



PLANNING CONSULTATION RESPONSE

Application No	2026/0640
Proposal	Residential development of 270 new dwellings, together with access, public open space, landscaping, drainage infrastructure and associated works
Address	Land south of Cemetery Road, Jump, Barnsley, S73 0QN
Date of Consultation Reply	22 nd September 2026
Consultee	Children's Services

Consultation Assessment and Justification

Pupil Yield and Development Impact Assessment

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council has a statutory duty to ensure that sufficient education provision is available to meet demand and that the necessary infrastructure is in place to support sustainable communities. This includes securing an adequate supply of school places across the borough whilst supporting parental preference and maintaining a diverse and high-quality education system.

In assessing the impact of new residential development on future demand for school places, the Council applies established Pupil Yield Ratios. These ratios are based on local demographic evidence and historic patterns of pupil yield generation and provide an accepted methodology for estimating the number of children likely to arise from new housing developments. Pupil Yield Ratios are applied on the basis of family dwellings, with family dwellings defined as properties containing two or more bedrooms. For the purposes of this assessment, the proposed development comprises 270 family dwellings. Applying the Council's established pupil yield methodology results in the estimated pupil yields set out in the table opposite.

Position Since Pre-Application Enquiry

The Council previously provided school place planning observations in response to planning enquiry 2025/ENQ/00715 – Land Off Cemetery Road, Jump, which related to a residential proposal of approximately 175 dwellings on this site. Since that assessment was completed, a full planning application has been submitted for 270 dwellings and the Council has undertaken a comprehensive reassessment using the latest available information. The updated appraisal incorporates revised NHS Birth cohort data, an additional completed admission round, updated first preference information, current Numbers on Roll, revised pupil yield assumptions, known school capacity changes and the latest information regarding housing growth within the locality. Historical first preference patterns have been incorporated into the Council's forecasting methodology and capacity assessment to ensure forecasts reflect established parental behaviour and observed demand patterns rather than relying solely on geographical assumptions.

The pupil yields shown in the adjacent table represent the estimated cumulative demand generated by the development over its full build-out and occupation period. Any additional demand for school places would therefore be expected to arise progressively as dwellings are occupied, rather than occurring immediately on completion of the development.

The conclusions contained within this consultation response therefore supersede the advice provided at the pre-application enquiry stage.

This planning application has been assessed against the Council's latest pupil projection information for Primary Planning Area PRI-PA13 and the South East Secondary Planning Area. Having considered the forecast pupil yield generated by the development alongside existing and forecast capacity within those planning areas, the following observations are made.

Development dwellings		270
Phase	Pupil Yield Ratio	Development Pupil Yield
Early Years	8	21.6
Primary	32	86.4
Secondary	15	40.5
Post 16*	5	0
SEND	1	2.70

* Penistone Secondary Planning Area only

Early Years

An assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development has been undertaken using NHS population data, Department for Education early years entitlement data and the findings of the 2025 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment.

Jump is served by a range of childcare provision within the surrounding area, including childcare settings in Hoyland and neighbouring communities. Provision includes childminders, day nurseries, school-based nursery provision and Family Hub provision. Whilst parental preference and individual childcare requirements mean that families may choose

to access childcare across a wider area, it is anticipated that demand generated by the development would be distributed across a number of local providers. The development is forecast to generate approximately 21.6 early years children. This demand would arise gradually as dwellings are occupied and would be spread across both the 0-2 and 3-4 age ranges rather than occurring at a single point in time.

The Council's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment identifies that the expansion of early years entitlements has increased demand for childcare places across the borough. Although the number of childcare places has increased significantly during the past year, the assessment concludes that further expansion of provision remains necessary to meet current and future demand. The report also identifies planned housing growth as a factor that will continue to increase pressure on childcare provision and confirms that additional places for children aged 0-3 will be required over the coming years.

Within the South Area Council, which includes Hoyland and the communities surrounding the development, the childcare sufficiency ratio is currently 0.51. Whilst vacancies exist across parts of the childcare sector, vacancy information represents a snapshot in time and is often specific to particular age groups, attendance patterns or providers. Vacancies cannot therefore be assumed to represent unrestricted capacity capable of accommodating future demand generated by new housing development.

Early Years Conclusion

Having considered the forecast early years yield generated by the development, existing childcare provision, childcare sufficiency data, current occupancy patterns and forecast demand, the Council concludes that the additional demand generated by the proposal cannot be accommodated within existing provision without placing additional pressure on the local early years sector. Additional capacity will therefore be required to mitigate the impact of the development.

Applying the Council's approved contribution methodology, the residual impact of the development equates to an Early Years contribution requirement of £378,000. The Council therefore seeks a financial contribution towards Early Years provision to mitigate the additional demand arising from the proposal. The contribution relates solely to the impact attributed to this development and is fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to that impact.

Primary Education

The development is forecast to generate approximately 86.4 primary-aged pupils, with the principal impact on school places expected from 2029 onwards.

The schools identified as being most likely to serve the development are Jump Primary Academy, The Ellis Church of England Primary School, Greenfield Primary School and Elsecar Holy Trinity Church of England Primary Academy. These schools are located between approximately 0.38 and 1.33 miles from the development site. Accessibility has been reviewed taking account of walking routes, available footways, street lighting, crossing opportunities and public transport links where appropriate. The assessment therefore focuses on those schools most likely to serve the development based on accessibility, established admission patterns and parental preferences.

The four schools currently provide a combined capacity of 910 places, reducing to 840 places over the forecast period due to known capacity changes within the locality. Current combined Numbers on Roll total 766 pupils. The Council has assessed the cumulative impact of the proposed development alongside forecast demand across the locality, including that generated by wider housing growth.

Current forecasts indicate that, before housing growth is applied, total demand across the locality is expected to reduce because of falling birth cohorts. However, when forecast demand from housing growth is incorporated, the amount of surplus capacity available to accommodate future pupils reduces over time. The identified schools are forecast to retain some surplus capacity throughout the assessment period. However, the forecasts demonstrate that this surplus is insufficient to fully accommodate the pupil yield generated by this development once forecast demand and existing mitigation have been considered. The assessment therefore identifies a residual requirement attributable to this proposal.

Historical first preference patterns have been incorporated into the Council's forecasting methodology and capacity assessment. The Council seeks to achieve parental first preferences wherever possible.

Analysis of admissions data demonstrates established and recurring parental preference patterns across the planning area. Whilst each school attracts pupils from a wider geographical area, local demand remains strong and consistent. The assessment shows that each of the affected schools receives first preference applications from pupils residing outside its expected area, whilst some pupils living within an expected area express a first preference for an alternative school. Similar patterns have existed consistently across multiple admission rounds and have therefore been reflected within the Council's forecasting assumptions.

The purpose of the first preference analysis is to ensure forecasts reflect actual parental behaviour and established demand patterns rather than relying solely on geographical assumptions. The assessment therefore considers both forecast pupil numbers and the schools that families have historically chosen.

The Council has also reviewed current Numbers on Roll to understand the ability of schools to accommodate in-year admissions.

Whilst some cohorts currently operate with limited flexibility, these pressures are associated with existing pupils already on roll and largely precede the forecast impact period associated with this development. The largest existing cohorts

are expected to leave primary education by, or shortly after, the point at which pupils generated by the development begin to enter the school system from 2029 onwards.

As a result, the current in-year position does not materially alter the forecast capacity assessment and is not the principal basis for the contribution request. The requirement for mitigation is driven principally by the pupil yield generated by this proposal and the residual demand identified after forecast capacity and existing mitigation have been taken into account.

The Forecasts are supported by NHS birth cohort data up to 2030. This provides a higher degree of certainty because those children are already recorded within the local population. From 2031 onwards, forecasts increasingly rely on ONS population projections apportioned at planning area level and are therefore subject to greater uncertainty. The forecasting model also incorporates current Numbers on Roll, parental first preferences, migration trends, known capacity changes and forecast demand arising from wider housing growth. A lag between housing completion and school place demand is also applied within the modelling.

The assessment has taken account of mitigation already secured through previous developments, equivalent to 16 primary school places. At the time of assessment, a delivery mechanism for these places has not yet been finalised and the mitigation remains available to support future growth arising within the planning area. The assessment has also considered potential opportunities for future expansion. Whilst some additional flexibility may exist elsewhere within the planning area, both The Ellis Church of England Primary School and Elsecar Holy Trinity Church of England Primary Academy are subject to site constraints which may make future expansion challenging. These constraints have been taken into account when considering the planning area's ability to respond to future growth.

Primary Education Conclusion

The assessment has considered forecast capacity, current and projected birth cohorts, parental first preferences, forecast demand across the planning area and existing mitigation.

The development is forecast to generate approximately 86.4 primary-aged pupils. Whilst forecast surplus capacity remains available within the planning area, that surplus is insufficient to fully accommodate the pupil yield generated by this development. After taking account of forecast capacity and existing mitigation, the assessment identifies a residual shortfall equivalent to approximately 28.65 primary school places, resulting in a contribution requirement of £501,375 towards primary education provision.

The contribution relates to the additional demand attributed to this proposal and is fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to that impact.

Secondary Education

The development is forecast to generate approximately 40.5 secondary-aged pupils. The relevant Secondary planning area is South East and Kirk Balk Academy has been identified as the principal secondary school serving the development. The school is approximately 2.62 miles from the site.

Accessibility has been reviewed taking account of available walking routes, footways, street lighting and public transport links. The school's proximity, established transition patterns and historical parental preferences support its inclusion within the assessment.

Kirk Balk Academy has a Published Admission Number (PAN) of 270, a total capacity of 1,350 places and a current Number on Roll of 1,332 pupils.

The assessment considers current enrolment levels, future Year 7 intake forecasts, established transition patterns from primary schools and forecast demand across the planning area. Current forecasts indicate that Numbers on Roll are expected to reduce over the medium term as smaller primary cohorts progress into secondary education. Forecast Numbers on Roll reduce from 1,332 pupils in 2026 to 1,214 pupils in 2032.

The forecast surplus capacity immediately before and after the development impact year remains relatively limited. Surplus capacity is forecast at 12 places in 2026, 18 places in 2027, 15 places in 2028, 45 places in 2029, 52 places in 2030, 67 places in 2031 and 87 places in 2032. Forecast surplus capacity shown at the school should not be regarded as capacity available exclusively to accommodate this development, as the forecasts already account for anticipated demand across the planning area, including demand associated with planned housing growth. When the pupil yield generated by this proposal is tested against forecast capacity, existing mitigation and forecast demand, the assessment identifies a residual shortfall equivalent to approximately 13.15 secondary school places requiring mitigation.

Historical first preference patterns have been incorporated into the Council's forecasting methodology and capacity assessment. The Council seeks to achieve parental first preferences wherever possible. Admissions data demonstrates a consistently strong demand for Kirk Balk Academy from pupils expected to attend the school. The school also attracts significant numbers of first preference applications from pupils for whom another secondary school may have been expected based on residential location. This pattern has existed consistently across multiple admission rounds and has therefore been reflected within the transition and uptake assumptions used within the forecasting model.

The Council has reviewed current year-group populations at Kirk Balk Academy. Whilst some cohorts currently operate at, or marginally above, the Published Admission Number, these pressures relate primarily to pupils already on roll and largely precede the forecast impact year associated with this development. Forecast Year 7 intakes reduce after 2028 as smaller primary cohorts progress into secondary education. The requirement for mitigation is therefore driven principally by the pupil yield generated by this proposal and the residual demand identified after forecast capacity,

forecast demand across the planning area and existing mitigation have been taken into account. It is not based on existing cohort pressures already within the school.

The secondary forecasts use actual primary school populations between 2026 and 2033 together with established transition rates into secondary education. NHS birth cohort information is subsequently used to estimate future secondary-age populations before ONS population projections become increasingly relevant in later years. The modelling also incorporates parental first preferences, migration trends, current Numbers on Roll and forecast demand arising from wider housing growth within the planning area.

The assessment has taken account of mitigation already secured through previous developments, equivalent to 27 secondary school places. At the time of assessment, detailed proposals for delivery have not yet been determined and the mitigation remains available to support future growth within the planning area.

Secondary Education Conclusion

The assessment has considered current enrolment levels, future primary cohorts, established transition patterns, parental first preferences, forecast capacity to 2032, forecast demand across the planning area and existing mitigation.

The development is forecast to generate approximately 40.5 secondary-aged pupils. Whilst forecast surplus capacity remains available within the locality, that surplus is insufficient to fully accommodate the pupil yield generated by this development once forecast demand and existing mitigation have been taken into account. After applying these factors, the assessment identifies a residual shortfall equivalent to approximately 13.15 secondary school places.

A financial contribution of £322,175 towards secondary education provision is therefore considered necessary to mitigate the residual impact of the development. The contribution relates to the additional demand attributed to this proposal and is fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to that impact.

Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

Planning for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) provision is undertaken on a borough-wide basis to meet the Council's statutory duties. Barnsley, in line with the national picture, continues to experience significant and sustained pressure on SEND capacity across all phases.

Due to the diverse and often complex needs of children and young people with SEND, demand cannot be met through a single type of provision. A range of settings is required, including mainstream schools, specialist resource provision, inclusion facilities and specialist placements. These may be located within the immediate locality of the development or elsewhere across the borough, depending on the individual needs of the child.

Evidence from recently completed housing developments demonstrates that children with SEND arise from all forms of residential growth. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that this development will generate additional demand for SEND provision and contribute to existing capacity pressures across the borough. The development is forecast to generate approximately 2.7 pupils requiring SEND provision. Applying the Council's approved SEND pupil yield methodology identifies a requirement for additional provision.

The Council is currently reviewing future SEND requirements through its SEND and AP Sufficiency Strategy, including opportunities to expand specialist provision and develop additional inclusion capacity within mainstream settings. The cumulative impact of housing growth forms an important part of this assessment and will be considered in planning for future SEND provision across the borough. As the development is expected to generate additional demand for SEND services and facilities, the Council will seek a financial contribution of £226,800 towards the additional SEND capacity required to mitigate the impact of the development.

NO OBJECTION	Defer for amends/further information	OBJECT
<u>Consultation Suggested Conditions:</u> None		
<u>Consultation Informative(s):</u> The demographic landscape is continuously evolving, and as most housing developments take several years to complete or commence, changes in population data may modify the assessment of need by the time this proposed development is constructed. Therefore, while school place planning needs to be anticipated ahead of demand, it is crucial that actual construction start dates and build rates are known to more accurately evaluate the impact of housing-generated demand on the availability of school places at that time.		

Planning Obligations required:

The calculations set out below reflect the current position regarding school place planning across all four education sectors as of **September 2026**. They represent the contributions that would be required to mitigate the impact of the current planning application.

Short-term forecasts are informed by the actual number of children currently living in the local area, while longer-term projections draw on Office for National Statistics population data, wider demographic trends, and the anticipated delivery trajectory of consented housing developments.

It is important to note that school place planning is inherently dynamic and responsive to changes in demographic behaviour, housing delivery timescales, parental preference and inward migration. As a result, pupil forecasts and identified capacity pressures may change over time. The Local Authority therefore reserves the right to review and update its assessment of education impacts, and associated mitigation requirements, should there be any material change to the scale, phasing, mix or timing of the proposed development, or should delivery not progress in line with assumed trajectories.

A developer contribution will be required to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on local education provision. These are set out below and have been calculated in line with the *Supplementary Planning Document - Financial Contributions for Educational Provision (May 2025)*:

Sector	Calculation	Amount
Early Years	21.60 Pupils x £17,500 per place	£378,000
Primary	28.65 Pupils x £17,500 per place	£501,375
Secondary	13.15 Pupils x £24,500 per place	£322,175
Special Educational Needs & Disability (SEND)	2.70 Pupils x £84,000 per place	£226,800
Total		£1,428,350

The contributions sought have been identified through the Council's established pupil yield methodology and capacity appraisal process. They are limited to the additional demand attributable to this development after forecast capacity and existing mitigation have been taken into account. They do not include provision for existing pressures or demand arising from unrelated development.

Without the identified mitigation, the development would place additional demand on education provision that cannot be fully accommodated within forecast capacity. The contributions are therefore necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms, directly related to the development, and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development. The Council considers that each of the statutory tests in Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 is met.