

14 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND HEALTH ISSUES

14.1 INTRODUCTION

14.1.1 This chapter establishes the baseline socio-economic conditions and then considers the likely socio-economic and health effects of the Proposed Development. The considerations of this chapter are mostly related to the effects of the Proposed Development upon the human population who will live within the vicinity of the Application Site.

14.1.2 This assessment is made by examining the potential effects on the population anticipated as a result of the Proposed Development and, in turn, assessing the effect that this could have on relevant services and facilities and the economy. It identifies the socio-economic baseline position in relation to key issues, specifically the economy and labour force, and the potential effects that could occur, both direct and indirect, arising from the construction (temporary effects) and operation (permanent effects) of the Proposed Development. In addition to examining the socio-economic baseline position, this chapter considers the potential health impacts of the proposed scheme on the area, in terms of the impact the scheme could have on local health provision. This addresses feedback received from Barnsley Council as part of the scoping exercise for the Proposed Development. A health impact assessment (HIA) has been undertaken in response to this, which is included in Appendix 14.1, and considers the health impacts of the scheme in further detail.

ASSESSMENT APPROACH

Methodology

14.1.3 There is no specific guidance available which establishes a methodology for undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the socio-economic effects of a Proposed Development. Accordingly, the approach adopted for this assessment is based on professional experience and best practice, and in consideration of the policy requirements/tests set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹.

14.1.4 The assessment specifically includes the following:

- Identification of the socio-economic baseline in respect of each of the key socio-economic issues identified, focussing on the characteristics of the economy and labour force. These characteristics have been used as a measure for assessing future changes associated with or resulting from the Proposed Development.
- Analysis of the full range of socio-economic effects, both direct and indirect, arising from the construction (temporary effects) and operation (permanent effects) of the Proposed Development.

14.1.5 In terms of the HIA, Barnsley Council has produced guidance² on what needs to be included when assessing the health impacts of schemes. This guidance

¹ *National Planning Policy Framework*: HM Government, February 2019.

² *Comprehensive Health and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (HIA) for Planning – Guidance Notes*. Barnsley Council.

has been followed throughout the analysis.

14.1.6 The baseline information has been collated with reference to the following:

- National Planning Policy Framework¹.
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) data.
- Sport England data.
- Public Health England data.
- The Government's Industrial Strategy, published in November 2017³.
- The Government's "Build Back Better"⁴ report, published in March 2021 to replace the Industrial Strategy.
- The Government's UK Housing White Paper 'Fixing our Broken Housing Market', published in February 2017⁵.
- Sheffield City Region LEP Strategic Economic Plan⁶.
- Sheffield City Region LEP Covid Renewal Action Plan⁷.
- Barnsley Local Plan⁸.
- Barnsley Economic Renewal Action Plan⁹.
- Barnsley 2030.
- Barnsley Local Plan¹⁰.
- Barnsley Joint Strategic Needs Assessment¹¹.
- Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments SPD¹².
- Information obtained from the client.
- Assessment of Significance

14.1.7 The first step in the assessment is to identify the sensitivity of the receptors. In the assessment set out in this chapter, the socio-economic and health receptors are not sensitive to changing environmental conditions in the same

³ *Industrial Strategy: Building a Britain fit for the future*: HM Government, November 2017.

⁴ *Build Back Better – our plan for growth*. HM Government, March 2021.

⁵ *Fixing our Broken Housing Market*: Department for Communities and Local Government, February 2017.

⁶ *Our Strategic Economic Plan 2021-2041*. Sheffield City Region LEP, January 2021.

⁷ *Sheffield City Region Renewal Action Plan*. Sheffield City Region LEP, July 2020.

⁸ *Barnsley Local Plan, adopted January 2019*. Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

⁹ *Barnsley Economic Renewal Action Plan*. Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

¹⁰ *Barnsley Economic Renewal Action Plan*. Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

¹¹ Further information available at: <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/our-council/research-data-and-statistics/barnsley-joint-strategic-needs-assessment/>

¹² *Supplementary Planning Document: Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments*. Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council. Adopted May 2019.

way as many environmental receptors are. To address this, the assessment draws on a combination of measurable indicators and a consideration of the importance of the receptor in policy terms to gauge the receptor’s sensitivity. For example, the number of jobs in the area may increase as new developments are completed and occupied by businesses. This is considered alongside the weight attached to these issues in local policy. For example, the Local Plan may have identified that employment and business growth is a particular priority. **Table 5.1** shows the sensitivity criteria followed in this assessment.

Table 5.1: Sensitivity Criteria

Sensitivity	Evidence for Sensitivity Assessment
High	Evidence of direct and significant socio-economic challenges relating to receptor. Accorded a high priority in local, regional or national economic regeneration policy.
Medium	Some evidence of socio-economic challenges linked to receptor, which may be indirect. Change relating to receptor has medium priority in local, regional and national economic and regeneration policy.
Low	Little evidence of socio-economic challenges relating to receptor. Receptor is accorded a low priority in local, regional and national economic and regeneration policy.
Negligible	No socio-economic issues relating to receptor. Receptor is not considered a priority in local, regional and national economic development and regeneration policy.

14.1.8 The magnitude of change upon each receptor has been determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions, both before and, if required, after mitigation. The criteria used for the assessment of magnitude of change, which can be either positive (beneficial) or negative (adverse) are shown in **Table 5.2**.

Table 5.2: Magnitude of Change Criteria

Magnitude of Impact	Description / Criteria
High	Proposed Development would cause a large change to existing socio-economic conditions in terms of absolute and/or percentage change.
Medium	Proposed Development would cause a moderate change to existing socio-economic conditions in terms of absolute or percentage change.

Magnitude of Impact	Description / Criteria
Low	Proposed Development would cause a minor change to existing socio-economic conditions in terms of absolute and or percentage change.
Negligible	No discernible change in baseline socio-economic conditions.

14.1.9 In reporting the effects of significance resulting from the Proposed Development, at construction and operational stages, the assessment contextualises both the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of change. The method uses the matrix shown in **Table 5.3**.

Table 5.3: Significance Matrix

Magnitude of Change	Sensitivity of Receptor			
	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Negligible
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Negligible
Low	Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

14.1.10 Using this scale, effects identified as major or moderate are regarded as being significant and are shaded in the table above. Effects of minor or lesser significance are also identified but regarded as not significant.

Legislative and Policy Framework

National Planning Policy

14.1.11 Guidance on producing EIAs published by the European Commission and UK Government suggests that the possible socio-economic effects that should be considered are those relating to changes in population, such as changes in the demand for housing and services such as schools and recreation facilities.

14.1.12 The most recent **National Planning Policy Framework**¹³ (NPPF) was published in February 2019. At the heart of the framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development (see paragraph 11). For plan making, this means that plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change. For

¹³ *National Planning Policy Framework*: HM Government, February 2019.

decision-taking, this means that development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan should be approved without delay. Relevant points to note from the revised NPPF include:

Paragraph 8 states that there are three overarching objectives to the planning system, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways: an economic objective, a social objective and an environmental objective.

Paragraph 59 states that to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, it is important that a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed.

Paragraph 61 states that the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community – including students people – should be assessed and reflected in planning policies.

Paragraph 72 of the NPPF states that the supply of large numbers of new homes can often be best achieved through planning for larger scale development, such as new settlements or significant extensions to existing villages and towns, provided they are well located and designed.

Paragraph 81 states that planning policies should:

- a) Set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth taking in to account Local Industrial Strategies and other local economic development policies.
- b) Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period.
- c) Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment.
- d) Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan and enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances.

14.1.13 The UK Government's **Industrial Strategy White Paper**¹⁴ sets out an ambition to create an economy that boosts productivity and earning power throughout the UK. The document outlines five foundations of productivity to align with this:

- Ideas – making the UK the world's most innovative economy.
- People – good jobs and greater earning power for all.
- Infrastructure – a major upgrade to the UKs infrastructure.
- Business environment – making the UK the best place to start and grow

¹⁴ *Industrial Strategy: Building a Britain fit for the future*: HM Government, November 2017.

a business.

- Places – developing prosperous communities across the UK.

14.1.14 The Industrial Strategy states that housing is vital to the economic success of our cities and regions. It states that being more responsive to local needs is an important part of the government's housing strategy and that the Government wants to support places with ambitious and innovative plans to build additional homes where they are needed, and which will support wider economic growth. It also states that the Government want to support greater collaboration between councils, a more strategic approach to planning housing and infrastructure, more innovation and high quality design in new homes and creating the right conditions for new private investment.

14.1.15 The Government's "Build Back Better"¹⁵ report was published in March 2021 to replace the Industrial Strategy. As part of Build Back Better, the government will build on three core pillars of growth:

- **Infrastructure:** This will include investing in broadband, road and rail and investing in local areas via the Levelling Up Fund and UK Shared Prosperity Fund.
- **Skills:** This includes a focus on supporting productivity growth through high-quality skills and training, along with improving the apprenticeship system for employers.
- **Innovation:** As part of the third pillar, the government will develop the regulatory system in a way that supports innovation, in addition to supporting 100,000 SMEs to adopt productivity-enhancing software through its Help to Grow: Digital programme.

14.1.16 The **UK Housing White Paper**, 'Fixing our Broken Housing Market'¹⁶, was published in 2017 to try and address the shortage of homes in the UK. The Government aims to: plan for the right homes in the right places; build homes faster; diversify the housing market and help people to get on the property ladder.

Local Policy

14.1.17 Barnsley is part of the Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), which published its most recent **Strategic Economic Plan** (SEP) in January 2021¹⁷. The SEP covers the period from 2021-41 and provides blueprint to drive the areas recovery from covid-19 and transform South Yorkshire's economy and society for people, businesses and places.

14.1.18 The SEP sets out the following vision for Sheffield City Region:

"We will grow an economy that works for everyone. We will develop inclusive and sustainable approaches that build on our innovation strengths and embrace

¹⁵ *Build Back Better – our plan for growth*. HM Government, March 2021.

¹⁶ *Fixing our Broken Housing Market*: Department for Communities and Local Government, February 2017.

¹⁷ *Our Strategic Economic Plan 2021-2041*. Sheffield City Region LEP, January 2021.

the UK's 4th Industrial Revolution to contribute more to UK prosperity and enhance quality of life for all."

14.1.19 In order to achieve the vision outlined above, the LEP makes a number of commitments and this includes:

- Developing the transport infrastructure so people and products can better move and trade around the region, nation and the globe.
- Investing in a zero-carbon public transport system with cycling and walking central to how people get around the region.
- Making homes and land available for families and businesses to locate and grow, maximising the outstanding natural environment and excellent quality of life.

14.1.20 In terms of specific actions identified by SEP, this includes creating good jobs and establishing a social value framework to support investment in skills. The need to deliver new homes in the City Region is also given a significant amount of focus in the SEP, with the LEP highlighting the need to bring forward combination of mixed-use developments, large strategic opportunities and strategic regeneration in key growth areas.

14.1.21 In 2020 the LEP published its **Renewal Action Plan**¹⁸, which aims to provide help for local people, employers and places to recover from the Covid-19 pandemic. The Plan focuses largely on immediate responses over a 12-18 month period, however it also highlights the importance of it contributing to longer-term goals. It goes on to outline three transformative actions to help grow the economy:

- **People:** Investing to ensure local people have the opportunity to develop their skills, and to find, stay and progress in work.
- **Employers:** Investing to ensure employers can survive, adapt and thrive.
- **Place:** Investing to create jobs and thriving places, in a way that reduces inequality and enhances the environment.

14.1.22 The Barnsley **Local Plan**¹⁹ was adopted in January 2019 and highlights a number of issues that are relevant from a socio-economic and health perspective. This includes:

- Developing the Barnsley economy to meet local needs and to provide local job opportunities
- Reducing serious levels of worklessness and encouraging the transition from a low skill/low wage economy to a higher skills/higher wage economy
- Encouraging a healthier lifestyle to help reduce the high levels of obesity

¹⁸ *Sheffield City Region Renewal Action Plan*. Sheffield City Region LEP, July 2020.

¹⁹ *Barnsley Local Plan, adopted January 2019*. Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

and heart disease.

- Providing the right mix, type and density of housing.
- Meeting the need for affordable homes.

14.1.23 The **Barnsley Economic Renewal Action Plan**²⁰ was published by the Council in March 2021 and mirrors the LEP Renewal Action Plan discussed above. It aims to provide immediate help for local people, employers and places as they recover from the Covid-19 pandemic. It also contributes to longer-term goals developed through the Barnsley 2030 initiative, which is discussed in further detail below. Longer-term goals outlined in the Action Plan include: helping people back into employment; and supporting people to undertake traineeships and apprenticeships.

14.1.24 **Barnsley 2030** is focused on what the Borough will look like in by 2030. The launch event for the programme is in June 2021, however in summary Barnsley 2030 is focused on: improving health; inclusive growth; strengthening lifelong learning; and maximising environmental sustainability.

14.1.25 The Barnsley **Joint Strategic Needs Assessment**²¹ (JSNA) assesses the current and future health, social care and wellbeing needs of the local resident population and also guides local strategies and plans. In summary, the overarching objectives of the JSNA are to Improve the time people spend in good health and to reduce inequality across the population of Barnsley.

14.1.26 Adopted in May 2019, the **Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments SPD**²² offers guidance to developers considering submitting a planning application for residential development and what will be expected in terms of open space provision. In particular, the SPD states that:

*"A minimum of 15% of the gross site area of new housing development must be open space of a type appropriate to the character of the site, its location and the layout and nature of the new housing and adjoining land uses."*²³

Scoping Criteria

14.1.27 The Scoping Opinion of Barnsley Council (Appendix 2.2) set out that:

"It is our view that the Environmental Statement should also include a specific health chapter that makes reference to the HIA findings and recommendations and again cannot be excluded. In addition, each chapter (particularly ground condition, flood risk, air quality and noise) should state how human health impacts will be mitigated or improved so that we can see evidence of how health and wellbeing is being considered through the proposal. This is supported in the consultation response from Public Health"

14.1.28 The consultation response from the Public Health officer to which the Scoping Opinion refers (also included in Appendix 2.2), set out as follows: *'I've read the scoping report and my view is that the human health impacts are not*

²⁰ *Barnsley Economic Renewal Action Plan*. Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

²¹ Further information available at: <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/our-council/research-data-and-statistics/barnsley-joint-strategic-needs-assessment/>

²² *Supplementary Planning Document: Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments*. Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council. Adopted May 2019.

²³ *Ibid*, page 5.

adequately covered for a proposal of this scale. A specific health chapter needs to make reference to the HIA findings and recommendations. In addition, each chapter (particularly grounds condition, risk of flooding, air quality and noise) should state how human health impacts will be mitigated or improved so that we can see evidence of how health & wellbeing is being considered throughout the proposal.'

- 14.1.29 The scope and contents of this socio-economic and health assessment are based on professional experience and best practice. Consideration has been given only to the following socio-economic factors for which there is a potential for likely significant effects or which are relevant to assessing these effects:

Construction Phase – local employment opportunities.

Operational Phase – socio-economic factors.

Extent of Study Area

- 14.1.30 The assessment primarily focuses on the effects in the local authority administrative area of Barnsley and the ward within which the Proposed Development is located (Dodworth). Where appropriate, benchmark data for the Sheffield City Region LEP area, the Yorkshire & the Humber region and the UK/GB are also provided.

Limitations to the Assessment

- 14.1.31 Baseline information is derived from the latest available statistics, however there is often a time-lag associated with the publication of this data.

14.2 BASELINE CONDITIONS

Site Description and Context

- 14.2.1 A detailed description of the site and its surrounding context and the Proposed Development is provided within previous chapters of the EIA and is therefore not repeated in this chapter. However, the details of the Proposed Development as pertinent to the socio-economic assessment are that it will deliver: up to 1,760 new homes; and up to 43 hectares of employment land, part of which would be for Use Class E/B2/B8 and part of which would be for Use Class B2/B8 (currently understood to equate to 120,509.3 sqm of employment floorspace, of which 114,131.5 sqm would be for Use Class B2/B8 and 6,377.8 sqm would be for Use Class E/B2/B8). It will also provide a new primary school, small local shops and community facilities, as well as strategic areas of greenspace and wildlife corridors.

Baseline Survey Information

Population

- 14.2.2 Based on ONS data, the population of Dodworth ward (where the scheme is located) was just under 10,600 people in 2019. Data from the 2019 ONS mid-year population estimates show the total population of Barnsley is around 247,000. **Figure 14.1** presents population change between 2009 and 2019. Over this timeframe, Barnsley's population grew by 7.8% – equating to an additional 17,900 people. The corresponding rises for Sheffield City Region LEP,

Yorkshire and The Humber and Great Britain over the same period were 6.4% and 5.4% and 7.3% respectively.

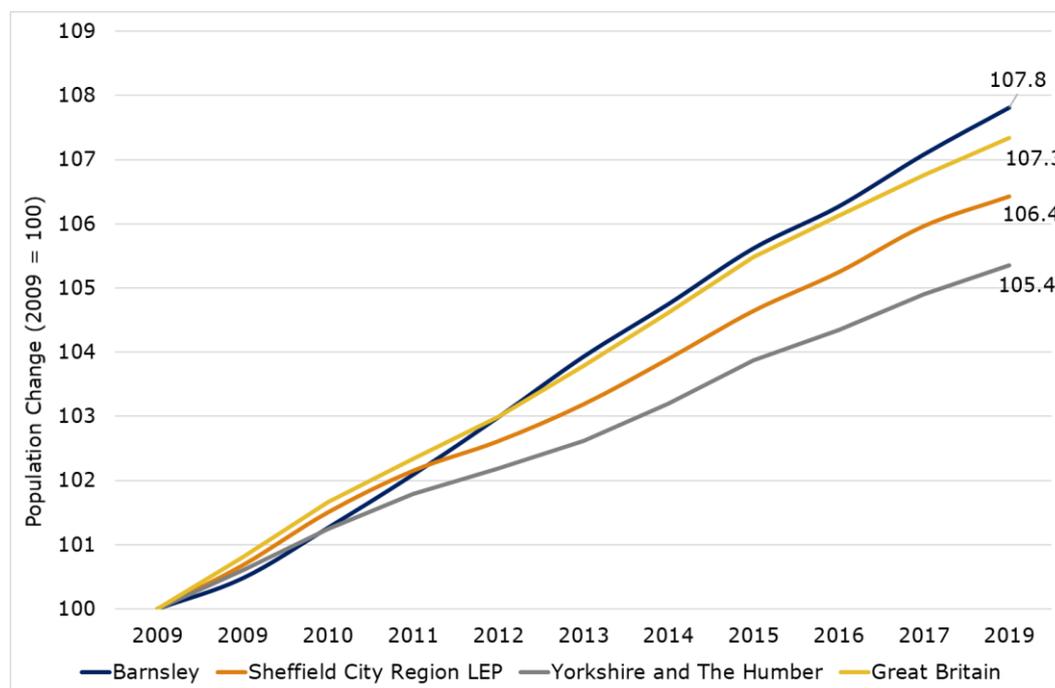


Figure 14.1: Population change, 2009-19

Source: ONS, Mid-Year Population Estimates

14.2.3 Data on population change by age in Barnsley show that from 2009 to 2019, the young dependant population group (aged 0-15) increased by around 3,100 (7.1%), the number of people aged 16-64 increased by 5,100 (3.5%) and people aged 65+ increased by approximately 9,700 (a rise of 25.3% – see **Table 14.4**). All three age groups experienced growth over the same timeframe in the LEP area, Yorkshire and The Humber and Great Britain, although the 65+ age cohort saw the largest relative increase in all three areas of 17.9%, 21.3% and 22.8% respectively.

Table 14.4: Barnsley Population Estimates by age, 2009-19

	2009	2019	Change	% Change
0-15	42,952	46,020	3,068	7.1%
16-64	147,573	152,684	5,111	3.5%
65+	38,448	48,162	9,714	25.3%
Total	228,973	246,866	17,893	7.8%

Source: ONS, Mid-Year Population Estimates

14.2.4 The latest sub-national ONS population projections (2018-based) were published in March 2020 and indicate that the population of Barnsley is expected to increase by 10.8% (26,500) between 2018 and 2038. Both the Yorkshire and The Humber (growth of 6.2% – 340,000 people) and Great

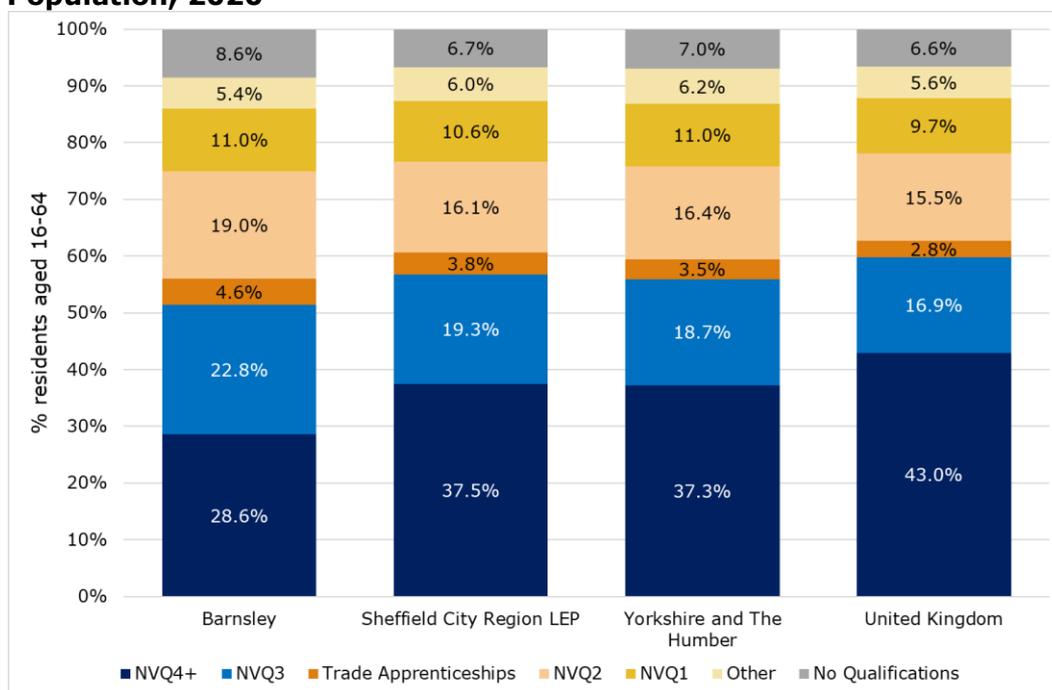
Britain (growth of 8.6% – 4.8million people) are projected to see population increases over this timeframe.

Skills

14.2.5 As far as the skills of the resident working age population are concerned, Barnsley has a lower proportion of economically active people with a degree level qualification or higher (NVQ4+ – 28.6%) when compared with Sheffield City Region LEP (37.5%), Yorkshire and The Humber (37.3%) and the UK (43.0%). Barnsley has a higher proportion of people with A-Level qualifications (NVQ3 – 22.8%) than the LEP area (19.3%), the region (18.7%) and the UK (16.9% – see **Figure 14.2**).

14.2.6 Barnsley has a higher proportion of working age people with no qualifications (8.6%) when compared to the LEP area (6.7%), Yorkshire and The Humber (7.0%) and the UK (6.6%).

Figure 14.2: Skill Levels of the Resident Working Age (16-64) Population, 2020



Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey

Deprivation

14.2.7 The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019²⁴ provides an indication of the average levels of deprivation for Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) across England. The Index provides an overall assessment of the average levels of deprivation as well as an assessment against particular domains of deprivation. In total, England has 32,844 lower super output areas (LSOAs), 147 of which fall within Barnsley.

14.2.8 The Application Site falls across three LSOAs: Barnsley 012A, 012B and 012E. Barnsley 012A and 012B both fall within the 30% least deprived LSOAs in England, ranking at 23,976 and 25,139 respectively. Barnsley 012E falls in the

²⁴ English Indices of Deprivation 2019, Department for Communities and Local Government.

Employment

14.2.13 Based on data from the 2019 Business Register & Employment Survey, published by ONS, 86,000 people work in Barnsley (4,000 (4.7% of which work in Dodworth ward)). This includes those in self-employment. Overall, between 2015 and 2019, jobs in the Authority increased by 7,000 (8.9%). This was higher than the rate of increase seen in the LEP (3.2% – 18,000 jobs), Yorkshire and The Humber (3.2% – 77,000) and Great Britain over the same time period (4.3% – 1.3million jobs, see **Figure 14.4**).

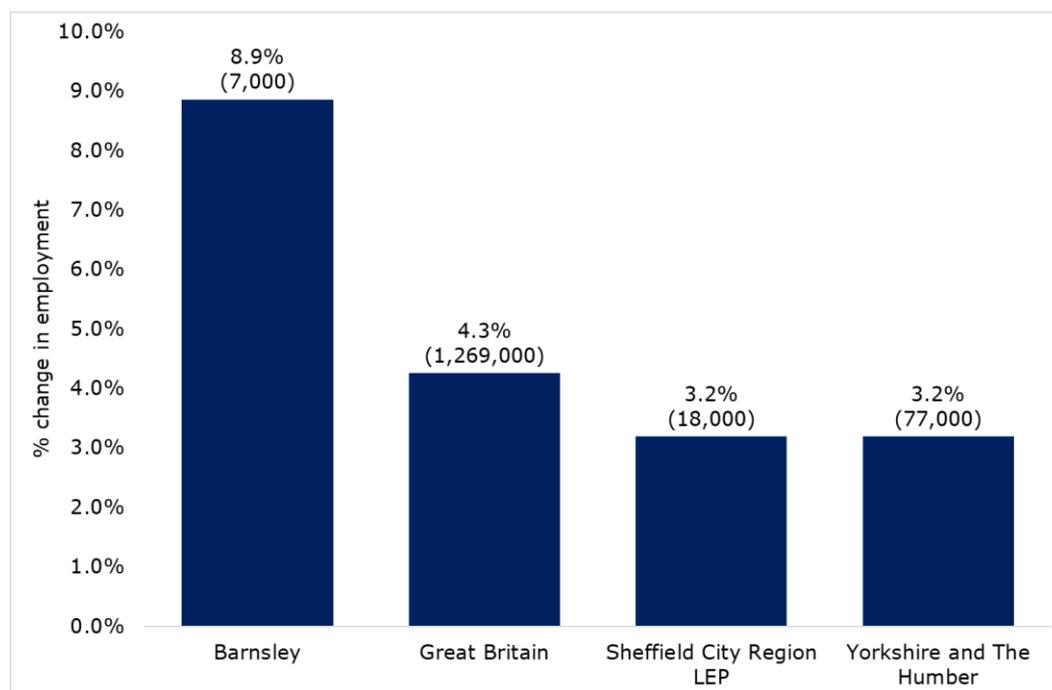
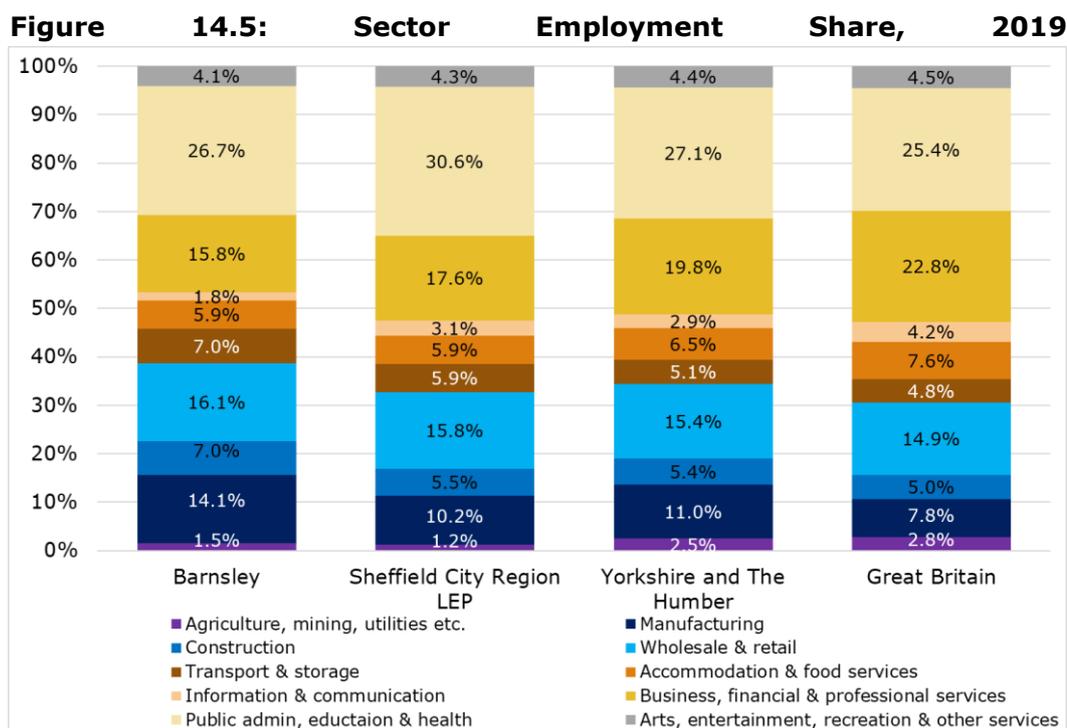


Figure 14.4: Employment Change, 2015-19
Source: ONS, Business Register & Employment Survey

14.2.14 The public administration, education and health sector accounts for the highest proportion of jobs in Barnsley at 26.7% (22,750 jobs). Between 2015 and 2019, jobs in the sector decreased by 1,500 (6.2%). The second largest sector in Barnsley is the wholesale and retail sector, which supported around 12,000 jobs in 2019 and accounted for 16.1% of total employment. Jobs in this sector increased between 2015 and 2019 by 1,500 (representing a 20.0% growth).

14.2.15 The construction sector, which is likely to see increased employment opportunities during the Proposed Development’s build phase, supports around 6,000 jobs in Barnsley. This equates to approximately 7.0% of total employment in the Authority, above the corresponding shares for the LEP

(5.5%), Yorkshire and The Humber (5.4%) and the UK (5.0%). **Figure 14.5** presents the sector employment share in further detail.



Source: ONS, Business Register & Employment Survey

Business Base

14.2.16 In Barnsley, there are currently just over 7,700 businesses. Between 2010 and 2020, the number of businesses in Barnsley increased by 23.5% (just under 1,500). This growth rate was higher than the rate seen in the region (20.4% – 38,300), but below the rate of business growth in the LEP area (24.8% – 9,500 business) and the UK (24.8% – 638,600) over the same time period. **Table 14.5** presents the data in more detail.

Table 14.5: Change in business numbers, 2010-20

Area	2010	2020	Absolute Change	% Change
Barnsley	6,260	7,730	1,470	23.5%
Sheffield City Region LEP	38,465	47,995	9,530	24.8%
Yorkshire and The Humber	187,810	226,155	38,345	20.4%
Great Britain	2,574,225	3,212,780	638,555	24.8%

Source: ONS, UK Business Count

14.2.17 Around 83.2% of companies in Barnsley are micro businesses (employing between 0 and 9 people); 13.5% are small (10 to 49 employees); 2.8% are medium (50 to 249 employees); and only 0.5% are large (250+ employees). This represents a proportion is broadly in line with that of the Yorkshire and The Humber and the UK, although Barnsley has a slightly higher proportion of

micro businesses than the LEP area (81.7%). **Table 14.6** presents the data on business size in more detail.

Table 14.6: Business share by size, 2020

Area	Micro (0 to 9)	Small (10 to 49)	Medium-sized (50 to 249)	Large (250+)
Barnsley	83.2%	13.5%	2.8%	0.5%
Sheffield City Region LEP	81.7%	14.5%	3.3%	0.5%
Yorkshire and The Humber	82.6%	13.9%	3.0%	0.4%
Great Britain	84.5%	12.5%	2.6%	0.4%

Source: ONS, UK Business Count

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding

Wages

14.2.18 People living in Barnsley had gross annual pay for full-time employees in 2020 of £26,917. This is around £1,500 lower than the Sheffield City Region LEP area (£28,376), £1,900 below the figure for the Yorkshire and The Humber (£28,800) and just over £4,500 below the UK average (£31,461)²⁵.

14.2.19 Barnsley's gross annual pay for workers (£27,048) is also lower than that of the LEP area (£28,202) by just under £1,200. It is approximately £1,700 lower than the regional figure (£28,745) and around £4,400 lower than the figure for the UK (£31,461)²⁶.

Commuting²⁷

14.2.20 Around 49,800 people live and work in Barnsley. There are a substantial number of people travelling into Barnsley from surrounding/neighbouring areas to work. This includes around 4,000 people from Sheffield, 3,400 from Rotherham, 3,000 from Wakefield, and 1,800 from Doncaster.

14.2.21 Looking at the number of residents commuting out for work, just under 8,400 residents of Barnsley work in Sheffield, 8,200 work in Rotherham, 7,000 work in Wakefield and 3,500 in Leeds.

14.2.22 The overall figure for out-commuters (37,793) is higher than the figure for in-commuters (17,333), giving a net inflow of just under 20,500 commuters.

Unemployment

14.2.23 In 2020, unemployment in Barnsley was 4.2%, down from 9.7% in 2010. This is below the LEP's unemployment rate of 5.4%, the rate in Yorkshire and The

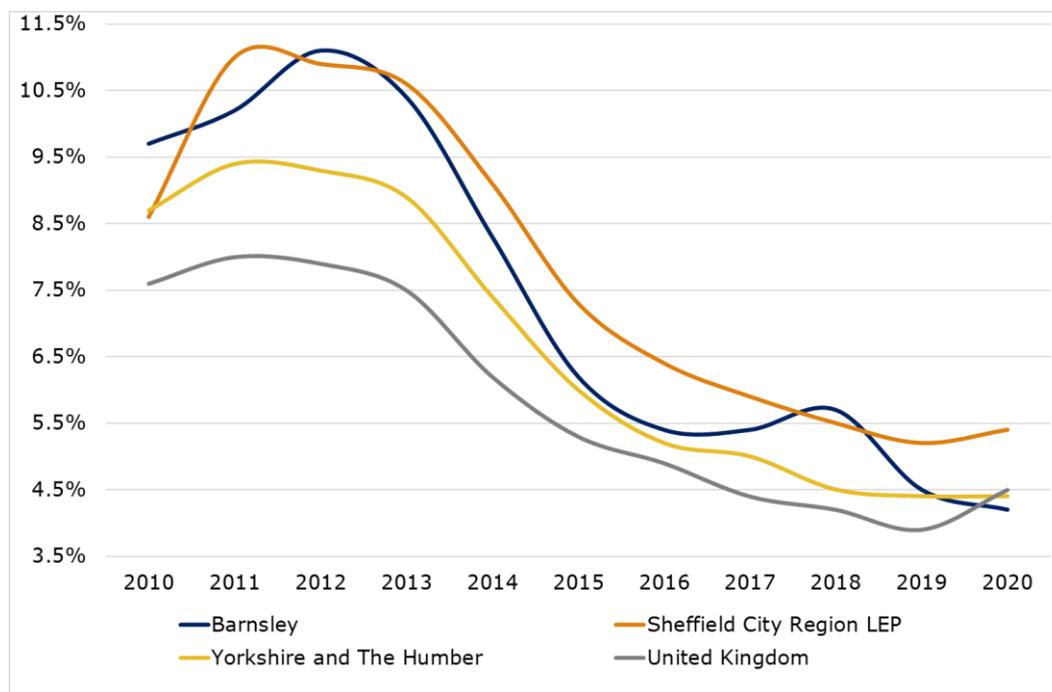
²⁵ Data sourced from Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (Resident Analysis) for 2010 and 2020, published by ONS.

²⁶ Data sourced from Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (Workplace Analysis) for 2010 and 2020, published by ONS.

²⁷ Based on travel to work data from the 2011 Census.

Humber (4.4%) and the UK rate of 4.5%. Figure 14.6 presents the unemployment trend in Barnsley and its comparator areas in further detail.

Figure 14.6: Unemployment Rate (16-64), 2010-2020



Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey

Claimant Count

14.2.24 The most accurate measure of unemployment at the current time is the claimant count, which counts the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work.

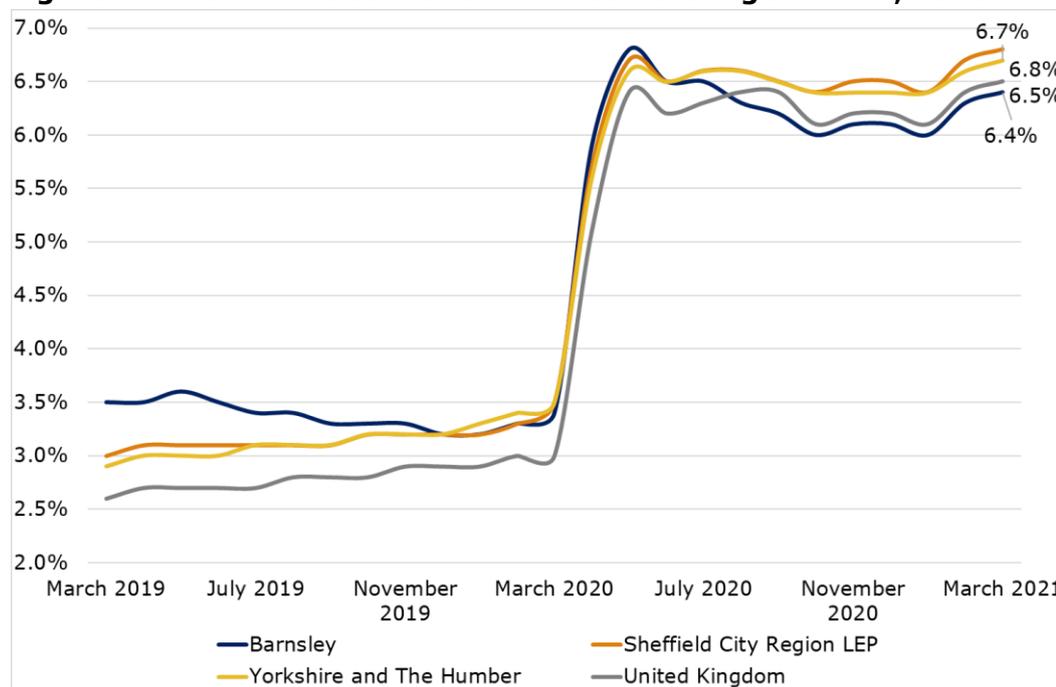
14.2.25 **Figure 14.7** shows the claimant count in Barnsley, the LEP, the region and Great Britain for every month from March 2019-March 2021, expressed as a proportion of residents aged 16-64. For all areas shown in the chart, a sharp rise is evident in the claimant count between March and April 2020, which will be down to the impact of Covid-19. This is down in part to more people claiming unemployment-related benefits and also because of changes made to the system by government which means more people are eligible to claim benefits. Further details on this are provided below.

14.2.26 ONS state that enhancements to Universal Credit as part of the UK Government's response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) mean that an increasing number of people became eligible for unemployment-related benefit support despite still being in work. Consequently, changes in the claimant count will not be wholly because of changes in the number of people who are not in work. It is not possible to identify to what extent people who are employed or unemployed have affected the numbers.

14.2.27 In March 2019, the claimant count in Barnsley was 3.5% and by March 2021 it had risen to 6.4%. This represents an increase of just over 4,400 more people claiming benefits. As of March 2021, the claimant count rate in Barnsley is lower than that of the LEP area (6.8%), Yorkshire and The Humber (6.7%) and

the UK (6.5%). It seems likely that the claimant count will remain high (relative to past trends) over the coming months as the full impact of Covid-19 is felt.

Figure 14.7: Claimant Count as % of Residents aged 16-64, 2019-21

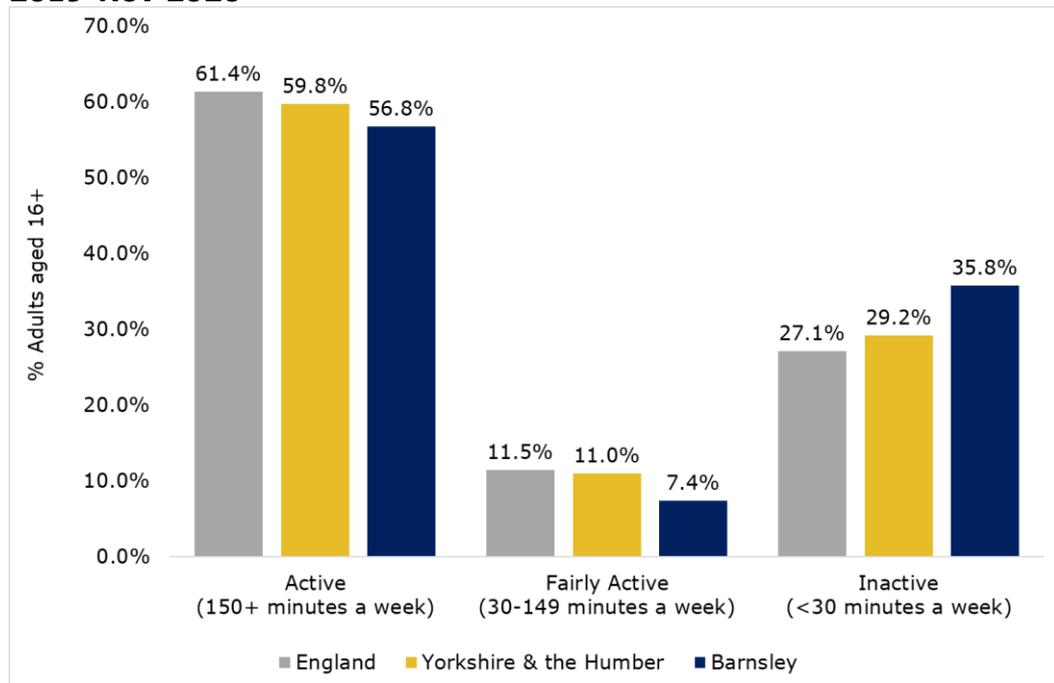


Source: NOMIS

Health

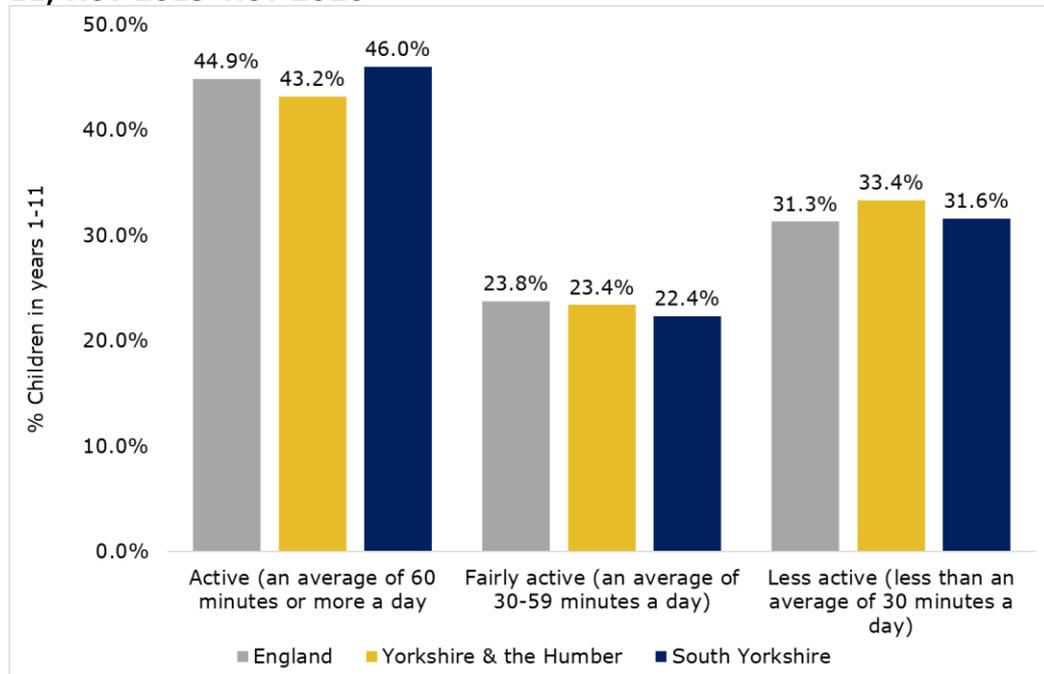
- 14.2.28 Data published by Sport England as part of its Active Lives Survey show levels of physical activity amongst adults aged 16+ at a local authority level in England. The most recent data are for the period November 2019-November 2020 and they show that 35.8% of adults in Barnsley are “inactive”, which is defined as doing less than 30 minutes of sport and physical per week. This is well above the averages for England (27.1%) and Yorkshire & the Humber (29.2%).
- 14.2.29 Turning to look at adults classed as being “active” (undertaking 150+ minutes of sport and physical activity per week, the figure for Barnsley is 56.8% according to the Sport England data. This is below the national and regional averages of 61.4% and 59.8% respectively (see Figure 14.8).
- 14.2.30 A separate Active Lives survey is undertaken by Sport England for children in years 1-11 at school. The latest data are also for the period November 2019-November 2020, although they are only available down to sub-regional level. The data show that 46% of children in South Yorkshire are classed as being active, which equates to undertaking an average of 60 or minutes sport and physical activity per day. This is higher than the national (44.9%) and regional averages (43.2%). Inactivity in South Yorkshire is lower than in the wider region – an estimated 31.6% of children in the sub-region undertake less than 30 minutes sport and physical activity per day, compared to 33.4% in Yorkshire & the Humber. The figure is slightly higher than the England average of 31.3% (see Figure 14.9).

Figure 14.8: Sport & Physical Activity Levels for Adults Aged 16+, Nov 2019-Nov 2020



Source: Sport England Active Lives Survey

Figure 14.9: Sport & Physical Activity Levels for Children in Years 1-11, Nov 2019-Nov 2020



Source: Sport England Active Lives Survey

14.2.31 Data from Public Health England provide an indication of how Barnsley performs against the Yorkshire & the Humber region when wider determinants of health are analysed. In summary, the data show that:

- Over the period 2016-18, the standardised mortality rate in Barnsley from causes considered preventable was 204.3 per 100,000. This was higher than the regional average of 196.1.
- Over the period 2017-19, the under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease in Barnsley was 44.3 per 100,000, above the regional average of 41.2.
- Over the period 2017-19, the under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases in Barnsley was 89.3 per 100,000, higher than the regional average of 80.2.

14.2.32 In terms of health provision in the area, the nearest NHS hospital to the Application Site is Barnsley Hospital which is approximately 0.8 miles away. It provides a wide range of services, including cardiology, diabetic medicine, maternity services and neurology. Barnsley Hospital also has the nearest accident and emergency department to the Application Site.

14.2.33 There are currently 32 GP practices operating within 5-miles of the Application Site, the nearest surgery being Barugh Green Surgery, approximately 0.8miles away. All of the GP surgeries are currently accepting new patient registrations. A number of the families living in the Proposed Development will already live in the area, meaning they will already be registered at local GP surgeries.

14.2.34 There are also 22 dental practices within 5 miles of the Site, as well as 16 opticians and 33 pharmacies.

Educational Capacity

14.2.35 Local Education Authorities (LEA) have a statutory duty to secure sufficient school places within their area. The school that any particular child attends is a matter of parental choice subject to availability of capacity at the selected school. It is always subject to the overriding requirements of any published admission criteria that the school has, as well as the appeals procedure for individual pupils.

14.2.36 The Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance²⁸, published by the Department for Education in March 2014 is largely derived from the Education and Inspections Act 2006²⁹. The Act states that the statutory walking distances are two miles for children aged under eight, and three miles for children aged eight and over. Taking this guidance into consideration, both primary and secondary schools have been assessed within three miles of the application site.

14.2.37 There are two family centres within three miles of the Application Site, these being Worsbrough Common Family Centre (approximately 2.12 miles away) and Athersley Family Centre (2.15 miles away).

14.2.38 **Table 14.7** presents the capacity of the primary schools within three miles of the Application Site. Within 2 miles of the Application Site, there is a combined capacity of 84 primary school places, or 504 places including the 2FE primary school proposed as part of the application.

²⁸ New Home to School Travel And Transport Guidance: Department for Education, March 2014.

²⁹ Education and Inspections Act 2006: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/40/contents>

Table 14.7: Capacity of Primary Schools

School	Distance from Application Site	School capacity	Number of pupils on roll	Capacity / deficit
Gawber Primary School	0.13 miles	210	212	0
Barugh Green Primary School	0.83 miles	315	329	0
Summer Lane Primary	0.85 miles	310	303	7
St Mary's Church of England Primary School, Barnsley	0.89 miles	210	221	0
Wilthorpe Primary School	1.03 miles	420	441	0
Dodworth St John the Baptist CofE Primary Academy	1.09 miles	210	207	3
Holy Rood Catholic Primary School	1.2 miles	210	209	1
Joseph Locke Primary School	1.22 miles	420	409	11
Shawlands Primary School	1.22 miles	280	284	0
Keresforth Primary School	1.38 miles	270	224	46
Darton Primary School	1.76 miles	280	264	16
Queens Road Academy	1.83 miles	210	228	0
Mapplewell Primary School	1.99 miles	280	282	0
Wellgate Primary School	2.02 miles	420	386	34
Burton Road Primary School	2.05 miles	315	331	0
Oakwell Rise Primary Academy	2.05 miles	266	204	62
Kexborough Primary School	2.07 miles	210	194	16
Athersley South Primary School	2.09 miles	280	280	0
Worsbrough Common Primary School	2.12 miles	480	397	83
Laithes Primary School	2.14 miles	280	316	0
Athersley North Primary School	2.18 miles	280	284	0
Silkstone Primary School	2.28 miles	210	205	5
Cawthorne Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary School	2.39 miles	145	153	0
Ward Green Primary School	2.46 miles	350	352	0
Silkstone Common Junior and Infant School	2.53 miles	140	150	0
Holy Trinity Catholic and Church of England School	2.69 miles	1,120	1,073	47
The Forest Academy	2.77 miles	340	292	48
The Mill Academy	2.85 miles	210	200	10
St Helen's Primary Academy	2.93 miles	315	249	66
Outwood Primary Academy Littleworth Grange	2.97 miles	420	402	18
Worsbrough Bank End Primary School	2.97 miles	210	202	8
Total	-	9,616	9,283	481

Source: Department for Education (website accessed 13th May 2021); School capacity: academic year 2018 to 2019

- 14.2.39 **Table 14.8** presents the capacity of the secondary schools within three miles of the Application Site. All of the secondary schools have provision for pupils up to the age of 16 and the Holy Trinity Catholic and Church of England School has provision for both primary and secondary school children (aged 3 to 16).

Table 14.8: Capacity of Secondary Schools

School	Distance from Application Site	School capacity	Number of pupils on roll	Capacity / deficit
Horizon Community College	0.81 miles	2,000	1,940	60
Darton Academy	2.01 miles	1,200	1,156	44
Holy Trinity Catholic and Church of England School	2.69 miles	1,120	1,073	47
Total	-	4,320	4,169	151

Source: Department for Education (website accessed 13th May 2021); School capacity: academic year 2018 to 2019

- 14.2.40 In terms of educational capacity for students over the age of 16, Barnsley College is 1.52 miles away from the site and Northern College for Residential Adult Education Limited is 2.49 miles away.

14.3 ASSESSMENT OF LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

Construction

- 14.3.1 Socio-economic effects associated with the Proposed Development will apply largely once the facility is operational. However, during the construction phase there will be some effects as discussed below. The benefits are presented for the 1,760 dwellings, employment land and road infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development. It has not been possible to estimate the construction impacts of other parts of the scheme such as the primary school and local centre because the information required to inform the calculations is not yet available. Although many of the impacts will be retained within Barnsley, a number of the socio-economic effects will be spread across a wider area.

Employment

- 14.3.2 Economic benefits will arise through the provision of temporary jobs during the construction phase at the Application Site, which is estimated to be 15 years. Construction costs are estimated at approximately £347million over the build programme (at current prices). The construction costs have been provided by the client and reflect costs associated with the residential and employment phases of the scheme, along with works at the northern and southern roundabouts.
- 14.3.3 To estimate construction employment supported during the build phase, the total construction cost has been divided by the average turnover per construction employee in Yorkshire & the Humber of £154,00³⁰ in 2020. During

³⁰ Calculated using data for Yorkshire & the Humber's construction sector from the 2020 edition of Business Population Estimates produced by the Office for National Statistics.

the build phase, around 150 direct construction jobs on-site could be supported per annum during the estimated 15-year build period.

14.3.4 It is widely recognised that construction has knock-on effects for other sectors, which leads to increased demand for building materials and equipment at the construction phase, as well as office furniture and carpets etc. following completion. This generates and sustains employment in other sectors. This is known as the 'multiplier effect' and analysis published by the Homes & Communities Agency (HCA – now Homes England) indicates that the employment multiplier for construction activities in the UK is 2.7 – i.e. for every construction job created, a further 1.7 jobs are supported in the wider economy. This suggests that as well as the 150 on-site jobs, the proposed scheme could support a total of 255 additional jobs in the wider economy during the build phase.

14.3.5 In total, around 405 temporary jobs could be supported per annum during the build phase.

Gross value added

14.3.6 Another way of looking at the economic impact of the construction phase is to calculate the contribution a development makes to wealth creation, as measured by the increase in the value of goods and services generated within an area. This can be done by looking at the increase in gross value added (GVA), a common proxy for economic output. Using ONS data, it is possible to calculate GVA per employee by sector at a regional level. In Yorkshire & the Humber, construction's GVA per employee is around £72,600 per annum. Total annual GVA per employee for all sectors in the region is estimated at £49,600.

14.3.7 Applying these GVA figures to the employment estimates outlined above, the Proposed Development could generate an additional £24million of GVA per annum or £281million during the 15-year construction period (present value³¹).

Significance of construction impacts

14.3.8 The significance of the effect is assessed as follows:

- The sensitivity of the receptor (employment in construction and other sectors of the economy) is assessed as being **medium**, in line with the criteria set out in **Table 14.1**. Construction employment represents around 5.6% of total employment in Barnsley and while the construction jobs created during the build period are unlikely to add any significant pressure to the labour supply, they are expected to be required for a relatively long period of time (15 years). The same can also be said of the jobs created in the wider supply chain.
- The magnitude of the impact is assessed as **medium**, in line with the criteria in **Table 14.2**. The 405 jobs supported by the construction phase would be on an annual basis over a relatively long timeframe – 15 years.
- The significance of the temporary effect is therefore considered to be

³¹ Where future benefits are calculated, they have been discounted to produce a present value. This is the discounted value of a stream of either future costs or benefits. A standard discount rate is used to convert all costs and benefits to present values. Using the Treasury's Green Book, the recommended discount rate is 3.5%.

moderate beneficial, which significant in EIA terms.

Operation

- 14.3.9 Once fully built and occupied, the scheme will have a number of impacts on the economy.

Housing & Economy

- 14.3.10 It is estimated that the proposed scheme would provide homes for 1,980 economically active residents³². Data from the Annual Population Survey, published by ONS, show that around 96% of the economically active population in Barnsley are in employment³³. Assuming this figure remains broadly the same, applying it to the population living at the Proposed Development could result in around 1,897 economically active and employed residents living there once the site is fully built and occupied. This is likely to be a mixture of people from outside the area, as well as existing residents who move from other parts of the local area.
- 14.3.11 If residents show a similar employment profile to the existing working age population of Barnsley³⁴, 42% (797) of the economically active and employed people could be working in higher value occupations, which includes: managers, directors, senior officials; professional; and associate professional & technical roles.
- 14.3.12 Additional household expenditure will be supported by the new dwellings. While not all of this spend will be in the local area, it is reasonable to assume that a substantial proportion will be retained within Barnsley. Figures produced by the ONS at a regional level³⁵ can be used to provide an estimate of what this spend could be worth on an annual basis. For Yorkshire & the Humber, the region in which the Application Site is located, average household spend is estimated by the ONS to be around £530 per week. This covers spend on commodities/services such as food & drink, clothing, transport and recreation. Applying the £530 average weekly spend figure to the 1,760 dwellings and translating this into an annual figure, the Proposed Development could generate an annual household expenditure of approximately £48.5million once it is complete and fully occupied.
- 14.3.13 Assuming the new dwellings fall within Band D³⁶, once fully occupied the 1,760 proposed dwellings at the Site are estimated to generate around £3.3million on an annual basis in additional Council Tax payments.
- 14.3.14 Research suggests that the average homeowner spends approximately £5,000 to make their house 'feel like home' within 18 months of moving in³⁷. This includes money spent on things like furnishing and decorating – which

³² Census 2011: average number of economically active residents per household in Barnsley is 1.12.

³³ ONS, Annual Population Survey

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Based on household spend estimates for Yorkshire & the Humber, produced by ONS.

³⁶ Band D Council Tax for 2021/22 in Barnsley is £1,875.15.

³⁷ [https://www.hbf.co.uk/documents/7876/The Economic Footprint of UK House Building July 2018LR.pdf](https://www.hbf.co.uk/documents/7876/The_Economic_Footprint_of_UK_House_Building_July_2018LR.pdf)

generates economic benefits for the local economy in terms of direct and induced job creation.

- 14.3.15 Applying the average one-off spend of £5,000 to the 1,760 proposed new dwellings in Barnsley, they will generate approximately £8.8million in first occupation expenditure within 18 months.

Permanent Employment

- 14.3.16 The Proposed Development will deliver 120,509 sq. m. (GIA) of employment floorspace (of which 114,131.5 sqm would be for Use Class B2/B8 and 6,377.8 sqm would be for Use Class E/B2/B8), which will create permanent jobs once it is built. Additional employment will be created by the new primary school and local centre which are proposed as part of the scheme. For the purposes of assessing job numbers supported by the local centre, this is expected to deliver 2,306.5 sq. m. (GIA) of floorspace.

- Gross permanent jobs: employment that will be accommodated on-site once the scheme is fully built and occupied.
- Net additional jobs: the number of jobs the scheme can be expected to support, over and above what would have happened anyway. This calculation makes allowance for leakage, deadweight, displacement and multiplier factors – assumptions on these factors are based on guidance produced by the Homes and Communities Agency³⁸ (now Homes England – see Table 14.8 for explanations of these terms).

Table 14.8: Additionality Factors

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leakage is defined as, 'the proportion of outputs that benefit those outside the programme/project area or group'. The leakage is assumed to be low at 10% - i.e., around one in ten jobs are likely to go to people living outside Barnsley and the wider region. • Deadweight is the term used to identify the output that would have occurred without the project. As the site is not proposed for any alternative employment use, deadweight is assumed to be zero. • Displacement is defined as 'the proportion of project outputs/outcomes accounted for by reduced outputs/outcomes elsewhere in the target area'. Displacement is assumed to be low, at 25%. • Economic multipliers are defined as 'further economic activity (jobs, expenditure or income) associated with additional local income and local supplier purchases'. The multiplier is 1.44 for the uses associated with the 120,509 sq. m. of employment floorspace. For the local centre, a multiplier of 1.38 has been used. A multiplier of 1.5 has been applied to the primary school job numbers.
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- 14.3.17 To quantify gross jobs, a number of assumptions have been made in terms of the density of employment that would normally be expected for the different floorspace types. This information has been sourced from the Employment Densities Guide (3rd Edition, November 2015), prepared for the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA – now Homes England) by Bilfinger GVA. A number of the densities in the HCA guidance are given in net internal area (NIA) and

³⁸ Homes & Communities Agency, 2014. Additionality Guide, Fourth Edition. The HCA became Homes England in January 2017.

Gross External Area (GEA). In these cases, the GIA floorspace has been reduced by 10.0% to arrive at NIA and increased by 5.0% to arrive at GEA.

14.3.18 Based on data published by the Department for Education³⁹, the average ratio of staff to pupils at both state-funded nursery and primary schools in Yorkshire and The Humber West is 11:1 – i.e. just over 11 pupils per member of staff. This accounts for not only teachers, but support staff, auxiliary staff etc. Assuming the new primary school at the proposed scheme in Barnsley West is a 2FE (420 pupils) it could support around 38 gross FTE jobs on-site.

14.3.19 Once fully developed and occupied, it is estimated that the Proposed Development will provide around 2,539 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs on-site. **Table 14.9** shows the assumptions used to calculate the gross job figures.

Table 14.9: Assumptions for Gross Jobs Estimates

Use Class	Employment Density (sq. m.)	Floorspace Type	Floorspace Area (sq. m.)	Gross Jobs (FTE)
E (assumed to be E(c))	10	NIA	1,913	191
B2	36	GIA	30,659	852
B8	70	GEA	92,342	1,319
Local centre	15	NIA	2,076	138
Primary school	-	-	-	38
Jobs	-	-	-	2,539

Source: Homes & Communities Agency (now Homes England) – Employment Density Guide, 3rd edition, November 2015

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding

14.3.20 Once allowance is made for the deadweight, leakage, displacement and multiplier effects outlined in Figure 14.8, it is estimated that the scheme will support 2,408 net additional FTE jobs in Barnsley and wider regional economies once fully built and operational. Table 14.10 shows the impact of each additionality factor on job numbers.

Table 14.10: Impact of Additionality Factors on Jobs

Additionality Factor	Jobs
Gross permanent direct jobs created	2,539
<i>Estimated leakage</i>	254
<i>Estimated job displacement</i>	611
Net jobs before multipliers	1,674
<i>Multiplier impacts</i>	734
Total net FTEs in Barnsley and the wider region	2,408

Source: Homes & Communities Agency, 2014. Additionality Guide, Fourth Edition

³⁹ Data for 2018-2019: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/school-workforce-in-england#releaseHeadlines-tables>

Apprenticeships

- 14.3.21 It is also proposed that Apprenticeships will be made available, where practicable, both during the construction of the development and in the Employment area once it is operational. This is in line with the principles of both the Government's "Build Back Better" report and the "Barnsley Economic Renewal Action Plan".

Gross value added

- 14.3.22 The contribution of the site to economic output has been calculated by taking the net job creation associated with the scheme and multiplying this by an estimate of average levels of GVA per employee for the regional economy for the education sector.
- 14.3.23 It is estimated that, once operational and fully occupied, total GVA supported by the Proposed Development in Yorkshire & the Humber will be around £114million per annum, allowing for multiplier effects⁴⁰.
- 14.3.24 Looking at the economic output contribution over a longer timeframe, over a ten-year period the additional GVA for the Yorkshire & the Humber economy associated with the proposed scheme is estimated to be around £981million (present value)⁴¹.

Business Rates

- 14.3.25 Based on average business rates data for Barnsley sourced from the Valuation Office Agency⁴², annual business rate payments associated with activities supported by the employment floorspace could be around £2million per annum.

Supporting good quality jobs in the logistics sector

- 14.3.26 Research published in December 2015 by the British Property Federation (BPF) and researched by Turley assesses the economic impact of the UK logistics sector⁴³. As the proposed employment floorspace will fall largely within the logistics sector, it is useful to assess some of the key findings from the research.
- 14.3.27 The report states that the industrial sector has long faced misunderstanding and misconceptions about the quality and quantity of jobs it creates, the number of businesses it supports and its economic significance. The report presents the following on logistics as an economic contributor:
- The logistics sector directly supports a minimum of 56,000 businesses and 710,000 employees in the UK.
 - Employment in the sector is estimated at 2.2 million, or 8% of UK's

⁴⁰ For the GVA estimate, the same multiplier of 1.44 applied to the jobs calculation has been used (taken from the HCA 2014 Additionality Guide).

⁴¹ When the future benefits are estimated, they are discounted to produce a present value. A standard discount rate is used to convert all costs and benefits to present values using the Treasury's Green Book. The recommended discount rate given in the Green Book for years 1-30 is 3.5%, and then 3.0% thereafter.

⁴²<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/non-domestic-rating-stock-of-properties-including-business-floorspace-2019>

⁴³ *Delivering the Goods – The economic impact of the UK logistics sector*: BPF; Turley, December 2015.

workforce, when including logistics operations of other sectors.

- Employment in warehousing operations increased by 40% between 2009 and 2013.
- The majority of logistics employees live within 15 miles of their work.
- Economic productivity in the sector is estimated at £100 billion Gross Value Added (GVA) per year.

14.3.28 In challenging the perceptions of the logistics sector, the report states that:

- Only around 15% of employees in the sector work part time, compared to an average of 32% nationally.
- Average salaries in the logistics sector (£28,000) are above the national average (£20,000).
- The average salary has grown at a higher rate (7%) over the last five years than the national average (3%).
- Logistics companies work closely with local schools, colleges and employment agencies.

14.3.29 Finally, on the technological processes in the logistics sector, the report states that:

- The sector is modernising and pushing technological boundaries to meet rising demand and supply challenges.
- This is driving a need for more employees to respond to increased technological efficiency as well as demand for skilled employees in electrical and mechanical engineering, IT and analytics.

Significance of housing & economy impacts

14.3.30 The significance of the effect has been assessed as follows:

- The impact of the housing on the economy is considered to be a **permanent beneficial effect**.
- The sensitivity of the receptor is assessed as being **high**, in line with the criteria set out in **Table 14.1**.
- The magnitude of the impact is assessed as **high**, in line with the criteria in **Table 14.2**, due to the considerable increase in labour supply, annual household expenditure, first occupation expenditure and Council Tax payments, along with the increase in permanent employment the scheme will create and the annual contribution it will make to economic output and business rates revenue.
- The significance of the permanent effect is therefore considered to be a **long-term major positive impact** (in EIA terms a significant beneficial

effect).

Open space

14.3.31 As noted in paragraph 14.1.26, the Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments SPD states that a minimum of 15% of the gross site area of new housing development must be open space of a type appropriate to the character of the site.

14.3.32 As noted in the separate Landscape Design Statement, the Proposed Development will include strategic areas of greenspace and wildlife corridors. This includes: landscaping, a local area for play, a local equipped area of play, a neighbourhood equipped area for play and an extensive planting schedule. In addition, the Design and Access Statement for the scheme indicates that the application area for the residential phase is just over 752,000 sq. m. This includes 227,072 sq. m. of strategic greenspace areas, which equates to around 30% of the residential phase area.

Significance of open space impacts

14.3.33 The significance of the effect has been assessed as follows:

- The sensitivity of the receptor is assessed as being **high**, on the basis that there is an identified need for open space/greenspace in the Local Plan.
- The magnitude of the impact is assessed as **high**, given the quantum of space being proposed.
- The significance of the permanent effect is therefore considered to have a **long-term major positive impact**, which is significant in EIA terms.

Healthcare Provision

14.3.34 Using data from the 2011 Census⁴⁴, the average household size in Barnsley is 2.3 people – giving an estimated population for the Proposed Development of 4,048. Some, but not all, of the population growth will be new to the area as some households will move from within the area. Many of these will release their previous homes to the market which in turn will be occupied by new households and so generate additional population within the area, albeit not on the Application Site. However, it is also recognised that some people moving within the area will not release a previous property to the market and so will not have any implications on the population within the area (for example, first-time buyers).

14.3.35 As already noted, there are 32 doctors' surgeries within five miles of the Application Site. It is considered that the population increase associated with the proposed scheme would place additional pressure the existing GPs surrounding the Site. A number of residents will already live in the area surrounding the Application Site and therefore utilise the local health facilities,

⁴⁴ Table H01UK

which will somewhat lessen the impact of the Proposed Development, however the additional population will still have an impact on local provision.

14.3.36 The Proposed Development is also anticipated to put pressure on other health services in the surrounding area, including to dental surgeries, opticians and pharmacies.

14.3.37 It is considered that the Proposed Development in isolation would place additional pressure on the existing services. The Proposed Development is therefore considered to have potentially a negative effect, given that there may not be sufficient healthcare provision to meet the needs of the future population. It is anticipated that this negative impact will be mitigated via a Section 106 contribution towards local healthcare improvements.

Significance of healthcare impacts

14.3.38 The significance of the effect has been assessed as follows:

- The sensitivity of the receptor is assessed as being **medium**, on the basis that the Proposed Development will lead to an increase in demand on existing health provision in the area.
- The magnitude of the impact is assessed as **medium**, given the increase in the population will be significant.
- The significance of the permanent effect is therefore considered to have a **long-term moderate negative impact**, which is significant in EIA terms. However, if Section 106 contributions are made towards local healthcare improvements, the significance of the permanent effect is considered to be **negligible**.

Educational Capacity

14.3.39 The Proposed Development will generate additional school aged children, and will therefore have implications for local education provision. It is difficult to accurately estimate the number of children that will occupy these dwellings. This is because some children will arrive as migrants to the area, whilst others will simply be part of families moving to the Application Site from other existing residential areas within Barnsley.

14.3.40 The Proposed Development consists of up to 1,760 dwellings in total, with an estimated population of 4,048. In Barnsley, ONS population estimate data shows that around 8.4% of the population are of primary school age (4⁴⁵-11⁴⁶) and 5.6% of the population are of secondary school age (11-16⁴⁷). Assuming the Proposed Development has a similar proportion of children of primary and secondary school age, it would be expected to generate a need for an additional 341 primary places and 228 secondary/sixth form places, if all the children were new to the area.

14.3.41 The educational capacity of the local area has been reviewed in the three-mile radius around the Application Site based on the Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance published by the Department for Education. There is an

⁴⁵ The population of 4-year olds has been split in half, as not all 4-year olds will attend primary school.

⁴⁶ The population of 11-year olds has been split in half between the primary and secondary school calculations.

⁴⁷ The population 16-year-olds has been split in half.

existing surplus capacity in nearby primary schools in close proximity to the Application Site of the Proposed Development. As presented in **Table 14.7**, for primary schools there is a capacity of 481 spaces. A 2FE primary school is also proposed as part of the development, this will generate an additional 420 primary places. In total, once the new primary school is fully developed, there will be a three-mile primary capacity of 901 places. This is more than sufficient to accommodate the number of primary pupils likely to arise in the Proposed Development.

14.3.42 As presented in **Table 14.8**, there is also a surplus of secondary school places in close proximity to the Application Site, with a capacity of 151 places in total. This capacity would not be sufficient to accommodate the estimated 228 secondary school pupils estimated to live at the Proposed Development once it is fully built and occupied.

14.3.43 As mentioned previously, a number of the families living in the Proposed Development will already live within Barnsley, meaning their children will already have places at the local schools, although this will lessen the impact, it is still considered that the Proposed Development would place pressure on secondary school provision in the area. It is anticipated that this negative impact will be mitigated via a Section 106 contribution towards education in the area surrounding the Sites.

Significance of education impacts

14.3.44 The significance of the effect on primary school provision has been assessed as follows:

- The sensitivity of the receptor is assessed as being **medium**, on the basis that the Proposed Development will lead to an increased demand on existing education provision in the area.
- The magnitude of the impact is assessed as **negligible**, given there is likely to be enough capacity at the existing schools in the area to meet demand, while the Proposed Development will also deliver a new 2FE primary school on-site and provide 420 additional primary school places to new and existing residents.
- The significance of the permanent effect is therefore considered to have a **negligible impact**, which is not significant in EIA terms.

14.3.45 The significance of the effect on secondary school provision has been assessed as follows:

- The sensitivity of the receptor is assessed as being **medium**, on the basis that the Proposed Development will lead to an increased demand on existing education provision in the area.
- The magnitude of the impact is assessed as **medium**, given there is unlikely to be sufficient provision at secondary schools to meet demand.
- The significance of the permanent effect is therefore considered to have a **moderate negative impact**, which is significant in EIA terms. However, if Section 106 contributions are made towards secondary school provision, the significance of the permanent effect is considered to be **negligible**.

14.4 MITIGATION, ENHANCEMENT AND RESIDUAL EFFECTS**Mitigation by Design**

- 14.4.1 From a design perspective, there are no identified negative effects associated with the Proposed Development from a socio-economic perspective.

Additional Mitigation

- 14.4.2 Given the potential pressure placed on local health provision and secondary school places, mitigation measures are likely to be needed and these could come in the form of S106 contributions.

Enhancements

- 14.4.3 Any S106 contributions would enhance health and secondary school provision in the area.

Residual Effects

- 14.4.4 Overall the Proposed Development is considered to provide beneficial or neutral effects and will contribute to the housing and employment needs of the area.

14.5 CUMULATIVE AND IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS

- 14.5.1 The cumulative effects of related developments in close proximity to the Application Site are considered in order to establish whether the Proposed Development would in combination contribute to effects which may need to be mitigated. The following development has been assessed for cumulative effects:

- Planning application 2020/0977, which is 140 dwellings on a parcel of land which lies adjacent to the Application Site and also forms part of the wider site allocation.

- 14.5.2 Having reviewed the documentation associated with planning application 2020/0977, no socio-economic analysis of the scheme's impacts is provided. To assess the potential cumulative effects, the same methodology applied to calculating the Proposed Developments impacts has been used when considering what the impacts could be on the economy, education provision, healthcare provision.

Construction

- 14.5.3 Economic benefits will arise through the provision of temporary jobs during the construction phase of the 140 dwellings, which is assumed to be around three years in total. Construction costs are estimated at approximately £20.5million over the entire build programme. Construction costs have been estimated using the BCIS Online tool⁴⁸ and is exclusive of external works, contingencies, supporting infrastructure, fees, VAT, finance charges etc.

- 14.5.4 To estimate construction employment supported during the building phase, the total construction cost has been divided by the average turnover per

⁴⁸ Accessed 26/05/2021

construction employee in Yorkshire & the Humber of £154,000⁴⁹ in 2019. This equates to around 44 temporary construction jobs supported on-site per annum.

- 14.5.5 Applying the same multiplier of 1.7, as used previously in this chapter, the cumulative scheme could support around 120 temporary jobs per annum during the three-year build phase and generate a total of around £20million GVA (present value).
- 14.5.6 The Proposed Development and cumulative site could support an estimated 525 temporary jobs per annum and generate approximately £300million of GVA (present value).
- 14.5.7 Cumulatively, the sensitivity of the receptor is assessed as being medium, while the magnitude of the impact is medium. The significance of the effect is therefore considered to be moderate beneficial. This is significant in EIA terms.

Housing & Economy

- 14.5.8 The total impact of the Proposed Development and cumulative site (delivering a combined total of 1,900 dwellings) are estimated as follows:
- The dwellings could generate household spend in the region of £52.4million per annum.
 - Annual Council Tax revenue generated by the dwellings is estimated to be £3.6million
 - First occupation expenditure associated with the dwellings is estimated to be £9.5million.
 - No employment floorspace is proposed as part of the cumulative scheme, therefore the impacts associated with the Proposed Development are only applicable – in this case, 2,539 gross jobs, £114million per annum in GVA and £2million in annual business rates revenue.
- 14.5.9 Cumulatively, the sensitivity of the receptor is assessed as being high, while the magnitude of the impact is high. The significance of the effect on housing and the economy therefore considered to be major beneficial. This is significant in EIA terms.

Open space

- 14.5.10 Taking into account the open space delivered by the Proposed Development and the cumulative scheme, the sensitivity of the receptor is assessed as being high, while the magnitude of the impact is high. The significance of the effect on open space to be major beneficial. This is significant in EIA terms.

Education Capacity

- 14.5.11 The Proposed Development and cumulative site are estimated to generate a need of 368 primary school places and 246 secondary school places if all the children living at the schemes are new to the area.

⁴⁹ Calculated using data for Yorkshire & the Humber's construction sector from the 2020 edition of Business Population Estimates produced by the Office for National Statistics.

14.5.12 In terms of primary school capacity, cumulatively the sensitivity of the receptor is assessed as being medium. The magnitude of the impact is negligible, given there is likely to be enough capacity at the existing schools in the area to meet demand, while the Proposed Development will also deliver a new 2FE primary school on-site and provide 420 additional primary school places to new and existing residents. The significance of the effect on primary education is therefore negligible, which is not significant in EIA terms.

14.5.13 In terms of secondary school capacity, cumulatively the sensitivity of the receptor is assessed as being medium. The magnitude of the impact is medium, given there is unlikely to be sufficient provision at secondary schools to meet demand. The significance of the permanent effect is therefore considered to have a moderate negative impact, which is significant in EIA terms. However, if the Proposed Developments makes Section 106 contributions secondary school provision, the significance of the permanent effect is considered to be negligible.

Healthcare Provision

14.5.14 Around 4,370 people are estimated to live at the Proposed Development and cumulative scheme. Some, but not all, of the population growth will be new to the area as some households will move from within the area. Cumulatively, the sensitivity of the receptor is assessed as being medium, while the magnitude of the impact is medium. The significance of the effect on housing and the economy therefore considered to be major beneficial. This is significant in EIA terms. The significance of the permanent effect is therefore considered to have a long-term moderate negative impact, which is significant in EIA terms. However, if the Proposed Development makes Section 106 contributions towards local healthcare improvements, the significance of the permanent effect is considered to be negligible.

SUMMARY

Introduction

14.5.15 This chapter has assessed the socio-economic and health impacts arising from proposals to deliver: up to 1,760 new homes; up to 43 hectares of employment land; a new primary school; small local shops and community facilities; and strategic areas of greenspace and wildlife corridors.

Baseline Conditions

- 14.5.16 A baseline review of Barnsley's socio-economic context reveals the following:
- Relative to trends seen at a LEP, regional and national level, Barnsley's population has grow at a faster rate in the ten years up to 2019. The increase has been driven largely by growth in the number of people aged 65+.
 - Barnsley has a higher proportion of its resident working age population with no qualifications when compared to the picture at a LEP, regional and national level.
 - Employment growth in Barnsley has been strong over the most recent period for which data are available (2015-19) compared with increases seen in the LEP, region and across Great Britain.
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- As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, the number of people claiming benefits in Barnsley has increased significantly since March 2020.
- Levels of physical activity in Barnsley amongst adults are lower than average when compared with Yorkshire & the Humber and England, however the picture is more positive when activity levels of children are analysed.
- Mortality rates in Barnsley are higher than in the wider Yorkshire & the Humber region.

Likely Significant Effects

14.5.17 In respect of the construction phase, the assessment indicates that the Proposed Development will have the following temporary effects:

- During the Proposed Development, **405** temporary jobs could be supported per annum over the build period (estimated to be 15 years).
- Around **£24million** of gross value added per annum is estimated to be generated over the 15-year build period, or **£281million** over the entire build phase (present value).

14.5.18 In EIA terms, these impacts are considered to have a significant beneficial effect.

14.5.19 In respect of the operational phase, the assessment suggests that the Proposed Development will have the following permanent effects:

- An estimated **1,897** economically active and employed residents are estimated to live in the Proposed Development.
- The Proposed Development could generate an additional household expenditure of **£48.5million per annum** once it is complete and fully occupied.
- The dwellings could generate additional **£3.3million per annum** in Council Tax payments.
- The Proposed Development has the potential to generate approximately **£8.8million** in first occupation expenditure within 18 months.
- An estimated **2,539 gross jobs** will be supported on-site by the employment floorspace.
- Additional GVA associated with the permanent employment supported by the employment floorspace is estimated at **£114million** per annum or **£981million** over a 10-year period (present value).
- Annual business rate payments associated with activities supported by the

employment floorspace could be around **£2million** per annum.

- 14.5.20 In EIA terms, these impacts are considered to have a significant beneficial effect in the long-term.
- 14.5.21 Cumulatively, it is estimated that during the construction of the Proposed Development and the adjacent site will see the following effects: around **525** temporary jobs per annum over an estimated 15-year period and up to **£300million** of GVA (present value).
- 14.5.22 These impacts are considered to have a moderate beneficial effect, which is significant in EIA terms.
- 14.5.23 Once fully developed and operational, the Proposed Development and cumulative scheme are estimated to have the following impacts on housing and the economy: £52million of annual household spend; £3.6million of Council Tax revenue; First occupation spend of £9.5million; 2,539 gross jobs; £114million of GVA per annum; and £2million in annual business rates revenue. In EIA terms, these impacts are considered to have a significant beneficial effect in the long-term.
- 14.5.24 Other operational impacts associated with the Proposed Development and cumulative scheme are as follows: Generated demand for 368 primary school places and 246 secondary school places; and a maximum demand for healthcare provision of 4,370 people. In EIA terms, the effect on primary school provision is negligible because there is sufficient capacity already in the area and the Proposed Development includes provision for a 2FE primary school. The effects on secondary school and health provision are potentially moderate negative, however this could be addressed via S106 contributions, which would make the impact of the schemes negligible.

Mitigation and Enhancement

- 14.5.25 Potential negative effects are identified in relation to adding pressure to secondary school provision in the area, along with increased demand on local health provision. Both these negative effects could be addressed via S106 contributions.

Conclusion

- 14.5.26 Overall the Proposed Development is considered to provide significant positive effects. **Table 14.11** provides a summary of effects, mitigation and residual effects.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Socio-Economic & Health Issues

Table 14.11: Summary of Effects, Mitigation and Residual Effects.

Receptor / Receiving Environment	Description of Effect	Nature of Effect	Sensitivity Value	Magnitude of Effect	Geographical Importance	Significance of Effects	Mitigation / Enhancement Measures	Residual Effects
Construction								
Construction jobs	Increase in employment in the construction sector	Temporary	Medium	Medium	District	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
Operation								
Housing & Economy	Increase in housing provision & local economic effects	Permanent	High	High	District	Major beneficial	N/A	Major beneficial
Open space	Increase in provision of open space/greenspace	Permanent	High	High	District	Major beneficial	N/A	Major beneficial
Education	Increase in primary school age population	Permanent	Medium	Negligible	District	Negligible	N/A	Negligible
	Increase in secondary school age population	Permanent	Medium	Medium	District	Moderate Negative	S106 contributions	Negligible
Healthcare	Increased demand on health provision	Permanent	Medium	Medium	District	Moderate Negative	S106 contributions	Negligible
Cumulative and In-combination								
Construction jobs	Increase in employment in the construction sector	Temporary	Medium	Medium	District	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
Housing & Economy	Increase in housing provision, population, employment & local economic effects	Permanent	High	High	District	Major beneficial	N/A	Major beneficial
Open space	Increase in provision of open space/greenspace	Permanent	High	High	District	Major beneficial	N/A	Major beneficial
Education	Increase in primary school age population	Permanent	Medium	Negligible	District	Negligible	N/A	Negligible
	Increase in secondary school age population	Permanent	Medium	Medium	District	Moderate Negative	S106 contributions	Negligible
Healthcare	Increase in healthcare requirements	Permanent	Medium	Medium	District	Moderate Negative	S106 contributions	Negligible