

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.

¹ *National Planning Policy Framework*: HM Government, September 2023.

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 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 "Build Back Better"³ 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 2017⁴.
- The Government's Levelling Up White Paper, published in February 2022⁵.
- South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority Strategic Economic Plan⁶.
- South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority 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.

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

³ *Build Back Better – our plan for growth*. HM Government, March 2021.

⁴ *Fixing our Broken Housing Market*: Department for Communities and Local Government, February 2017.

⁵ *Levelling Up the United Kingdom*: HM Government, February 2022.

⁶ *Our Strategic Economic Plan 2021-2041*. South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority, January 2021.

⁷ *Renewal Action Plan*: South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority, 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.

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 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 14.1** shows the sensitivity criteria followed in this assessment.

Table 14.1: 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 14.2**.

Table 14.2: 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.

Magnitude of Impact	Description / Criteria
Medium	Proposed Development would cause a moderate change to existing socio-economic conditions in terms of absolute or percentage change.
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 14.3**.

Table 14.3: Significance Matrix

	Sensitivity of Receptor				
		High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Magnitude of Change	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 (NPPF) was published in September 2023¹³. A key focus of the framework is to achieve sustainable development which requires three interdependent objectives that need to be pursued in a mutually supportive way:

- **Economic Objective:** Ensure that the economy is strong, responsive and competitive to support growth.
- **Social Objective:** Ensure there is a sufficient supply and range of homes available to meet present and future demand.
- **Environmental Objective:** Ensure the natural, built and historic environment is protected including mitigating and adapting to climate change.

14.1.13 Other relevant points to note from the revised NPPF include:

- Paragraph 60 states that the government have set the objective of significantly increasing the supply of homes, to achieve this there needs to be sufficient land available where it is needed, specific housing requirements need to be met and land with permission needs to be developed without unnecessary delay.
- Paragraph 73 of the NPPF states that to achieve the supply of a large number of homes it is often best done through planning for larger scale development, such as settlements or significant extensions to existing villages and towns, provided they are well located and designed, and supported by the necessary infrastructure.

14.1.14 The NPPF places significant weight on the need to support economic growth and productivity with chapter 6 setting out the objective of building a strong and competitive economy. Paragraph 82 states that the planning policies should:

- Set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration.
- Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period.
- Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment.
- Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices (such as live-work accommodation), and to enable a rapid response to changes in

¹³ *National Planning Policy Framework*: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2023.

economic circumstances.

- 14.1.15 Paragraph 83 finds that alongside this, planning policies and decisions should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors.
- 14.1.16 The Government's "Build Back Better"¹⁴ 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.
- 14.1.17 The **UK Housing White Paper**, 'Fixing our Broken Housing Market'¹⁵, 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.
- 14.1.18 The UK Government's **Levelling Up White Paper**¹⁶ was published in February 2022 and is underpinned by the fact that, although the UK as a whole is successful when compared to other countries globally, there is great disparity in respect of the shared value of that success within the UK itself and realising each communities' potential. As such, the White Paper sets out a programme to 'level up' the UK to transform places and boost local growth, including through, but not limited to, encouraging strong innovation, private sector investment, climate conducive development, and improvement in workers' skill and transport systems. The key missions set by the White Paper are, in summary:
- 14.1.19 Boost productivity, wages, jobs and living standards by investment and growth in the private sector.
- Provide opportunities and improvement in public services.
 - Contribute to and encourage a sense of community, local pride and belonging.
 - Empowerment of local leaders and communities.
- 14.1.20 It is imperative that the needs of an area are reflected in the proposals made, so that the benefits brought by development will appropriately contribute to,

¹⁴ *Build Back Better – our plan for growth*. HM Government, March 2021.

¹⁵ *Fixing our Broken Housing Market*: Department for Communities and Local Government, February 2017.

¹⁶ *Levelling Up the United Kingdom*: HM Government, February 2022.

and ultimately result in, true levelling up of the economy, the environment, and society within the UK.

Local Policy

14.1.21 Barnsley is part of the South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority (SYMCA) 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.

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

14.1.23 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.

14.1.24 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.

14.1.25 In 2020 the South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority 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

¹⁷ *Our Strategic Economic Plan 2021-2041*: South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority, January 2021.

¹⁸ *Renewal Action Plan*: South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority, July 2020.

reduces inequality and enhances the environment.

- 14.1.26 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 and heart disease.
 - Providing the right mix, type and density of housing.
 - Meeting the need for affordable homes.
- 14.1.27 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.
- 14.1.28 **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.
- 14.1.29 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.
- 14.1.30 Adopted in May 2019, the **Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments SPD**²² offers guidance to developers considering submitting a

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

²⁰ *Barnsley Economic Renewal Action Plan*: Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, March 2021.

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.

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

14.1.31 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”

14.1.32 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 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.’*

14.1.33 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

14.1.34 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 and Darton West). Where appropriate, benchmark data for the South Yorkshire LEP area, the Yorkshire & the Humber region and the UK/GB are also provided.

Limitations to the Assessment

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

²³ *Ibid*, page 5.

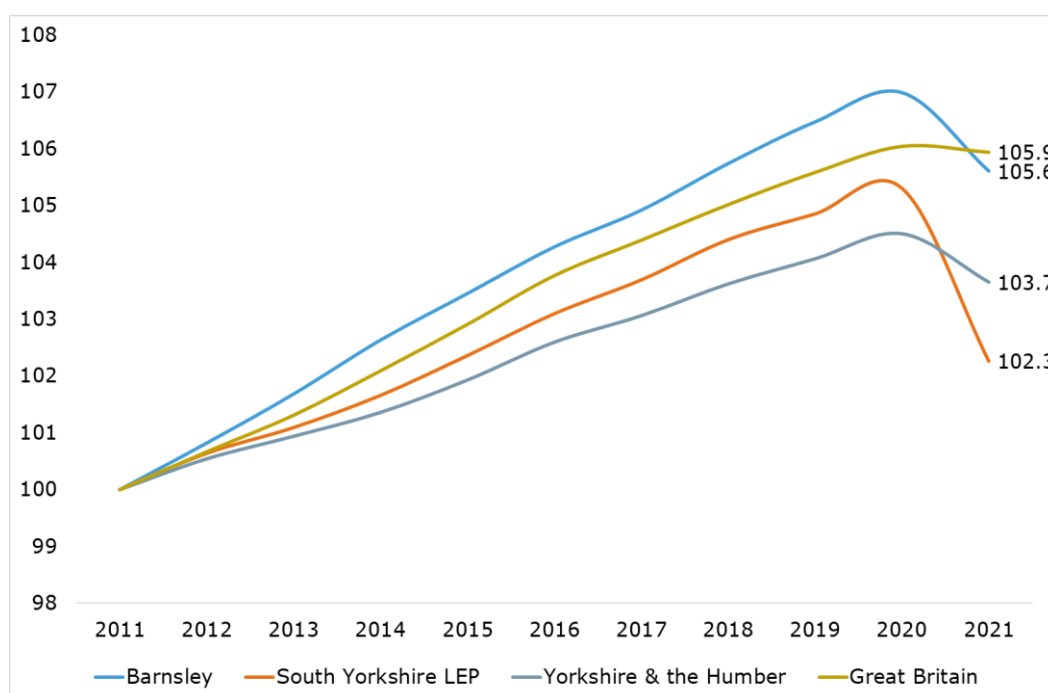
14.2 BASELINE CONDITIONS**Site Description and Context**

- 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 pertinent to the socio-economic assessment are that it will deliver up to 1,560 new homes; up to 112,181 sq. m. (GEA) of employment land (split 84,136 sq. m. for B8 uses (75%) and 28,045 sq. m. for B2 uses (25%)) and 418 sq. m. of Use Class E floorspace. It will also provide a new primary school, local shops and community facilities, as well as strategic areas of greenspace and wildlife corridors.

Baseline Survey InformationPopulation

- 14.2.2 Data from the 2021 ONS mid-year population estimates show the total population of Barnsley is around 244,900. **Figure 14.1** presents population change between 2011 and 2021. Over this timeframe, Barnsley's population grew by 5.6% – equating to an additional 13,000 people. The corresponding rises for South Yorkshire LEP, Yorkshire and The Humber and Great Britain over the same period were 2.3% and 3.7% and 5.9% respectively.
- 14.2.3 The Proposed Development falls within two wards, Darton West and Dodworth. Data from the 2021 Census shows that as of 2021, the population of Darton West is 11,075, an increase of 3.8% (406) since 2011 and the population of Dodworth is 10,451, an increase of 6.9% (674) since 2011.

Figure 14.1: Population change, 2009-19



Source: ONS, Mid-Year Population Estimates

14.2.4 Tables 14.4 – 14.7 show the population change by age in Barnsley, South Yorkshire LEP, Yorkshire and the Humber and Great Britain. Data on population change by age in Barnsley show that from 2011 to 2021 the fastest growing age group were those aged 65+. This age group increased by 18.9% (7,600) in this timeframe. In the same period the number of people aged 0-15 and 16-64 in Barnsley increased by 4.2% (1,800) and 2.4% (3,600) respectively. Those aged 65+ were also the fastest growing age group in South Yorkshire LEP (14.7%), Yorkshire and The Humber (18.9%) and Great Britain (19.8%).

Table 14.4: Barnsley Population Estimates by age, 2011-21

	2011	2021	Absolute Change	% Change
0-15	43,000	44,800	1,800	4.2%
16-64	148,600	152,200	3,600	2.4%
65+	40,300	47,900	7,600	18.9%
Total	231,900	244,900	13,000	5.6%

Source: ONS, Mid-Year Population Estimates

Table 14.5: South Yorkshire LEP Population Estimates by age, 2011-21

	2011	2021	Absolute Change	% Change
0-15	250,400	252,100	1,700	0.7%
16-64	870,300	866,100	-4,200	-0.5%
65+	223,100	256,000	32,900	14.7%
Total	1,343,800	1,374,200	30,400	2.3%

Source: ONS, Mid-Year Population Estimates

Table 14.6: Yorkshire & the Humber Population Estimates by age, 2011-21

	2011	2021	Absolute Change	% Change
0-15	997,800	1,018,500	20,700	2.1%
16-64	3,409,300	3,415,400	6,100	0.2%
65+	881,200	1,047,400	166,200	18.9%
Total	5,288,200	5,481,400	193,200	3.7%

Source: ONS, Mid-Year Population Estimates

Table 14.7: Great Britain Population Estimates by age, 2011-21

	2011	2021	Absolute Change	% Change
0-15	11,502,100	11,926,400	424,300	3.7%
16-64	39,776,300	40,987,500	1,211,200	3.0%
65+	10,192,400	12,207,800	2,015,400	19.8%
Total	61,470,800	65,121,700	3,650,900	5.9%

Source: ONS, Mid-Year Population Estimates

14.2.5 Tables 14.8-14.10 show the population projections by age for Barnsley, Yorkshire and the Humber and England for the timeframe 2018-2038. 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% (26,515) between 2018 and 2038. Both the Yorkshire and The Humber (growth of 6.2% – 339,958 people) and Great Britain (growth of 8.6% – 4.8million people) are projected to see population increases over this timeframe.

14.2.6 In this time, the fast growing age group in all comparator areas are those aged 65 and over. This age group is projected to increase by 46.1% (21,810) in Barnsley. This is above the projected increases in those aged 65+ in Yorkshire and the Humber (36.3%) and England (40.8%).

Table 14.8: Population projections in Barnsley by age, 2018-38

	2018	2038	Absolute Change	% Change
0-15	45,710	44,895	-815	-1.8%
16-64	152,202	157,720	5,518	3.6%
65+	47,287	69,097	21,810	46.1%
Total	245,199	271,714	26,515	10.8%

Source: ONS, 2018-based population projections

Table 14.9: Population projections in Yorkshire & the Humber by age, 2018-38

	2018	2038	Absolute Change	% Change
0-15	1,046,381	1,002,967	-43,414	-4.1%
16-64	3,416,898	3,431,682	14,784	0.4%
65+	1,016,336	1,384,927	368,591	36.3%
Total	5,479,615	5,819,573	339,958	6.2%

Source: ONS, 2018-based population projections

Table 14.10: Population projections in England by age, 2018-38

	2018	2038	Absolute Change	% Change
0-15	10,748,458	10,370,237	-378,221	-3.5%
16-64	35,049,467	36,066,076	1,016,609	2.9%
65+	10,179,253	14,329,964	4,150,711	40.8%
Total	55,977,178	60,766,251	4,789,073	8.6%

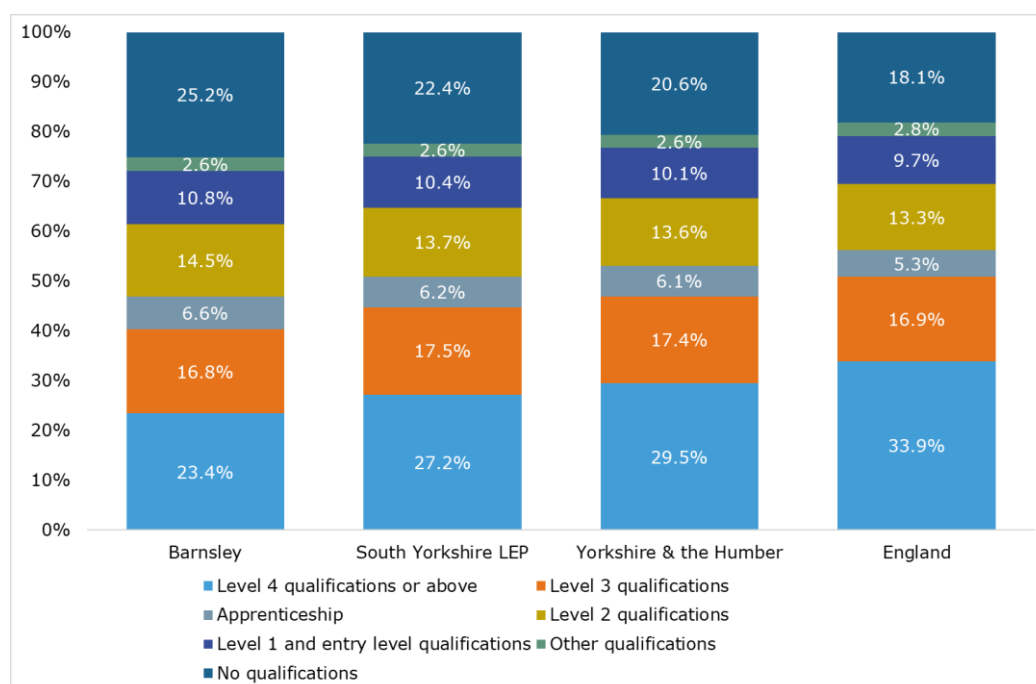
Source: ONS, 2018-based population projections

Skills

14.2.7 Data from the 2021 Census shows that Barnsley has a lower proportion of people with a degree level qualification or higher (Level 4+ – 23.4%) when compared with South Yorkshire LEP (27.2%), Yorkshire and The Humber (29.5%) and England (33.9%). Barnsley has a lower proportion of people with A-Level qualifications (Level 3 – 23.8%) than the LEP area (17.5%), the region (17.4%) and England (16.9% – see **Figure 14.2**).

14.2.8 Barnsley has a higher proportion of people aged 16+ with no qualifications (25.2%) when compared to the LEP area (22.4%), Yorkshire and The Humber (20.6%) and England (18.1%).

Figure 14.2: Skill Levels of the Resident Working Age (16+) Population, 2021



Source: ONS, 2021 Census

Deprivation

14.2.9 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

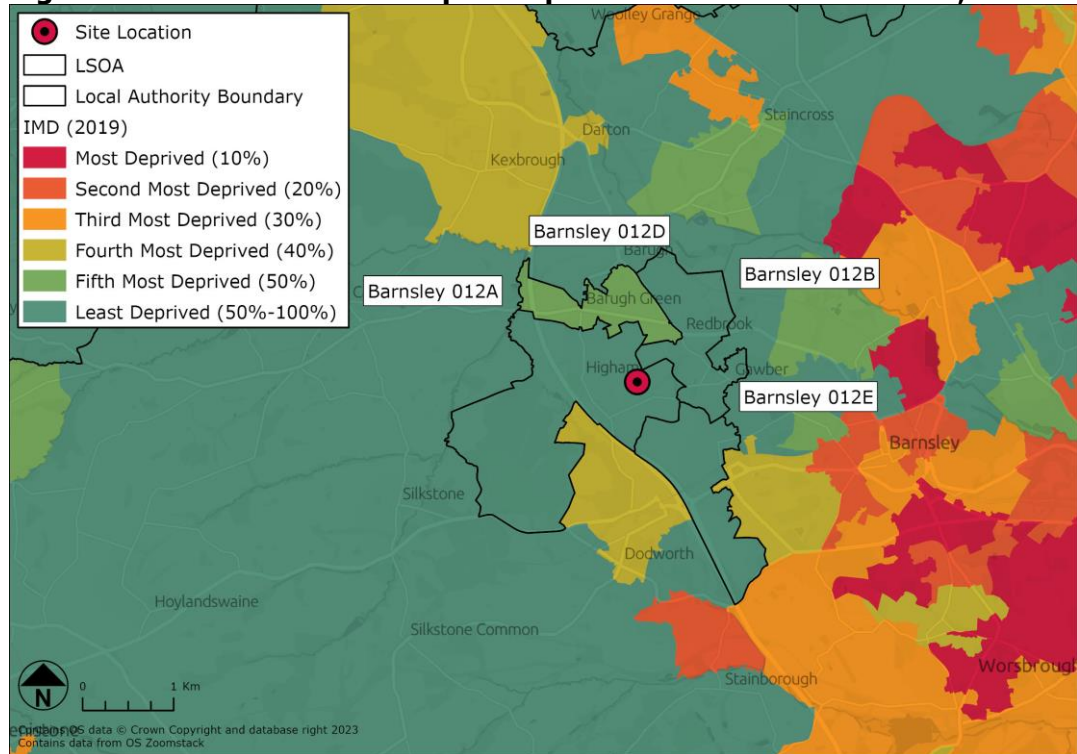
²⁴ English Indices of Deprivation 2019, Department for Communities and Local Government.

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.

- 14.2.10 The Application Site falls across four LSOAs: Barnsley 012A, 012B, 012D 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 012D falls within the top 50% most deprived LSOAs with a rank of 14,927. Barnsley 012E falls in the 20% least deprived LSOAs in England with a rank of 27,419. Looking at the individual domains of deprivation:
- 14.2.11 Barnsley 012A has the lowest levels of deprivation in the 'barriers to housing and services' domain, ranking in the 10% least deprived LSOAs for this domain (29,893). It has the highest levels of deprivation for the health domain, ranking in the 50% most deprived LSOAs for this domain (13,310).
- 14.2.12 Barnsley 012B has the lowest levels of deprivation in the living environment domain, ranking in the 10% least deprived LSOAs for this (31,304). As with Barnsley 012A, it has the highest levels of deprivation for the health domain, ranking in the 50% most deprived LSOAs for this domain (13,163).
- 14.2.13 Barnsley 012D has the lowest levels of deprivation in the barriers to housing and services domain, ranking in the 10% least deprived LSOAs for this (30,263). It has its highest level of deprivation for the health domain, ranking in the 20% most deprived LSOAs for this domain (6,085).
- 14.2.14 Barnsley 012E has the lowest levels of deprivation for the living environment domain, ranking in the 20% least deprived LSOAs for this domain (28,628). It also has the highest levels of deprivation for the health domain, although it ranks in the 50% least deprived LSOAs for this domain (17,876).
- 14.2.15 **Figure 14.3** maps the overall level of deprivation in the four LSOAs that the Application Site falls across and the surrounding LSOAs. Despite the site falling within relatively un-deprived LSOAs, many of the LSOAs to the east of the Site

see much higher levels of deprivation with many falling in the top 10% of deprived areas in England.

Figure 14.3: Index of Multiple Deprivation for Site Location, 2019



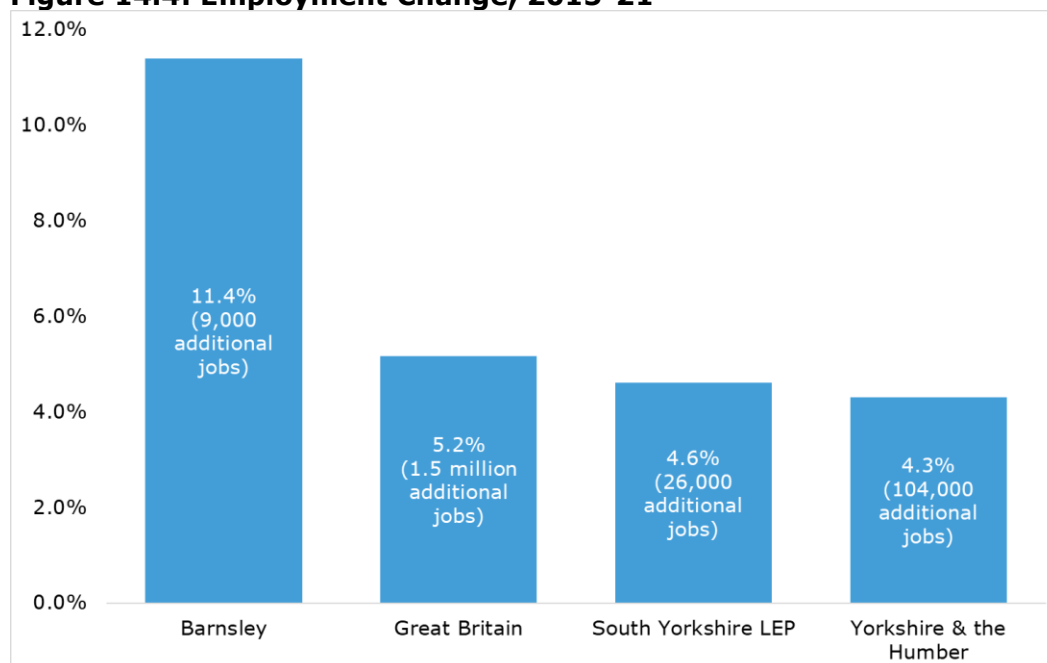
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

Employment

14.2.16 Based on data from the 2021 Business Register & Employment Survey, published by ONS – including self-employment- there are 88,000 jobs in Barnsley. Overall, between 2015 and 2021, jobs in Barnsley increased by 9,000 (11.4%). This was higher than the rate of increase seen in the LEP (4.6% –

26,000 jobs), Yorkshire and The Humber (4.3% – 104,000) and Great Britain over the same time period (5.2% – 1.5million jobs, see **Figure 14.4**).

Figure 14.4: Employment Change, 2015-21



Source: ONS, Business Register & Employment Survey

- 14.2.17 The public administration, education and health sector accounts for the highest proportion of jobs in Barnsley at 29.7% (26,000 jobs). Between 2015 and 2021, jobs in the sector increased by 1,750 (7.2%). The sector also accounts for the highest proportion of employment in South Yorkshire LEP (32.1%), Yorkshire and the Humber (28.4%) and Great Britain (26.3%).
- 14.2.18 The second largest sector in Barnsley is the business, financial and professional services sector, which supported around 13,150 jobs in 2021 and accounted for 15% of total employment. Jobs in this sector increased between 2015 and 2021 by 2,400 (representing a 22.3% growth).
- 14.2.19 The construction sector, which is likely to see increased employment opportunities during the Proposed Development’s build phase, supports around 5,000 jobs in Barnsley. This equates to 5.7% of total employment in the Authority, above the corresponding shares for the LEP (4.8%), Yorkshire and The Humber (4.6%) and Great Britain (5.0%). **Table 14.12** presents the sector employment share in further detail.

Table 14.12: Sector Employment Share, 2021

	Barnsley	South Yorkshire LEP	Yorkshire & the Humber	Great Britain
Agriculture, mining, utilities etc.	1.4%	1.2%	2.5%	2.8%
Manufacturing	13.7%	10.2%	11.5%	7.4%
Construction	5.7%	4.8%	4.6%	5.0%
Wholesale & retail	14.0%	13.8%	13.5%	14.4%
Transport & storage	8.0%	6.8%	5.6%	5.1%
Accommodation & food services	6.8%	6.5%	7.2%	7.5%

	Barnsley	South Yorkshire LEP	Yorkshire & the Humber	Great Britain
Information & communication	1.7%	3.1%	3.1%	4.3%
Business, financial & professional services	15.0%	17.6%	19.4%	23.0%
Public admin, education & health	29.7%	32.1%	28.4%	26.3%
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	4.0%	3.9%	4.2%	4.3%

Source: ONS, Business Register & Employment Survey

Business Base

14.2.20 In Barnsley, there are currently just around 7,980 businesses. Between 2013 and 2023, the number of businesses in Barnsley increased by 27.1% (1,700). This growth rate was below than the rate seen in the LEP (30.3% – 11,585 businesses), but above the rate of business growth in the region (21.5% – 40,245 businesses) and Great Britain (21.2% – 539,010 businesses) over the same time period. **Table 14.13** presents the data in more detail.

Table 14.13: Change in business numbers, 2013-23

	2013	2023	Absolute Change	% Change
Barnsley	6,280	7,980	1,700	27.1%
South Yorkshire LEP	38,175	49,760	11,585	30.3%
Yorkshire & the Humber	187,525	227,770	40,245	21.5%
Great Britain	2,543,115	3,082,125	539,010	21.2%

Source: ONS, UK Business Count

14.2.21 Around 83.1% of companies in Barnsley are micro businesses (employing between 0 and 9 people); 13.8% are small (10 to 49 employees); 2.7% are medium (50 to 249 employees); and only 0.4% are large (250+ employees). This proportion is broadly in line with that of South Yorkshire LEP, Yorkshire and the Humber and Great Britain. **Table 14.14** presents the data on business size in more detail.

Table 14.14: Business share by size, 2020

	Micro (0 to 9)	Small (10 to 49)	Medium-sized (50 to 249)	Large (250+)
Barnsley	83.1%	13.8%	2.7%	0.4%
South Yorkshire LEP	82.0%	14.4%	3.1%	0.5%
Yorkshire & the Humber	82.7%	14.0%	2.9%	0.4%
Great Britain	84.3%	12.7%	2.6%	0.4%

Source: ONS, UK Business Count

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding

Wages

14.2.22 People living in Barnsley had gross annual pay for full-time employees in 2022 of £28,353. This is around £1,607 lower than the South Yorkshire LEP area

(£29,960), £2,148 below the figure for the Yorkshire and The Humber (£20,501) and around £4,758 below the average for Great Britain (£33,111)²⁵.

14.2.23 Barnsley’s gross annual pay for workers (£27,799) is also lower than that of the LEP area (£29,336) by around £1,537. It is approximately £2,201 lower than the regional figure (£30,000) and around £5,307 lower than the figure for Great Britain (£33,106)²⁶.

Commuting²⁷

14.2.24 Around 49,800 people live and work in Barnsley. There are around 17,333 people travelling into Barnsley from surrounding/neighbouring areas to work. This includes around 3,961 people from Sheffield, 3,363 from Rotherham, 3,024 from Wakefield, and 1,774 from Doncaster.

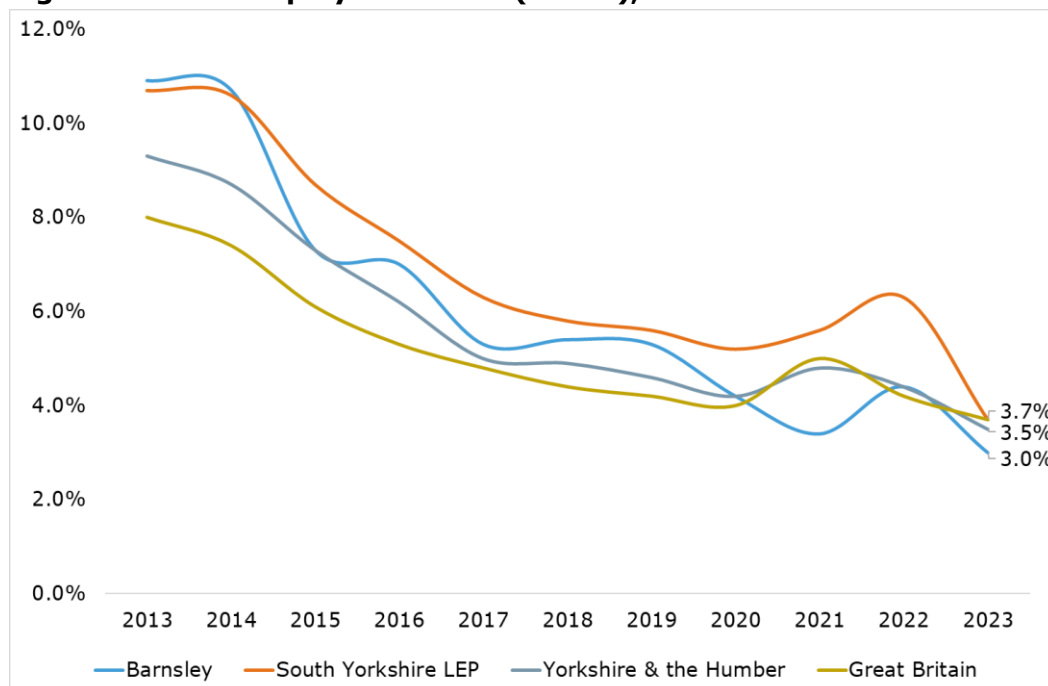
14.2.25 There are 37,793 residents commuting out of Barnsley for work, around 8,353 residents of Barnsley work in Sheffield, 8,226 work in Rotherham, 7,028 work in Wakefield and 3,518 in Leeds.

14.2.26 The overall figure for out-commuters (37,793) is higher than the figure for in-commuters (17,333), giving a net outflow of just 20,460 commuters.

Unemployment

14.2.27 In 2023, unemployment in Barnsley was 3%, down from 10.9% in 2013. This is below the LEP’s unemployment rate of 3.7%, the rate in Yorkshire and The Humber (3.5%) and the rate in Great Britain of 3.7%. **Figure 14.5** presents the unemployment trend in Barnsley and its comparator areas in further detail.

Figure 14.5: Unemployment Rate (16-64), 2013-23



Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey

²⁵ Data sourced from Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (Resident Analysis) for 2022, published by ONS.

²⁶ Data sourced from Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (Workplace Analysis) for 2022, published by ONS.

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

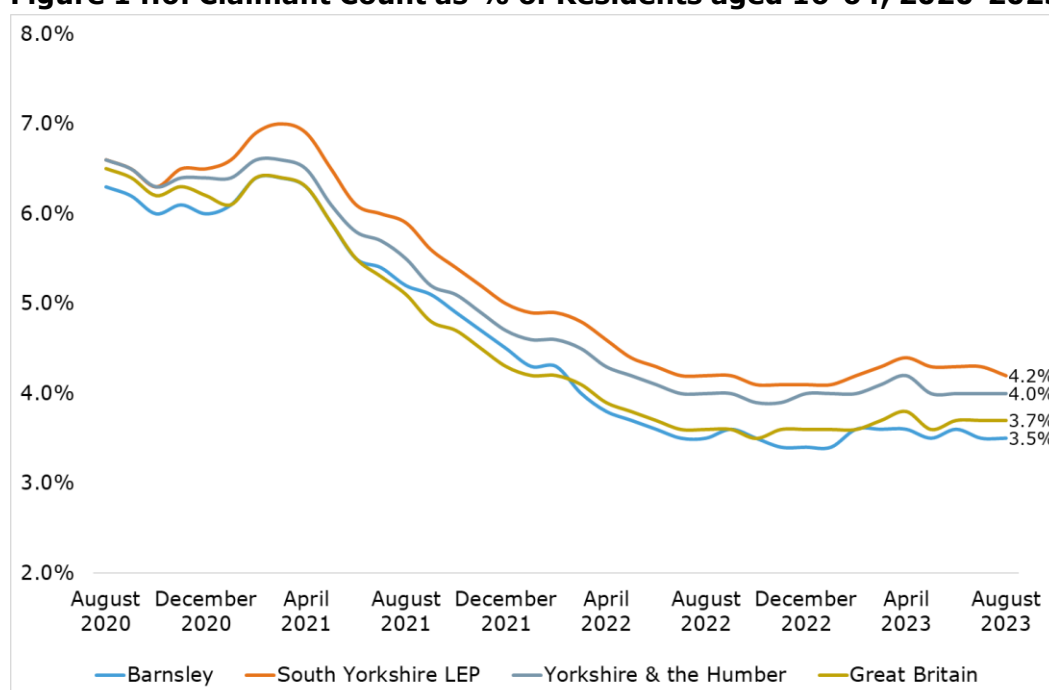
Claimant Count

14.2.28 The claimant count records 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.

14.2.29 **Figure 14.6** shows the claimant count in Barnsley, the LEP, the region and Great Britain for every month from August 2020 – August 2023, expressed as a proportion of residents aged 16-64.

14.2.30 In August 2020, the claimant count in Barnsley was 6.3% and by August 2023 it had fallen to 3.5%. As of August 2023, the claimant count rate in Barnsley is lower than that of the South Yorkshire LEP area (4.2%), Yorkshire and The Humber (4.0%) and Great Britain (3.7%).

Figure 14.6: Claimant Count as % of Residents aged 16-64, 2020-2023



Source: ONS, Claimant Count

Health

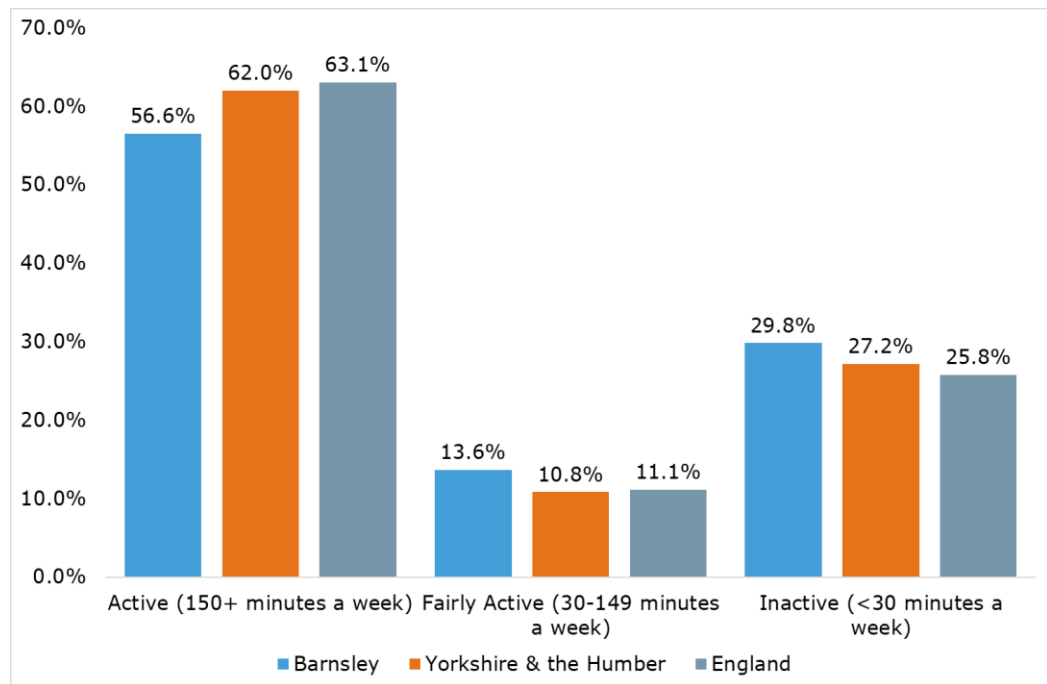
14.2.31 Data published by Sport England as part of its Active Lives Survey show levels of physical activity amongst adults aged 16+ at a local authority level in England. The most recent data are for the period November 2021-November 2022 and they show that 29.8% of adults in Barnsley are “inactive”, which is defined as doing less than 30 minutes of sport and physical per week. This is above the averages for England (25.8%) and Yorkshire & the Humber (27.2%).

14.2.32 Turning to look at adults classed as being “active” (undertaking 150+ minutes of sport and physical activity per week), the figure for Barnsley is 56.6% according to the Sport England data. This is below the national and regional averages of 63.1% and 62% respectively (see **Figure 14.7**).

14.2.33 A separate Active Lives survey is undertaken by Sport England for children in years 1-11 at school. The latest data are for the academic year 2021-2022.

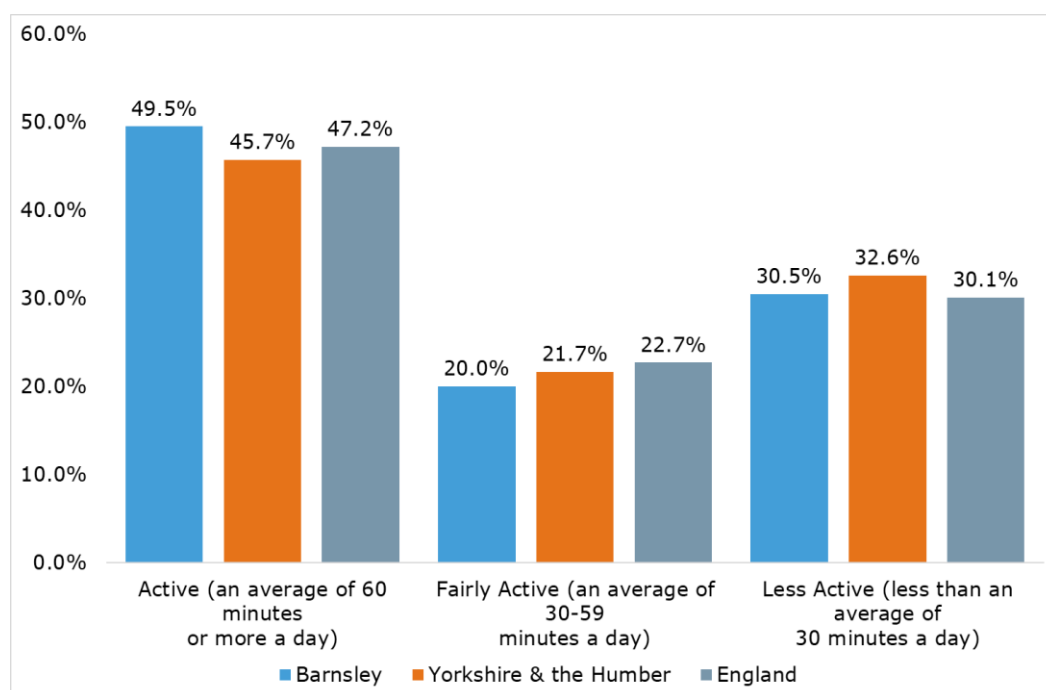
The data show that 49.5% of children in Barnsley are classed as being active, which equates to undertaking an average of 60 minutes of sport and physical activity per day. This is higher than the national (47.2%) and regional averages (45.7%). Inactivity in Barnsley is lower than in the wider region – an estimated 30.5% of children in the LPA undertake less than 30 minutes of sport and physical activity per day, compared to 32.6% in Yorkshire & the Humber. The figure is slightly higher than the England average of 30.1% (see **Figure 14.8**).

Figure 14.7: Sport & Physical Activity Levels for Adults Aged 16+, Nov 2021-Nov 2022



Source: Sport England Active Lives Survey

Figure 14.8: Sport & Physical Activity Levels for Children in Years 1-11, Academic Year 2021-2022



Source: Sport England Active Lives Survey

14.2.34 Data from Public Health England²⁸ provide an indication of how Barnsley performs against the Yorkshire & the Humber region when wider determinants of health are analysed (see **Table 14.15**). In summary, the data show that:

- As of 2021, the life expectancy for males in Barnsley was 75.7 which was below the averages for Yorkshire and the Humber (78) and England (78.7). The life expectancy for females in 2021 was 79.7 which was also below the average for the region (82) and England (82.8).
- In 2021, the under 75 mortality rate was 497.2 per 100,000 in Barnsley. This was above the rate in Yorkshire and the Humber (394.9) and England (363.4).
- In 2021, the under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases in Barnsley was 115.3 per 100,000, which was above the regional average (86.8) and the national average (76).
- In the period 2021-2022, 70.9% of adults in Barnsley were classes as overweight or obese. This was above the rate in Yorkshire and the Humber (66.5%) and England (63.8%). In the same period, 25.5% of children in year 6 were classified as obese in Barnsley this compared to 24.9% in Yorkshire and the Humber and 23.4% in England.
- In the timeframe 2019-2021, the suicide rate in Barnsley was 14.8 per 100,000. This was above the rate in Yorkshire and the Humber (12.5) and England (10.4).

²⁸ Public Health England Health Profiles. Available here: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/ati/302/are/E08000016>. (Accessed: 29/09/2023).

Table 14.15: Health Profile

	Barnsley	Yorkshire & the Humber	England
Life expectancy (males)	75.7	78	78.7
Life expectancy (females)	79.7	82	82.8
Under 75 mortality rate (per 100,000)	497.2	394.9	363.4
Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease (per 100,000)	115.3	86.8	76.0
Percentage of adults (18+) classified as overweight or obese	70.9%	66.5%	63.8%
Year 6: Prevalence of obesity	25.5%	24.9%	23.4%
Suicide Rate (per 100,000)	14.8	12.5	10.4

Source: Public Health England

Healthcare Provision

- 14.2.35 In terms of health provision in the area, the nearest NHS hospital to the Application Site is Barnsley Hospital which is approximately 1.3 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.
- 14.2.36 There are currently eight GP surgeries within 3-miles of the Application Site which include the Proposed Development within their catchment area. the nearest surgery is Darton Health Centre Practice, approximately 1.3 miles away and currently has a patient-to-GP ratio of 3,997.3. All of the GP surgeries are currently accepting new patient registrations and the average patient-to-GP ratio within 3-miles of the Proposed Development is 1,907.9. 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.

Table 14.16: GP Provision within 3-mile of the Proposed Development

GP	Distance from Site	Number of Patients	Number of GPs	Patient-to-GP Ratio
Darton Health Centre Practice	1.3 miles	3,944	1.0	3,997.3
Hill Brow Surgery	1.6 miles	17,076	16.4	1,041.2
Victoria Medical Centre	1.7 miles	11,804	4.3	2,732.4
Huddersfield Road Surgery	1.9 miles	13,011	8.6	1,509.6
St George's Medical Centre	2 miles	8,269	3.6	2,322.8
The Grove Medical Practice	2.2 miles	10,644	2.1	4,989.4
Burleigh Medical Centre	2.4 miles	11,786	5.3	2,231.9
Kakoty Practice	2.7 miles	6,841	2.4	2,850.4
Total	-	83,375	43.7	1,907.9

Source: NHS Choices

- 14.2.37 There are also 13 dental practices within 3 miles of the Site of which six are accepting new patients, as well as 14 opticians and 19 pharmacies.

Educational Capacity

- 14.2.38 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.

14.2.39 The Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance²⁹, published by the Department for Education in March 2014 is largely derived from the Education and Inspections Act 2006³⁰. 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, primary schools and secondary schools have been assessed within three miles of the application site.

14.2.40 **Table 14.17** presents the capacity of the primary schools within three miles of the Application Site. Within three miles of the Application Site, there is a combined capacity of 141 primary school places, or 561 places including the 2FE primary school proposed as part of the application.

Table 14.17: Capacity of Primary Schools

School	Distance from Site	Capacity	Number of pupils on roll	Surplus/Deficit
Barugh Green Primary School	0.28 miles	315	306	9
Gawber Primary School	0.82 miles	210	213	-
Darton Primary School	1.22 miles	270	300	-
Wilthorpe Primary School	1.37 miles	420	415	5
Kexborough Primary School	1.38 miles	210	212	-
Summer Lane Primary School	1.45 miles	310	311	-
St Mary's Church of England Primary School, Barnsley	1.54 miles	226	217	9
Dodworth St John the Baptist CofE Primary Academy	1.56 miles	210	182	28
Wellgate Primary School	1.71 miles	414	419	-
Mapplewell Primary School	1.77 miles	270	347	-
Holy Rood Catholic Primary School	1.88 miles	210	221	-
Cawthorne Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary School	1.89 miles	140	163	-
Joseph Locke Primary School	1.91 miles	420	424	-
Shawlands Primary School	1.91 miles	320	316	4
Keresforth Primary School	1.97 miles	210	232	-

²⁹ New Home to School Travel And Transport Guidance: Department for Education, March 2014.

³⁰ Education and Inspections Act 2006: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/40/contents>

School	Distance from Site	Capacity	Number of pupils on roll	Surplus/Deficit
Athersley North Primary School	2.19 miles	280	318	-
Silkstone Primary School	2.22 miles	210	187	23
Athersley South Primary School	2.28 miles	280	304	-
Laithes Primary School	2.29 miles	280	327	-
Queens Road Academy	2.43 miles	210	213	-
Burton Road Primary School	2.54 miles	315	361	-
Silkstone Common Junior & Infant School	2.68 miles	150	135	15
Oakwell Rise Primary Academy	2.69 miles	262	230	32
Worsbrough Common Primary School	2.8 miles	420	415	5
Holy Trinity Catholic & Church of England School	2.93 miles	1,120	1,109	11
Total	-	7,682	7,877	141

Source: Department for Education (website accessed 28/09/2023)

14.2.41 **Table 14.18** presents the capacity of the secondary schools within three miles of the Application Site. All of the secondary schools have provision for pupils aged 11-16 and the Holy Trinity Catholic and Church of England School has provision for both primary and secondary school children (aged 3 to 16). Within three miles of the Proposed Development there is currently capacity of 590 secondary school places.

Table 14.18: Capacity of Secondary Schools

School	Distance from Site	Capacity	Number of pupils on roll	Surplus/Deficit
Darton Academy	1.32 miles	1,200	1,159	41
Horizon Community College	1.5 miles	2,000	2,004	-
Trinity Academy St. Edwards	2.09 miles	900	362	538
Holy Trinity Catholic & Church of England School	2.93 miles	1,120	1,109	11
Total	-	5,220	4,634	590

Source: Department for Education (website accessed 02/20/2023)

14.2.42 In terms of educational capacity for students over the age of 16, Barnsley College is 2.16 miles away from the site.

Housing Tenure

14.2.43 Data from the 2021 Census shows that 33% of households in Barnsley own their own home outright. This is above the rate in South Yorkshire LEP and

England which both had a rate of 32.5%, but was below the rate in Yorkshire and the Humber (33.7%). A further 29.4% of households in Barnsley own their home with a mortgage or loan. This is above the rate in South Yorkshire LEP (28.6%), Yorkshire and the Humber (28.9%) and England (28.8%).

14.2.44 There were 15.5% of households in Barnsley that rented from the council or local authority. This was above the rate in South Yorkshire LEP (15.4%), Yorkshire and the Humber (11.1%) and England (8.3%). There were 15.1% of households in Barnsley that rented privately from a landlord or letting agency. This compared to 15.8% in South Yorkshire LEP, 17.2% in Yorkshire and the Humber and 18.2% in England.

Table 4.19: Housing Tenure, 2021

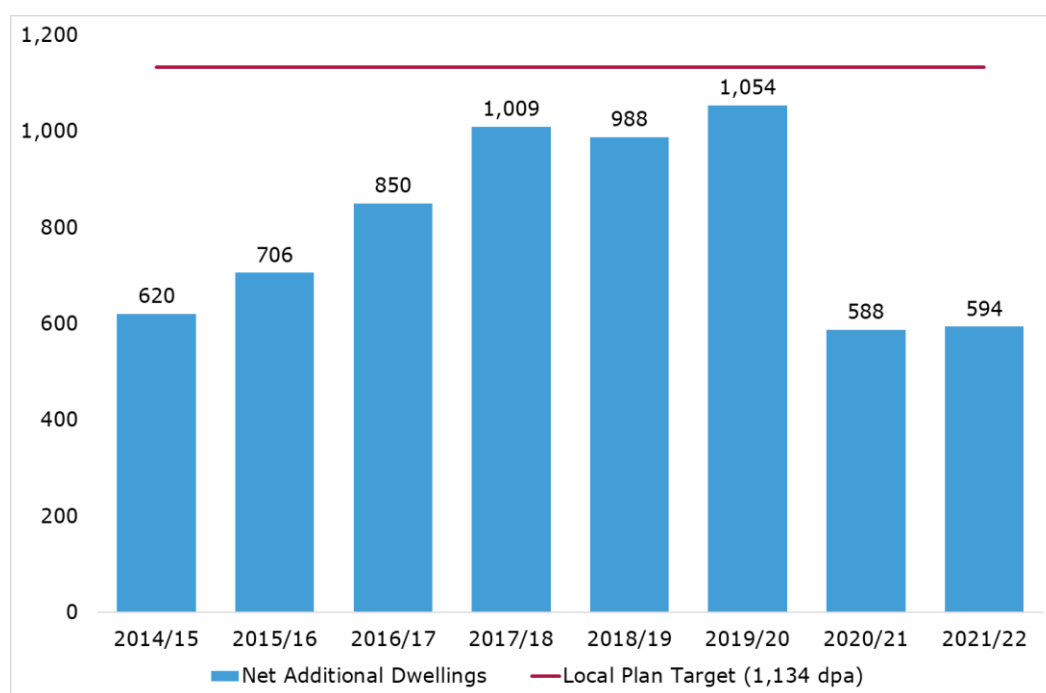
	Barnsley	South Yorkshire LEP	Yorkshire & the Humber	England
Owned: Owns outright	33.0%	32.5%	33.7%	32.5%
Owned: Owns with a mortgage or loan	29.4%	28.6%	28.9%	28.8%
Shared ownership: Shared ownership	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%
Social rented: Rents from council or Local Authority	15.5%	15.4%	11.1%	8.3%
Social rented: Other social rented	4.2%	5.0%	6.2%	8.8%
Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	15.1%	15.8%	17.2%	18.2%
Private rented: Other private rented	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%
Lives rent free	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%

Source: ONS, 2021 Census

Housing Delivery

14.2.45 The Barnsley Local Plan³¹ adopted in January 2019 gives an annual housing delivery figure of 1,134 dwellings per annum (dpa) over the plan period from 2014-2033. Data from Live Table 122 and the Barnsley Authority Monitoring Report 2021-22 show that since 2014, the number of net additional dwellings per annum has been below this target. Since 2014, net additional dwellings delivered were highest in 2019/20 at 1,054 dpa. This decreased significantly in 2020/21 and 2021/22 with 588 dpa and 594 dpa delivered respectively.

³¹ *Barnsley Local Plan*: Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, January 2019.

Figure 14.9: Net Additional Dwellings in Barnsley, 2014/15 – 2021/22

Source: Live Table 122 & Barnsley Authority Monitoring Report

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 1,560 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 £347.8million 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 £151,298³² in 2023.

³² Calculated using data for Yorkshire & the Humber's construction sector from the 2023 edition of Business Population Estimates produced by the Office for National Statistics.

During the build phase, around 153 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 153 on-site jobs, the proposed scheme could support a total of 260 additional jobs in the wider economy during the build phase.

14.3.5 In total, around 413 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 £65,470 per annum. Total annual GVA per employee for all sectors in the region is estimated at £52,901.

14.3.7 Applying these GVA figures to the employment estimates outlined above, the Proposed Development could generate an additional £23.7million of GVA per annum or £283.1million during the 15-year construction period (present value³³).

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 5.7% 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 413 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

³³ 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 is 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 1,697 economically active residents³⁴. Data from the Annual Population Survey, published by ONS, show that around 97% of the economically active population in Barnsley are in employment³⁵. Assuming this figure remains broadly the same, applying it to the population living at the Proposed Development could result in around 1,647 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 Barnsley³⁶, 33% (543) 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 level³⁷ 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 £466 per week. This covers spend on commodities/services such as food & drink, clothing, transport and recreation. Applying the £466 average weekly spend figure to the 1,560 dwellings and translating this into an annual figure, the Proposed Development could generate an annual household expenditure of approximately £37.8million once it is complete and fully occupied.
- 14.3.13 Assuming the new dwellings fall within Band D³⁸, once fully occupied the 1,560 proposed dwellings at the Site are estimated to generate around £3.2million on an annual basis in additional Council Tax payments.
- 14.3.14 Research published in 2014 suggests that the average homeowner spends approximately £5,000 to make their house 'feel like home' within 18 months of moving in³⁹. Taking into account inflation, this figure is estimated to be around £6,000 as of 2023. This includes money spent on things like furnishing and decorating – which generates economic benefits for the local economy in terms of direct and induced job creation.

³⁴ Census 2021: average number of economically active residents per household in Barnsley is 1.09.

³⁵ ONS, Annual Population Survey, April 2022 – March 2023.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ Based on household spend estimates for Yorkshire & the Humber, produced by ONS.

³⁸ Band D Council Tax for 2023/24 in Barnsley is £2,033.15.

³⁹ [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)

- 14.3.15 Applying the average one-off spend of £6,000 to the 1,560 proposed new dwellings in Barnsley, they will generate approximately £9.4million in first occupation expenditure within 18 months.

Permanent Employment

- 14.3.16 The Proposed Development will deliver up to 112,181 sq. m. (GEA) of employment land (split 84,136 sq. m. for B8 uses (75%) and 28,045 sq. m. for B2 uses (25%)) and 418 sq. m. of Use Class E floorspace, which will create permanent jobs once it is built. Additional employment will be created by the new primary school proposed as part of the scheme.

- 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 Agency⁴⁰ (now Homes England – see Figure 14.10 for explanations of these terms).

Figure 14.10: Additionality Factors

- **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 convenience store a multiplier of 1.38 has been used. A multiplier of 1.5 has been applied to the primary school job numbers.

- 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 Gross Internal Area (GIA). In these cases, the GEA floorspace has been reduced by 5% to arrive at GIA and reduced by 15% to arrive at NIA.

- 14.3.18 For the B8 floorspace an employment density of one job per 77 sq. m. (GEA) has been used, a density of one job per 36 sq. m. (GIA) has been used for the

⁴⁰ Homes & Communities Agency, 2014. Additionality Guide, Fourth Edition. The HCA became Homes England in January 2017.

B2 floor space and a density of one job per 17.5 sq. m. (NIA) has been used for the convenience store⁴¹.

- 14.3.19 Based on these employment densities it is estimated that the B8 floorspace will support 1,093 gross full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs on-site, the B2 floorspace will support 740 gross FTE jobs on-site and the convenience store will support 20 gross FTE jobs on-site.
- 14.3.20 Based on data published by the Department for Education⁴², the average ratio of pupils to staff at local authority maintained primary schools in Yorkshire and The Humber is 10.5:1 – i.e. around 10.5 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 40 gross FTE jobs on-site.
- 14.3.21 Once fully developed and occupied, it is estimated that the Proposed Development will provide around 1,893 FTE jobs on-site⁴³.
- 14.3.22 Once allowance is made for the deadweight, leakage, displacement and multiplier effects outlined in Figure 14.10, it is estimated that the scheme will support 1,841 net additional FTE jobs in Barnsley and wider regional economies once fully built and operational. Table 14.20 shows the impact of each additionality factor on job numbers.

Table 14.20: Impact of Additionality Factors on Jobs

	B8	B2	Convenience Store	Primary School	Total
Gross permanent direct jobs created	1,093	740	20	40	1,893
<i>Estimated leakage</i>	109	74	2	4	189
<i>Estimated job displacement</i>	246	167	5	9	426
Net jobs before multipliers	738	500	14	27	1,278
<i>Multiplier impacts</i>	325	220	5	14	563
Total net FTEs in Barnsley and the wider region	1,062	719	19	41	1,841

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

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Gross value added

- 14.3.23 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

⁴¹ The HCA Employment Density Guide gives a range of on job for every 15-20 sq. m.(NIA) so an average of one job for every 17.5 sq. m. (NIA) has been used.

⁴² Data for 2022: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/school-workforce-in-england/data-guidance>

⁴³ Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

estimate of average levels of GVA per employee for the regional economy for the relevant sector.

14.3.24 It is estimated that, once operational and fully occupied, total GVA supported by the Proposed Development in Yorkshire & the Humber will be around £90million per annum, allowing for multiplier effects⁴⁴.

14.3.25 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 £775.1million (present value)⁴⁵.

Business Rates

14.3.26 Based on average business rates data for Barnsley sourced from the Valuation Office Agency⁴⁶, annual business rate payments associated with activities supported by the employment floorspace could be around £1.7million per annum.

Significance of housing & economy impacts

14.3.27 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** which in EIA terms is a significant beneficial effect.

Open space

14.3.28 As noted in paragraph 14.1.30, 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.

14.3.29 As noted in the separate Landscape Design Statement, the Proposed Development will include strategic areas of greenspace. The total landscape

⁴⁴ For the GVA estimate, the same multiplier applied to the jobs calculation has been used (taken from the HCA 2014 Additionality Guide).

⁴⁵ 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.

⁴⁶<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/non-domestic-rating-stock-of-properties-including-business-floorspace-2023>

area of the Site will be 36.4 ha, which equates to 31.7% of the total site area. Public open space within the Proposed Development will equate to 26.5 ha, 23% of the total site area. The public open space for the phase 1 residential development will total 1.9ha, which equates to 18% of the total phase 1 site area. There will also be provision for Local Areas of Play (LAPs), Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAPs) and Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAPs).

Significance of open space impacts

14.3.30 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

14.3.31 Using data from the 2021 Census⁴⁷, the average household size in Barnsley is 2.2 people – giving an estimated population for the Proposed Development of 3,506. 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).

14.3.32 As already noted, there are eight doctors' surgeries within three 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, which will somewhat lessen the impact of the Proposed Development, however the additional population will still have an impact on local provision.

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

14.3.34 It is considered that the Proposed Development in isolation would place additional pressure on the existing services. The Proposed Development is therefore considered to potentially have a negative effect, given that there may not be sufficient healthcare provision to meet the needs of the future

⁴⁷ Tables T001 & T003.

population. It is anticipated that this negative impact will be mitigated via a Section 106 contribution towards local healthcare improvements.

Significance of healthcare impacts

14.3.35 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

14.3.36 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.

14.3.37 The Proposed Development consists of up to 1,560 dwellings in total, with an estimated population of 3,506. To calculate the number of school aged children expected to be living at the Proposed Development data from the Department for Education on pupil yield has been used⁴⁸. The dashboard gives a pupil yield per household by local authority.

14.3.38 In Barnsley, the pupil yield for primary schools is 0.3182 and the pupil yield for secondary schools is 0.1545. Based on these yields it is estimated that there would be 496 children of primary school age and 241 children of secondary school age.

14.3.39 The educational capacity of the local area has been reviewed within a three-mile radius for primary schools and secondary schools around the Application Site based on the Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance published by the Department for Education. There is an existing surplus capacity in nearby primary schools in close proximity to the Application Site of the Proposed Development. As presented in **Table 14.17**, for primary schools there is a capacity of 141 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

⁴⁸ Pupil Yield Dashboard, Department for Education. Available here: <https://department-for-education.shinyapps.io/pupil-yields-dashboard/>. Accessed: 06/10/2023.

capacity of 561 places. This is more than sufficient to accommodate the number of primary pupils likely to arise in the Proposed Development.

14.3.40 As presented in **Table 14.18**, there is also a surplus of secondary school places in close proximity to the Application Site, with a capacity of 590 places in total. This is more than sufficient to accommodate the number of primary pupils likely to arise in the Proposed Development.

14.3.41 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.

Significance of education impacts

14.3.42 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 sufficient provision of primary and secondary school provision.
- The significance of the permanent effect is therefore considered to have a **negligible impact**, which is not significant in EIA terms.

14.3.43 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 **negligible**, given there is likely to be enough capacity at the existing schools in the area to meet demand
- The significance of the permanent effect is therefore considered to have a **negligible impact**, which is not significant in EIA terms.

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, 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 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. Table 14.21 lists the cumulative schemes and whether they have been scoped in or out of the cumulative assessment.

Table 14.21: Cumulative Schemes

Planning Reference	Application Summary	Scoped in/Scoped out
2013/0280	Proposed residential development (175 dwellings) at Dearne Hall Road	Scoped in
2018/0965	Penny Pie Park Gyrotory – Highway Improvement Scheme	Scoped out - no housing or employment floorspace proposed.
2019/0286 / 2022/0916	Capitol Park – Employment development of approximately 16,723 sqm	Scoped in
2020/0977	Land off Barugh Green Road – Residential development of 140 dwellings (this is part of MU1 allocation, but in separate ownership)	Scoped in
2020/0040	Highways works comprising the linking of Capitol Close and Higham Lane via a new roundabout	Scoped out - no housing or employment floorspace proposed.
2019/1567	Highways works comprising construction of new roundabout on Barugh Green Road to create a road link into MU1 Local Plan allocation site	Scoped out - already considered within baseline for Proposed Development.
2020/0028	Highways works comprising construction of new roundabout on Higham Common Road to create a road link into MU1 Local Plan allocation site	Scoped out - already considered within baseline for Proposed Development.
2021/1631	Erection of a new secondary school at land off Keresforth Close, Barnsley	Scoped out – scheme has already been constructed and has been included in school capacity assessment in Table 14.18.
2021/1642	Residential development of 198 dwellings at land off Smithywood Lane and Calver Close, Gilroyd, Barnsley	Scoped in
2022/0016	Residential development of 215 dwellings at land north of Keresforth Road, Dodworth, Barnsley.	Scoped in
2022/0619	Woolley Colliery (115 dwellings)	Scoped in

Planning Reference	Application Summary	Scoped in/Scoped out
HS11 (2017/0990)	214 dwellings at Bloomhouse Lane, Darton (Allocated for 214 dwellings)	Scoped in
HS25 (No App)	Land east of Woolley Colliery (Allocated for 118 dwellings)	Scoped in

14.5.2 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, employment, education provision, healthcare provision.

14.5.3 The construction and operational impacts are presented below for the Proposed Development in combination with the cumulative schemes. In total this is the development of 2,735 dwellings and 128,904 sq. m. of employment floorspace.

Construction

14.5.4 Economic benefits will arise through the provision of temporary jobs during the construction phase of the 2,735 dwellings and 128,904 sq. m. of employment floorspace, which is assumed to be around fifteen years in total. Construction costs are estimated at approximately £834.8million over the entire 15-year build programme. Construction costs have been estimated using the BCIS Online tool⁴⁹ and is exclusive of external works, contingencies, supporting infrastructure, fees, VAT, finance charges etc.

14.5.5 To estimate construction employment supported during the building phase, the total construction cost has been divided by the average turnover per construction employee in Yorkshire & the Humber of £151,298⁵⁰ in 2023. This equates to around 368 temporary construction jobs supported on-site per annum.

14.5.6 Applying the same multiplier of 1.7, as used previously in this chapter, the Proposed Development and cumulative scheme could support around 993 temporary jobs per annum during the fifteen-year build phase and generate a total of around £681.4million GVA (present value).

14.5.7 Cumulatively, the sensitivity of the receptor is assessed as being high, while the magnitude of the impact is high. The significance of the effect is therefore considered to be major beneficial. This is significant in EIA terms.

Housing & the economy

14.5.8 The total impact of the Proposed Development and cumulative sites (delivering a combined total of 2,735 dwellings, 128,904 sq. m. of employment floorspace and a secondary school) are estimated as follows:

- The dwellings could generate household spend in the region of £66.3million per annum.
- Annual Council Tax revenue generated by the dwellings is estimated to be

⁴⁹ Accessed 09/10/2023.

⁵⁰ Calculated using data for Yorkshire & the Humber’s construction sector from the 2023 edition of Business Population Estimates produced by the Office for National Statistics.

£5.6million

- First occupation expenditure associated with the dwellings is estimated to be £16.4million.
- 2,110 gross FTE jobs will be supported on-site once operational⁵¹ and generate around £100million in GVA per annum. Business rates are estimated to be in the region of £1.9million per annum.

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 870 primary school places and 423 secondary school places if all the children living at the schemes are new to the area.

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 medium, given there is not likely to be enough capacity at the existing schools in the area to meet demand. The significance of the effect on primary education is therefore considered to be moderate negative, which is significant in EIA terms. There is sufficient primary school capacity within three miles to meet the needs of the Proposed Development and it would therefore be expected for the relevant applicants of the cumulative schemes to engage with the council and relevant stakeholders to agree a Section 106 contribution.

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 negligible, given there is likely to be sufficient provision at secondary schools to meet demand. The significance of the permanent effect is therefore considered to have a negligible, which is not significant in EIA terms.

Healthcare Provision

14.5.14 Around 6,148 people are estimated to live at the Proposed Development and cumulative schemes. 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 high. The significance of the effect on healthcare provision is 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.

⁵¹ Based on the Planning Statement submitted in support of the application 2019/0286, 217 jobs would be created once the scheme is operational based on B8 floorspace. This presents a worse case scenario as it is the lowest number of jobs that could be supported.

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 1,560 new homes; up to 112,181 sq. m. (GEA) of employment land (B8/B2 uses); a new primary school; 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:
- Between 2011 and 2021, Barnsley's population has grown faster than the rate seen in the LEP and region, but slightly slower than the rate seen at a national level. 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 (2015-21) compared with increases seen in the LEP, region and across Great Britain.
 - The proportion of people aged 16-64 in Barnsley claiming benefits is below the rate in the LEP, Yorkshire and the Humber and Great Britain.
 - 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.
 - When looking at the health profile of Barnsley, many indicators are worse than the rates at a regional and national level.

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, **413** temporary jobs could be supported per annum over the build period (estimated to be 15 years).
 - Around **£23.7million** of gross value added per annum is estimated to be generated over the 15-year build period, or **£283.1million** 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 **1,697** economically active and employed residents are estimated to live in the Proposed Development.
 - The Proposed Development could generate an additional household expenditure of **£37.8million per annum** once it is complete and fully occupied.
 - The dwellings could generate additional **£3.2million per annum** in Council Tax payments.
 - The Proposed Development has the potential to generate approximately **£9.4million** in first occupation expenditure within 18 months.
 - An estimated **1,893 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 **£90million** per annum or **£775.1million** over a 10-year period (present value).
 - Annual business rate payments associated with activities supported by the employment floorspace could be around **£1.7million** 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 cumulative sites will see the following effects: around **993 temporary jobs** per annum over an estimated 15-year period and up to **£681.4million** 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: £66.3million of annual household spend; £5.6million of Council Tax revenue; First occupation spend of £16.4million; 2,110 gross jobs; £100million of GVA per annum; and £1.9million 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 870 primary school places and 423 secondary school places; and a maximum demand for healthcare provision of 6,148 people. In EIA terms, the effect on primary school provision is moderate negative because there is not sufficient capacity already in the area to accommodate the demand generated by the cumulative

schemes. This could be addressed via S106 contributions, which would make the impact of the schemes negligible.

- 14.5.25 The effects on secondary school provision is negligible because there is already sufficient capacity within the local area. The effects on 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

- 14.5.26 Potential negative effects are identified in relation to increased demand on local health provision. This negative effect could be addressed via S106 contributions.

Conclusion

- 14.5.27 Overall the Proposed Development is considered to provide significant positive effects. **Table 14.22** provides a summary of effects, mitigation and residual effects.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Socio-Economic & Health Issues

Table 14.22: 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 beneficial	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	Negligible	N/A	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	High	High	District	Major beneficial	N/A	Major beneficial
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	Medium	District	Moderate negative	S106 contributions	Negligible
	Increase in secondary school age population	Permanent	Medium	Negligible	District	Negligible	N/A	Negligible
Healthcare	Increase in healthcare requirements	Permanent	Medium	High	District	Major negative	S106 contributions	Negligible