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value		3,470		3,470

[Balance Sheet](#)

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Assets Held for Sale

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2 – Market Approach

The fair value for the areas of land or buildings, both Commercial and Residential, have been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales evidence and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar areas of land or buildings are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2 – Income Approach

Where the income approach has been adopted the fair value has been based on observable rental evidence and then capitalised based on observable yields derived from market transactions.

Note 24 – Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

Description:	This note shows the Council's capital financing requirement (CFR), which is the underlying requirement to borrow, and how that has changed during the year.
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The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below (including the value of assets acquired under finance leases and PFI / PPP Contracts), together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue, 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.

2023/24				2024/25		
General Fund	HRA	Total		General Fund	HRA	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
780,231	271,734	1,051,965	B/F Opening Capital Financing Requirement	782,986	271,734	1,054,720
(483)	-	(483)	Adjustment to opening position	-	-	-
			<i>IFRS16 Leasing Adjustment @ 01/04/24</i>			
			Other Land & Buildings	4,951	-	4,951
			Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	5,069	-	5,069
779,748	271,734	1,051,482	Restated Opening Capital Financing Requirement	793,006	271,734	1,064,740
			<i>Capital Investment:</i>			
17	25,653	25,670	Council Dwellings	-	21,957	21,957
23,485	4,016	27,501	Other Land & Buildings	11,259	3,156	14,415
1,079	-	1,079	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	2,002	-	2,002
33,117	-	33,117	Infrastructure Assets	18,450	-	18,450
496	-	496	Surplus Assets	-	-	-
112	2,176	2,288	Assets Under Construction	10,240	-	10,240
-	-	-	Heritage Assets	-	-	-
283	-	283	Intangible Assets	-	-	-
1,700	-	1,700	Long Term Investment	-	-	-
500	-	500	Long Term Debtors	2,150	-	2,150
14,339	549	14,888	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	16,892	-	16,892
			<i>IFRS16 PFI Adjustments</i>			
			Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	2,672	-	2,672

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

2023/24				2024/25		
General Fund	HRA	Total		General Fund	HRA	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
			Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	15,218	-	15,218
			<i>IFRS16 Leasing Adjustments</i>			
			Other Land & Buildings	49	-	49
			Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	2,892	-	2,892
75,128	32,394	107,522	Total Capital Investment	81,824	25,113	106,937
			<i>Sources of Finance – For Capital Expenditure Purposes:</i>			
(1,723)	(2,010)	(3,733)	Capital Receipts	(10,275)	(2,076)	(12,351)
(53,108)	(2,343)	(55,451)	Government Grants & Other Contributions	(36,554)	(1,201)	(37,756)
(8,874)	(28,041)	(36,915)	Other Revenue Funding	(8,330)	(21,835)	(30,165)
(63,705)	(32,394)	(96,099)	Total Resources Utilised to Fund In Year Capital Expenditure	(55,158)	(25,113)	(80,271)
11,423	-	11,423	Increase in Capital Financing Requirement as a Result of In Year Capital Expenditure	26,665	-	26,665
			<i>Sources of Finance – Set Aside to Repay Debt:</i>			
			Capital Receipts	-	-	-
-	-	-	Other Revenue Funding	-	-	-
(274)	-	(274)	Grants/Contributions	(274)	-	(274)
(314)	-	(314)	Repayment of Long Term Debtors / Investments	(441)	-	(441)
(7,597)	-	(7,597)	MRP	(11,089)	-	(11,089)
(8,185)	-	(8,185)	Total Set Aside to Repay Debt	(11,804)	-	(11,804)
782,986	271,734	1,054,720	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	807,867	271,734	1,079,601

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

2023/24			Explanation of Movements in Year	2024/25		
General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total		General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
10,834	-	10,834	Increase / (Decrease) in Underlying Need to Borrow (Funded from Council's Own Base Resources)	5,834	-	5,834
589	-	589	Assets Acquired Under Finance Leases	2,941	-	2,941
-	-	-	Assets Acquired Under PFI / PPP Contracts	17,890	-	17,890
(7,597)	-	(7,597)	Amounts Set Aside to Repay Debt – Statutory	(11,089)	-	(11,089)
(587)	-	(587)	Amounts Set Aside to Repay Debt – Voluntary	(716)	-	(716)
3,238	-	3,238	Increase / (Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	14,861	-	14,861

At 1st April 2024 IFRS16 accounting standard for leasing came into effect which impacts the way leases are treated. All leases are now to be held on the balance sheet, previously only finance leases, and any PFI contracts have been remeasured. The impact of this means that an adjustment is required to the balance sheet which will see the Council's Capital Financing Requirement increase. Any leases held prior to 1st April 2024 are adjusted within the restated opening balance figure, totalling £13.335M. Any leases acquired since 1st April 2024 (£2.941M) plus any PFI's remeasured (£17.890M) have been included within the current year's capital investment figures. All future leasing figures will be included as an in-year transaction.

The brought forward Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) as at 1 April 2023 was restated by £0.4m in order to correct a prior period error in disclosures of the CFR. Note 24 now agrees to the Prudential Borrowing Code for Capital Finance on how the CFR is calculated and reported in the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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

In 2024/25 the authority applied IFRS 16 Leases as permitted by the Code of Practice for Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom. The main impact of the new requirements is that for arrangements previously accounted for as operating leases (i.e. without recognising the leased property as an asset and future rents as a liability) a right-of-use asset and a lease liability are to be brought into the balance sheet at 1 April 2024. Leases for items of low value and leases that expire on or before 31 March 2025 are exempt from the new arrangements.

IFRS 16 has been applied retrospectively, but with the cumulative effect recognised at 1 April 2024. This means that right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been calculated as if IFRS 16 had always applied but recognised in 2024/25 and not by adjusting prior year figures. However, some practical expedients have been applied as required or permitted by the Code:

- lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at 1 April 2024, discounted by the authority's incremental borrowing rate at that date;
- a discount rate has been applied based on the PWLB annuity rate as a proxy for the equivalent borrowing costs;
- the weighted average of the incremental borrowing rates (5.49%) used to discount liabilities based on the PWLB rate as at 1st April 2024 and the length of the borrowing term;
- right-of-use assets are measured at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments that were in the balance sheet on 31 March 2024 – any initial direct costs have been excluded; and
- all leases were assessed as to whether they were onerous at 31 March 2024, so right-of-use assets have not been subject to an impairment review – carrying amounts have been reduced by any provisions for onerous contracts that were in the 31 March 2024 balance sheet.

This has resulted in the following additions to the balance sheet:

- £31.560M Property, plant and equipment – land and buildings (right-of-use assets)
- £22.490M Non creditors (lease liabilities)
- £4.103M Current creditors (lease liabilities)

The newly recognised lease liabilities of £26.592M discounted to the present value compared with the operating lease commitments of £29.124M at 31 March 2024 disclosed in the notes to the 2023/24 financial statements. This is explained by the fact that the lease liabilities exclude amounts for leases of low value items and leases that are classified as short term.

Leases

The majority of the Council's leases are included within the PFI agreements detailed in Note 26. The Council leases various assets, such as vehicles and wheeled waste bins. In addition, Adult Learning Centres are leased at multiple locations throughout the borough.

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 2024 £000s		31 st March 2025 £000s
4,494	Other Land & Buildings	49,105
1,186	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	5,668
5,680	Total	54,773

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 will be payable over the following periods:

31 st March 2024			31 st March 2025	
Minimum Lease Payments	Finance Lease Liabilities		Minimum Lease Payments	Finance Lease Liabilities
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s
700	672	Not later than one year	4,379	3,837
752	700	Later than one year and not later than five years	3,979	3,306
134	134	Later than five years	3,401	2,758

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

1,586	1,506	11,760	9,902
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The substantial increase is attributed to the reclassification of leases under IFRS 16, which no longer distinguishes between finance and operating leases. Consequently, all leases are now included under IFRS 16.

The above minimum lease payments did not include any rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into.

The Council incurred the following expenses in cashflow in relation to leases during 24/25;

Interest expense on lease liabilities £21.415M
 Expenses relating to short term leases £3.035M
 Expenses relating to low value items £0.506M

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 £0.288M due over their remaining lives as at 31st March 2024 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 2024/25 were £0.025M. This income is split between the land and buildings element of the lease and then for the buildings 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, reducing the debtor to £0.057M in 2024/25.

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 2024/25 was £4.506M (£4.633M in 2023/24).

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

31st March 2024 £000s	31st March 2025
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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

		£000s
4,380	Not Later Than One Year	4,457
16,091	Later Than One Year & Not Later Than Five Years	15,956
45,520	Later Than Five Years	42,403
65,992		62,816

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 2024/25 was £0.003M.

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

31st March 2024 £000s		31st March 2025 £000s
3	Not Later Than One Year	3
12	Later Than One Year & Not Later Than Five Years	12
665	Later Than Five Years	662
680		677

Academies

Community Schools

The Council also leases a number of schools to charitable trusts (e.g. Academies). Using powers derived from the Academies Act 2010, two schools became Academies during 2024/25. In comparison during 2023/24 there were three conversions to Academy status. 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 leases and remain on the Council's Balance Sheet.

Voluntary Aided (VA) / Voluntary Controlled (VC) Schools

No Voluntary Aided Primary Schools have converted during 2024/25.

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 2024/25

Academy Summary

The tables below summarise the Council's academy conversions thus far:

School	Conversion Year	Lease Arrangements
<u>Community Schools:</u>		
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
Birdwell Primary	2023/24	Lease of Land & Buildings
Ladywood Primary	2023/24	Lease of Land & Buildings
Hoylandswaine Primary	2023/24	Lease of Land & Buildings
Wiltorpe Primary	2024/25	Lease of Land & Buildings
Barugh Green Primary	2024/25	Lease of Land & Buildings

School	Conversion Year	Lease Arrangements
<u>VA / VC Schools:</u>		
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

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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 asset's 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

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* 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 2025 (excluding any estimation of inflation and availability / performance deductions) are as follows:

	Payment for Services £000s	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000s	Lifecycle £000s	Interest £000s	Total £000s
Payable in 2025/26	21,474	10,522	4,130	16,823	52,949
Payable Within Two to Five Years	92,563	48,246	17,569	56,740	215,118
Payable Within Six to Ten Years	107,764	82,132	17,889	41,731	249,517
Payable Within Eleven to Fifteen Years	67,379	41,411	3,868	7,215	119,872
Payable Within Sixteen to Twenty Years	2,432	492	-	42	2,966
Total	291,612	182,803	43,456	122,522	640,422

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.

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

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
183,460	Balance As At 1 st April	175,029
	IFRS 16 PFI Remeasurement	17,892
183,460	Balance As At 1 st April	192,921
(8,429) -	Payments During the Year Capital Expenditure Incurred in the Year	(10,119) -
175,029	Balance As At 31 st March	182,802

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 2024			31 st March 2025		
Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s		Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s	
		Investments:			
2,160	37,196	Amortised Cost	2,045	25,786	
3,800	-	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - Designated Equity Instruments	3,800	-	
5,960	37,196	Total Investments	5,845	25,786	Balance Sheet
		Debtors:			
4,213	-	Loan and Finance Lease Receivables at Amortised Cost	5,511	-	
-	43,932	Other Debtors at Amortised Cost	-	60,362	
4,213	43,932	Total Debtors *	5,511	60,362	Balance Sheet
		Cash Equivalents:			
-	18,033	Amortised Cost	-	21,792	Cash Flow
-	18,033	Total Cash Equivalents **	-	21,792	Balance Sheet
10,173	99,161	Total Financial Assets	11,356	107,940	
		Borrowing:			
(565,981)	(16,243)	Amortised Cost	(560,832)	(9,084)	
(565,981)	(16,243)	Total Borrowing	(560,832)	(9,084)	Balance Sheet
		Creditors:			
-	(45,323)	Creditors at Amortised Cost	-	(44,523)	
-	(45,323)	Total Creditors *	-	(44,523)	
		Other Liabilities:			
(167,714)	(9,503)	PFI/Lease Liabilities at Amortised Cost***	(180,666)	(13,489)	
(167,714)	(9,503)	Total Other Liabilities	(180,666)	(13,489)	Balance Sheet
(733,695)	(71,069)	Total Financial Liabilities	(741,498)	(67,096)	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 - £11.233M (£8.676M in 2023/24) comprising local taxation debtors, prepayments and amounts owed in respect of VAT; and

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- Creditors - £31.906M (£23.421M in 2023/24) 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.

** The full Balance Sheet values of Cash and Cash Equivalents are analysed in the [Cash Flow](#) statement.

*** The breakdown of this can be find on PFI note 26 and Lease liability Note 25.

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 £0.263M (£0.239M in 2023/24) - following the transition from an incurred losses model to an expected losses model for impairment calculations. These amounts are shown separately in the table below:

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses:

2023/24					2024/25			
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
23,545	-	-	23,545	Interest Expense	18,894	-	-	18,894
11	-	-	11	Fee Expenses	2	-	-	2
239	-	-	239	Expected Credit Losses	263	-	-	263
23,795	-	-	23,795	Total Expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	19,159	-	-	19,159
-	(6,232)	(106)	(6,338)	Interest / Dividend Income	-	(4,551)	(79)	(4,630)
-	(6,232)	(106)	(6,338)	Total Income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(4,551)	(79)	(4,630)
-	-	(100)	(100)	(Surplus) / Deficit Arising on Revaluation of Financial Assets in Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	-	-	-	-
23,795	(6,232)	(206)	(17,357)	Net (Gain) / Loss for the Year	19,159	(4,551)	(79)	14,529

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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:	2024/25			
	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 2024 £000s
<u>Designated Equity Investments:</u>				
Oakwell Community Assets Limited	-	-	3,700	3,700
<i>Add Increase in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	-	100	100
Carrying Value			3,800	3,800
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	-	3,800	-	3,800

Prior Year Comparator:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	2023/24			
	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 2024 £000s
<u>Designated Equity Investments:</u>				
Oakwell Community Assets Limited	-	-	3,700	3,700
<i>Add Increase in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	-	100	100
Carrying Value			3,800	3,800
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	-	3,800	-	3,800

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Financial Assets

Shares in the above organisations are not traded in an active market and as such, the fair values have been assessed using valuation techniques that are not based on observable current market transactions or available market data. The valuation has been made based on an analysis of the assets and liabilities in the company's latest audited accounts.

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

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 required any expected credit loss provision and/or movement in fair value will be reported and recognised during the 2025/26 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 and are carried in the balance sheet at amortised cost. A breakdown of these assets has been provided in the table below:

	Carrying Value as at 31 st March 2025 £000s
Fixed Term Local Authority Deposits	15,413
Fixed Term Bank Deposits	10,373
Money Market Funds	9,537
Call and Notice Bank Accounts	11,519
Other Debtors at Amortised Cost	60,362
Other Loans and Receivables	7,556
Total Valuation	114,760

Prior Year Comparator:

	Carrying Value as at 31 st March 2024 £000s
Fixed Term Local Authority Deposits	26,735
Fixed Term Bank Deposits	10,461
Money Market Funds	4,358
Call and Notice Bank Accounts	15,451
Other Debtors at Amortised Cost	43,932
Other Loans and Receivables	6,373

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 31 st March 2025 £000s	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 st March 2025 £000s
PWLB Borrowings	(535,112)	-	(335,839)	-	(335,839)
LOBOs	-	-	-	-	-
Market / Temporary Loans	(33,047)	-	(24,368)	-	(24,368)
Other	(1,757)	-	(964)	-	(964)
Total Borrowing	(569,916)	-	(361,171)	-	(361,171)

[Balance Sheet](#)

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From 2024/25 Local Authorities are required to apply the new accounting leasing standard, IFRS16 (further details are included in Note 25 – Leases). This requires PFI liabilities dependent on an indexation to be remeasured on transition to the new accounting standard to reflect the revised lease payments. The Balance Sheet carrying value of PFI liabilities on 31 March 2025 now incorporates the cumulative variable index, and as a result a separate fair value calculation is not required for PFI liabilities as the carrying value of the liability now represents a reasonable estimation of the fair value.

Prior Year Comparator:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Carrying Value as at 31 st March 2024 £000s	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 st March 2024 £000s
PWLB Borrowings	(545,984)	-	(384,831)	-	(384,831)
LOBOs	-	-	-	-	-
Market / Temporary Loans	(34,483)	-	(27,027)	-	(27,027)
Other	(1,757)	-	(993)	-	(993)
		-	-	-	(412,851)

[Balance Sheet](#)

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Carrying Value as at 31 st March 2024 £000s	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 st March 2024 £000s
PFI Liabilities	(175,031)	-	(218,279)	-	(218,279)
Finance Lease Liabilities	(1,506)	-	(1,506)	-	(1,506)
Other Local Authority Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	(680)	-	(680)	-	(680)
Total Other Liabilities	(177,217)	-	(220,465)	-	(220,465)

[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, MUFG Corporate Markets, in relation to the loan portfolio (including Market loans). 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;
- ❑ The fair value of short-term investments, including trade payables and receivables is assumed to be approximate to the carrying amount; and
- ❑ The Balance Sheet carrying value of PFI liabilities as at 31 March 2025 now incorporates the cumulative variable index, and as a result a separate fair value calculation for PFI liabilities is not required under the IFRS16 accounting standard.

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

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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 were key Treasury Management priorities in 2024/25.

Regular Treasury Investments

The Treasury Management Strategy includes an Annual Investment Strategy (AIS) in compliance with the MHCLG's Investment Guidance. The AIS aims to reduce credit risk by requiring that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet specified criteria. During 2024/25 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 Management 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 MUFG Corporate Markets (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 current 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 MUFG suggested counterparties. On that basis we have no evidence to suggest that the expected credit loss calculations need revising.

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Trade Debtors

In addition to its regular treasury investments, the Council had £60.362M of debtors at amortised cost at year end. Of this, £37.489M of trade debt was outstanding at the year end. The Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors, such that £9.299M of the outstanding balance is past its due date for payment (£5.343M of £23.072 in 2023/24). The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

31 st March 2024 £000s	Aged Debt Analysis:	31 st March 2025 £000s
1,754	Less Than Three Months	3,631
1,219	Three to Six Months	2,895
1,055	Six Months to One Year	1,308
1,315	More Than One Year	1,465
5,343		9,299

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 manage liquidity risk, 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 MUFG suggested a 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:

2023/24 Carrying Value £000s	2023/24 Percentage %	Years	2024/25 Carrying Value £000s	2024/25 Percentage %
57,005	100	Less Than One Year	46,842	100
-	-	Between One & Two Years	-	-
-	-	Between Two & Three Years	-	-
-	-	More Than Three Years	-	-
-	-	Uncertain Date	-	-
57,005	100	Carrying Value	46,842	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.

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The maturity analysis of the carrying amount of the Council's borrowing as at 31st March 2025 is as follows:

2023/24 Carrying Value	2023/24 Percentage	Years	2024/25 Carrying Value	2024/25 Percentage
£000s	%		£000s	%
(12,091)	2	Less Than 1 Year	(5,149)	1
(5,149)	1	Between One & Two Years	(7,464)	1
(22,518)	4	Between Two & Five Years	(26,509)	5
(32,290)	5	Between Five & Ten Years	(22,288)	4
(14,933)	3	Between Ten & Twenty Years	(14,910)	3
(87,703)	15	Between Twenty & Thirty Years	(106,674)	18
(203,930)	35	Between Thirty & Forty Years	(213,530)	38
(197,700)	34	More Than Forty Years	(167,700)	29
(1,757)	1	Uncertain Date *	(1,757)	1
(578,071)	100	Total	(565,981)	100

A maturity analysis of the Council's PFI and finance lease liabilities is provided in [Note 25](#) and [Note 26](#).

* 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). 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 2025.

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	(210)
Impact on the Provision of Services (Surplus) / Deficit	(210)
Share of Overall Impact Debited / Credited to HRA	
Share of Overall Impact Debited / Credited to General Fund	(210)
	(210)
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)	(56,428)
Decrease in Fair Value of Fixed Rate Borrowings (New Loan Rate)	(44,651)
Decrease in Fair Value of borrowings and investments measured at amortised cost	-

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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Price Risk: The Council does not generally invest in equity shares but does have shareholdings to the value of £3.800M 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

2023/24					2024/25			
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
191	899		1,090		Balance Outstanding at 1 st April	206	1,007	-
1,144	1,894		3,038	Purchases	1,104	1,670		2,774
(1,129)	(1,790)		(2,919)	Recognised as an Expense in the Year	(1,124)	(1,911)		(3,035)
				Transfers				-
	4		4	Written on/off Balance		12		12
206	1,007		1,213	Balance Outstanding 31 st March	186	778	-	964

[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 2024			31 st March 2025		
Debtors £000s	Impairment for Bad Debts £000s	Net £000s	Debtors £000s	Impairment for Bad Debts £000s	Net £000s
723	(723)	-	823	(823)	-
10,239	(10,239)	-	10,808	(10,808)	-
10,962	(10,962)	-	11,631	(11,631)	-

[Balance Sheet](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

–	
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 2024				31 st March 2025		
Total Debtors	Impairment for Bad Debts	Total		Total Debtors	Impairment For Bad Debts	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
23,072	(7,463)	15,609	Trade Receivables	37,489	(9,377)	28,112
11,358	-	11,358	Prepayments & Accrued Grant Income	17,738	-	17,738
18,178	-	18,178	Other Receivable Amounts	16,369	-	16,369
52,608	(7,463)	45,145	Total	71,596	(9,377)	62,219

[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 2024 £000s		31 st March 2025 £000s
(17,004)	Trade Creditors	(15,166)
(24,675)	Other Creditors	(26,435)
(3,643)	Capital Creditors	(2,928)
(2,999)	Receipts in Advance	(13,121)
(6,529)	Payroll Creditors	(5,735)
(5,870)	NNDR	(5,496)
(4,674)	Council Tax	(4,663)
(3,349)	Other Tax & Social Security	(2,799)
(68,742)	Total	(76,343)

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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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 2024 £000s	Current Liabilities - Capital	31 st March 2025 £000s
	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance:	
-	Growth & Sustainability - Sustainable Warmth - LAD	-
(25)	Growth & Sustainability - BEIS Public Sector Decarbonisation Grant	(25)
(891)	Growth & Sustainability - A628 Safer Roads	(872)
(803)	Growth & Sustainability - The Seam	(7,340)
(50)	Growth & Sustainability - LUF - The NAVE	(3,893)
-	Growth & Sustainability - Town Centre Improvements	(4,302)
(199)	Growth & Sustainability - J37 Phase 2	(105)
(3,365)	Growth & Sustainability - Transforming Cities	(4,048)
(642)	People - Devolved Formula Capital (DFC)	(571)
(973)	Place Health & Adult Social Care - Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG)	(54)
(5,332)	Other Grants	(4,264)
(11,426)	Total Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(25,471)
	Capital Contributions Receipts in Advance:	
(15,388)	Section 106 Contributions	(15,266)
(589)	Other Contributions	(863)
(15,978)	Total Capital Contributions Receipts in Advance	(16,529)
(27,403)	Total Capital Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance	(42,000)

[Balance Sheet](#)

31 st March 2024 £000s	Current Liabilities - Revenue	31 st March 2025 £000s
	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance:	
(652)	Growth & Sustainability - City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement	(1,116)
(957)	Growth & Sustainability - UK Shared Prosperity Fund	-
-	Growth & Sustainability - Adult Education	(366)
(1,159)	Other	(582)
(2,768)	Total Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	(2,064)
	Revenue Contributions Receipts in Advance:	
(2,043)	Growth & Sustainability - Section 278 Contributions	(1,901)
(234)	Growth & Sustainability - Maintenance Agreements	(246)
(59)	Growth & Sustainability - Yorkshire Tourism	-
(46)	Other	(18)
(2,382)	Total Revenue Contributions Receipts in Advance	(2,164)
(5,150)	Total Revenue Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance	(4,229)

[Balance Sheet](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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	Term Time Claims	Other	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at 31st March 2023	(3,951)	(54)	(388)	(2,726)	(100)	-	(13)	(7,232)
Additional Provisions Made in 2023/24	(909)							(909)
Amounts Used in 2023/24	205	4		1,252				1,461
Unused Amounts Reversed in 2023/24	1,397			(609)				788
Balance at 31st March 2024	(3,258)	(50)	(388)	(2,083)	(100)	-	(13)	(5,892)
Additional Provisions Made in 2024/25	(1,042)	(56)				(3,971)		(5,069)
Amounts Used in 2024/25	209			1,183				1,392
Unused Amounts Reversed in 2024/25	1,402			(153)				1,249
Balance at 31st March 2025	(2,689)	(106)	(388)	(1,053)	(100)	(3,971)	(13)	(8,320)
Short Term Provisions	-	-	(388)	(1,053)	(100)	(3,971)	(13)	(5,525)
Long Term Provisions	(2,689)	(106)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,795)

[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 2024/25 accounts is £2.689M (£3.951M in 2023/24) 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 of 31st March 2025 is £0.106M.

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 2024/25

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 2025 has been set at £2.149M, 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 £2.101M, 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 2025 equated to £1.053M (£2.083M in 23/24).

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 £2.400M of which £0.100M relates to Barnsley MBC's share.

Term Time Holiday Pay

Following the judgement on the legal case Brazel v The Harper Trust in January 2024, and the subsequent changes to the Working Time Regulations by Government, the Council has put aside £4.150M for claims in relation to part time employees over historical holiday entitlement pay. In 24/25, £0.179M was paid to claimants. The Council expects the remaining claims will be settled during 2025/2026.

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 £2.149M in relation to business rates appeals outstanding as at 31st March 2025. 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.

Contract Dispute

Barnsley Council is in a £400,000 contract dispute and faces a potential financial obligation if legal proceedings are pursued.

Virgin Media

The Court of Appeal has recently upheld the decision in the Virgin Media vs NTL Pensions Trustees II Limited case, may create some doubt as to the validity of any amendments made in respect of the rules of a contracted-out pension scheme between 6 April 1997 and April 2016. However, until further investigations have been completed by the UK Government and/or legislative action taken, the potential impact if any, on the valuation of the scheme or employer accounting liabilities remains unknown.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Employment Tribunal

The Council received notice of Equal Pay claims against it from the Employment Tribunal on 27th August 2025. The Council responded to these claims on 18th September 2025 and is currently awaiting the date of the Employment Tribunal preliminary hearing. As such, it is yet to be confirmed whether or not the Council has a present obligation arising from past events and therefore in accordance with IAS37 the matter is reported as a contingent liability. The Auditor and all other key stakeholders will be kept up to date as the process proceeds.

Note 36 – Defined Contribution Pension Schemes

Description:	A Defined Contribution Pension Scheme is a pension scheme where the Council pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 9

Teachers' Pensions Scheme

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Business Services Ltd on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE). The scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

The Scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. The Scheme is technically a defined benefit scheme. However, the Scheme is unfunded, and the Department for Education uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. Valuations of the notional fund are undertaken every four years.

The Scheme has in excess of 3,700 participating employers and consequently the Council is not able to identify its share of underlying financial position and performance of the Scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2024/25, the council paid £6.619M to teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits representing 28.68% of pensionable pay. In 2023/24, payments were £5.528M 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 2024/25, the Council paid £0.412M 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 2023/24 were £0.319M 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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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:

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
	<u>Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:</u>	
	<i>Cost of Services:</i>	
24,349	- Current Service Cost	22,242
1,150	- Past Service Costs	1,460
(723)	- Settlements & Curtailments	(637)
-	- Administration Expenses	-
	<i>Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:</i>	
(2,157)	- Net Interest Cost	1,313
22,619	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	24,378
	<i>Other Post-Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:</i>	
	<i>Re-measurement of The Net Benefit Liability Comprising:</i>	
(36,683)	- Return on Plan Assets (Excluding The Amount Included In Net Interest Expense)	28,651
37,285	- Experience (Gains) / Losses	(12,088)
(8,038)	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Demographic Assumptions	(2,023)
(63,454)	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Financial Assumptions	(169,766)
146,518	-IFRIC 14 Asset Ceiling	150,392
	- Business Combinations	
75,628	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure *	(4,834)
98,247	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	19,544

* 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.

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
	<u>Movement in Reserves Statement:</u>	
(22,619)	- Reversal of Charges Made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for Post-Employment Benefits in Accordance with The Code	(24,378)
	<u>Actual Amount Charged Against the General Fund Balance for Pensions for the Year:</u>	
23,567	Employers' Contributions Payable to Scheme	24,904
-	Retirement Benefits Payable to Pensioners	-
948	Net Adjustment to Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services	526

[Note 3](#)

[Note 3](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

2023/24			2024/25	
Funded £000s	Unfunded £000s		Funded £000s	Unfunded £000s
(1,275,948)	(27,774)	Present Value of The Defined Benefit Obligation	(1,288,727)	(24,172)
1,275,948		Fair Value of Plan Assets	1,289,699	-
-	(27,774)	Net Liability Arising From Defined Benefit Obligation	972	(24,172)
Balance Sheet			Balance Sheet	

Reconciliation of Fair Value of the Scheme (Plan) Assets

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
1,199,473	Opening Balance at 1st April	1,275,948
56,583	Interest Income	61,363
	<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>	
36,683	- The Return on Plan Assets, Excluding the Amount Included in Net Interest Expense	(28,651)
	Business Combinations	
	Experience Gains/Losses	
(1,045)	Settlements	(1,261)
22,675	Employer Contributions	21,614
2,463	Contributions in Respect of Unfunded Benefits Paid	2,504
7,652	Contributions by Scheme Participants	7,895
(48,536)	Benefits Paid	(49,713)
1,275,948	Closing Balance at 31st March	1,289,699

Local Government Pension Scheme Assets Comprised:

Asset Type	2024/25			
	Quoted £000s	Unquoted £000s	Total £000s	Percentage of Total %
Cash & Cash Equivalents	16,102	-	16,102	1%
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents	16,102	-	16,102	1%
Equity Securities	66.1	-	66.1	6%
Total Equity Securities	66.1	-	66.1	6%
<u>Debt Securities:</u>				
Corporate Bonds (Non-Investment Grade)	0	0	0	0%
UK Government	0	0	0	0%
Other	393	73,331	73,724	6%
Total Debt Securities	393	73,331	73,724	6%
Private Equity	382	137,171	137,553	11%
Total Private Equity	382	137,171	137,553	11%
<u>Real Estate:</u>				
UK	0	101,402	101,402	8%
Overseas	0	3,198	3,198	0%
Total Real Estate	0	104,600	104,600	8%

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Investment Funds & Unit Trusts:				
Equities	0	554,525	554,525	43%
Bonds	0	194,781	194,781	15%
Infrastructure	4,549	142,404	146,954	11%
Other	304	61,090	61,394	5%
Total Investment Funds & Unit Trust	4,853	952,801	957,654	74%
Total Scheme Assets	21,796	1,267,903	1,289,699	100%

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

2023/24		2024/25
£000s		£000s
(1,154,138)	Opening Balance at 1st April	(1,303,722)
(24,349)	Current Service Cost	(22,242)
(1,150)	Past Service Cost	(1,460)
(54,426)	Interest Cost	(62,676)
(7,652)	Contributions by Scheme Participants	(7,895)
-	<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>	-
(37,285)	- Experience Gains / (Losses)	12,088
8,038	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Demographic Assumptions	2,023
63,454	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Financial Assumptions	169,766
-	Gains / (Losses) Curtailments	-
48,536	Benefits Paid	49,713
1,768	Liabilities Extinguished on Settlements	1,898
-	Business Combinations	-
(146,518)	IFRIC 14 Adjustment	(150,392)
(1,303,722)	Closing Balance at 31st March	(1,312,899)

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 2023 for the period 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2026.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

2023/24			2024/25	
1st April	31st March		1st April	31st March
Years	Years	Mortality Assumptions:	Years	Years
20.5	20.6	Longevity at 65 for Current Pensioners (Male)	20.6	20.5
23.7	23.6	Longevity at 65 for Current Pensioners (Female)	23.6	23.6
21.5	21.4	Longevity at 65 for Future Pensioners (Male)	21.4	21.3
25.2	25.0	Longevity at 65 for Future Pensioners (Female)	25.0	25.0
%	%	Other:	%	%
2.95	2.75	Rate of CPI	2.75	2.75
3.55	3.35	Rate of Increase in Salaries	3.35	3.35
2.95	2.75	Rate of Increase in Pensions	2.75	2.75
4.75	4.85	Discount Rate	4.85	5.80

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.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

2023/24 Increase in Assumption £000s	Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme *	2024/25 Increase in Assumption £000s
(46,288)	- Longevity (Increase or Decrease in 1 Year)	(40,355)
(20,101)	- Rate of Inflation (Increase or Decrease by 0.1%)	(16,545)
(798)	- Rate of Increase in Salaries (Increase or Decrease by 0.1%)	(672)
20,519	- Rate of Discounting Scheme Liabilities (Increase or Decrease by 0.1%)	(16,749)

* A negative figure represents an increase to the obligation whereas a positive figure represents a decrease to the obligation.

Other Considerations

There are currently a number of cases that are in the process of being presented from a legal perspective, that may or may not have an impact on the Council's ongoing obligations in terms of its net pension liability.

McCloud Case – This case relates to an age discrimination issue and is currently in the judicial process. The estimated impact on the Council's pension fund net liability is included within these accounts.

Goodwin Case – This case relates to a gender discrimination issue in relation to widower's pensions and is currently also in the judicial system. The estimated impact on the Council's pension fund net liability is not included within these accounts as is expected to be not material.

Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The latest triennial valuation that the 2024/25 figures are based was completed on 31st March 2023 in respect of the 3 year period 2023/24 – through 2026/27.

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 £20.800M expected contributions to the scheme in 2024/25.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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:

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
40,797	Interest Paid	37,301
(5,380)	Interest Received	(5,728)
(106)	Dividends Received	(79)

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.

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
90,187	Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	50,271
1,700	Purchase of Short-Term and Long-Term Investments	73,200
500	Other Payments for Investing Activities	2,150
(8,001)	Proceeds From The Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	(7,279)
0	Gross Receipts From Short Term & Long Term Investments	(84,331)
(53,112)	Other Receipts From Investing Activities	(58,628)
31,274	Net Cash (Inflows) / Outflows From Investing Activities	(24,617)

[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.

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
78,969	Net (Receipts) / Payments From Short Term & Long Term Borrowing	12,091
(3,642)	Council Tax & NNDR Adjustment / Collection Fund	(382)
9,002	Cash Payments for the Reduction of the Outstanding Liabilities Relating to Finance Leases & On-Balance Sheet PFI Contracts	13,920
84,329	Net Cash (Inflows) / Outflows From Financing Activities	25,629

[Cash Flow](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Note 41 – Cash Flow Statement – Reconciliation of Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

Description:	This note provides reconciliation of outstanding liabilities which have arisen from financing activities.
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	2024/25				
	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	(565,981)	(16,243)	(1,505)	(175,030)	(758,759)
Financing Cash Flows	5,149	6,941	3,791	10,119	26,000
Non Cash Changes:					
- <i>Acquisition</i>	-	-	(12,961)	-	(12,961)
- <i>Other Non-Cash Changes</i>	-	218	-	(17,892)	(17,674)
Closing Balance at 31st March	(560,832)	(9,084)	(10,675)	(182,803)	(763,395)

	2023/24				
	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	(634,708)	(22,763)	(1,488)	(183,460)	(842,419)
Financing Cash Flows	68,727	4,708	572	8,430	82,437
Non Cash Changes:					
- <i>Acquisition</i>	-	-	(589)	-	(589)
- <i>Other Non-Cash Changes</i>	-	1,812	-	-	1,812
Closing Balance at 31st March	(565,981)	(16,243)	(1,505)	(175,030)	(758,759)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

NOTES RELATING TO OTHER DISCLOSURES

—	
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.

2023/24 £000s	Trust Funds / Charities	Details	2024/25 £000s
	<u>Sole / Custodian Trustees:</u>		
177	Hoyland Nether Recreation Ground	Land left in trust to benefit the residents of Hoyland	185
323	Captain Allots	Assist groups / clubs in Hemingfield & Jump	338
48	Amenity Funds	Monies for residents of Social Services Residential Homes	50
-	Cutlers Charity	Relief of financial hardship within the Barnsley Borough	-
39,255	Penistone Grammar School – Foundation Fund	Provide special benefits not normally provided by the LEA for Penistone Grammar School	39,264
-	Others	Various Other Funds	-
39,803			39,837
	<u>Other Funds:</u>		
125	Prisoner of War Fund	Grants / Loans for the benefit of ex-service personnel	128
65	Goldthorpe Recreation Ground	Benefits the community of Goldthorpe	68
48	Others	Other Funds	48
238			244
40,041			40,081

The assets shown below represent the above fund balances:

2023/24 £000s	Balance Sheet at 31 st March	2024/25 £000s
	Assets:	
38,734	Fixed Assets	38,820
657	Investments	677
510	Cash	441
140	Other Net Assets	143
40,041		40,081
	Represented by:	
40,041	Fund Balances	40,081

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 2024/25

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.

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s	
	Income		
(77,546)	Dwelling Rents (Gross)	(83,197)	
(305)	Non-Dwelling Rents (Gross)	(306)	
(1,045)	Charges for Services and Facilities	(1,175)	
(936)	Contributions Towards Expenditure	(900)	
(79,832)	Total Income	(85,578)	CI&ES
	Expenditure		
24,329	Repairs & Maintenance	27,713	
21,945	Supervision & Management	22,496	
253	HRA Share of Corporate & Democratic Core	248	
338	Rents, Rates, Taxes & Other Charges	922	
21,755	Depreciation	22,277	Note E
(467)	Impairment of Bad Debts	29	
28,564	Impairment / (Reversal of Previous Years' Impairments) of Non-Current Assets	22,393	Note F
549	Revenue Expenditure Funded By Capital Under Statute	-	Note G
97,266	Total Expenditure	96,078	CI&ES
17,434	Net Cost of HRA Services as Included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	10,500	CI&ES
	HRA Share of Other Operating Income & Expenditure in The CI&ES		
2,860	(Gain) / Loss on Disposal of HRA Fixed Assets	3,150	
	HRA Share of Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure in The CI&ES		
8,318	Interest Payable & Similar Charges	7,397	
3,162	Premium Incurred on Early Redemption of Debt	-	
(1,033)	Interest & Investment Income	(611)	
10,447		6,786	
30,741	(Surplus) / Deficit for the Year on HRA Services	20,436	MIRS

MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BALANCE

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s	
25,133	Balance on the HRA at the End of the Previous Year	20,127	
(30,741)	Surplus or (Deficit) for the Year on the HRA Income & Expenditure Statement	(20,436)	MIRS
25,736	Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Statute	18,138	Note 3 / MIRS
(5,006)	Increase / (Decrease) in the Housing Revenue Account Balance	(2,298)	
20,127	Balance on the HRA at the End of the Current Year	17,829	EFA / Note 4

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

Note A – Analysis of Housing Stock as at 31st March

Description:	This note gives an analysis of the Council's housing stock in terms of both types of dwellings within the portfolio and valuation information.
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The number of council house dwellings held at the year-end can be analysed as follows:

31 st March 2024	Analysis of Housing Stock	31 st March 2025
8,319	Detached/Semi Detached Houses	8,257
1,866	Terraced House	1,865
4	House/Shop	4
3,112	Flats / Bedsits	3,113
4,644	Bungalows	4,645
18	Maisonette	18
17,963	Total	17,902

HRA Balance Sheet Information:

2023/24	Asset Category	2024/25
Value as at 31st March £000s		Value as at 31st March £000s
866,808	Dwellings	905,366
23,679	Other Land & Buildings	25,722
29	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	10
92	Infrastructure Assets	83
2,770	Assets Under Construction	0
639	Surplus Assets	647
0	Intangible Assets	0
0	Assets Held for Sale	0
		931,828

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 2025 was £2.208 Billion (31st March 2024 value: £2.113 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.
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2023/24 £000s	Major Repairs Reserve	2024/25 £000s
(24,388)	Balance Brought Forward	(25,505)
	Credits:	
(21,756)	In Year Depreciation Charge	(22,277)
(3,889)	Additional Contribution to Major Repairs Reserve	(4,963)
(25,645)		(27,240)
	Debits:	
24,527	Capital Expenditure for HRA Purposes	20,601
24,527		20,601
(25,505)	Balance to Carry Forward	(32,144)

[Note E](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Note D – HRA Capital Expenditure and Capital Receipts

Description:	This note shows the total capital expenditure within the HRA and the amount of receipts received during the period.
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An analysis of capital expenditure within the HRA and sources of finance:

2023/24 £000s	Capital Financing	2024/25 £000s
-	Borrowing	-
2,010	Capital Receipts	2,076
-	Revenue Contributions	-
4,614	Reserves	1,235
24,527	Major Repairs Reserve	20,601
2,343	Grants and Contributions	1,201
33,493	Total Capital Expenditure Within the HRA	25,113

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

2023/24 £000s	Capital Receipts	2024/25 £000s
3,941	Council House Sales (Net)	5,557
-	Other Land	-
-	Other Buildings	-
-	Non Disposals	-
-	Mortgages and Housing Act Advances	-
3,941	Total	5,557

Note E – HRA Depreciation

Description:	This note outlines the Council's depreciation methodology in respect of its Council Dwelling stock together with the actual charge for the period.
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Authorities are required to charge depreciation on all HRA properties calculated in accordance with proper practices. The Director of 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.

2023/24 £000s	Depreciation	2024/25 £000s
21,137	Council Dwellings	21,556
518	Other Land & Buildings	694
86	Vehicle, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	18
9	Infrastructure Assets	9
-	Surplus Assets Not Held for Sale	-
5	Intangible Assets	-
21,755	Total	22,277

Note F – HRA Impairments / Revaluation Losses

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

2023/24 £000s	Impairments / Revaluation Losses	2024/25 £000s
28,591	Impairments / Revaluations Losses – Non-Value Adding Expenditure	21,957
114	Impairments / Revaluations Losses	505
(141)	Reversal of Previous Revaluation Losses	(70)
28,564	Total	22,392

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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.
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The Council's HRA has not incurred any capital expenditure in the 2024/25 financial year that relates to assets not controlled by the Council.

The total expenditure incurred in 2023/24 was £0.549M

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.
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Housing Rent Arrears total £4.699M as at 31st March 2025 (£4.345M as at 31st March 2024).

A bad debts provision has been made in the accounts in respect of potentially uncollectable rent. The value of the provision at 31st March 2025 is £3.457M (£3.293M as at 31st March 2024). The movement in the year comprises the value of rent arrears written off during the year totalling £0.213M (£0.168M in 2023/24) and a increase of the provision of £0.376M as a resulting of a review of the levels of rent arrears. Although the Authority has made a provision for potentially uncollectable debts, it is still the Authority's policy to pursue debts whilst this is economically viable.

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

Description:	This note explains any HRA income or expenditure that has been directed by the Secretary of State.
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There has not been any income or expenditure incurred by the HRA that required the Secretary of State's approval.

Note J – Exceptional Items

Description:	This note details any material, exceptional items within the HRA.
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There have not been any material exceptional items within the HRA in 2024/25.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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.

2023/24			COLLECTION FUND ACCOUNT	2024/25		
COUNCIL TAX	BUSINESS RATES	TOTAL		COUNCIL TAX	BUSINESS RATES	TOTAL
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
			INCOME:			
(137,018)	-	(137,018)	Council Tax	(147,421)	-	(147,421)
-	(65,465)	(65,465)	Non-Domestic Rates (Note A)	-	(66,743)	(66,743)
(137,018)	(65,465)	(202,483)	Total Income	(147,421)	(66,743)	(214,164)
			EXPENDITURE:			
			<i>Precepts and Demands on Collection Fund by Major Preceptors & the Council:</i>			
113,792	29,083	142,875	BMBC (Including Parish Council Precepts) (Note C)	120,133	32,537	152,670
-	-	-	Transitional Protection Payments	-	160	160
15,817	-	15,817	South Yorkshire Police Authority (Note C)	16,770	-	16,770
5,487	579	6,066	South Yorkshire Fire & Civil Defence Authority (Note A / Note C)	5,681	654	6,335
135,096	29,662	164,758		142,584	33,351	175,935
			<i>Non-Domestic Rates:</i>			
-	28,934	28,934	Payment to Central Government (Note A)	-	32,680	32,680
-	318	318	Cost of Collection Allowance (to BMBC) (Note A)	-	321	321
-	29,252	29,252		-	33,001	33,001
1,687	508	2,195	Bad Debts Written Off	2,035	545	2,580
561	110	671	Increase / (Reduction) in Provision for Non-Payment of Council Tax / Business Rates	691	269	960
-	16	16	Interest Payments for settled Appeals	-	95	95
-	1,243	1,243	Provision for Business Rate Appeals	-	315	315
2,248	1,877	4,125	<i>Estimated Surplus on Collection Fund:</i>	2,726	1,224	3,950
3,572	3,527	7,099	Transfer to General Fund	3,572	1,154	4,726
233	-	233	Transfer to South Yorkshire Police Authority	499	-	499
169	72	241	Transfer to South Yorkshire Fire & Civil Defence Authority	250	24	274
-	3,599	3,599	Central Government	-	1,177	1,177
3,974	7,198	11,172		4,321	2,355	6,676
141,318	67,989	209,307	Total Expenditure	149,631	69,931	219,562
4,300	2,524	6,824	(Surplus) / Deficit for Year	2,210	3,188	5,398
			COLLECTION FUND BALANCE:			
(15,819)	(7,858)	(23,677)	(Surplus) / Deficit Brought Forward	(11,519)	(5,334)	(16,853)
4,300	2,524	6,824	(Surplus) / Deficit for Year	2,210	3,188	5,398
(11,519)	(5,334)	(16,853)	(Surplus) / Deficit Carried Forward	(9,309)	(2,146)	(11,455)
			SHARE OF (SURPLUS) / DEFICIT BALANCE:			
(9,696)	(2,614)	(12,310)	Barnsley MBC	(7,826)	(1,052)	(8,878)
(1,823)	(53)	(1,876)	Precepting Authorities	(1,483)	(21)	(1,504)
-	(2,667)	(2,667)	Central Government	-	(1,073)	(1,073)
(11,519)	(5,334)	(16,853)	Total	(9,309)	(2,146)	(11,455)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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.
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Non-Domestic Rates are calculated on the basis of a property's rateable value (as determined by the Valuation Office Agency) and the annual multipliers set by Central Government. The amount payable may then be subject to transitional arrangements and various reliefs (both mandatory and discretionary).

The income presented in the collection fund statement is based on the total rateable value of the local 'rating list' (adjusted for transitional arrangements and reliefs), and is based on the following values:

	2023/24	2024/25
Total Rateable Value as at 31st March	£165,969	£167,634
Standard Multiplier	0.512	0.546
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.
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Council Tax is calculated on the basis of local (residential) property values and the estimated income required by the Council and its preceptors for the forthcoming year.

Each property is classified into one of nine valuation bands (A- to H) based on its estimated value at the 1st April 1991, and adjusted to reflect any discounts, reliefs or exemptions that apply. The number of properties in each valuation band is then multiplied by a specified fraction to arrive at a band D equivalent figure.

The basic charge is calculated by dividing the total Council Tax Requirement (the Council Tax demand on the Collection Fund) for the forthcoming year, by the total number of band D equivalent properties (also referred to as the Council's tax base). This amount is then multiplied by a specified fraction to arrive at the basic charge for each valuation band. The amount payable may then be subject to various discounts, reliefs or exemptions and Parish Council precepts.

The basic amount of Council Tax for a band D property in 2024/25 was £2,126.77 (£2,026.19 for 2023/24), and was based on the tax base in the table below (66,446.80 for 2023/24):

Band	Total No of Dwellings*	Proportion of Band D Charge	Band D Equivalent	Adjusted for Estimated Collectable Band D Equivalent (95%)
A-	198	5/9	110.00	104.50
A	42,708	6/9	28,471.90	27,048.31
B	15,760	7/9	12,258.00	11,645.10
C	12,617	8/9	11,214.70	10,653.97
D	10,225	9/9	10,225.30	9,714.04
E	3,824	11/9	4,674.00	4,440.30
F	1,525	13/9	2,203.30	2,093.14
G	657	15/9	1,095.00	1,040.25
H	32	18/9	64.50	61.29
	87,546		70,316.70	66,800.90

* Total number of chargeable dwellings (adjusted for discounts), rounded to nearest whole property.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

Note C – Precepts and Demands on the Collection Fund

Description: This note shows the demands on the collection fund from the respective organisations

2023/24 £000s		Demand per Collection Fund	2024/25 £000s
113,330	BMBC		119,619
462	Parish Precepts		514
15,817	Police Authority		16,770
5,487	Fire & Civil Defence Authority		5,681
135,096	Total Precepts		142,584

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

SECTION 7 - GROUP ACCOUNTS

THE GROUP ACCOUNTS

The increasing diversity of service delivery vehicles used by local authorities over recent years has resulted In a requirement to produce Group Accounts. Rather than just using traditional types of service provision, many local authorities now form or invest in separate companies in the public and private sector. As these companies and investments are separate entities, they are not considered in the accounts of the Council. This can result in accounts that do not give a full picture of the services provided and the risks, rewards and costs taken on as a result.

The Group Accounts include:

- Movement in Reserves Statement
- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- Balance Sheet
- Cash Flow Statement
- Notes to the Accounts

The Council's Group Accounts for 2024/25 are made up of the accounts of the Council, Penistone Grammer Trust, Berneslai Homes and Oakwell Community Assets Limited (OCAL).

The Group Accounts have been prepared on the basis of a full consolidation of the financial transactions and balances of the subsidiaries. The Council were deemed to have full control of OCAL from 1st April 2023 and therefore this date has been used for consolidation purposes.

THE GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

<u>Movement in Reserves During 2024/25</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 and Associates	Total Group Reserves
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2024	219,374	20,127	32,370	25,507	20,047	317,425	456,096	773,521	62,522	836,043
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	31,677	(16,812)	-	-	-	14,865	69,280	84,145	(39,741)	44,404
Adjustments Between Council and Group Reserves	(39,479)	-	-	-	-	(39,479)	-	(39,479)	39,479	-
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	12,713	14,513	(5,072)	6,641	3,787	32,582	(32,582)	-	-	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2024/25	4,911	(2,298)	(5,072)	6,641	3,787	7,968	36,698	44,666	(262)	44,404
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2025	224,285	17,829	27,298	32,148	23,834	325,394	492,794	818,187	62,260	880,447

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

THE GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

<u>Movement in Reserves During 2023/24</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 and Associates	Total Group Reserves
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2023	219,670	25,133	28,101	24,388	21,673	318,965	502,618	821,583	60,843	882,426
OCAL Acquisition Opening Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,267	8,267
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	69,373	(30,742)	-	-	-	38,631	(41,364)	(2,733)	(44,517)	(47,250)
Adjustments Between Council and Group Reserves	(45,329)	-	-	-	-	(45,329)	-	(45,329)	45,329	-
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	(24,340)	25,736	4,269	1,119	(1,626)	5,158	(5,158)	-	-	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2023/24	(296)	(5,006)	4,269	1,119	(1,626)	(1,540)	(46,522)	(48,062)	1,679	(46,383)
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2024	219,374	20,127	32,370	25,507	20,047	317,425	456,096	773,521	62,522	836,043

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

THE GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2023/24				2024/25		
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s		Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s
			Net Cost of Services:			
194,164	(120,656)	73,508	Children's Services	209,412	(130,854)	78,558
120,292	(43,083)	77,209	Growth & Sustainability	150,237	(48,316)	101,921
50,834	(79,832)	(28,998)	Housing Revenue Account	55,549	(85,578)	(30,029)
109,616	(60,024)	49,592	Place Health & Adults Social Care	121,094	(63,138)	57,956
36,602	(27,386)	9,216	Public Health & Communities	38,430	(29,346)	9,084
108,599	(97,026)	11,573	Core Services	110,715	(101,473)	9,242
16,332	(24,443)	(8,111)	Corporate Services	22,472	(36,658)	(14,186)
3,543	(3,541)	2	HSG	4,535	(4,332)	203
46,288	1,972	48,260	Berneslai Homes	45,207	(4,665)	40,452
770	(76)	694	Penistone Grammar Trust	913	(78)	835
15	(43)	(28)	OCAL	381	(68)	313
687,056	(454,139)	232,917	Net Cost of Services	758,945	(504,506)	254,439
			Other Operating Income & Expenditure:			
493	-	493	Parish Council Precepts	514	-	514
-	-	-	Payments to Central Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-
7,740	(8,001)	(261)	(Gains) / Losses on The Disposal of Non-Current Assets	7,121	(7,278)	(157)
6,011	-	6,011	Exceptional Item – Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets Relating to School Transfers	6,645	-	6,645
14,244	(8,001)	6,243	Total Other Operating Expenditure	14,280	(7,278)	7,002
			Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:			
20,383	-	20,383	Interest Payable on Debt	18,894	-	18,894
53	-	53	Interest Element of Finance Leases	677	-	677
18,549	-	18,549	Interest Payable on PFI Unitary Payments	17,513	-	17,513
(3,015)	-	(3,015)	Net Interest on The Defined Benefit Liability / Asset	1,371	-	1,371
-	-	-	Movement in Fair Value of Financial Assets	-	-	-
239	-	239	Expected Credit Loss Model	(263)	-	(263)
5,534	-	5,534	Premium Incurred on Early Redemption of Debt	-	-	-
-	(6,498)	(6,498)	Investment Interest Income	-	(4,819)	(4,819)
-	(106)	(106)	Dividends Receivable	-	(79)	(79)
-	(10)	(10)	Interest Received on Finance Leases	-	(10)	(10)
6,235	(6,568)	(333)	(Surplus) / Deficit of Trading Undertakings or Other Operations	5,197	(5,165)	32
120	-	120	Subsidiary Taxation	90	-	90
48,098	(13,182)	34,916	Total Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	43,479	(10,073)	33,406

Continued overleaf.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

THE GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

2023/24				2024/25		
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s		Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s
			Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income:			
-	(54,098)	(54,098)	Recognised Capital Grants & Contributions	-	(41,818)	(41,818)
-	(16,051)	(16,051)	Section 31 Grant	-	(18,853)	(18,853)
-	(15,196)	(15,196)	Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	-	(16,203)	(16,203)
-	(2,303)	(2,303)	Lower Service Grant	-	-	-
-	(113,778)	(113,778)	Council Tax	-	(121,736)	(121,736)
-	(30,691)	(30,691)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Locally Retained	-	(31,668)	(31,668)
-	(32,268)	(32,268)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Top Up Grant	-	(33,846)	(33,846)
-	(477)	(477)	Levy Surplus	-	(477)	(477)
-	(7,963)	(7,963)	Gain on Acquisition	-	-	-
-	-	-	Donated Assets	-	(3,496)	(3,496)
-	(272,825)	(272,825)	Total Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	-	(268,199)	(268,199)
749,398	(748,147)	1,251	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	816,704	(790,056)	26,648
			Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure:			
24,097	(72,427)	(48,330)	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment Assets	13,520	(78,222)	(64,702)
294	(100)	194	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Financial Instruments	-	(16)	(16)
94,135		94,135	Actuarial (Gains) / Losses on Pension Assets / Liabilities		(6,337)	(6,337)
118,526	(72,528)	45,998	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	13,520	(84,575)	(71,055)
867,924	(820,675)	47,249	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	830,224	(874,631)	(44,407)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2025

2023/24 £000s	2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s	2024/25 £000s
		NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
		Property Plant and Equipment:		
866,808		- Council Dwellings	905,366	
374,339		- Other Land & Buildings	325,977	
6,720		- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	5,995	
-		- Right of Use Other Land & Buildings	49,105	
-		- Right of Use Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	5,668	
346,099		- Infrastructure Assets	352,818	
-		- Community Assets	-	
3,006		- Assets Under Construction	10,969	
2,563		- Surplus Assets	3,015	
	1,599,533			1,658,913
11,659		Heritage Assets	11,659	
683		Investment Properties	683	
402		Intangible Assets	274	
2,480		Long Term Investments	2,380	
3,312		Long Term Debtors	2,476	
-		Retirement Benefit Asset	972	
	18,536			18,444
	1,618,069	Total Non-Current Assets		1,677,357
		CURRENT ASSETS		
3,470		Assets 'Held for Sale'	1,757	
37,313		Short Term Investments	25,904	
1,994		Inventories	1,777	
10,962		Local Taxation Debtors	11,631	
(10,962)		Impairment of Local Taxation Debtors	(11,631)	
52,340		Other Short Term Debtors	71,216	
(7,467)		Impairment of Short Term Debtors	(9,378)	
-		Corporation Tax Asset	-	
24,438		Cash & Cash Equivalents	31,212	
	112,088	Total Current Assets		122,488
	1,730,159	TOTAL GROUP ASSETS		1,799,845
		CURRENT LIABILITIES		
(16,243)		Short Term Borrowing	(9,084)	
(9,505)		Other Short Term Liabilities	(13,491)	
(67,983)		Short Term Creditors	(76,186)	
-		Corporation Tax Liability	-	
(2,583)		Provisions	(5,525)	
(27,403)		Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(42,001)	
(5,150)		Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	(4,229)	
-		Bank Overdraft	-	
	(128,867)	Total Current Liabilities		(150,516)
		LONG TERM LIABILITIES		
(565,981)		Long Term Borrowing	(560,832)	
(167,714)		Other Long Term Liabilities	(180,666)	
(3,308)		Long Term Provisions	(2,795)	
(28,245)		Retirement Benefit Obligations	(24,594)	
	(765,248)	Total Long Term Liabilities		(768,887)
	(894,115)	TOTAL GROUP LIABILITIES		(919,403)
	836,044	GROUP NET ASSETS		880,442

Continued overleaf

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2025 (CONTINUED)

2023/24 £000s	2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s	2024/25 £000s
213,631		BMBC USEABLE RESERVES:	220,285	
5,743		- General Fund	3,999	
20,127		- DSG Reserve	17,828	
32,370		- Housing Revenue Account	27,299	
25,505		- Useable Capital Receipts Reserve	32,147	
20,047		- Major Repairs Reserve	23,834	
		- Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve		
	317,423	TOTAL BMBC USEABLE RESERVES		325,392
(133,750)		BMBC UNUSABLE RESERVES:	(147,297)	
495		- Capital Adjustment Account	494	
(13,690)		- Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(12,949)	
(29,346)		- Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(23,986)	
(331)		- Pensions Reserve	(331)	
641,151		- Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve	689,589	
(2,798)		- Revaluation Reserve	(3,661)	
12,312		- Accumulated Absences Account	8,880	
(17,946)		- Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(17,952)	
		- DSG Deficit Adjustment Account		
	456,097	TOTAL BMBC UNUSABLE RESERVES		492,792
	773,520	TOTAL BMBC RESERVES		818,184
		OTHER GROUP ENTITY USEABLE RESERVES:		
7,353		- Berneslai Homes Retained Surplus	7,919	
643		- Penistone Grammar Trust – Unrestricted Funds	582	
264		- OCAL Unrestricted Funds	(49)	
(471)		- Berneslai Homes Pensions Reserve	(422)	
38,618		- Penistone Grammar Trust – Restricted Funds	38,702	
16,117		- OCAL Restricted Reserve	15,527	
	62,524	TOTAL OTHER GROUP ENTITY RESERVES		62,259
	836,044	TOTAL GROUP RESERVES		880,442

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2023/24 £000s	2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s	2024/25 £000s
	1,252	Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services		26,650
		<u>Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on The Provision of Services for Non-Cash Movements:</u>		
(74,321)		- Depreciation & Impairment	(80,896)	
(800)		- Pension Fund Adjustments	(84)	
(13,752)		- Carrying Amount of Non-Current Assets Sold	(12,463)	
(239)		- (Increase) / Decrease in Provisions	263	
200		- Increase / (Decrease) in Inventories	(217)	
7,966		- Increase / (Decrease) in Debtors	15,918	
(4,385)		- (Increase) / Decrease in Creditors	(6,400)	
13,610		- Other Non-Cash Adjustments	670	
	(71,721)			(83,210)
	80	- Taxation Paid		(17)
		<u>Adjustments for Items Included in the Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing & Financing Activities:</u>		
48,564		- Capital Grants Recognised Through Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	41,818	
(89,346)		- Net adjustment from the sale of short term and long term investments	-	
		- Premiums Paid on Early Settlement of Debt	-	
8,001		- Proceeds From The Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	7,278	
	(32,781)			49,096
	(103,170)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Operating Activities		(7,480)
	30,974	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Investing Activities		(24,923)
	84,329	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Financing Activities		25,629
	12,133	Net (Increase) / Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents		(6,774)

Reconciliation and Analysis of Group Cash & Cash Equivalent Balances

2023/24 £000s		2024/25 £000s
36,157	Group Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 1st April	24,438
419	OCAL Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 1 st April	
(12,133)	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	6,774
24,443	Group Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 31st March	31,212
	Made Up Of The Following Elements:	
	<u>BMBC Cash & Cash Equivalents:</u>	
5	Cash Held By The Council	5
(5,222)	Cash in Transit	(3,551)
3,446	Bank Current Accounts	4,281
19,809	Short Term Deposits With Financial Institutions	21,056
18,038	Total BMBC Cash & Cash Equivalents	21,791
	<u>Other Group Entity Cash & Cash Equivalents:</u>	
3,975	Bank Current Accounts	3,001
2,430	Short Term Deposits With Financial Institutions	6,420
6,405	Total Other Group Entity Cash & Cash Equivalents	9,421
24,443	Group Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 1st April	31,212

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

NOTES TO THE GROUP ACCOUNTS

Note A – Critical Judgements

Description:	This note sets out the Council's approach to consideration of the group accounts.
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The Council has reviewed its relationship and interest with external organisations and concludes that it does have an interest in subsidiaries and associated companies that are material both individually and in aggregate and therefore a set of Group Accounts has been prepared. This consideration has been made under the provisions of IFRS 10 ('Consolidated Financial Statements') and IFRS 11 ('Joint Arrangements') as required by The Code.

Note B – Group Boundary

Description:	This note explains the rationale of the related organisations that have been consolidated into the group accounts and on the basis of consolidation.
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A review has been undertaken by the Council considering all companies in which it has an interest. The interests in these bodies have been analysed to consider whether the Council has the potential to control or influence the bodies' operating and financial policies.

Entities identified to be included within the group's boundary are detailed below:

Berneslai Homes Ltd

Berneslai Homes Ltd is a 100% wholly owned company of the Council and is an Arm's Length Management Organisation responsible for managing homes on behalf of the Council. Specifically, it is responsible for managing all the landlord services for the Council's 18,095 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.

Oakwell Community Assets Limited

Oakwell Community Assets Limited (OCAL) is a property holding company that was established in 2003 by Barnsley Council and Mr Patrick Cryne. The company owns Oakwell Football Stadium and the land surrounding the stadium. The Council owns 100% of the share holdings of the company.

Financial Year End – Oakwell Community Assets Limited shares the same financial year as the Council (1st April – 31st March).

Consolidation Method - The accounts of Oakwell Community Assets 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.

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 a 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 2024/25

Note C - Expenditure & Income Analysed By Nature

Description:	This note shows the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services within the Group CIES on a subjective basis.
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The Group's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

Expenditure / Income	2023/24	2024/25
£000s	£000s	£000s
Expenditure:		
Employee Benefits Expenses	231,778	238,218
Other Services Expenses	372,455	413,934
Support Service Recharges	-	-
Depreciation, Amortisation, Impairment	89,214	111,707
Interest Payments	41,585	38,568
Precepts & Levies	493	514
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-
Write Out NBV Relating to the Disposal of Assets	13,751	13,766
Total Expenditure	749,276	816,707
Income:		
Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	(157,195)	(187,357)
Interest & Investment Income	(6,650)	(4,949)
Income From Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rates	(144,637)	(153,506)
Donated Assets	-	(3,496)
Government Grants & Contributions	(423,700)	(433,469)
Sale Proceeds Relating to the Disposal of Assets	(8,001)	(7,278)
Gain on Acquisition	(7,963)	-
Total Income	(748,146)	(790,056)
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,130	26,653

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

31st March 2024			31st March 2025	
Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s		Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s
		Investments:		
2,160	37,196	Loans & Receivables at Amortised Cost	2,045	25,786
4,020	117	Unquoted Equity Investment at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	4,035	118
6,180	37,313	Total Investments	6,080	25,904
		Debtors:		
4,690	-	Amortised Cost	5,511	-
-	48,697	Other Debtors at Amortised Cost	-	64,785
4,690	48,697	Total Debtors **	5,511	64,785
		Cash Equivalents:		
-	20,463	Amortised Cost	-	28,212
-	20,463	Total Cash Equivalents *	-	28,212
-	20,463	Total Financial Assets	11,591	118,901
		Borrowings:		
(565,981)	(16,243)	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	(560,832)	(9,084)
(565,981)	(16,243)	Total Borrowings	(560,832)	(9,084)
		Creditors:		

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

-	(49,146)	Creditors at Amortised Cost	-	(49,014)
-	(49,146)	Total Creditors	-	(49,014)
		Other Liabilities:		
(167,189)	(9,439)	Amortised Cost	(180,666)	(13,489)
(167,189)	(9,439)	Total Other Liabilities	(180,666)	(13,489)
(733,170)	(74,828)	Total Financial Liabilities	(741,498)	(71,587)

* 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.
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31 st March 2024				31 st March 2025		
Total Debtors	Impairment For Bad Debts	Total		Total Debtors	Impairment For Bad Debts	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
22,359	(7,464)	13,895	Trade Receivables	36,412	(9,379)	27,033
11,391	-	11,391	Prepayments & Accrued Grant Income	17,751	-	17,751
18,684	-	18,684	Other Receivable Amounts	17,054	-	17,054
51,434	(7,464)	43,970	Total	71,217	(9,379)	61,838

Note F - Creditors

Description:	Short Term Creditors are financial liabilities arising from the statutory and contractual obligation to pay cash in the future for goods or services or other benefits that have been received or supplied and have been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier.
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31 st March 2024 £000s		31 st March 2025 £000s
(14,087)	Trade Creditors	(13,362)
(25,190)	Other Creditors	(26,763)
(3,643)	Capital Creditors	(2,928)
(3,365)	Receipts in Advance	(13,143)
(6,529)	Payroll Creditors	(5,735)
(5,870)	NNDR	(5,496)
(4,674)	Council Tax	(4,663)
(4,618)	Other Tax & Social Security	(4,096)
(67,986)	Total	(76,186)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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.

2023/24				2024/25		
BMBC	BH	Group		BMBC	BH	Group
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
			<u>Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:</u>			
			<i>Cost of Services:</i>			
24,349	3,587	27,936	- Current Service Cost	22,242	3,161	25,403
1,150	2	1,152	- Past Service Costs	1,460	109	1,569
(723)	-	(723)	- Settlements & Curtailments	(637)	-	(637)
-	-	-	- Administration Expenses	-	-	-
			<i>Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:</i>			
(2,157)	(858)	(3,015)	- Net Interest Cost	1,313	58	1,371
22,619	2,731	25,350	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	24,378	3,328	27,706
			<i>Other Post-Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:</i>			
			<i>Re-measurement of The Net Benefit Liability Comprising:</i>			
(36,683)	(4,423)	(41,106)	- Return on Plan Assets (Excluding The Amount Included In Net Interest Expense	28,651	3,581	32,232
37,285	3,784	41,069	- Experience (Gains) / Losses	(12,088)	(1,104)	(13,192)
(8,038)	(1,027)	(9,065)	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Demographic Assumptions	(2,023)	(228)	(2,251)
(63,454)	(8,583)	(71,979)	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Financial Assumptions	(169,766)	(22,542)	(192,308)
-	-	-	Business Combinations	-	-	-
146,518	28,756	175,274	IFRIC 14	150,392	18,790	169,182
75,628	18,507	94,135	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(4,834)	(1,503)	(6,337)
98,247	21,238	119,485	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	19,544	1,825	21,369

2023/24				2024/25		
BMBC	BH	Group		BMBC	BH	Group
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
			<u>Movement in Reserves Statement:</u>			
(22,619)	(2,731)	(25,350)	- Reversal of Charges Made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for Post-Employment Benefits in Accordance with The Code	(24,378)	(3,328)	(27,706)
			<u>Actual Amount Charged Against the General Fund Balance for Pensions for the Year:</u>			
23,567	1,805	25,372	Employers' Contributions Payable to Scheme	24,904	1,835	26,739
			Retirement Benefits Payable to Pensioners	-	-	-
948	(926)	22	Net Adjustment to Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services	526	(1,493)	(967)

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Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

Funded

2023/24				2024/25		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
(1,273,043)	(158,778)	(1,431,821)	Present Value of The Defined Benefit Obligation	(1,288,727)	(162,152)	(1,450,879)
1,273,043	158,778	1,431,821	Fair Value of Plan Assets	1,289,699	162,152	1,451,851
-	-	-		-	-	-

Unfunded

2023/24				2024/25		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
(27,774)	(471)	(28,245)	Present Value of The Defined Benefit Obligation	(24,172)	(422)	(24,594)
-	-	-	Fair Value of Plan Assets			
(27,774)	(471)	(28,245)	Net Liability Arising From Defined Benefit Obligation	(24,172)	(422)	(24,594)

Reconciliation of Fair Value of the Scheme (Plan) Assets

2023/24				2024/25		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
1,199,473	147,878	1,347,351	Opening Balance at 1st April	1,273,485	158,778	1,432,263
56,583	7,012	63,595	Interest Income	61,363	7,678	69,041
36,683	4,423	41,106	<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i> - The Return on Plan Assets, Excluding the Amount Included in Net Interest Expense	(28,651)	(3,581)	(32,232)
-	-	-	Administration Expenses	-	-	-
-	-	-	Business Combinations	-	-	-
-	-	-	Experience (Gains) / Losses	-	-	-
(1,045)	-	(1,045)	Settlements	(1,261)	-	(1,261)
22,675	1,805	24,480	Employer Contributions	24,118	1,835	25,953
7,652	1,184	8,836	Contributions by Scheme Participants	7,895	1,180	9,075
(48,536)	(3,524)	(52,060)	Benefits Paid	(49,713)	(3,738)	(53,451)
1,273,485	158,778	1,432,263	Closing Balance at 31st March	1,287,236	162,152	1,449,388

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

2023/24				2024/25		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
(1,154,138)	(128,953)	(1,283,091)	Opening Balance at 1st April	(1,303,722)	(159,249)	(1,462,971)
(24,349)	(3,587)	(27,936)	Current Service Cost	(22,242)	(3,161)	(25,403)
(1,150)	(2)	(1,152)	Past Service Costs	(1,460)	(109)	(1,569)

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(54,426)	(6,154)	(60,580)	Interest Cost	(62,676)	(7,736)	(70,412)
(7,652)	(1,184)	(8,836)	Contributions by Scheme Participants	(7,895)	(1,180)	(9,075)
			<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>			
(37,285)	(3,784)	(41,069)	- Experience Gains / (Losses)	12,088	1,104	13,192
8,038	1,027	9,065	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Demographic Assumptions	2,023	228	2,251
63,454	8,583	72,037	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Financial Assumptions	169,766	22,542	192,308
-	-	-	Gains / (Losses) Curtailments	-	-	-
48,536	3,561	52,097	Benefits Paid	49,713	3,777	53,490
1,768	-	1,768	Liabilities Extinguished on Settlements	1,898	-	1,898
(146,518)	(28,756)	(175,274)	IFRIC 14 Adjustment	(150,392)	(18,790)	(150,392)
(1,303,722)	(159,249)	(1,460,066)	Closing Balance at 31st March	(1,312,899)	(162,574)	(1,475,473)

Note H – 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.
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2024/25	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total BMBC Assets	Other Entity Other Land and Buildings	Other Entity Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Total Group Assets
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost or Valuation:									
At 31st March 2024	866,810	333,456	17,567	3,005	2,582	1,223,420	61,071	193	1,284,684
Finance Lease and PFI removed to ROU	-	(50,490)	(4,262)	-	-	(54,752)	-	-	(54,752)
At 1st April 2024	866,810	282,966	13,305	3,005	2,582	1,168,668	61,071	193	1,229,932
Additions / Enhancements	-	7,052	2,002	10,240	-	19,294	-	-	19,294
Additions / Enhancements – Non-Value Adding	21,957	6,963	-	-	-	28,920	-	-	28,920
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	39,563	(172)	-	-	552	39,943	(590)	-	39,353
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	1,627	-	-	(25)	1,602	-	-	1,602
Impairments – Non-Value Adding Expenditure	(21,957)	(6,693)	-	-	-	(28,920)	-	-	(28,920)
De-recognition – Disposals	(4,672)	(8,016)	(832)	-	(50)	(13,570)	-	-	(13,570)
Assets Reclassified (To) / From Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	120	120	-	-	120
Transfer	3,668	(1,237)	-	(2,269)	(161)	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2025	905,369	282,220	14,475	10,976	3,018	1,216,058	60,481	193	1,276,732
Accumulated Depreciation:									
31st March 2024	(4)	(17,985)	(10,848)	-	(13)	(28,850)	(664)	(168)	(29,682)
Finance Lease and PFI removed to ROU	-	4,488	3,076	-	-	7,564	-	-	7,564
At 1st April 2024	(4)	(13,497)	(7,772)	-	(13)	(21,286)	(664)	(168)	(22,118)
Depreciation Charge	(21,583)	(7,469)	(1,540)	-	(9)	(30,601)	(774)	(13)	(31,388)
Depreciation Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve	21,585	5,672	-	-	22	27,279	-	-	27,279
De-recognition – Disposals	-	672	832	-	-	1,504	-	-	1,504
Transfers	-	5	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2025	(2)	(14,617)	(8,480)	(5)	-	(23,103)	(1,438)	(181)	(24,722)
Net Book Value:									

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At 1st April 2024	866,806	269,470	5,533	3,005	2,569	1,147,382	60,407	25	1,207,814
At 31st March 2025	905,367	267,604	5,995	10,971	3,018	1,192,955	59,043	12	1,252,010

[Balance
Sheet](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

TECHNICAL ANNEX A

THE COUNCIL'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2024/25 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31st March 2025. 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 2024/25 (The Code), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 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

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down and a charge made to the Collection Fund. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the revised future cash flows.

4. Acquired and Discontinued Operations

There were no material acquired or discontinued operations during 2024/25.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable to the Council without notice or penalty (sometimes referred to as 'on call').

6. Material Items of Income and Expense / Exceptional Items

Where items of income or expense are material, their nature and amount are disclosed separately in [Note 8](#). The Council has identified separately, any material transactions to or from a single supplier or customer.

Any exceptional items that are material, in net terms, are identified on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and analysed further in [Note 8](#) to the accounts. The Council has identified separately, items of expense or income which are material in terms of the Council's overall expenditure and are not expected to recur frequently or regularly.

7. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policy or to correct material errors. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment.

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Council's financial position.

Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

Any new accounting policies which have been adopted by the Council have been reflected within these accounting policies, together with a quantification of the impact of each accounting policy change on the prior period closing balances and comparative figures shown within this Statement of Accounts.

Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

8. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

- ☐ Depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service;
- ☐ Revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off; and
- ☐ Amortisation of intangible fixed assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual provision from revenue (Minimum Revenue Provision – MRP) to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement, equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

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9. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year end. For the Council, they typically include such benefits as wages and salaries and paid annual, flexi and sick leave. These are recognised in the accounts in the year in which the employee rendered service for the Council. An accrual has been made for the cost of holiday entitlement (including flexi-leave entitlement) earned by employees but not taken before the year end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual has been based on wage and salary rates for the 2024/25 financial year, being the period in which the employee earns the benefit. The accrual is charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. They are charged on an accruals basis to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services within the CI&ES 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, This is calculated 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 4.85%, 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;

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- Past Service Cost – the increase in liabilities, arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years, charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- Net Interest on the Net Defined Benefit Liability / Asset i.e. Net Interest Expense for the Council – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability / asset that arises from the passage of time, charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability / asset at the beginning of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability / asset during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments;
- Re-measurements comprising:
 - a. The Return on Plan Assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability / asset – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure; and
 - b. Actuarial Gains and Losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- Contributions paid to the South Yorkshire Pensions Authority – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement 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 events 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

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repayable (plus accrued interest) and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are credited and debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year of repurchase / settlement. However, where repurchase has taken place as part of a restructuring of the loan portfolio that involves the modification or exchange of existing instruments, the premium or discount is respectively added to or deducted from the amortised cost of the new or modified loan and the write-down to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is spread over the life of the loan by an adjustment to the effective interest rate.

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund balance to be spread over future years. The Council has a policy of either spreading the gain / loss over the remaining term of the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid or a shorter period where it is deemed to be more prudent to do so. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account (FIAA) in the Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS).

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

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Financial assets that are measured at FVPL are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Fair value gains and losses are recognised as they arrive in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

The Council has a limited number of shareholdings which would typically be measured at FVPL; however, the Council has designated these equity investments as fair value through other comprehensive income on the basis that:

- ☐ They are not quoted in an active market; and
- ☐ They are not held for trading.

12. Government Grants and Contributions

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, government grants, third party contributions and donations are recognised as due to the Council when there is a reasonable assurance that:

- ☐ The Council will comply with the conditions attached to the payments; and
- ☐ The grants or contributions will be received.

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as Receipts in Advance under liabilities. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line in the Net Cost of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (for service specific revenue grants) or to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line (for all capital grants, non-ring-fenced and general revenue grants).

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

13. Heritage Assets (Tangible and Intangible)

The Council's Heritage Assets are held in various locations across the Borough. These assets are held to increase people's knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Borough's history and local area.

Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policy on Property, Plant and Equipment (see Accounting Policy 21 below). However, some of the rules are relaxed in relation to Heritage Assets as detailed below:

- ☐ All 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.

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14. Right of Use Assets

The Council adopted IFRS 16 (Leases) with effect from 1 April 2024. The main impact of the requirements of IFRS 16 is that, for arrangements previously accounted for as operating leases (i.e. without recognising the leased vehicles, plant, equipment, property and land as an asset, and future rents as a liability), a right-of-use asset and a lease liability are now included on the balance sheet from 1 April 2024. Under IFRS 16 a lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time. A contract can be (or contain) a lease only if the underlying asset is 'identified'. Having the right to control the use of an identified asset means having the right to direct, and obtain all of the economic benefits from, the use of that asset. These rights must be in place for a period of time and/or a specified amount of use.

The Council has elected to apply recognition exemptions to low value assets (below £10,000 when new) and to short-term leases i.e. existing leases that expire on or before 31 March 2025, and new leases with a duration of less than 12 months. A contract is, or contains a lease, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. With effect from 1 April 2024 IFRS16 also applies to Service Concession Agreements and Public Finance Initiative and recognition of the resultant remeasurement of the lease liability.

15. 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) are capitalised at cost, when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Council.

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible, is intended to be completed and the Council will be able to generate future economic benefits or service potential from the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. No intangible asset held by the Council meets these conditions and therefore all such assets are carried at amortised cost.

The depreciable amounts for intangible assets are amortised over their useful lives and debited to the relevant services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired. Any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The written off value of disposal is not a charge against Council Tax, as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation and impairment losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund balance. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

16. Interest in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has interests in a number of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which may require it to prepare Group Accounts, where material. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

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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.

Barnsley Council currently have no Investment properties. Barnsley Council continues to review and monitor its asset base each year to ensure that the above operating model is still correct and relevant.

19. Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

Joint operations are arrangements where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement and have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. The activities undertaken by the authority in conjunction with other joint operators involve the use of the assets and resources of those joint operators. In relation to its interest in a joint operation, the authority as a joint operator recognises

- its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation;
- its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

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.

20. Leases

The Authority as Lessee

The authority classifies contracts as leases based on their substance. Contracts and parts of contracts, including those described as contracts for services, are analysed to determine whether convey the right to control the use of an identified asset, through rights both to obtain substantially all the economic benefits or service potential from that asset and to direct its use. The Code expands the scope of IFRS 16 Leases to include arrangements with nil consideration, peppercorn or nominal payment. Initial measurement. Leases are recognised as right-of-use assets with a corresponding liability at the date from which the leased asset is available for use (or the IFRS 16 transition date, if later). The leases are typically for fixed periods in excess of one year but may have extension options. The authority initially recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments, discounting by applying the authority's incremental borrowing rate wherever the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the prevailing index or rate as at the adoption date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the authority is reasonably certain to exercise • lease payments in an optional renewal period if the authority is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option;
- penalties for early termination of a lease, unless the authority is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The right-of-use asset is measured at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any prepayments made, plus any direct costs incurred to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or restore the underlying asset on the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. However, for peppercorn, nominal payments or nil consideration leases the asset is measured at fair value. Subsequent measurement the right-of-use asset is subsequently measured using the fair value model.

The authority considers the cost model to be a reasonable proxy except for:

- assets held under non-commercial leases;
- leases where rent reviews do not necessarily reflect market conditions;
- leases with terms of more than five years that do not have any provision for rent reviews;

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- leases where rent reviews will be at periods of more than five years.

For these leases, the asset is carried at a revalued amount. In these financial statements, right-of use assets held under index-linked leases have been adjusted for changes in the relevant index, while assets held under peppercorn or nil consideration leases have been valued using market prices or rentals for equivalent land and properties. The right-of-use asset is depreciated straight-line over the shorter period of remaining lease term and useful life of the underlying asset as at the date of adoption. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

The liability is remeasured when:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate;
- there is a change in the group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- the authority changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option, or
- there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment. When such a remeasurement occurs, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, with any further adjustment required from remeasurement being recorded in the income statement low value and short lease exemption.

As permitted by the Code, the authority excludes leases:

- for low-value items that cost less than £5,000 when new, provided they are not highly dependent on or integrated with other items, and
- with a term shorter than 12 months (comprising the non-cancellable period plus any extension options that the authority is reasonably certain to exercise and any termination options that the authority is reasonably certain not to exercise).

Lease expenditure

Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement includes interest, straight-line depreciation, any asset impairments and changes in variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the liability during the period in which the triggering event occurred. Lease payments are debited against the liability. Rentals for leases of low-value items or shorter than 12 months are expensed.

Depreciation and impairments are not charges against council tax, as the cost of non-current 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

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 as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in 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 in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet. Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

- a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease debtor (together with any premiums received); and
- finance income (credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in 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 has been received, this is charged 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 charged 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 for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are therefore appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Operating Leases

Where the Council grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line 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 (e.g. If there is a premium paid at the commencement of the lease). Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are added to the carrying amount of the relevant asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

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21. 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.

22. 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.

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.

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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

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. Currently, 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

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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.

23. 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;

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- 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.

24. **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.

25. **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.

26. **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.

27. **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 held 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.

28. **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.

29. **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.

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30. 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 the 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.

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 remain on the Council's Balance Sheet at nil value.

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The income and expenditure of such schools is not recognised within the Council's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

31. **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 2024/25

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	The Council is involved in numerous lease arrangements, both as a lessee and lessor. From an accounting perspective, the Council must make judgements regarding the term of these leases, taking into account break clauses and the likelihood of their occurrence to accurately calculate lease liabilities. This judgement involves various factors such as the ability to substitute the asset, whether the lease payments represent a significant proportion of the asset value, and any clauses pertaining to the Council obtaining ownership at the end of the lease term.
2	Group Accounts	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 2024/25, the Council consolidates three organisations, Oakwell Community Assets Limited, Penistone Grammar Trust and Berneslai Homes.
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 2024/25

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 2025 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 £1.1M in 2024/25 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 £81M.
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 31st March 2024 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 £22.09M.
4	Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. 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 £16.789M. However, the assumptions interact in complex ways.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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 (IASB) 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

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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	IFRS 16 - Leases	IFRS 16

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 2024/25

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 2024 for 2024/25).

In 2024/25, IFRS16 became mandatory, leading to the adoption of a new accounting policy.

Looking further ahead.

The main changes included in the 2025/26 Code will be the following:

- A revaluation expedient for operational property, plant and equipment, requiring valuations once every five years or on a five-year rolling basis and supported by indexation in intervening years. Alternatively, a desktop valuation in year three in rare cases where no index is available. The impact of this is currently being evaluated and the Council cannot make a prudent estimate.
- Intangible assets to be held at historical cost only.
- The introduction of IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.
- Transitional arrangements when applying these changes so they will be applied prospectively, with no restatement of prior year figures.
- To assist authorities, an existing adaptation has been removed to allow both options permitted by IAS 16 for the treatment of accumulated depreciation when assets are revalued. This aligns with existing arrangements in the Financial Reporting Manual (FrM).
- A clarification to ensure that undertaking a full revaluation should not be a default process to demonstrate there has not been a material impairment of an asset and to comply with IAS 36.

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)