

Education Briefing Note

Land at South of Beaver St, Goldthorpe

Countryside Properties plc
and
Sir Robert Ogden CBE LLD

Final – 12 August 2019

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Version Control

Version	Main Changes	Date
Draft v1	First draft	9 April 2019
Draft v2	Mix amended plus minor adaptations	9 April 2019
Draft v3	Minor alterations	26 April 2019
Final v4	Issue Copy	15 May 2019
Final v5	Issue Copy – amended title page, dwelling numbers, new forecasts and newly adopted BMBC SPD on Contributions	12 August 2019

Introduction

1.1 This report has been produced in support of the application being prepared by Countryside Properties plc in respect of a site to the south of Beaver Street, Goldthorpe, Barnsley. Its particular focus will be the necessity or otherwise of contributions towards the provision of education places for pupils yielded by the development.

1.2 The development will be for 119 dwellings, which is currently proposed to comprise of two to four bedroom houses.

1.3 Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) is in the process of developing a CIL Scheme but it has not been adopted or taken into use yet. All contributions are, therefore, handled through the use of Section 106 agreements.

1.4 BMBC has a recently adopted SPD on Development Contributions. The implications of this are considered in Section 11.

1.5 This note will look carefully at the trends in dwelling delivery, of births and the age of the population over the last decade in the area. The history of dwelling delivery identifies the likely proportion of new households, which are often characterised by a younger population. The trend in birth numbers, too, is often linked to dwelling delivery and if rising, to younger populations. Births also indicate the future demand for school places. The trend in the median age of the population is an indicator of the nature of the area and how stable it is. The assumption is that the population should reflect national norms, which includes its ageing. When the balance of dwelling delivery does not maintain the median age of the population at around the national norm, there are implications for social infrastructure. Finally, trends in overall current and future population are assessed, together with the impact of household movement into and out of the Borough.

1.6 Existing local schools are identified and mapped, with Google Earth providing the approximate walking distances from the proposed development. The relevant schools, having been selected by distance are then described for capacity, numbers of pupils by age and occupancy levels.

1.7 The data used throughout this report is the most up to date available within the public realm. It should be noted, however, that some data sources are updated more frequently than others and due to this it has not been possible in all circumstances to cover the same time and data sequences. In addition, Ward boundaries are occasionally changed and this means that comparable data is not always available.

Site Context

2.1 The proposal is for a development of 119 dwellings to the south and south east of Beaver Street at the eastern end of Goldthorpe. Its location and approximate boundaries are shown in Map 1.



Map 1: Site Location Plan – boundaries approximate

2.2 The site lies in the Ward of Dearne North (the Ward) within the administrative area of BMDC, which is both the planning and education authority. However, not only is the development site located close to the boundary with Dearne South Ward, but between them the two Wards cover the whole of

Goldthorpe and Bolton upon Dearne to the south but also Thurnscoe to the north. As such, data for both Wards will be utilised where available. The Wards are shown in Map 2.



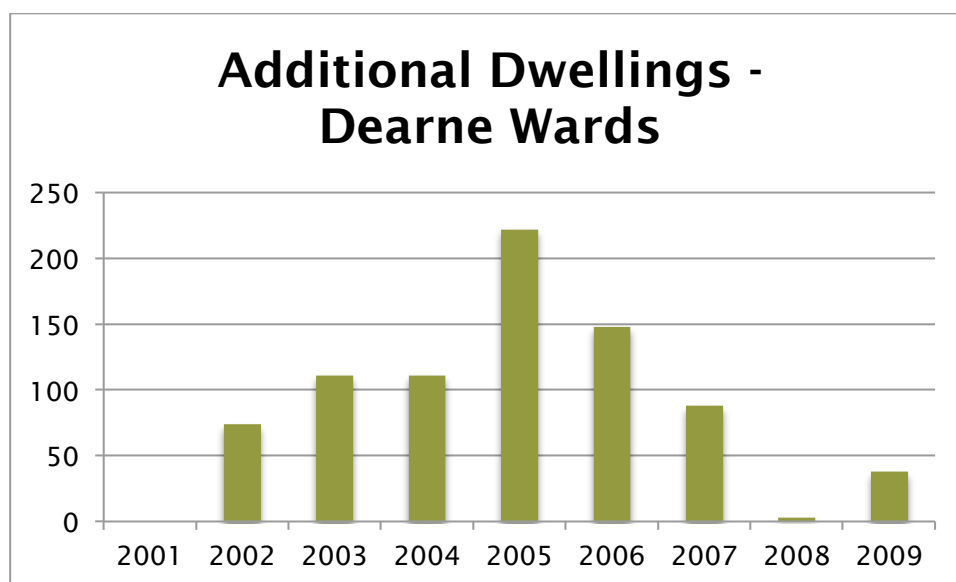
Map 2: Ward Boundaries - approximate

2.3 The number and mix of dwellings has not yet been finally set, so for the purposes of this assessment a mix is assumed as comprising all housing of two bedrooms or more. This will provide a “worst-case” scenario, but once the full mix is known this can be factored into the assessment.

Dwellings

3.1 At ward level it is noted that prior to 2003 the Wards were configured differently to the present day (they were named Dearne Thurnscoe and Dearne

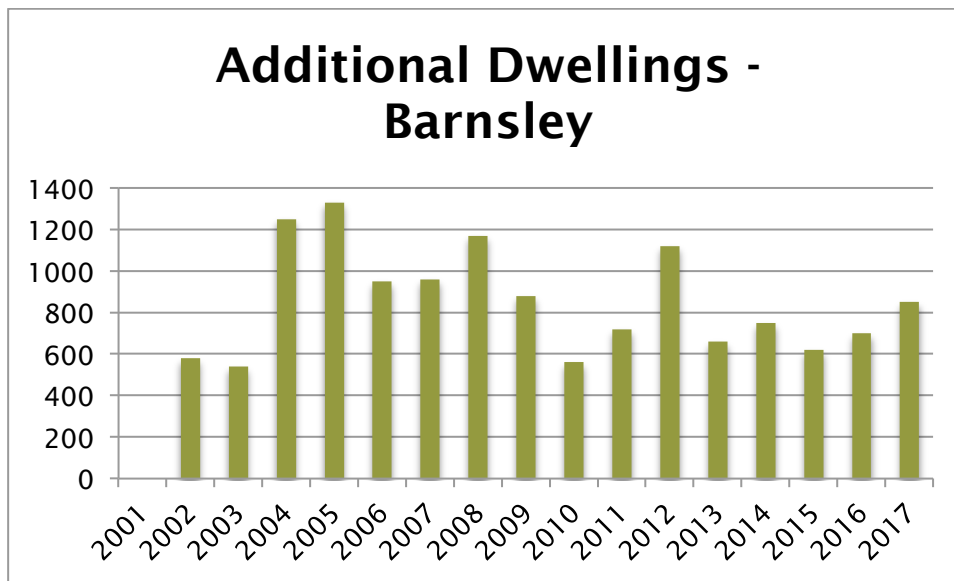
South). Additionally, ward level data is only available for housing figures through to 2010 in this instance. Nonetheless, the little data available indicates that a peak of additional housing numbers arose in 2005, but faded out to less than 50 after that.



Graph 1: Additional dwellings per annum – Dearne Wards

3.2 During the period, 728 additional dwellings were delivered within the two Wards.

3.3 Within Barnsley as a whole the picture reflects a similar pattern of delivery of additional housing numbers through to a peak of more than 1,200 in 2005. Beyond that, however a further peak was evidenced in 2008 before numbers fell, to remain around 600 per year through to 2017, with just one further peak in 2012 (Graph 2).



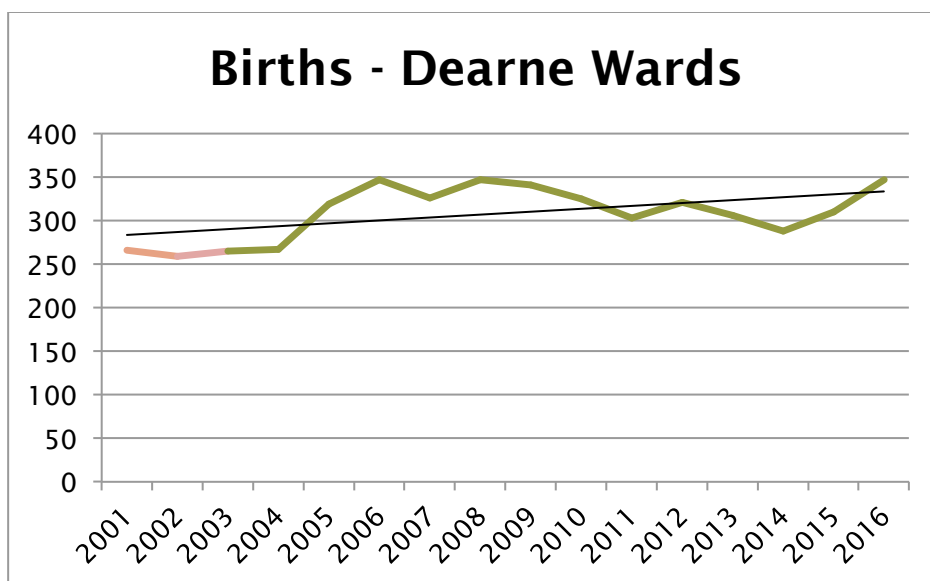
Graph 2: Change in Dwelling numbers - Barnsley

3.4 During the period 2001 to 2017 the number of occupied dwellings in Barnsley increased by 13,640, an increase of 14.2% (0.89% per annum – close to the average nationally).

3.5 In conclusion, housing numbers in both the Wards and Barnsley as a whole have increased at different rates through the period. Barnsley clearly suffered from the impact of the 2008 economic downturn and while numbers have risen a little, there does not appear to have been a full recovery. In addition, the recently adopted Local Plan (2019) indicates a target of 21,006 new homes in the period 2014-2033. This is an average of 1,105 per annum, and it is clear that for most of the period shown in Graph 2, this level of new housing was not achieved.

Births

4.1 The trend in births within the Dearne Wards between 2001 and 2016 is shown in Graph 3. It should be noted that the Ward structure changed after 2003. The previous Ward structure (Dearne South and Dearne Thurnscoe) is shown as a pink line. The actual numbers are provided in Table 1. This shows that following three steady years, the numbers of births per annum grew by nearly 100 a year through to 2006. Following 2006 numbers have gradually declined but do show some recovery to 350 per annum from 2015. The trend for the period was one of increasing birth numbers.

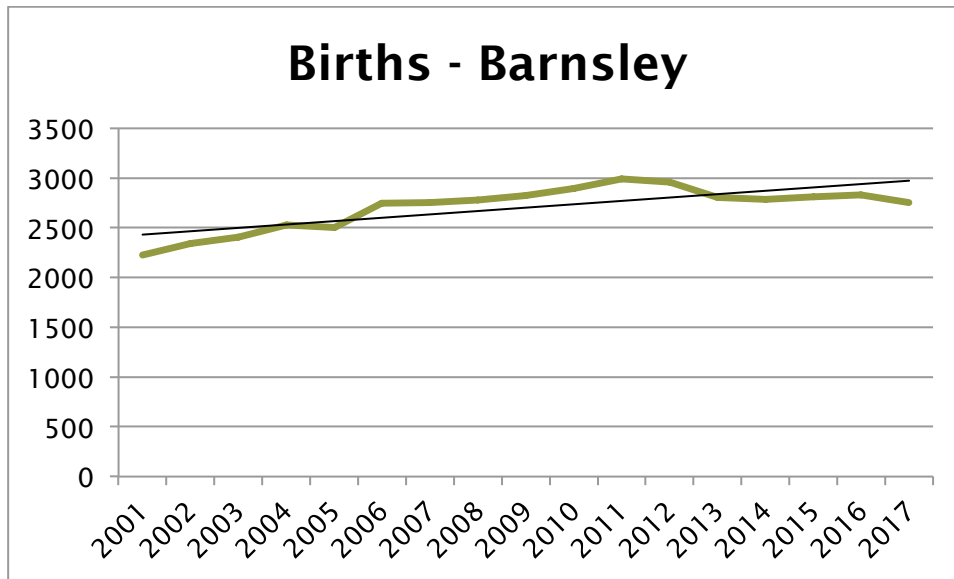


Graph 3: Births – Dearne Wards

Births	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Dearne South	143	148	131	120	166	161	166	182	184	175	148	158	153	164	148	170
Dearne Thurnscoe	123	111	134													
Dearne North				147	153	186	160	165	157	150	155	163	153	124	162	177
Two Wards	266	259	265	267	319	347	326	347	341	325	303	321	306	288	310	347

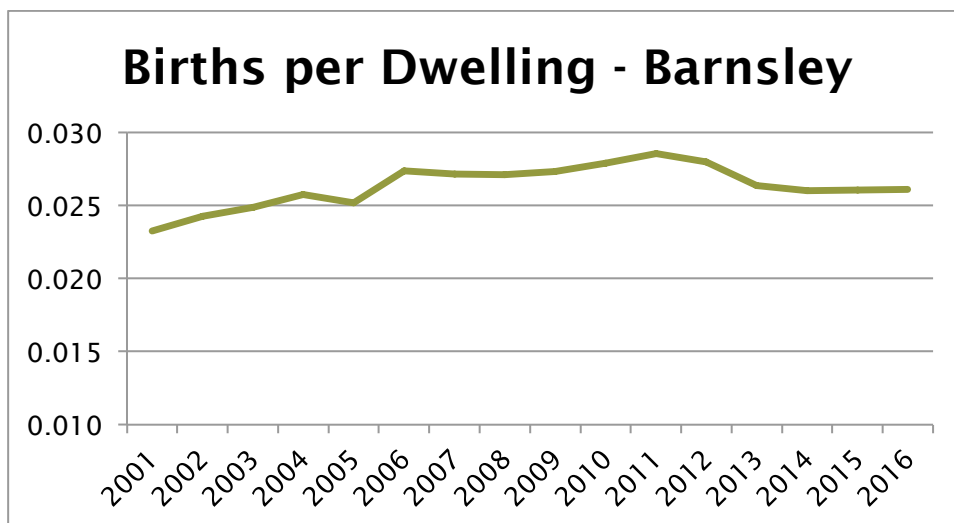
Table 1: Births – Dearne Wards

4.2 The trend for the Borough as a whole is very similar, with numbers rising from 2,226 in 2001 to 2,991 by 2011. Since that peak, however, birth numbers have reduced and appear to have plateaued for the time being – although still some 526 higher than in 2001.



Graph 4: Births - Barnsley

4.3 A comparison of the birth data with the number of new dwellings for the whole Borough (Graph 5) shows a rise in the number of births per dwelling through to 2011. As with birth numbers, the rate then fell back and appears to have reached a level position for the time being. The data for the Wards is not available in an easily comparable format but appears to suggest that births per dwelling in the Dearne area could be higher than for Barnsley as a whole during this period.

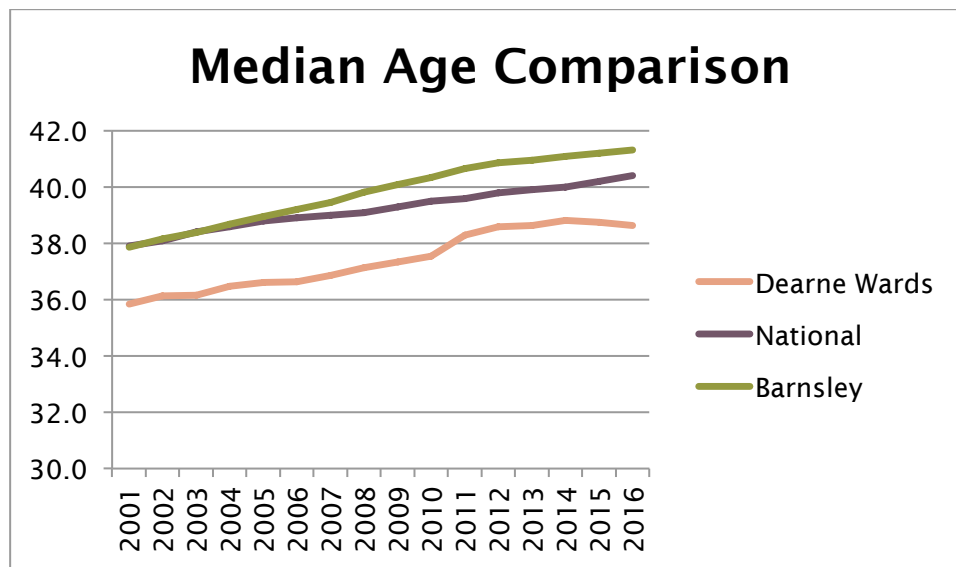


Graph 5: Births per Dwelling - Barnsley

4.4 Within Barnsley, the rate of births per dwelling do relate partially to the numbers of additional dwellings provided; a rising housing provision through to 2005 is mirrored by a rise in births through to 2006. However, the peak in births at 2011 came a year prior to the 2012 peak in additional housing, and the increase in dwellings of 2008 is only moderately reflected in the increases shown in Graph 4. It is possible that the increases in births per dwelling do reflect the numbers of additional dwellings, but with a delay of a few years.

Age

5.1 The median age in Barnsley started the period at 37.9 years old, exactly the same as the national average (Graph 6 – green line). Over the last 15 years it has risen by 3.42 years and now sits 1 year above the national average. The median age across the Borough has increased steadily through the period.

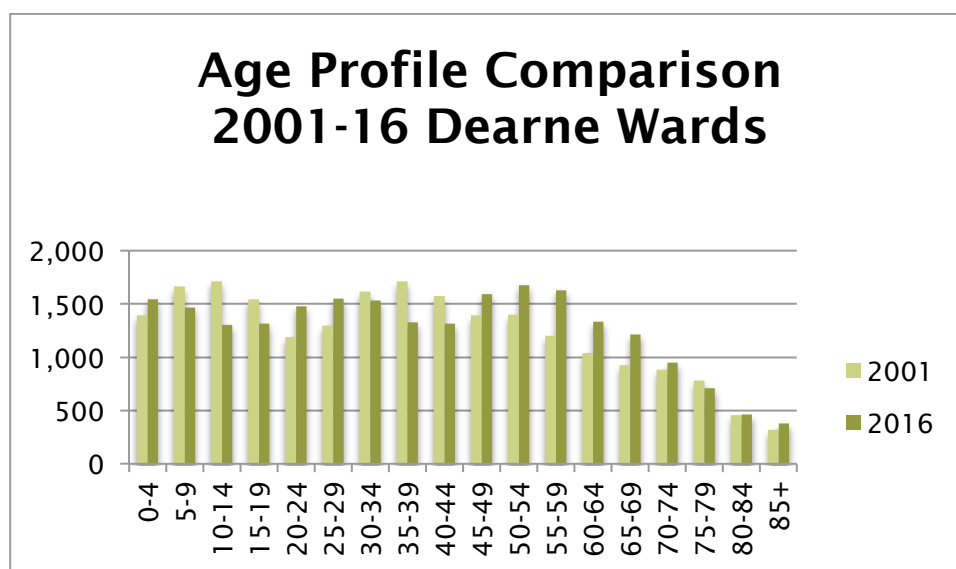


Graph 6: Median Age Profiles – Wards, Barnsley and National

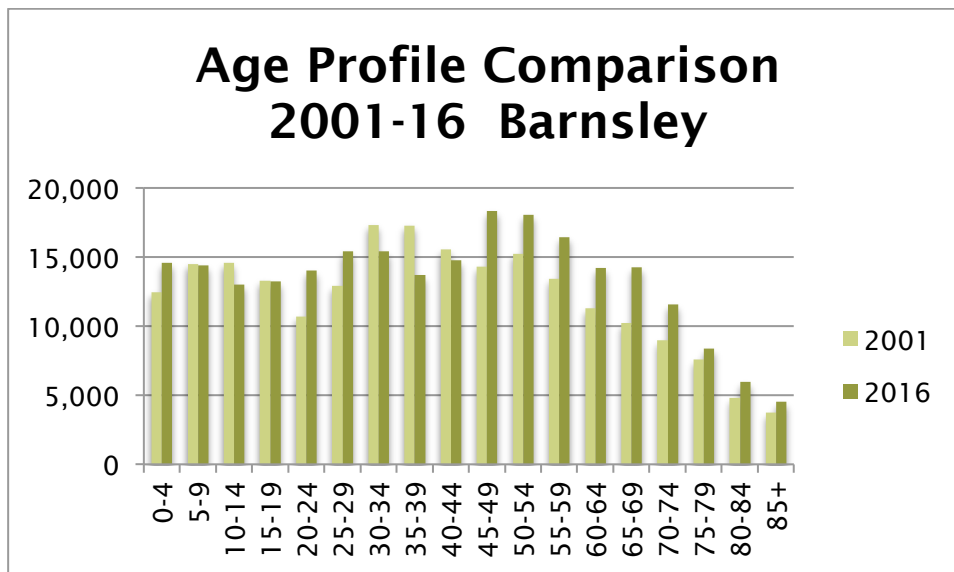
5.2 The picture for the two local Wards (pink line) shows a lower average age – sitting some two years below the national average in 2001, and rising through the period to 38.6 years, approximately 1.8 years below the national average. The median age in the Dearne Wards currently (2016) sits 2.7 years below the Barnsley average. This difference affirms the higher number of births per dwelling in the Dearne area noted above.

5.3 The age profiles of the Dearne and Barnsley areas comparing 2001 and 2016 are shown in Graphs 7 and 8. The two profiles show similar increases in numbers of children of 0-4 years old, and fewer of 5-14 years. Similar increases in numbers are shown for both areas for individuals in their twenties, while numbers of thirty year-olds have decreased. There are increases in both areas of people of 40+ years.

5.4 It is notable that for both the Wards and Barnsley as a whole, the number of 0-4 year olds in 2016 is larger than the 2001 figures while the numbers of 5-9 and 19-14 years have fallen. This suggests that increased numbers of young children will be entering the school system over the next few years. However these numbers are not as great as the levels of 5-9 and 10-14 year olds who were in the system in 2001. So, while numbers may be expected to grow from the pupil numbers currently in school, they should not be as great as experienced in 2001. This is particularly the case for the Wards, while Barnsley as a whole shows the same trend but less pronounced, and with smaller differences between 2001 and 2016.



Graph 7: Population 2001 and 2016 – Wards

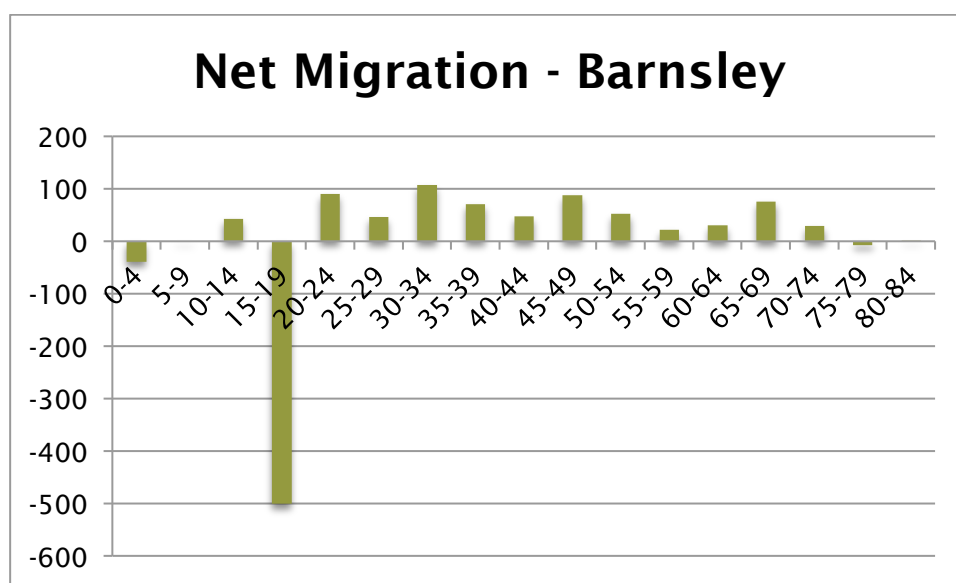


Graph 8: Population 2001 and 2016 - Barnsley

5.5 In terms of the median age and profile, the Dearne area shows a younger age demographic compared to Barnsley as a whole. Birth rates have been slightly stronger and this is reflected in higher numbers of very young children moving into the school system, but in smaller numbers than seen in 2001. Meanwhile, Barnsley still shows increased numbers of births and young children but with smaller differences in the other child age groups compared to 2001.

Migration

6.1 ONS data on moves undertaken in 2017 shows that Barnsley experienced net inward-migration in that year (Graph 9) albeit only by a small proportion. The most noticeable “spike” in net migration, related to the outward migration of individual within the 15-19 year old age group. This outward migration is, only experienced in this one age group and virtually all other age groups experienced net inward migration.



Graph 9: Impact of Net Migration Into and Out of Barnsley - 2017

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Totals
Out of Barnsley	586	389	243	808	1188	991	721	467	392	369	324	277	206	126	102	70	57	61	7377
In to Barnsley	547	388	286	308	1278	1037	828	538	439	457	376	299	236	202	131	63	58	82	7553
Net Migration	-39	-1	43	-500	90	46	107	71	47	88	52	22	30	76	29	-7	1	21	176

Table 2: Impact of Net Migration Into and Out of Barnsley - 2017

6.2 The outward net migration of young adults can largely be explained by the movement of 18 and 19 year olds leaving to attend university or find work elsewhere in the country. Having left, however, it is clear that those individuals did not move straight back, although small net numbers of people did move into Barnsley in nearly all other age groups.

6.3 It is noted that for the 0-4 year olds, there was a small net outward migration in 2017. This is unusual given the net inward migration of people of childbearing age. It is possible, however, that given the steady inward trend, individuals move in prior to having their families and that they start their families once settled in Barnsley, but with a number moving out while their children are still quite young.

6.4 The Census data at Ward level for 2011 provides information on where individuals moved from when moving into dwellings within the two Dearne Wards (Table 3). A total of 71.9% of moves into the two Wards were either within the Wards or from within the BMBC area. Of the remainder, 25.9% came from elsewhere in the UK while 2.2% moved in from abroad.

Area	Non Movers	Total Movers	Moved within Wards	Moved into Wards from Barnsley	Moved into Wards from UK	Moved into Wards from abroad
Dearne Wards	20,384	2,003	843	596	519	45
% of Movers		100%	42.1%	29.8%	25.9%	2.2%

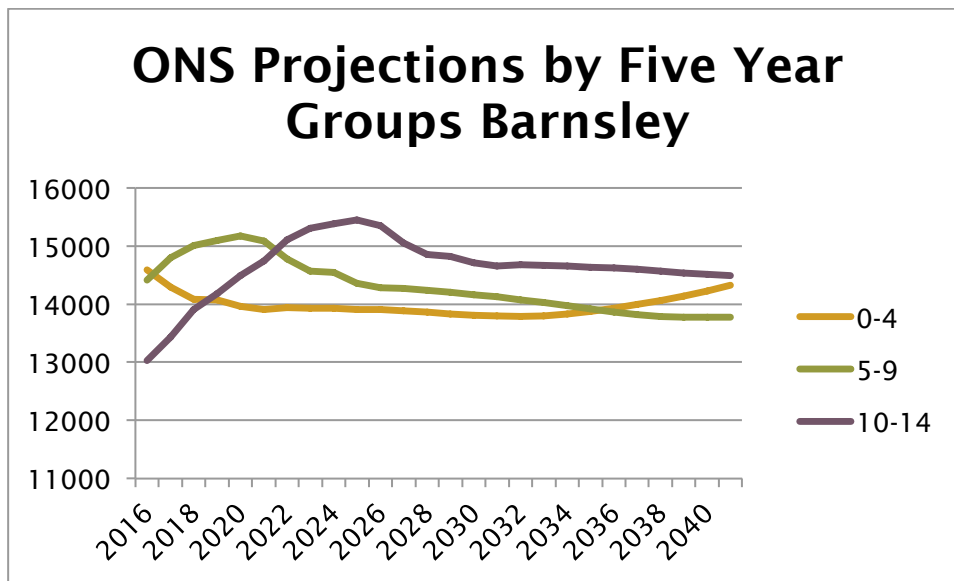
Table 3: Ward moves data 2011 (Census)

6.5 The implications of this are that nearly 72% of individuals moving into housing within the Dearne Wards already lived within either Dearne or Barnsley. Their children would already either have had a school place and would not have needed to be additionally provided for, or they would already have been included within forecasts, having been registered with a local GP as a baby. While this does not mean that a school place would have been available in the immediate locality, at the very least 42% of individuals who moved did so within the Dearne Wards, suggesting that any children associated with those households will remain at the school they were already attending or forecast to attend.

Longer Term Population Projections

7.1 ONS data (2014) on household formation within the Borough (excluding the impact of additional new housing) showed that household numbers were set to increase from 104,009 in 2014 to 123,939 by 2039 (an increase of 19,930 households) driven in part by a reduction in household size from 2.29 persons per household to 2.2. More recent ONS population projections published in 2016 indicate that population numbers were set to rise by 32,284 by 2041. This set of projections shows a reduction in the increase by around 1,798 individuals by 2039 compared to the 2014 data.

7.2 As the current projections stand, around 555 of the growth in population between 2016-41 is of children up to 14 years of age – although this reduces to a reduction of 410 when assessed from 2018 (Graph 10). This is not evenly distributed between the age groups or over time, however, as from 2018 the number of 0-4 year olds is calculated to increase by 241 but only in the latter part of the period, while the 5-9 year olds are set to fall by 1,234 from 2021. The 10-14 year olds are set to rise by 584 before settling back in around 2030.

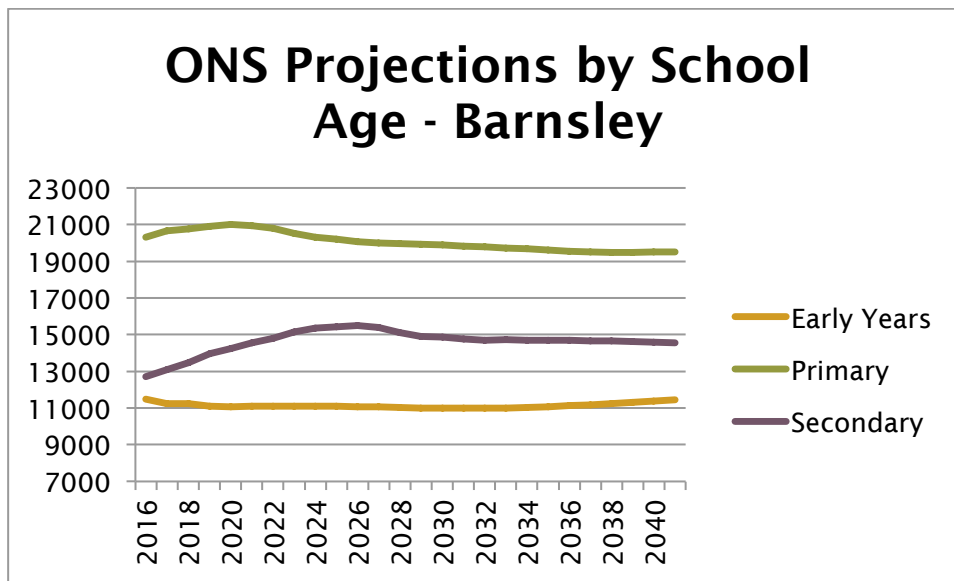


Graph 10: ONS Population Projections (2016) by 5-Year Age Group

7.3 Almost all of the natural growth is projected to arise within the first eight years of the period. The 5-9 year old age group should reach its peak in 2020 at which point it should reduce through the remainder of the period. 10-14 year olds, however, are projected to increase steeply through to 2026 before reaching a peak and then declining. The exception is the 0-4 age group, which declines until 2018 and then remains largely level until 2034, at which point numbers are projected to show some growth.

7.4 It is clear that some rapid growth in the child population has taken place over the last few years, but that this is beginning to reach its peak. The 0-4 year group has completed its growth for the time being, while the 5-9 year olds should just be about to peak and the 10-14 year olds complete the cycle about six years later. It is clear that a significant period of growth in child numbers is currently working its way through the system, after which numbers are set to fall and then remain level for some years.

7.5 When this data is extrapolated to show the numbers relating to school-age groups the rise in secondary age pupils remains clear, while the lack of any further imminent growth in early years and significant falls in primary age pupils are evident (Graph 11).



Graph 11: ONS Population Projections by School Phase

7.6 The picture across time within Barnsley, suggests that the area has experienced some rapid growth in pupil numbers and that, due to previously rising birth rates and net inward migration, once the peak has been reached, numbers are expected to reduce, but more slowly than in some other parts of the Country.

7.7 It should be borne in mind that, while some slight decreases in numbers are projected and should indicate a decrease in pressure on school places generally, these may be related to any areas within Barnsley and may not indicate places becoming available at specific schools. The likelihood is, however, that pressure on places should soften across the Borough through the forthcoming years.

Schools

8.1 In our assessments, we take into account all primary-age schools within a two-mile and secondary-age schools within a three-mile walking distance of the development. These are the distances prescribed, beyond which local authorities are required to fund transport where the nearest available school is further away. The actual measurement used, when the assessment about transport is made, is very precise, i.e. front-door to front-door. In advance of a detailed and fixed development layout, we have used the approximate distance from the centre of the development to make the assessment. Once the site has been completed

some of these schools may not be eligible for some pupils. All walking routes, including those via foot and cycle paths, have been included.

8.2 The Authority is required to make annual pupil forecasts to the Department for Education (DfE) on a year-of-age basis by 'school planning area' or group. In doing this it identifies each school in the group¹ and its capacity. The forecasts cover the period for which birth data is available. Pupils covered by Section 106 agreements or likely to come forward from housing, which does not as yet have permission, may be included within the figures. For primary school age pupils this runs to 2022-23 and for secondary 2024-25. These are known as the School Capacity ("SCAP") returns, and they form the basis on which the Government allocates its funding for additional school places that are its responsibility to provide.

¹ School planning areas are determined by each authority, with no consistency necessarily with other forms of planning area or across different authorities.

Primary Schools

9.1 There are eight primary schools within a two-mile walking distance of the proposed development. The locations of the schools in relation to the proposed development are shown in Map 3.



Map 3: Primary schools within two-mile radius

9.2 The capacity and numbers on roll of the schools are shown in Table 4:

School	Type	Postcode	Distance	P Area	CAP	PAN	NoR	Yr R	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6
Highgate Pri Acad	Acad - 2	S63 9AS	0.8	3700004	315	45	291	44	41	44	41	41	41	39
Carrfield Pri Acad	Acad - 2	S63 8AL	1.3	3700004	315	45	307	41	43	45	45	44	45	44
Heather Garth PS Acad	Acad - 2	S63 8ES	1.8	3700004	210	30	204	30	29	30	31	26	30	28
Sacred Heart Cath PS	M - 3	S63 9JY	0.3	3700004	140	20	133	17	20	20	15	22	19	20
Lacewood PS	M - 2	S63 8DA	1.8	3700004	240	30	252	30	60	30	31	29	30	42
Dearne Goldthorpe PS	M - 3	S63 9HY	0	3700004	280	40	243	30	40	30	34	35	41	33
Gooseacre Pri Acad	Acad - 2	S63 0NU	2.1	3700004	350	50	278	37	49	42	42	39	33	36
The Hill Pri Acad	Acad - 4	S63 0DS	1.8	3700004	420	60	349	47	50	50	55	48	47	52
				Total	2270	320	2057	276	332	291	294	284	286	294
				Surplus			213	44	-12	29	26	36	34	26
				Occupancy			90.6	86.3	103.8	90.9	91.9	88.8	89.4	91.9

Table 4: Primary Schools Number on Roll Spring 2019

NoR = Number of pupils on Roll, PAN = Published Admission Number, CAP = Capacity

9.3 Admissions rose by 38 from September 2012 (Year 6) through to September 2017 (Year 1), with a corresponding fall in the number of surplus places available – and resulting in a deficit of 12 places in September 2017. These additional pupils were admitted to Lacewood PS and it is understood that a temporary classroom was granted permission to enable them to be accommodated. The listed capacity has therefore been increased in Table 4 to reflect this, but it should be borne in mind that this is a temporary permission and it is expected that the classroom will be removed in due course. The school's PAN has remained at 30 and in the most recent admissions round the school admitted just 30 pupils. Gooseacre Primary Academy has increased its PAN to 50 from 40 since 2017.

9.4 Admissions across the group for September 2018 (Year R), however, fell to 276, providing a surplus of 44 places in that year group. It is possible that this heralds the beginning of the softening of demand indicated by the ONS Population Projections.

9.5 In Spring 2019 there were 213 surplus places within the schools, the equivalent of 1 Form of Entry (FE). This represents 9.4% surplus places across all years. While the intake for September 2017 exceeded the agreed PAN by 10 places, indicating a higher than average intake for that year, admissions now appear to have dropped, in line with the ONS Projections. Currently, the DfE uses a measure of 2% when calculating the Basic Need Grant for additional places.

9.6 The most local school, Dearne Goldthorpe PS, had 243 on roll in 2018-19. Taken by itself, this school has 37 surplus places, sufficient space at present to accept the pupils calculated to be produced by the proposed development.

9.7 The eight schools are grouped together with seven more schools to create the Barnsley South East Primary group for planning and forecasting purposes. The forecast for this group is shown in Table 5.

Year	Yr R	Yr1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Total Roll
May 2018 Actual	599	566	584	587	535	576	555	4002
2018-19	557	599	566	584	587	535	576	4004
Spring 2019 actual	540	595	570	587	571	539	570	3972
2019-20	601	557	599	566	584	587	535	4029
2020-21	634	601	557	599	566	584	587	4128
2021-22	626	634	601	557	599	566	584	4167
2022-23	632	626	634	601	557	599	566	4215
Total Capacity Listed (including temporary classroom at Lacewood)								4300

Table 5: Barnsley South East Primary Group – Spring 2019

9.8 With a total current capacity of 4,300 the forecast shows that 85 places (2%) should remain available by 2022-23.

9.9 An examination of the ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2017 for the Output Areas contained within the Dearne Wards show that little, if any of the forecast growth is likely to be within Dearne, possibly just 10 additional pupils from 2018 levels (Table 6).

Output Area	Age0	Age1	Age2	Age3	Age4	Age5	Age6	Age7	Age8	Age9	Age10
Pupils	315	324	285	295	346	305	272	293	289	332	282
2017								2119			
2018							2132				
2019						2085					
2020					2120						

Table 6: ONS Mid Year Estimates 2017 - Dearne Output Areas

9.10 While admissions for the wider group are currently forecast to reach 634 in 2020-21, which would exceed the Group's existing PAN of 610, the numbers of pupils resident within Dearne suggest that most of the growth will be elsewhere within the group of schools.

9.11 In summary, at the current time, the most local primary school has sufficient places to be able to accommodate the pupils arising from the proposed development. While the wider group of schools is currently forecast to see some growth, ONS data suggests that little if any of this will be within Dearne. In

addition, ONS Population Projections show the primary age population of Barnsley as a whole is set to decline from 2020 onwards and this will have an impact across the District. A contribution towards additional places should not, therefore, be required.

Secondary Schools

10.1 There is just one secondary school within a three-mile walking distance of the proposed site, which is The Dearne Academy. The location of the school is shown in Map 4.



Map 4: Secondary Schools

10.2 The capacity and numbers on roll for the school are shown in Table 7.

School	Distance	CAP	PAN Yr 7	NoR	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11
The Dearne Academy	0.7	1200	240	1032	235	233	215	168	181
		1200	240	1032	235	233	215	168	181
Surplus				168	5	7	25	72	59
Occupancy				86.0	97.9	97.1	89.6	70.0	75.4

Table 7: Secondary Schools Data Spring 2019

NoR = Number of pupils on Roll, PAN = Published Admission Number, Cap = Capacity

10.3 As at Spring 2018, the school showed a 14% surplus of places (168 places in total) when related to capacity across all year groups. Admissions have increased through the period, and all but five places were filled in Year 7 September 2018 (2.1% surplus). While there are, therefore, currently a significant number of vacant places across the year groups, this is not anticipated to last and if admissions are sustained at this level, then virtually all places will be filled within five years.

10.4 For forecasting purposes, The Dearne Academy sits with two other schools – Netherwood and Kirk Balk, which are respectively 4.4 miles and 8 miles away. The published forecasts for the schools are shown in Table 8:

Year	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Total Roll
May 2018 Actual	724	693	644	605	571	3237
2018-19	743	727	715	710	646	3541
Spring 2019 Actual	774	715	684	630	587	3390
2019-20	755	743	727	715	710	3650
2020-21	723	755	743	727	715	3663
2021-22	750	723	755	743	727	3698
2022-23	766	750	723	755	743	3737
2023-24	787	766	750	723	755	3781
2024-25	764	787	766	750	723	3790
Total listed capacity (830)						4000

Table 8: SCAP forecasts Barnsley South East Secondary Group Spring 2019

10.5 The forecast indicates that the Group should experience an increase of approximately 533 additional pupils by the end of the forecast period. By that time there are forecast to remain a total of 210 (5.3%) surplus places within the three schools. The capacity of 4,000 reflects the BMBC SCAP submissions to the DfE, however this could be slightly higher (by 33 places) to reflect the Funding

Agreement of Kirk Balk Academy. Nonetheless, neither the capacity nor the Group PAN of 830 is forecast to be exceeded at any stage in the forecast period.

10.6 Admissions for September 2018 for the three schools were 774, close to what was forecast. It is noted, however, that figures in the older age groups are lower than were forecast, leaving a total number on roll some 151 pupils lower than originally forecast. This is likely to slow down the rate of increase through to 2024-25.

10.7 Heat maps showing the areas from which pupils are drawn by each of these schools indicate that a number of pupils travel from the Dearne area to Netherwood School to the west. When the capacity and admissions data for all three schools are compared, it is clear that Netherwood has a substantial amount of spare capacity available – with a PAN of 320 but a regular average intake of 209-264. It currently has 436 spare places available (Table 9 shows all three schools).

School	Distance	CAP	PAN Yr 7	NoR	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11
The Dearne Academy	0.7	1200	240	1032	235	233	215	168	181
Netherwood	4.4	1600	320	1164	264	232	228	231	209
Kirk Balk	8	1200	270	1194	275	250	241	231	197
		4000	830	3390	774	715	684	630	587
Surplus				610	56	115	146	200	243
Occupancy				84.8	93.3	86.1	82.4	75.9	70.7

Table 9: Secondary Schools Data for Barnsley South East Group

10.8 In addition, while Netherwood School measures approximately 4.4 miles from the proposed development, it is clearly closer than that to the westward areas of Goldthorpe, Bolton Upon Dearne and Thurnscoe. Pupil admission heat maps from “Tutor Hunt” show that a number of pupils attend The Dearne Academy from both Wombwell, which is very much closer to Netherwood than the Dearne Academy, and Wath upon Dearne, which is equidistant between the two schools.

10.9 Examination of two recent planning applications in the Dearne area indicates the following:

- Lowfield Road 2017/0638 – secondary contributions were not sought, although primary contributions were.
- Willow Road, Thurnscoe (2017/1051) – contributions were likely to be sought for Phase III, but the commentary was not clear whether this this would be for primary or secondary.

10.10 In summary, while the only secondary school within a three mile walking distance appears likely to become full by the end of the forecast period, there is considerable space available in the next closest within the planning group.

10.11 Forecasts indicate that the space will not be filled within the forecast period and the ONS Population Projections for Barnsley indicate that by 2024 the peak of pupil numbers should have been reached. There is every reason, therefore, to propose that space within Netherwood School will be able to meet the needs arising locally, including housing development, within the medium term. From planning history it appears that this is the approach that has been taken by BMBC in the recent past.

10.12 In addition, evidence suggests that a number of pupils currently attending the Dearne Academy live closer to Netherwood and pressure on Dearne Academy would push these admissions back to Netherwood in any case.

Child Yield and Cost

11.1 BMBC has recently adopted a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) "Financial Contributions to Schools – Adopted May 2019". This indicates that pupils are calculated on the basis of 0.21 per dwelling for primary and 0.15 for secondary.

11.2 BMBC explains in the SPD, that the assessments for education contributions will not be applied to one-bedroom homes, sheltered/elderly accommodation or student accommodation. At this time, without an established mix, the development is approached as comprising all eligible dwellings (Table 10):

Age Range	Pupil Product Ratio	No of Houses	Pupil Yield
Primary School	0.21	119	24.99
Secondary School	0.15	119	17.85

Table 10: Child Yield from proposed development

11.3 The SPD indicates the cost per pupil place being charged by BMBC as:

- Primary - £16,000
- Secondary - £16,000

11.4 When multiplied by the rounded pupil yield the following costs are applicable:

- Primary – $25 \times £16,000 = £400,000$
- Secondary – $18 \times £16,000 = £288,000$

Summary and Recommendations

12.1 Both primary and secondary schools currently have space available to meet the needs of this development.

12.2 Primary – At the school closest to the proposed development there are currently sufficient spaces to accommodate the children calculated to arise from the development. There are, in addition, currently 213 existing surplus places within the eight primary schools within a two-mile walk.

12.3 It is acknowledged that BMBC forecasts indicate that, for the whole South East Group of fifteen schools, pupil numbers are calculated to rise a little into the future but not to the extent of creating a deficit of places. ONS Population Projections and Mid Year Estimates, suggest that any increase is likely to be short lived and rolls should reduce after 2020.

12.4 On balance, it is considered that sufficient places will exist locally to meet the needs of this development, and it will not be necessary to seek contributions to create additional places.

12.5 With regard to secondary places, the overall group of three schools is forecast to have sufficient places through to 2024-25. While, the most local school appears to be reaching full capacity, there is an existing trend for some pupils from the area to attend Netherwood School, and there is a large surplus capacity at this school and likely to be so into the future.

12.6 Consequently it is considered that no contribution should be required for secondary places.