England & Lyle

BARNSLEY
Metropolitan Borough Council

SMALLER CENTRES STUDY

Volume 1:
Main Study Report

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SMALLER CENTRES STUDY

Volume 1: Main Study Report

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. England & Lyle Limited were commissioned by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council in June 2010 to undertake this Smaller Centres Study for the Council. The study assesses:

- 6 District Centres – Cudworth, Goldthorpe, Hoyland, Penistone, Royston and Wombwell
- 12 Local Centres – Athersley, Bolton upon Dearne, Darfield, Darton, Dodworth, Grimethorpe, Hoyland Common, Lundwood, Mapplewell, Stairfoot, Thurnscoe Houghton Road, Thurnscoe Shepherd Lane

2. This report is the Main Study Report, Volume 1. The Appendices are included in a separate report, Volume 2.

3. Figure 1 shows the Study Area and Zones used in the study.

4. The study refers to background information from the Smaller Centres Study 2003, the Retail Analysis and Health Check of Barnsley Town Centre 2007 and the Goldthorpe Masterplan Report (draft, July 2010).

Review of Policy Context

5. The study reviews the policy context in the Barnsley Unitary Development Plan (UDP), the emerging Local Development Framework Core Strategy, the Sustainable Community Strategy, Strategic Development Framework 2003-2033, and Planning Policy Statement 4 (PPS4): Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth.

Existing Shopping Provision

6. The locations of the District and Local Centres are shown in Figure 2. Detailed surveys were carried out by England & Lyle in each of the district and local centres in the Borough in July/August 2010.

7. Goldthorpe and Wombwell are the largest district centres, in terms of both retail units and total retail and service units. Cudworth, Hoyland, Penistone and Royston district centres are smaller and similar in size. Mapplewell is the largest local centre, in terms of both retail units and total retail and service units. Hoyland Common, Dodworth, Thurnscoe (Houghton Road), Darton, Grimethorpe and Stairfoot are the next largest local centres. Changes in Provision since 2003 and 2007 are compared.

Existing Shopping Patterns

8. The study uses information from the Household Survey 2007. The survey asked questions about patterns of shopping for convenience and comparison goods across the Borough. We have combined the market shares for different types of goods with the amount of expenditure on those goods in each zone to calculate expenditure flows from zones to stores and centres.

9. In convenience goods the largest market shares are in Asda, Old Mill Lane, Barnsley (33%), Morrisons, Barnsley (19%), Tesco, Wombwell Lane (12%) and Morrisons, Cortonwood (10%). The District Centres have a total market share of 7% and the Local Centres a total of 4%.

10. Barnsley town centre has by far the largest market share of spending on comparison goods, with 55% of the total in the study area. The next largest market shares are all in centres outside the Borough. The District Centres have a total market share of just 2% of comparison goods expenditure.

In-Centre Interview Surveys 2010

11. England & Lyle commissioned In-Centre interview surveys in the six District Centres in July 2010. A total of 500 interviews were carried out.

12. All the centres are well used for food shopping, particularly Royston where 80% of respondents visited the centre for food shopping. The extent of usage for non-food shopping is lower (25% overall). It is highest in Wombwell (52%) and lowest in Royston. The extent to which respondents use leisure facilities in each centre varies widely.

13. The centres which have the highest levels of satisfaction are Penistone, Royston and Wombwell. The centre with the lowest level of satisfaction is Goldthorpe. The centres that have the least need for improvements, according to the survey responses, are Penistone and Royston. The centres with the greatest perceived need for improvements are Goldthorpe and Cudworth.

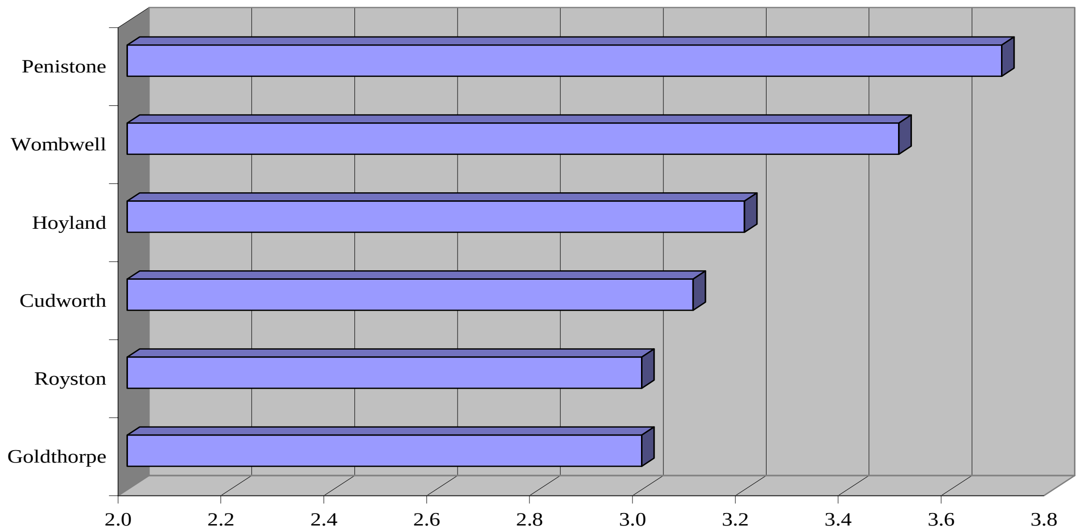
Catchment Areas

14. The catchment areas of the six District Centres are based on our analysis of the In-Centre interview surveys, by postcode sector of residents. For the Local Centres it is assumed that most of the people using the centre will live within 5 minutes walking distance, which represents a catchment area of approximately 800 metres radius. Figure 3 shows the catchment areas of Barnsley town centre, the District Centres and Local Centres.

Health Checks Of Centres

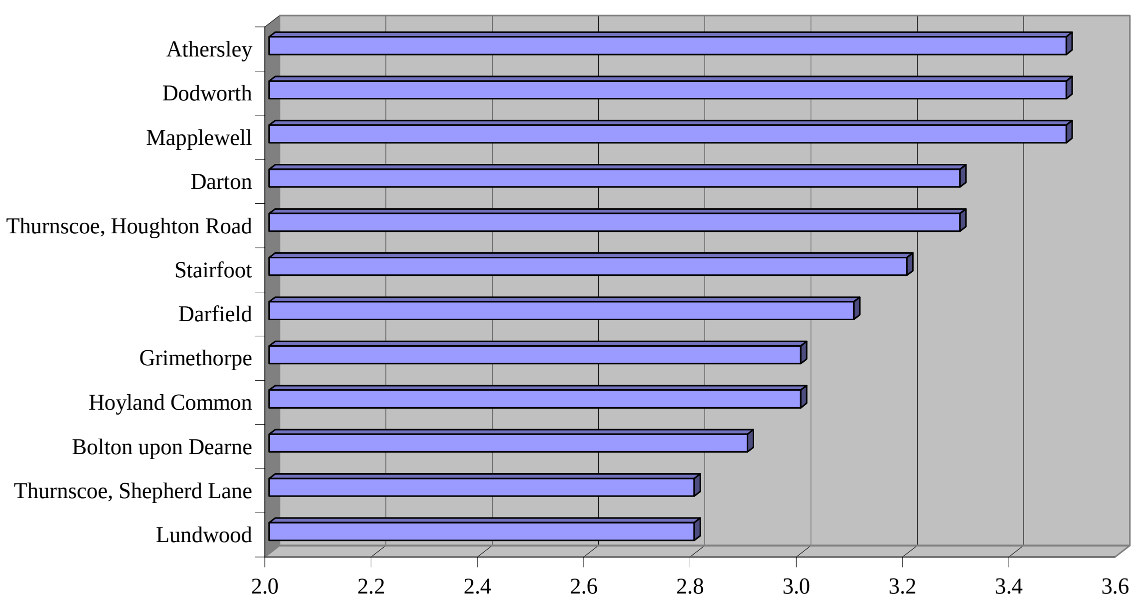
15. Health checks have been carried out in all the District and Local Centres to assess their vitality and viability. The approach is based on a systematic appraisal of a total of 36 factors based on the indicators listed in PPS4. These factors are scored and an overall vitality and viability index is calculated. An average sore is 3.0.

16. The vitality and viability of the district centres in Barnsley Borough is shown on the chart below.



17. Penistone has the highest level of vitality and viability with an overall vitality and viability index of 3.7, followed by Wombwell with a score of 3.5. Royston and Goldthorpe have a relatively low level of vitality and viability index but none of the district centres has a level of vitality and viability which is of concern in terms of their role and performance as centres.

18. The vitality and viability of the local centres in Barnsley Borough is shown on the chart below.



19. Athersley, Dodworth and Mapplewell have the highest level of vitality and viability with an overall vitality and viability index of 3.5. Lundwood (2.8), Thurnscoe Shepherd Lane (2.8) and Bolton upon Dearne (2.9) have relatively low vitality and viability scores which are of some concern in terms of their role and performance as centres.

Population and Expenditure

20. A detailed analysis has been carried out of population and expenditure base data and forecasts in the study area. Estimates have also been made of leisure expenditure. In convenience goods there is no forecast growth in expenditure up to 2016. The forecast growth from 2016 is 8% to 2021 and 15% to 2026. In comparison goods the forecast growth in expenditure is significantly greater with a growth of 14% to 2016. The long term growth in comparison goods is 36% to 2021 and 62% to 2026.

Need Assessment

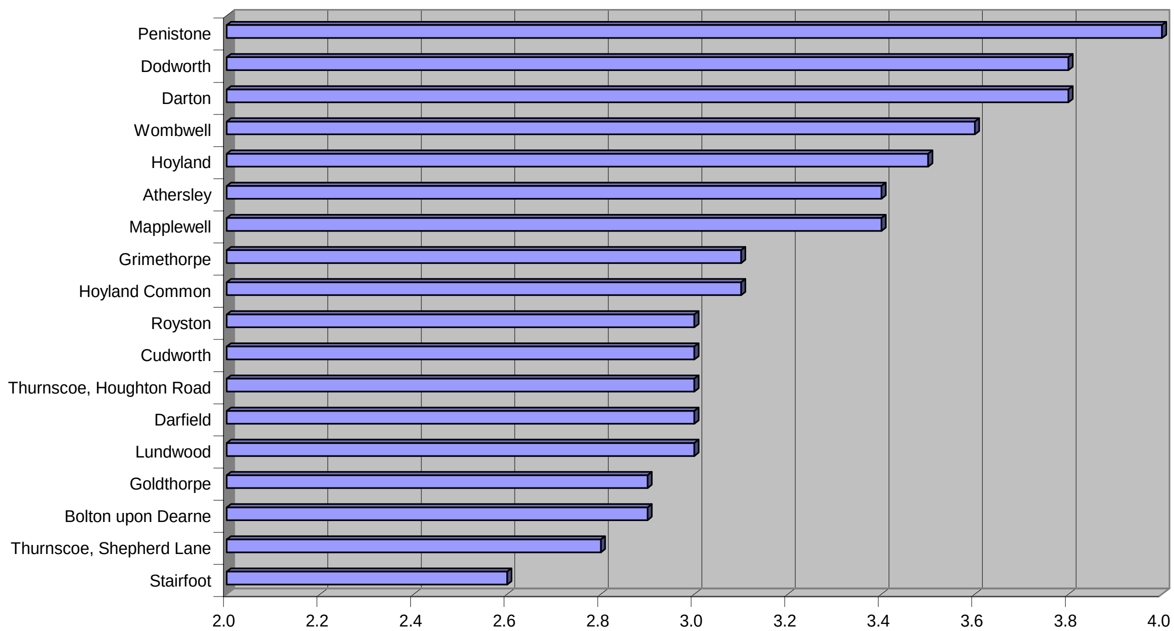
21. We have adopted a market-share approach to the capacity analysis for centres. The need for retail development has been assessed based on the expenditure forecasts and the market share of trade of each District Centre within its catchment area, taking account of commitments. Our assessments of floorspace capacity over the LDF period to 2026 are shown below.

Summary of Floorspace Capacity, 2026	Convenience (sq.m. gross)	Comparison (sq.m. gross)	Total (sq.m. gross)
Cudworth	110	30	140
Goldthorpe	550	240	790
Hoyland	110	280	390
Penistone	nil	590	590
Royston	nil	30	30
Wombwell	240	380	620

22. Advice is also given on qualitative need and the need for other town centre uses such as commercial leisure, based on the PPS4 Practice Guidance.

Place Quality Assessments

23. Place Quality Assessments have been undertaken to assess the special qualities and unique characteristics of each District and Local Centre, identifying potential opportunities to improve the capacity of each centre as a distinctive place. These assessments are intended to support the place shaping objectives of the Barnsley Core Strategy and, going forward, provide part of the evidence base for the Council’s emerging Development Sites and Places DPD. The overall scores on the place quality assessments are shown on the chart overleaf.



24. There are similarities between the place quality assessment scores and the health check vitality and viability scores, which is to be expected. However, there are also differences. In particular, Hoyland, Penistone, Darton and Dodworth have a higher place quality assessment score than vitality and viability because of their distinctive character. Stairfoot and Thurnscoe Houghton Road have a lower place quality assessment score than vitality and viability because of a relatively poor shopping environment and lack of distinctiveness.

Advice on Centres

25. Our advice on centres takes the form of a schedule of key findings for each centre. The schedules summarise the findings on:

- Existing Provision
- Extracts from the Core Strategy (where applicable)
- Vitality & Viability
- In-Centre Survey (District Centres only)
- Need Assessment (District Centres only)
- Place Quality Assessment, and
- Classification of Centre.

26. In addition an assessment has been made of each centre to review the existing centre boundaries defined on the Proposals Maps in the LDF Preferred Options document, October 2005. Maps of all the centres are included in Figure 4 at the end of this report. The maps show:

- The current boundaries of District and Local Centres on the Proposals Maps;
- Proposed boundaries of District and Local Centres;
- Proposed primary shopping areas in the District Centres;
- Proposed primary and secondary shopping frontages in the District Centres;
- Development opportunities.

27. We recommend that centres should be classified into four categories according to their potential for growth or change:

District Centres	
Cudworth	INTENSIFY
Goldthorpe	INTENSIFY
Hoyland	INTENSIFY
Penistone	EXPAND/INTENSIFY *
Royston	EXPAND
Wombwell	INTENSIFY
Local Centres	
Athersley	CONSOLIDATE
Bolton upon Dearne	CONSOLIDATE
Darfield	EXPAND
Darton	CONSOLIDATE
Dodworth	CONSOLIDATE
Grimethorpe	INTENSIFY
Hoyland Common	CONSOLIDATE
Lundwood	CONSOLIDATE
Mapplewell	CONSOLIDATE
Stairfoot	CONSOLIDATE
Thurnscoe Houghton Road	CONSOLIDATE
Thurnscoe Shepherd Lane	INTENSIFY

* NB. The potential for expansion in Penistone has already taken place with the recent Tesco supermarket development. There is further potential for intensification.

Other Policy Advice

28. Policy advice is given on Floorspace Thresholds for Impact Assessments, Monitoring, Locally Important Impacts and PPS4 Policy on Smaller Centres.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 England & Lyle Limited were commissioned by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council in June 2010 to undertake this Smaller Centres Study.

1.2 The Borough has a number of smaller centres that are vital to sustainable growth as they provide access to services in relatively accessible locations for local residents. The Borough has been awarded Growth Point status by the Government and it is essential that these centres are able to serve the increased population this will bring and that they can support sustainable growth. As part of the preparation of the Development Sites and Places DPD the Council needs to develop a better understanding of these centres and what potential they have for development to support growth over the plan period.

1.3 The Council's draft Core Strategy defines a hierarchy of centres in which Barnsley is a Town Centre and six centres are designated as District Centres – Cudworth, Goldthorpe, Hoyland, Penistone, Royston and Wombwell. These District Centres have an important role serving localised catchments and meeting more than local needs. The Study Brief also identifies 11 existing Local Centres (Athersley, Bolton upon Dearne, Darton, Dodworth, Grimethorpe, Hoyland Common, Lundwood, Mapplewell, Stairfoot, Thurnscoe Houghton Road and Thurnscoe Shepherd Lane) and one proposed Local Centre (Darfield). These Local Centres serve smaller catchments and their role is to meet the needs of the local area and not adversely impact on the vitality or viability of the larger centres.

1.4 There are two main aspects to the study:

(1) Defined Town Centres**:** A review of existing defined centres in the Borough to ensure they are able to support sustainable growth including a healthcheck and an assessment of the level of need that is present in the wider settlement they serve for retail uses and to provide advice on whether these centres are able to meet this requirement and if the Council needs to consider expansion or, possibly, contraction of the centre.

(2) Place Shaping**:** An analysis of the distinctiveness of the Borough's main settlements to ensure they can function as successful places and are able to attract and support sustainable growth. Recommendations will be required on how the local distinctiveness of centres can be enhanced as part of the place shaping agenda.

1.5 A previous study of smaller centres was carried out by consultants in 2003 and the Council carried out its own surveys of the smaller centres in 2007. In 2007 a further consultancy study was carried out of Barnsley town centre which included a Borough-wide household survey. We have made use of the household survey data in the current study. We have also commissioned In-Centre interview surveys in the six District Centres.

1.6 This report is the main study report, Volume 1. It refers to the previous retail studies and the Goldthorpe masterplan in Section 2, Background. Section 3 reviews the policy context including the development plan, other Council policy documents and Planning Policy Statement 4 (PPS4) on Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth.

1.7 We review existing shopping provision in the District and Local Centres in Section 4 and existing shopping patterns, based on the household survey, are analysed in Section 5. A detailed analysis is made of the In-Centre survey data in Section 6. Section 7 assesses the catchment areas of centres, based on the In-Centre survey results.

1.8 Full health checks of all the District and Local Centres are included in Section 8 and an assessment is made of the vitality and viability of each centre.

1.9 Sections 9 and 10 focus on population and expenditure and the assessment of need for shopping and leisure.

1.10 Section 11 includes the Place Quality Assessments of all the District and Local Centres, using an assessment sheet and commentary for each centre.

1.11 Section 12 discusses the relationships between the District Centres and the Local Centres that lie within their catchment areas, and the relationship between Barnsley town centre and the Local Centres around the edge of the Barnsley urban area.

1.12 Advice on centres is given in Section 13, including our recommendations on the boundaries of centres. Development opportunities are identified. For the District Centres we also propose primary shopping areas and primary and secondary shopping frontages. Other policy advice is given in Section 14 in relation to PPS4 guidance. Section 15 contains our Conclusions. The report also contains an Executive Summary.

1.13 Appendices are included in a separate report, Volume 2. The Appendices are:

1. PPS4 Advice on Plan-Making
2. Centre Surveys
3. Expenditure Flows
4. In-Centre Survey Tabulations
5. Health Check Appraisals
6. Expenditure Forecasts
7. Capacity Analysis

1.14 Figure 1 shows the Study Area and Zones used in the study.

1.15 We are very grateful for the assistance and co-operation of Robert Ellis of the Council’s Planning Policy team throughout the preparation of the study and the support of other members of the Steering Group – Elaine Worthington and Richard King.

Figure 1: Study Area and Zones

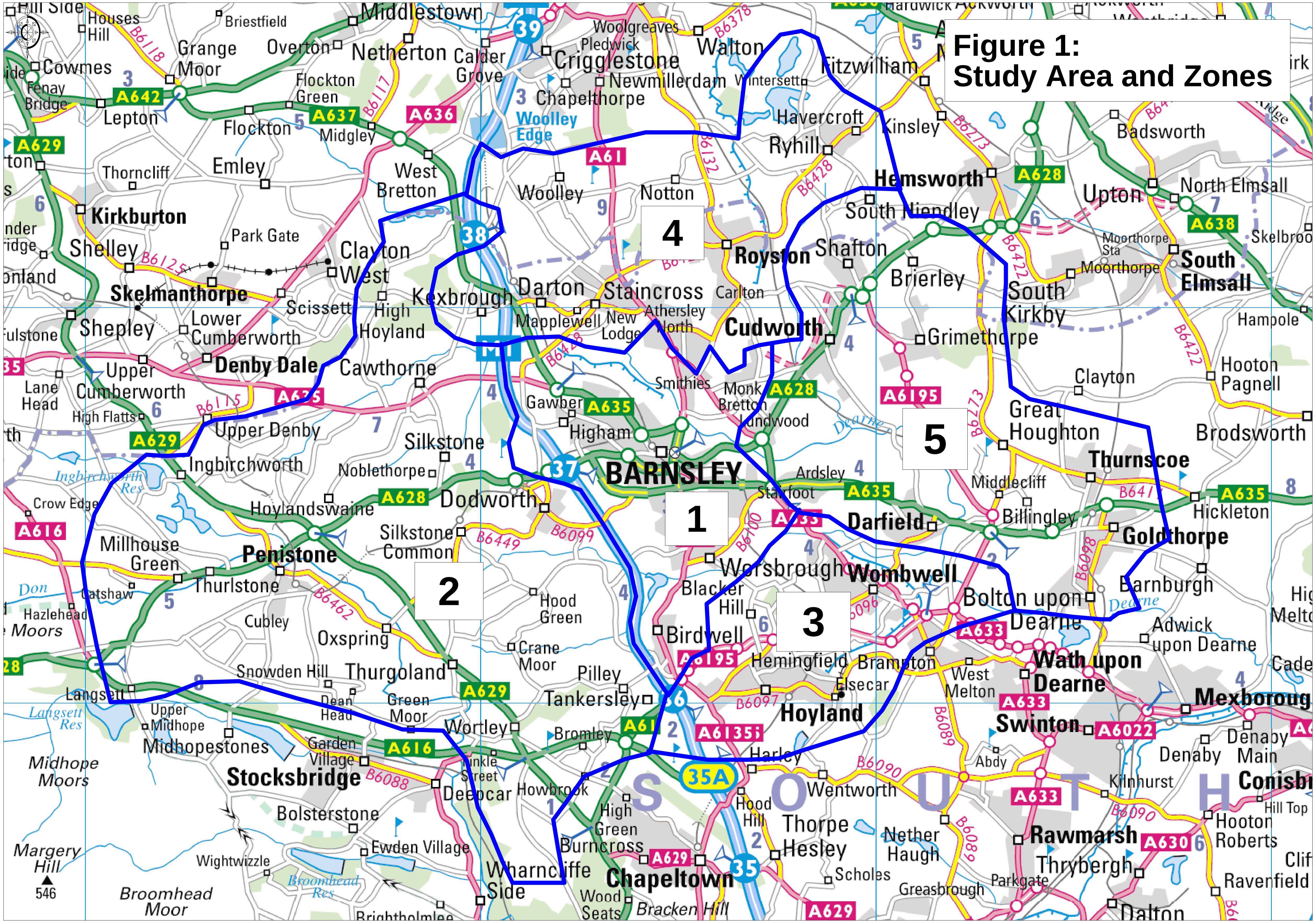


Figure 1: Study Area and Zones

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2. BACKGROUND

Smaller Centres Study 2003

2.1 The report 'Barnsley's Smaller Centres – A Retail Review' was prepared by Donaldsons for Barnsley MBC in September 2003. The study comprises health checks of the vitality and viability of 17 centres in the Borough, and advice on the existing role and function of these centres.

2.2 The study takes account of the hierarchy of centres set out in the existing UDP (adopted December 2000) which includes Barnsley Town Centre, Other Town Centres, District Centres and Local Centres. Existing centres in the hierarchy are listed in Section 3. The study recommends a new hierarchy of centres, as follows:

- Principal Town Centre - Barnsley Town Centre
- Other Town Centres - Wombwell, Hoyland, Penistone,
- District Centres - Cudworth, Goldthorpe, Mapplewell.
- Local Centres - Stairfoot, Thurnscoe (Houghton Road), Darton, Thurnscoe (Shepherd Lane), Hoyland Common, Dodworth, Grimethorpe, Lundwood, Royston (The Wells), Royston (Midland Road). It also recommends that Worsborough (Park Road) should be removed from the classification of local centres.

Retail and Leisure Study 2003

2.3 In October 2003 Donaldsons also prepared the Barnsley Retail and Leisure Study for the Council. The study comprises the following elements:

- a health check of the vitality and viability of Barnsley Town Centre;
- an assessment of the capacity for new retail development in Barnsley town centre;
- an assessment of the leisure market as it relates to Barnsley Urban Centre;
- an assessment of the potential of the town to accommodate new leisure floorspace, and
- recommendations for future action.

2.4 Four different types of survey were used to inform the study:

- Visitors (Street) Survey
- Household Survey
- Retailers and Business Survey
- Leisure Operators Survey

2.5 Some of the conclusions of the study relate particularly to Barnsley town centre but some are relevant to smaller centres in the Borough:

- New convenience goods outlets may have a particular role to play in sustaining the smaller centres in the Borough. Applications in these smaller centres should be treated on their merits, but should be appropriate in size to the function, scale and character of the centre;

- Minor amendments should be made to some retail policies in the UDP to clarify the relationship between various policies and to strengthen policies necessary to protect the vitality and viability of the Borough's centres.

Retail Analysis and Health Check of Barnsley Town Centre 2007

2.6 In April 2008 DTZ (formerly Donaldsons) completed a 'Retail Analysis and Health Check of Barnsley Town Centre 2007' for the Borough Council. The study updates the 2003 Retail and Leisure Study. It:

- reviews recent national trends in retailing and retail development;
- includes a detailed inspection of Barnsley town centre;
- reviews changes in local and regional retail provision; and
- takes account of the results of a survey of 1,000 households within Barnsley's retail catchment area to ascertain current shopping habits and customer views of the town centre.

2.7 The main conclusions are again specific to Barnsley town centre and the planned Markets development scheme. The telephone household survey, described as the Barnsley Shopping Survey, was carried out by NEMS Market Research in July 2007, updating the survey carried out for the 2003 study. We make reference to the household survey data on shopping patterns in Section 5 of this report.

Goldthorpe Masterplan Report (draft, July 2010)

2.8 In 2008 a masterplan was prepared for Goldthorpe to improve the village centre for the benefit of local residents, businesses and also the wider Dearne Valley and develop the vision provided within the Renaissance Market Town strategy for Goldthorpe. The masterplan was revised and published in draft in July 2010.

2.9 One of the key issues in the revised masterplan is the creation of a new village centre and the size of the centre. An economic study identified that Goldthorpe town centre has the potential to support a total of 40-50,000 sq.ft. of retail floorspace. This is less than the total retail floorspace in the town centre at present and it implies the need to consolidate and improve the retail offer and ensure its future viability and sustainability. The objectives of the masterplan include:

- public realm improvements
- new retail development and public square
- car park reorganisation
- shop front enveloping refurbishment

2.10 The masterplan proposes the development of a new retail development and public space to complement existing shops. The preferred location is on the existing school site at the junction of Barnsley Road and High Street to reinforce the existing urban grain and visual prominent corner within the centre. The existing school is to be relocated to a new site in Goldthorpe.

3. REVIEW OF POLICY CONTEXT

Barnsley Unitary Development Plan (UDP)

3.1 The existing UDP (adopted December 2000) details a hierarchy of 18 designated centres which perform a variety of roles and functions. The classification of these designated centres, aimed to mirror that set out in PPG6 (now cancelled), is as follows:

- Principal Town Centre: Barnsley Town Centre
- Other Town Centres: Cudworth, Hoyland, Goldthorpe, Penistone, Wombwell
- District Centres: Mapplewell, Stairfoot, Thurnscoe (Houghton Road)
- Local Centres: Darton, Dodworth, Grimethorpe, Hoyland Common, Lundwood, Royston (The Wells), Royston (Midland Road), Thurnscoe (Shepherd Lane), Worsborough (Park Road).

3.2 All the shopping policies in the UDP were saved in September 2007. The existing policies in Volume 1 – Strategy, Policy and Justification are as follows (in summary):

> Policy S1 permits new retail development will be permitted only within the central shopping area of Barnsley town centre and in the principal shopping and commercial centres where suitable sites, or buildings suitable for conversion, are available for such purposes.
>
> Policy S2 seeks improvements in the general environment, traffic management, highway and pedestrian facilities and public transport within the central shopping area in Barnsley town centre and the other principal shopping and commercial centres.
>
> Policy S3 permits new retail development (convenience and comparison goods) outside the central shopping area of Barnsley town centre and the principal shopping and commercial centres only:
> a) on a site allocated for that purpose in the plan
> b) where there is no suitable site available within centres or where there is no available allocated site, then on a site at the edge of a defined shopping centre or
> c) where there is no other suitable site available, then on an out-of-centre site in a location accessible by a choice of means of transport.
>
> Policy S4 permits proposals for new retail development which comply with Policy S3 if :
> a) the development proposed will not unacceptably undermine the vitality and viability of any defined centre, and
> b) the development will not unduly harm investment strategies, policies or proposals intended to strengthen the viability of the defined centres, and
> c) the development is (or will be) made readily accessible to residential areas for pedestrians and cyclists, to a wider area by established public transport links, and will not generate a significant increase in private car journeys, and

d) the development includes satisfactory measures to accommodate the effects and impact of the development on the transport network.

Policy S5 indicates that all retail developments which would create more than 930 sq.m. gross floor area for the sale of comparison goods on sites outside the central shopping area of Barnsley town centre and principal shopping and commercial centres will be subject to planning conditions to control :
a) the range and types of goods to be sold, and/or
b) the maximum or minimum size of units.

Policy S6 is concerned with local shopping facilities, serving day to day needs of an immediate locality will be permitted subject to scale, traffic and environmental considerations.

Policy S7 is concerned with hot food takeaway shops.

Policy S8 is concerned with specialised retail, display or fitting premises such as car dealers, caravan suppliers, maintenance specialists, battery, exhaust, brake and clutch maintenance and tyre bays.

Policy S9 is concerned with garden centres.

3.3 Volume 2 on Community Areas contains details of allocations for housing, employment and other land uses and specific policies for local areas and is accompanied by proposals maps. Policy BA24 encourages retail development to locate in the following principal shopping and commercial centres – Lundwood, Worsbrough and Stairfoot. Volume 3 is concerned with Barnsley town centre.

3.4 Policies for the Principal Shopping and Commercial Centres are contained in Volumes 4 to 12 for Darton, Dodworth, Royston (The Wells and Midland Road), the North East Towns (Cudworth and Grimethorpe), the Dearne area (Goldthorpe and Thurnscoe Houghton Road and Shepherd Lane), Wombwell, Hoyland and Hoyland Common, and Penistone.

Emerging Local Development Framework Core Strategy

3.5 Following the Revised Preferred Options consultation on the Core Strategy in summer 2009, the Publication version of the Core Strategy was produced for further representations in February 2010 prior to its submission. It sets out the key elements of the planning framework for Barnsley and the approach to its long term physical development.

3.6 Core Strategy Policy CSP 31 on Town Centres states:

Support will be given to maintaining and enhancing the vitality and viability of the following hierarchy of centres:

Town Centre – Barnsley Town Centre
District Centres – Cudworth, Hoyland, Wombwell, Goldthorpe, Penistone, Royston
Local Centres – Athersley ,Bolton upon Dearne (St Andrew's Square), Darfield, Darton, Dodworth, Grimethorpe, Hoyland Common, Lundwood, Mapplewell, Stairfoot, Thurnscoe (Houghton Road), Thurnscoe (Shepherd Lane)

Barnsley Town Centre is the dominant town centre in the Borough. To ensure it continues to fulfil its sub-regional role the majority of new retail and town centre development will be directed to Barnsley town centre.

The District Centres have an important role serving localised catchments and meeting more local needs. To ensure they fulfil this role and continue to complement and support the role of Barnsley Town Centre new retail and town centre development will also be directed to the District Centres.

The Local Centres serve smaller catchments and development here will be expected to meet the needs of the local area and not adversely impact on the vitality or viability of other nearby centres.

All retail and town centre developments will be expected to be appropriate to the scale, role, function and character of the centres in which they are proposed.

A sequential approach will be used to assess proposals for new retail and town centre development. This will help to achieve the spatial strategy for the Borough and will focus development on identified centres in the first instance. Edge-of-centre and out-of-centre development will only be allowed where it meets the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 4.

3.7 The supporting text to Policy CSP 31 states that:

- The extent of the centres will be shown on the Proposals Map that will accompany the Development Sites and Places DPD (our proposed centre boundaries are included at the end of this report).
- The overall approach is that new retail and town centre development should be located within existing centres. This will help to strengthen and protect their important roles and to reduce the need to travel to out-of-centre locations.
- Barnsley’s District centres have a vital role to play in providing shops and services to the people who live near them. The aim is to support and improve the role of all of these centres and in particular to support and enhance them to enable them to have the capacity to fulfil their important roles as Principal Towns.
- Cudworth is identified as the district centre for the Cudworth and Grimethorpe Principal Town, and Goldthorpe as the district centre for the Dearne Towns Principal Town. Royston district centre includes the areas of The Wells and Midland Road.

- Outside Barnsley town centre and the District centres, Barnsley's network of local centres meet more day to day needs and will be the focus for small scale local shops and services.

3.8 Outside the Town centre and District Centres, proposals for small local shops will be considered in the context of Policy CSP32 on Small Local Shops. Policy CSP 32 states:

> Outside existing centres we may allow small convenience shops that meet the daily shopping needs of a local community if:
> the shops are of a type and in a place that would meet local needs and this need is not already met by existing shops; and
> the shops are located and designed to encourage trips by pedestrians and cyclists and would not encourage car trips.

3.9 CSP Policy CSP 31 will supersede saved UDP Policies S1 to S5. Policy CSP 32 on Small Local Shops will supersede saved UDP Policy S6.

Sustainable Community Strategy

3.10 The Core Strategy provides an integrated approach for the implementation of the land use aspects of other Council strategies. In particular it is the 'spatial expression' of Barnsley's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) 2008-2020, also known as the Community Strategy or Community Plan.

3.11 The Local Area Agreement (LAA) sets out the Borough's commitment to achieving the SCS against a set of indicators and targets. The Current LAA indicators and how the policies and proposals contained in the Core Strategy contribute towards meeting those targets are set out in the Monitoring and Indicators section of the Core Strategy.

Sustainable Development Framework

3.12 The vision for Remaking Barnsley is set out in the Strategic Development Framework 2003-2033. Following extensive public consultation, the framework (master plan) was prepared by Will Alsop and partners through Yorkshire Forward's Renaissance Towns programme. The framework sets out a 30 year programme to transform Barnsley into a 21st century market town through a series of development projects. These will be set out in the Barnsley Town Centre Area Action Plan Development Plan Document. The master plan framework promotes a vision of achieving high design quality and development via a set of overarching design principles and concepts such as gateways and urban quarters. These principles form the basis for policies in the Town Centre Area Action Plan.

Planning Policy Statement 4 (PPS4): Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth

3.13 PPS4 on Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth was published in December 2009. It represents the Government's current policy on town centre uses including retail and leisure. PPS4 includes policies on plan-making and development management. Appendix 1 of Volume 2 of the Study Report contains a summary of PPS4 policy relevant to plan-making by local authorities relating to main town centre uses at the local level. A more concise version of this guidance is included below as a checklist of what the Council is required to do to meet PPS4 advice.

Network and Hierarchy of Centres

3.14 The Council should:

Define a network and hierarchy of centres that is resilient to anticipated future economic changes, to meet the needs of their catchments. This has been done in the Core Strategy.

Quantitative Need

3.15 The Council should:

Assess the detailed need for land or floorspace for retail uses over the plan period, taking account of both the quantitative and qualitative need for additional floorspace for different types of retail developments.

In assessing quantitative need, have regard to relevant market information and economic data, including a realistic assessment of population, forecast expenditure on comparison and convenience goods and forecast improvements in retail sales density.

Qualitative Need

3.16 When assessing qualitative need for retail development the Council should:

Assess whether there is adequate provision and distribution of shopping and other services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the whole community.

In deprived areas which lack access to a range of services and facilities, give additional weight to meeting these qualitative deficiencies.

Identify any deficiencies in the provision of local convenience shopping and other facilities which serve people's day-to-day needs.

Take into account the degree to which shops may be overtrading and whether there is a need to increase competition and retail mix.

Support shops, services and other important small scale economic uses (including post offices, petrol stations, village halls and public houses) in local centres and villages.

Identifying Sites

3.17 The Council should:

Assess the capacity of existing centres to accommodate new retail development, taking account of the role of centres in the hierarchy.

Identify a range of sites to meet the identified need for development (ensuring that sites are capable of accommodating a range of business models in terms of scale, format, car parking provision and scope for disaggregation).

Identify the appropriate scale of development, ensuring that the scale of the sites identified and the level of travel they generate, are in keeping with the role and function of the centre within the hierarchy of centres and the catchment served.

Identify sites or buildings within existing centres suitable for development, conversion or change of use (including new uses for vacant or derelict buildings, including historic buildings).

Identify sites in the centre, or failing that on the edge of the centre, capable of accommodating larger format developments where a need for such development has been identified.

Identify centres in decline where change needs to be managed.

Review existing site allocations so that they are not carried forward from one version of the development plan to the next without evidence of need and a reasonable prospect of their take up during the plan period.

Allocate sufficient sites in development plan documents to meet at least the first five years identified need. Where appropriate, local development frameworks should set out policies for the phasing and release of allocated sites to ensure that those sites in preferred locations within centres are developed ahead of less central locations.

Sequential Approach

3.18 The Council should:

Apply the sequential approach to site selection, giving preference to sites within centres, then edge-of-centre locations then out-of-centre locations.

Give preference to sites that best serve the needs of deprived areas over alternative sites with similar location characteristics.

Assessing Impact

3.19 The Council should:

Assess the impact of proposed sites on existing centres:

- taking into account the impact considerations set out in Policy EC16, ensuring that any proposed edge-of-centre or out-of-centre sites would not have an unacceptable impact on centres within the catchment of the potential development
- ensuring that proposed sites in a centre, which would substantially increase the attraction of that centre and could have an impact on other centres, are assessed for their impact on those other centres, and
- ensuring that the level of detail of any assessment of impacts is proportionate to the scale, nature and detail of the proposed development.

Consider the degree to which other considerations such as any physical regeneration benefits of developing on previously-developed sites, employment opportunities, increased investment in an area or social inclusion, may be material to the choice of appropriate locations for development.

Other Requirements

(a) Definition of Boundaries

3.20 The Council should define the extent of the main centres and the primary shopping area in its Proposals Map having considered distinguishing between realistically defined primary and secondary frontages in designated centres and set policies that make clear which uses will be permitted in such locations.

(b) Floorspace Thresholds

3.21 The Council should consider setting floorspace thresholds for the scale of retail development outside centres (ie. edge-of-centre and out-of-centre locations) which should be subject to an impact assessment under Policy EC16 and specify the geographic areas these thresholds will apply to.

(c) Locally Important Impacts

3.22 The Council should define any locally important impacts on centres which should be tested in impact assessments of new development proposals under Policy EC16.

(d) Monitoring

3.23 The Council should use its annual monitoring reports to keep the following matters under review in order to inform consideration of the impact of policies and planning applications:

- the network and hierarchy of centres
- the need for further development and
- the vitality and viability of centres.

3.24 The application of this guidance to the Smaller Centres in Barnsley is covered in detail in Section 13 on Advice on Centres and Section 14 on Other Policy Advice.

4. EXISTING SHOPPING PROVISION

4.1 The locations of the District and Local Centres are shown in Figure 2. Detailed surveys were carried out by England & Lyle in each of the district and local centres in the Borough in July/August 2010. The surveys covered the uses of all retail and service properties in the centres (address, name of business and type of business). The data has been compiled into a database for each centre and has been analysed in Excel spreadsheets. The database also includes a classification of the type of use (convenience, comparison, service and vacant) and a scoring of the physical appearance of retail and commercial properties on a 5-point scale. The full survey details are included in Appendix 2 of Volume 2.

4.2 This Section first gives a brief profile of existing provision in each of the district centres and local centres. It is a brief overview because a detailed analysis is included in Section 7 in the health checks of centres. The composition of different uses in each centre is compared with the UK averages derived from Goad data. Comments are made about overall provision in the district and local centres. For completeness reference is also made to out-of-centre shopping provision. An assessment is made of changes in provision since previous surveys were carried out in 2003 and 2007.

4.3 It should be noted that our analysis of existing provision does not include Barnsley town centre.

4.4 The analysis includes services as well as shops. Services are classified in 3 categories used by Goad:

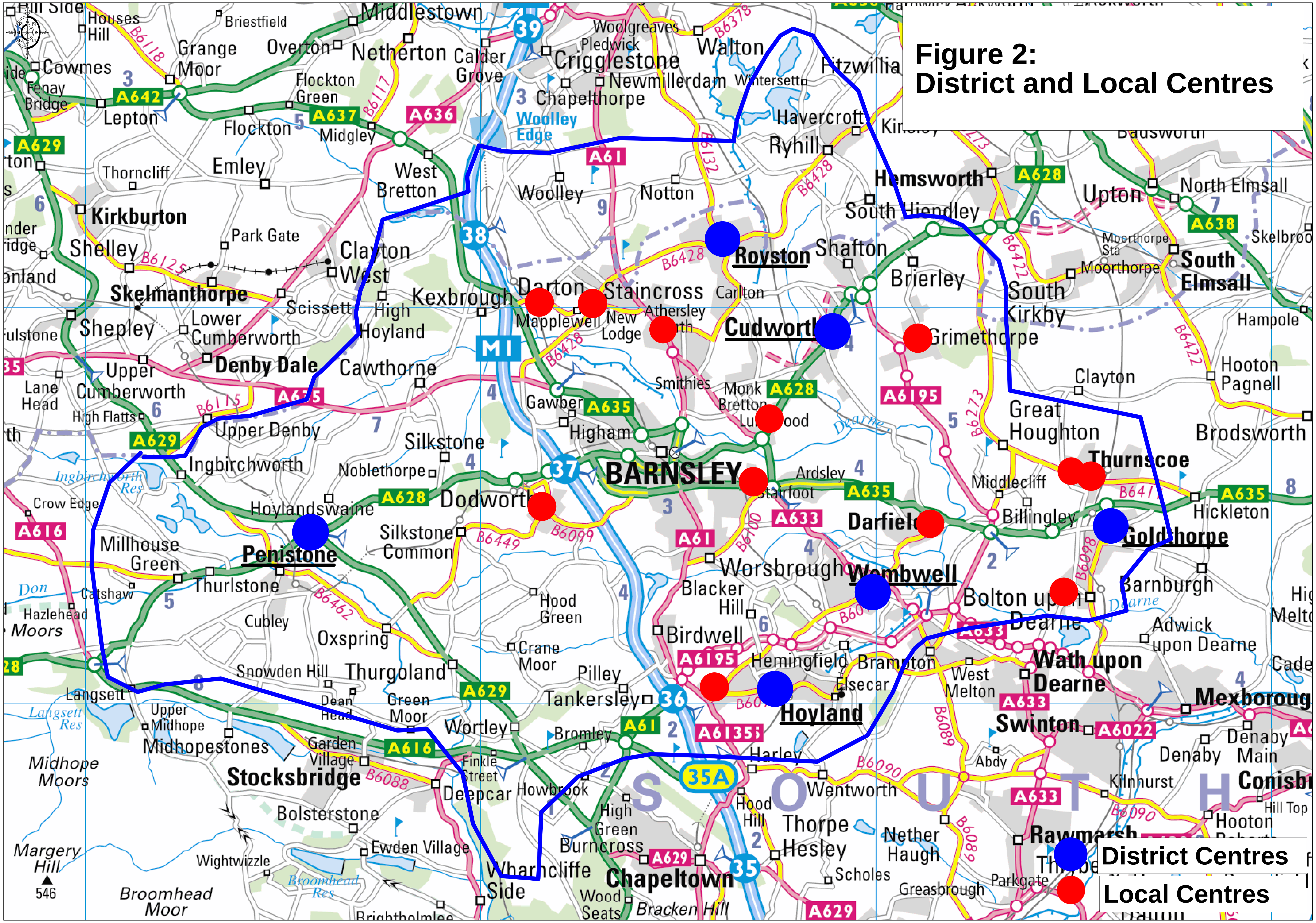
- Financial and business services – banks, building societies, estate agents, solicitors, accountants, etc.
- Leisure services – cafes, restaurants, takeaways, pubs, clubs, hotels, amusements, etc.
- Retail services – travel agents, dry cleaners, hairdressers, health & beauty, etc.

District Centres

Cudworth

	Number	**Percentage**	**(c/f UK)**
Convenience	8	14%	9%
Comparison	18	32%	34%
Total Retail	26	46%	43%
Vacant Units	6	11%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	4	7%	11%
Leisure Services	13	23%	22%
Retail Services	7	13%	13%
Total Services	24	43%	46%
Total Retail and Service	56	100%	100%

Figure 2: District and Local Centres



Promap

4.5 The main retail and service provision in Cudworth is located along the main Barnsley road. The proportion of retail units is slightly above the national average. Convenience shops have a higher representation than the national average. However the Co-op store is the only supermarket in Cudworth. Service units represent 43% of total units, slightly below the national average. Leisure and retail services are fairly well represented with a slightly lower than average representation of financial and business services. The vacancy rate of 11% is the same as the national average.

Goldthorpe

	Number	**Percentage**	**(c/f UK)**
Convenience	11	11%	9%
Comparison	36	37%	34%
Total Retail	47	48%	43%
Vacant Units	11	11%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	11	11%	11%
Leisure Services	14	14%	22%
Retail Services	15	15%	13%
Total Services	40	41%	46%
Total Retail and Service	98	100%	100%

4.6 Goldthorpe’s main retail and service provision is located along the main Barnsley and Doncaster Roads. The proportion of retail units within the centre (48%) is good and is above the national average. Service uses represent 41% of all units, below the national average. Retail and financial and business services are fairly well represented but leisure services (restaurants, cafes etc) have a relatively low representation, well below the national average. The vacancy rate of 11% is the same as the national average.

Hoyland

	Number	**Percentage**	**(c/f UK)**
Convenience	12	20%	9%
Comparison	19	32%	34%
Total Retail	31	52%	43%
Vacant Units	3	5%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	4	7%	11%
Leisure Services	12	20%	22%
Retail Services	10	17%	13%
Total Services	26	43%	46%
Total Retail and Service	60	100%	100%

4.7 Hoyland's main retail and service offer is concentrated on High Street, King Street and Market Street radiating from the main square which includes the Town Hall and the Co-op supermarket. The proportion of shops is relatively high at 52% of total units (well above the national average) and the number of service units is slightly below average. Leisure and retail services are fairly represented but financial & business services are slightly under-represented compared with the national average. The vacancy rate is only 5%, well below the national average.

Penistone

	Number	**Percentage**	**(c/f UK)**
Convenience	6	12%	9%
Comparison	17	33%	34%
Total Retail	23	44%	43%
Vacant Units	1	2%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	7	13%	11%
Leisure Services	12	23%	22%
Retail Services	9	17%	13%
Total Services	28	54%	46%
Total Retail and Service	52	100%	100%

4.8 Penistone is an historic market town with its main retail and service offer concentrated on Market Street together with the attractive new Market Hall and Tesco store on the former cattle market site. The total proportion of retail units is about the same as the national average. The proportion of service units is above the national average but services do not dominate the overall composition of the centre. There is a slightly higher than average retail service offer. The vacancy rate is very low and well below the national average.

Royston

	Number	**Percentage**	**(c/f UK)**
Convenience	8	17%	9%
Comparison	12	26%	34%
Total Retail	20	43%	43%
Vacant Units	10	21%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	5	11%	11%
Leisure Services	6	13%	22%
Retail Services	6	13%	13%
Total Services	17	36%	46%
Total Retail and Service	47	100%	100%

4.9 Royston comprises two separate centres, The Wells and Midland Road which are separated by housing. The Wells is a centre located on a main road junction and Midland Road is a linear centre surrounding by residential areas. The proportion of retail units within Royston is equivalent to the national average. There is however a higher than average representation of convenience stores particularly at Midland Road and therefore a lower than average comparison representation overall. Services uses represent 36% of total units, lower than the national average. There is a particular low leisure service representation within the area. The vacancy rate of 21% is considerably higher than the national average.

Wombwell

	Number	**Percentage**	**(c/f UK)**
Convenience	10	9%	9%
Comparison	37	33%	34%
Total Retail	47	42%	43%
Vacant Units	8	7%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	10	9%	11%
Leisure Services	26	23%	22%
Retail Services	21	19%	13%
Total Services	57	51%	46%
Total Retail and Service	112	100%	100%

4.10 Wombwell's main retail and service offer is located along High Street. The proportion of retail units within the centre is good and slightly above the national average. Convenience shopping in the centre tends to be dominated by discount supermarkets. However, a new Tesco Express store in the former Co-op unit will help to improve the choice of food shopping. The total number of service units is slightly above the national average with a higher than average number of retail services. The vacancy rate of 7% is below the national average.

Local Centres

4.11 The study includes 12 local centres. The relatively small number of retail and service uses in the local centres makes it difficult to make meaningful comparisons with the national average representation of uses gathered from Goad. However it is still useful in providing some form of benchmark to assess the centres.

Athersley

	Number	Percentage	(c/f UK)
Convenience	7	47%	9%
Comparison	3	20%	34%
Total Retail	10	67%	43%
Vacant Units	0	0%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	0	0%	11%
Leisure Services	4	27%	22%
Retail Services	1	7%	13%
Total Services	5	33%	46%
Total Retail and Service	15	100%	100%

4.12 The main retail and service provision within Athersley is mainly located in the compact Laithes Shopping Centre with a post office located opposite and the Netto store further down Laithes Lane. Retail units form a high proportion (67%) of the total units within the centre, a figure which is substantially higher than the national average. This is particularly evident in the high proportion of convenience units within the centre (47%), substantially higher than the national average. This includes a Netto store, a Co-op and a Fulton Foods store. The representation of services is 33%, below the national average. There are no financial and business services located in the centre. There are no vacant units within the centre at present.

Bolton upon Dearne

	Number	Percentage	(c/f UK)
Convenience	1	6%	9%
Comparison	4	22%	34%
Total Retail	5	28%	43%
Vacant Units	5	28%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	0	0%	11%
Leisure Services	4	22%	22%
Retail Services	4	22%	13%
Total Services	8	44%	46%
Total Retail and Service	18	100%	100%

4.13 The main retail and service provision within Bolton upon Dearne is located in the compact neighbourhood centre of St Andrews Square. There is a substantially lower than average proportion of total retail units at 28% with the proportion of convenience units (6%) and comparison units (22%) both lower than the national average. Service uses comprise 44% of total units, slightly below national average.

There are no financial and business services within St Andrews Square. The vacancy rate is 28%, substantially higher than the national average. The number of vacant properties has a particularly dominant effect on the centre in the north east corner. The former Dearne Hotel Site, which was vacant at the time of the survey, is being redeveloped as an old people's home.

Darfield

	Number	**Percentage**	**(c/f UK)**
Convenience	4	27%	9%
Comparison	4	27%	34%
Total Retail	8	53%	43%
Vacant Units	0	0%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	0	0%	11%
Leisure Services	3	20%	22%
Retail Services	4	27%	13%
Total Services	7	47%	46%
Total Retail and Service	15	100%	100%

4.14 The main retail and service provision within Darfield is dispersed amongst residential units on Garden Street and Snape Hill Road. There are a relatively high proportion of retail units (53%). This is evenly spread between comparison units and convenience units. The higher than average proportion of convenience units is to be expected in a local neighbourhood centre. Service provision is fairly well represented at 47% of total units but there are no financial and business services in the centre and therefore proportionally an over-representation of retail services. There are no vacant units within the centre.

Darton

	Number	Percentage	(c/f UK)
Convenience	2	8%	9%
Comparison	8	32%	34%
Total Retail	10	40%	43%
Vacant Units	2	8%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	1	4%	11%
Leisure Services	6	24%	22%
Retail Services	6	24%	13%
Total Services	13	52%	46%
Total Retail and Service	25	100%	100%

4.15 The main retail and service provision within Darton is located along Church Street. 40% of total units are retail units, slightly below the national average. Retailing is dominated by comparison goods shops. Service provision is well represented at 52% of total units. There is a particularly higher than average proportion of retail services and lower than average proportion of financial and business services. The vacancy rate in Darton is 8%, below the national average.

Dodworth

	Number	Percentage	(c/f UK)
Convenience	3	11%	9%
Comparison	10	37%	34%
Total Retail	13	48%	43%
Vacant Units	1	4%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	1	4%	11%
Leisure Services	7	26%	22%
Retail Services	5	19%	13%
Total Services	13	48%	46%
Total Retail and Service	27	100%	100%

4.16 The main retail and service provision within Dodworth is located primarily along High Street with a few further units on Barnsley Road including the Budgens supermarket. There is a good proportion of retail units at 48% of total units, above the national average, with a higher representation of both convenience and comparison shops. Service provision represents 48% of total units, comprising a slightly higher than average leisure and retail services offer and a lower than average financial and business service offer. The vacancy rate in Dodworth is well below average at 4%.

Grimethorpe

	Number	Percentage	(c/f UK)
Convenience	4	17%	9%
Comparison	7	29%	34%
Total Retail	11	46%	43%
Vacant Units	4	17%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	0	0%	11%
Leisure Services	7	29%	22%
Retail Services	2	8%	13%
Total Services	9	38%	46%
Total Retail and Service	24	100%	100%

4.17 The main retail and service provision within Grimethorpe is located on the northern side of High Street with additional units located to the western end in the Acorn Centre and to the eastern end on Queensway including Netto. There is a fair proportion of retail units at 46% of total units, including a higher than average proportion of convenience units (17%). Service units form 38% of total units, lower than average with a higher than average leisure services sector and lower than average retail services. There are no financial and business service units. The vacancy rate in Grimethorpe of 17% is significantly higher than average.

Hoyland Common

	Number	Percentage	(c/f UK)
Convenience	2	6%	9%
Comparison	15	44%	34%
Total Retail	17	50%	43%
Vacant Units	5	15%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	0	0%	11%
Leisure Services	7	21%	22%
Retail Services	5	15%	13%
Total Services	12	35%	46%
Total Retail and Service	34	100%	100%

4.18 The main retail and service provision within Hoyland Common is located on the corner junction of Hoyland Road and Sheffield Road. There is a higher than average proportion of retail units (50%). Comparison goods shops (44%) have a significantly higher than average representation, notable higher than the comparison retail offer in other local centres in the Borough. Service provision forms 35% of total units lower than average. There are no financial and business service uses. The vacancy rate in Hoyland Common of 15% is higher than average.

Lundwood

	Number	Percentage	(c/f UK)
Convenience	6	24%	9%
Comparison	2	8%	34%
Total Retail	8	32%	43%
Vacant Units	4	16%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	0	0%	11%
Leisure Services	11	44%	22%
Retail Services	2	8%	13%
Total Services	13	52%	46%
Total Retail and Service	25	100%	100%

4.19 The main retail and service provision within Lundwood is located along Pontefract Road. Total retail units form 32% of total units, well below the national average and lower than other local centres in the Borough. There is a very low comparison offer of 8% and significantly higher than average convenience offer of 24% of total units. Service provision forms 52% of total units, higher than average. The proportion of leisure services (44%) is much higher than average and there are no financial and business service units in Lundwood. There is a vacancy rate of 16% within Lundwood, higher than average.

Mapplewell

	Number	**Percentage**	**(c/f UK)**
Convenience	9	16%	9%
Comparison	20	34%	34%
Total Retail	29	50%	43%
Vacant Units	2	3%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	5	9%	11%
Leisure Services	10	17%	22%
Retail Services	12	21%	13%
Total Services	27	47%	46%
Total Retail and Service	58	100%	100%

4.20 The main retail and service provision within Mapplewell is widely dispersed mainly along Blacker Road, Towngate and Spark Lane. The proportion of retail units is relatively high (50% of total units) and is also higher than the national average with a higher than average availability of convenience shops, including a Co-op store. Services uses represent 47% of total units, about the same as the national average. There is a high representation of retail services (hairdressers, beauty salons etc) at 21%. The vacancy rate of only 3% is well below the national average.

Stairfoot

	Number	**Percentage**	**(c/f UK)**
Convenience	4	17%	9%
Comparison	7	29%	34%
Total Retail	11	46%	43%
Vacant Units	0	0%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	1	4%	11%
Leisure Services	11	46%	22%
Retail Services	1	4%	13%
Total Services	13	54%	46%
Total Retail and Service	24	100%	100%

4.21 The main retail and service provision within Stairfoot is located along Doncaster Road. There is a slightly higher than average proportion of retail units at 46% of total units. Of this there is a slightly lower than average comparison offer (29%) and a slightly higher than average proportion of convenience units (17%). Service units form 54% of total units, higher than average. There is a significant proportion of leisure services (46%) and lower than average financial and business and retail service provision. There are no vacant properties currently in Stairfoot.

Thurnscoe, Houghton Road

	Number	**Percentage**	**(c/f UK)**
Convenience	5	19%	9%
Comparison	7	26%	34%
Total Retail	12	44%	43%
Vacant Units	2	7%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	3	11%	11%
Leisure Services	6	22%	22%
Retail Services	4	15%	13%
Total Services	13	48%	46%
Total Retail and Service	27	100%	100%

4.22 The main retail and service provision within Houghton Road is located primarily on the southern side of the road. Total retail units form 44% of total units, about the same as the national average. There is however a higher than average proportion of convenience units (19%) and lower than average number of comparison units (26%). The proportion of service units (48%) is slightly higher than average. Financial and business (11%) and leisure services (22%) are above average. Retail services are slightly higher than average. The vacancy rate of 7% within Houghton Road is lower than average.

Thurnscoe, Shepherd Lane

	Number	**Percentage**	**(c/f UK)**
Convenience	4	29%	9%
Comparison	2	14%	34%
Total Retail	6	43%	43%
Vacant Units	1	7%	11%
Services:			
Financial & Business	1	7%	11%
Leisure Services	4	29%	22%
Retail Services	2	14%	13%
Total Services	7	50%	46%
Total Retail and Service	14	100%	100%

4.23 The main retail and service provision within Shepherd Lane, Thurnscoe is located on the corner junction of Shepherd Lane and Station Road. 43% of total units are comprised of retail units, the same as average. Of this however there is a significantly high proportion of convenience units (29%) and low proportion of comparison units (14%). Service units represent 50% of total units, slightly higher than average. Of this there is a higher than average proportion of leisure services. The vacancy rate of 7% in Shepherd Lane is lower than average. There is also however the undeveloped former market site which has a rather negative effect on the appearance of the centre.

Overview of Provision

District Centres	Retail	Vacant	Vacancy Rate	Services	Total
Cudworth	26	6	11%	24	56
Goldthorpe	47	11	11%	40	98
Hoyland	31	3	5%	26	60
Penistone	23	1	2%	28	52
Royston	20	10	21%	17	47
Wombwell	47	8	7%	57	112
Total	194	39	9%	192	425
Percentage	46%	-	-	45%	100%
UK per cent	(43%)	-	(11%)	(46%)	(100%)

4.24 The main comments that can be made about the overall provision in the district centres are as follows:

(1) Goldthorpe and Wombwell are the largest district centres, in terms of both retail units and total retail and service units.
(2) Cudworth, Hoyland, Penistone and Royston district centres are smaller and similar in size, again in terms of total retail units and total retail and service units.
(3) The overall proportion of retail units in the district centres (46%) is slightly above the national average.
(4) The overall vacancy rate in the district centres (9%) is slightly below the national average.
(5) The overall proportion of service uses in the district centres (45%) is about the same as the national average.
(6) The representation of retail uses in the district centres as a proportion of all retail and service units is highest in Hoyland (52%) and lowest in Wombwell (42%), Royston (43%) and Penistone (44%).
(7) The representation of service uses in the district centres is highest in Penistone (54%) and Wombwell (51%) and lowest in Royston (36%) and Goldthorpe (41%).
(8) The vacancy rate in the district centres is highest in Royston (21%) and lowest in Penistone (2%) and Hoyland (5%).

Local Centres	Retail	Vacant	Vacancy Rate	Services	Total
Athersley	10	0	0%	5	15
Bolton upon Dearne	5	5	28%	8	18
Darfield	8	0	0%	7	15
Darton	10	2	8%	13	25
Dodworth	13	1	4%	13	27
Grimethorpe	11	4	17%	9	24
Hoyland Common	17	5	15%	12	34
Lundwood	8	4	16%	13	25
Mapplewell	29	2	3%	27	58
Stairfoot	11	0	0%	13	24
Thurnscoe, Houghton Road	12	2	7%	13	27
Thurnscoe, Shepherd Lane	6	1	7%	7	14
Total	140	26	-	140	306
Percentage	46%	-	8%	46%	100%
UK per cent	(43%)	-	(11%)	(46%)	(100%)

4.25 The main comments that can be made about the overall provision in the local centres are as follows:

(1) Mapplewell is the largest local centre, in terms of both retail units and total retail and service units.
(2) Hoyland Common, Dodworth, Thurnscoe (Houghton Road), Darton, Grimethorpe and Stairfoot are the next largest local centres in terms of the total number of retail and service units.
(3) Hoyland Common, Dodworth, Thurnscoe (Houghton Road), Grimethorpe and Stairfoot are the next largest local centres in terms of retail units.
(4) The overall proportion of retail units in the local centres (46%) is slightly above the national average.
(5) The overall vacancy rate in the local centres (8%) is slightly below the national average.
(6) The overall proportion of service uses in the local centres (46%) is the same as the national average.
(7) The representation of retail uses in the local centres as a proportion of all retail and commercial units is highest in Athersley (67%), Darfield (53%), Hoyland Common (50%) and Mapplewell (50%) and lowest in Bolton in Dearne (28%), Lundwood (32%) and Darton (40%).
(8) The representation of service uses in the local centres is highest in Stairfoot (54%), Darton (52%), Lundwood (52%) and Shepherd Lane, Thurnsoe (50%) and lowest in Athersley (33%), Hoyland Common (35%) and Grimethorpe (38%).
(9) There are no vacancies in Athersley, Darfield and Stairfoot. The lowest vacancy rates in the other local centres are in Mapplewell (3%) and Dodworth (4%) and the highest vacancy rates are in Bolton on Dearne

(28%), Grimethorpe (17%), Lundwood (16%) and Hoyland Common (15%).

Out-of-Centre Shopping Provision

4.26 Outside the district and local centres there are other shops and service units in more peripheral locations. There are also smaller neighbourhood centres at Monk Bretton and Worsbrough. Monk Bretton contains a Netto and a Tesco Express. Worsbrough also has a Netto. Outside these centres in freestanding locations there are several other supermarkets.

4.27 The Asda superstore at Old Mill Lane, Barnsley is located outside the town centre. In addition, there are out-of-centre retail warehouses and retail parks as follows:

Stairfoot (outside local centre)
- B&Q

Wombwell Lane Retail Park
- Jewson
- Dunelm Mill
- Harveys
- Allied Carpets
- Carpet Right
- B & M Stores
- Tesco Extra
- Tesco Fuel
- McDonalds

4.28 Cortonwood Retail Park in Rotherham Borough is located immediately next to the Barnsley Borough boundary close to Wombwell and Hoyland. It is a well-used retail destination for residents of Barnsley Borough. Cortonwood includes:
- Morrison's Supermarket & Petrol Station
- B&Q Warehouse and Garden Centre
- Sports Direct
- Boots
- Next
- Argos Extra
- Matalan
- SCS
- Asda Living
- Pizza Hut
- McDonalds

Changes in Provision since 2003

4.29 Detailed surveys of the smaller centres were carried out by Donaldsons in their 2003 study and by Council staff in 2007. There are some differences between the previous surveys in the definition of centres and the classification of uses within centres. The previous surveys also included 'miscellaneous' uses which are not retail or service and we have excluded them from the analysis.

4.30 The changes in provision that have occurred in the centres when surveys have been carried out in 2003, 2007 and 2010 are shown below. However data on Athersley, Bolton upon Dearne and Darfield is only available from 2007.

Cudworth

	2003 No. of Units	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	9	9	8	-1	-11%
Comparison	14	11	18	+4	29%
All Retail	23	20	26	+3	13%
Vacant	4	1	6	+2	50%
Service	18	31	24	+6	33%
Total Retail & Service	45	52	56	+11	24%

4.31 There has been a steady increase in the total number of retail and service units in Cudworth since 2003, mostly in services and comparison goods. However the 2003 data omits some service units. Since 2007 the main changes are the increase in comparison goods and vacancies, and a decrease in services.

Goldthorpe

	2003 No. of Units	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	15	13	11	-4	-27%
Comparison	40	34	36	-4	-10%
Total Retail	55	47	47	-8	-15%
Vacant	13	19	11	-2	-15%
Service	34	43	40	+6	18%
Total Retail & Service	102	109	98	-4	-4%

4.32 There has been a small decrease in the total number of retail and service units in Goldthorpe since 2003 but a larger decrease since 2007. The decrease has been mostly in retail units. Services have increased overall. Since 2007 the main change has been a reduction in vacancies.

Hoyland

	2003 No. of Units	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	11	10	12	+1	9%
Comparison	19	12	19	0	-
Total Retail	30	22	31	+1	3%
Vacant	2	4	3	+1	50%
Service	19	22	26	+7	37%
Total Retail & Service	51	48	60	+9	18%

4.33 There has been an overall increase in the total number of retail and service units in Hoyland since 2003, mostly in services. Since 2007 the main changes are the increase in comparison goods shops and services.

Penistone

	2003 No. of Units	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	7	7	6	-1	-14%
Comparison	12	12	17	+5	42%
Total Retail	19	19	23	+4	21%
Vacant	0	0	1	+1	100%
Service	18	16	28	+10	55%
Total Retail & Service	37	35	52	+15	41%

4.34 There has been an overall increase in the total number of retail and service units in Penistone since 2003 and 2007, mostly in services and comparison goods. Throughout this period Penistone has had no vacancies and there is currently only one vacant unit.

Royston

	2003 No. of Units	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	10	9	8	-2	-20%
Comparison	24	17	12	-12	-50%
Total Retail	34	26	20	-14	-41%
Vacant	7	15	10	+3	43%
Service	28	27	17	-11	-39%
Total Retail & Service	69	68	47	-22	-32%

4.35 It is difficult to make a meaningful analysis of changes in composition in Royston because the previous surveys define Royston as two centres and the Council's current definition of the centre (which we have used in the 2010 survey) excludes some units that were included in 2003 and 2007. Overall it appears that the number of retail units and services has decreased but probably not to the extent shown in the table. Vacancies appear to have increased.

Wombwell

	2003 No. of Units	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	20	10	10	-10	-50%
Comparison	31	24	37	+6	19%
Total Retail	51	34	47	-4	-8%
Vacant	16	9	8	-8	-50%
Service	40	62	57	+17	35%
Total Retail & Service	107	105	112	+5	5%

4.36 Overall there has been a small increase in the number of retail and service units in Wombwell since 2003 but there have been some significant changes in the composition of uses. Convenience shops have decreased but comparison shops have increased. Services have also increased significantly. Vacancies have declined. Since 2007 the most marked change is the increase in comparison goods shops.

Athersley

	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	4	7	+3	75%
Comparison	0	3	+3	300%
All Retail	4	10	+6	150%
Vacant	0	0	0	-
Service	3	5	+2	67%
Total Retail & Service	7	15	+8	114%

4.37 There appears to have been a significant increase in the total number of retail and service uses in Athersley since 2007 but we are not certain that the definition of the centre has remained the same. The increases are principally in retail uses (convenience and comparison).

Bolton upon Dearne

	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	1	1	0	-
Comparison	4	4	0	-
All Retail	5	5	0	-
Vacant	1	5	+4	400%
Service	9	8	-1	-11%
Total Retail & Service	15	18	+3	20%

4.38 There has been a small increase in the total number of retail and service uses in Bolton upon Dearne since 2007. The main change has been a significant increase in the number of vacant units.

Darfield

	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	3	4	+1	33%
Comparison	3	4	+1	33%
All Retail	6	8	+2	33%
Vacant	2	0	-2	-100%
Service	6	7	+1	17%
Total Retail & Service	14	15	+1	7%

4.39 There has been very little change in provision in Darfield since 2007, with a small increase in retail units and a reduction in vacancies.

Darton

	2003 No. of Units	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	2	2	2	0	-
Comparison	3	6	8	+5	166%
All Retail	5	8	10	+5	100%
Vacant	4	0	2	-2	-50%
Service	14	13	13	-1	-7%
Total Retail & Service	23	21	25	+2	9%

4.40 Overall there has been a small increase in the total number of retail and service uses in Darton since 2003, mostly in comparison goods. Since 2007 there has been very little change.

Dodworth

	2003 No. of Units	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	4	2	3	-1	-25%
Comparison	8	7	10	+2	25%
All Retail	12	9	13	+1	8%
Vacant	0	3	1	+1	100%
Service	11	9	13	+2	18%
Total Retail & Service	23	21	27	+4	17%

4.41 Overall there has been a small increase in the total number of retail and service uses in Dodworth since 2003 and 2007, in comparison goods and services. Vacancies have declined since 2007.

Grimethorpe

	2003 No. of Units	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	6	4	4	-2	-33%
Comparison	7	6	7	0	-
All Retail	13	10	11	-2	-15%
Vacant	4	2	4	0	-
Service	6	7	9	+3	50%
Total Retail & Service	23	19	24	+1	4%

4.42 There has been very little change in provision in Grimethorpe since 2003, with a small decrease in convenience retail units and a small increase in services. Since 2007 vacancies have increased slightly.

Hoyland Common

	2003 No. of Units	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	6	2	2	-4	-67%
Comparison	13	13	15	+2	15%
All Retail	19	15	17	-2	-11%
Vacant	4	5	5	+1	25%
Service	23	15	12	-11	-48%
Total Retail & Service	46	35	34	-12	-26%

4.43 There appears to have been a significant decrease in the total number of retail and service uses in Hoyland Common since 2003 but we believe the 2003 data overstates the number of retail and service units. Since 2007 the composition of the centre has remained fairly constant but there has been a small increase in comparison shops and a small decrease in services.

Lundwood

	2003 No. of Units	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	7	7	6	-1	-14%
Comparison	4	3	2	-2	-50%
All Retail	11	10	8	-3	-27%
Vacant	5	4	4	-1	-20%
Service	9	10	13	+4	44%
Total Retail & Services	25	24	25	0	-

4.44 There has been very little change in provision in Lundwood in the period since 2003, with a small decrease in retail units and a small increase in services.

Mapplewell

	2003 No. of Units	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	7	11	9	+2	29%
Comparison	15	19	20	+5	33%
Total Retail	22	30	29	+7	32%
Vacant	8	3	2	-6	-75%
Service	17	19	27	+10	59%
Total Retail & Service	47	52	58	+11	23%

4.45 There has been a steady increase in the total number of retail and service uses in Mapplewell since 2003, in retail units (mostly comparison) and services, with a decrease in vacancies. Since 2007 retail uses have been fairly constant but services have increased significantly.

Stairfoot

	2003 No. of Units	**2007 No. of Units**	**2010 No. of Units**	**Overall Change**	**%**
Convenience	5	4	4	-1	-20%
Comparison	7	5	7	0	-
All Retail	12	9	11	-1	-8%
Vacant	1	1	0	-1	-100%
Service	12	13	13	+1	8%
Total Retail & Service	25	23	24	-1	-4%

4.46 There has been very little change in provision in Stairfoot in the period since 2003, but the number of comparison goods shops has increased slightly since 2007. Vacancies have remained very low throughout the period.

Thurnscoe, Houghton Road

	2003 No. of Units	**2007 No. of Units**	**2010 No. of Units**	**Overall Change**	**%**
Convenience	4	3	5	+1	25%
Comparison	5	5	7	+2	40%
All Retail	9	8	12	+3	33%
Vacant	0	1	2	+2	200%
Service	13	11	13	0	-
Total Retail & Service	22	20	27	+5	23%

4.47 There has been an overall small increase in the total number of retail and service uses in Houghton Road, Thurnscoe since 2003, in retail units and vacancies. Since 2007 retail uses and services have both increased.

Thurnscoe, Shepherd Lane

	2003 No. of Units	2007 No. of Units	2010 No. of Units	Overall Change	%
Convenience	2	2	4	+2	100%
Comparison	3	3	2	-1	-33%
Total Retail	5	5	6	+1	20%
Vacant	2	1	1	-1	-50%
Service	6	5	7	+1	17%
Total Retail & Service	13	11	14	+1	8%

4.48 There has been very little change in the total number of retail and service uses in Shepherd Lane, Thurnscoe since 2003. Since 2007 retail uses and services have both increased slightly.

5. EXISTING SHOPPING PATTERNS

Household Survey 2007

5.1 A telephone household survey was carried out by NEMS Market Research on behalf of DTZ in July 2007 as part of the Retail Analysis and Health Check of Barnsley Town Centre 2007. The survey comprised 1,005 interviews divided into 5 zones as follows:

1 – 310
2 – 111
3 – 155
4 – 173
5 – 256

5.2 The 5 zones are the same as those shown on the map in Figure 1 of this report.

5.3 The survey asked questions about patterns of shopping for convenience and comparison goods. In the case of convenience goods separate questions were asked about main food shopping and top-up food shopping. The questions were worded to ask where respondents usually go to do the household's main food shopping and where people mostly go to do top-up food shopping. In the case of comparison goods separate questions were asked about where people do most of their household's shopping for:

- Clothing and footwear
- Furniture and carpets
- Household textiles and soft furnishings
- Household electrical appliances
- Audio-visual equipment
- Hardware and DIY goods
- Chemists' goods, cosmetics, etc
- Books, china, recreational goods, jewellery and luxury goods.

5.4 The household survey data has been analysed in the form of percentage market shares of expenditure from each zone to all stores and centres. The data for convenience goods has been analysed for main food and top-up food shopping.

5.5 The data for main food and top-up food shopping has been aggregated into all convenience goods using data from the survey on the proportion of household spending on food shopping that goes on main and top-up food shopping. The market shares have been combined with the amount of convenience expenditure in each zone to calculate the expenditure flows from zones to stores and centres.

5.6 For comparison goods the data has been analysed for five categories of expenditure to give a reasonable spread of shopping types. The categories listed above were grouped into clothing and footwear; furniture, carpets and household textiles; electrical goods; DIY goods and hardware; and other non-food goods. The market shares for each category have been combined with the amount of convenience expenditure on those goods in each zone to calculate the expenditure flows from zones to stores and centres. The data have been aggregated into all comparison goods.

Expenditure Flows

5.7 The expenditure flows for convenience and comparison goods are shown in Appendix 3.

Convenience Goods

5.8 For main food shopping the stores most used are Asda, Old Mill Lane, Barnsley 26%; Morrisons, Barnsley 22%; Tesco, Wombwell Lane 14% and Morrisons, Cortonwood 12%. For top-up food shopping the stores most used are Morrisons, Barnsley 11%; other town centre shops 19%; Asda, Old Mill Lane 9% and Tesco, Wombwell Lane 6%.

5.9 Appendix 3A shows the expenditure flows for convenience goods. The largest market shares are as follows:

Asda, Old Mill Lane, Barnsley	22%
Morrisons, Barnsley	19%
Tesco, Wombwell Lane	12%
Morrisons, Cortonwood	10%
Other shops, Barnsley town centre	7%
Tesco, Wath on Dearne	5%
District Centres, Barnsley (total)	7%
Local Centres, Barnsley (total)	4%

5.10 Clearly the larger superstores have the greatest market share for convenience goods spending. The six District Centres have a total market share of 7% of convenience goods spending. The largest market share in these centres is in Penistone, followed by Goldthorpe, Hoyland and Royston. Cudworth and Wombwell have a relatively small market share in convenience goods. The Local Centres have a total market share of just 4% of convenience goods spending. The largest market share in these centres is in Grimethorpe, followed by Stairfoot and Mapplewell. The other centres have a relatively small market share in convenience goods.

5.11 There are some significant variations in convenience goods expenditure flows between the zones.

- Asda and Morrisons have the largest market share in Zone 1, Barnsley Central, with 31% and 30% of spending by residents respectively.
- In Zone 2, Penistone 28% of residents mostly shop at Morrisons, Barnsley, 19% at Asda in Barnsley and 11% in Penistone.
- In Zone 3, Wombwell/Hoyland, 30% of residents mostly shop at Morrisons, Cortonwood, 19% at Tesco, Wombwell Lane, 13% at Morrisons in Barnsley and 9% in Hoyland.

- In Zone 4, Royston, 38% of residents mostly shop at Asda in Barnsley, 14% at Morrisons in Barnsley and 6% in Royston.
- In Zone 5, Goldthorpe/Cudworth, 17% of residents mostly shop at Morrisons, Cortonwood, 15% at Tesco, Wath on Dearne, 14% at Asda in barnsley, 11% at Tesco, Wombwell Lane and 6% in Goldthorpe.

5.12 Analysing the convenience expenditure flows by centre rather than zone shows that:

- Cudworth's trade is drawn entirely from Zone 5
- Goldthorpe's trade is drawn entirely from Zone 5
- Hoyland's trade is drawn almost entirely (98%) from Zone 3
- Penistone's trade is drawn mostly from Zone 2 (78%) and Zone 3 (14%)
- Royston's trade is drawn predominantly (80%) from Zone 4
- Wombwell's trade is drawn mostly from Zone 3 (59%) and Zone 1 (41%).

Comparison Goods

5.13 Appendix 3B shows the expenditure flows for comparison goods. The largest market shares are as follows:

Barnsley town centre	55%
Meadowhall	11%
Cortonwood Retail Park	8%
Sheffield	4%
Doncaster	3%
Rotherham	3%
Wakefield	3%
District Centres, Barnsley (total)	2%

5.14 Barnsley town centre has by far the largest market share of spending on comparison goods, with 55% of the total in the study area. The next largest market shares are all in centres outside the Borough. The District Centres in Barnsley have a total market share of just 2% of comparison goods expenditure. The largest amount of comparison goods spending in the District Centres is in Penistone, followed by Wombwell and Goldthorpe.

5.15 There are some significant variations in comparison goods expenditure flows between the zones.

- Barnsley town centre has the largest market share in Zone 1, Barnsley Central, with 71% of spending by residents. The town centre's lowest market shares are in Zone 5, Goldthorpe/Cudworth 42% and Zone 3, Wombwell/Hoyland 43%.
- In Zone 2, Penistone 15% of residents mostly shop at Meadowhall and 6% in Penistone.
- In Zone 3, Wombwell/Hoyland 15% of residents mostly shop at Cortonwood, 14% at Meadowhall and 6% in Rotherham.

- In Zone 4, Royston, 16% of residents mostly shop in Wakefield and 9% at Meadowhall.
- In Zone 5, Goldthorpe/Cudworth, 12% of residents mostly shop at Cortonwood, 11% in Doncaster, 9% at Meadowhall and 7% in Rotherham.

5.16 Analysing the comparison expenditure flows by centre rather than zone shows that:

- Cudworth's trade is drawn predominantly (85%) from Zone 5
- Goldthorpe's trade is drawn entirely from Zone 5
- Hoyland's trade is drawn entirely (98%) from Zone 3
- Penistone's trade is drawn entirely from Zone 2
- Wombwell's trade is drawn mostly from Zone 3 (70%) and Zone 5 (21%).

5.17 No information is available on comparison goods trade in Royston because survey respondents indicated that they do not use Royston for comparison good shopping to any significant extent.

6. IN-CENTRE INTERVIEW SURVEYS 2010

6.1 England & Lyle commissioned NEMS Market Research to carry out In-Centre interview surveys in the six district centres of Cudworth, Goldthorpe, Hoyland, Penistone, Royston and Wombwell in July 2010. A total of 500 interviews were carried out, with the number of interviews in each centre being broadly in line with the size of the centre, as follows:

- Wombwell 100
- Goldthorpe 100
- Hoyland 75
- Cudworth 75
- Penistone 75
- Royston 75

6.2 The surveys were conducted by face-to-face interview by trained personnel with residents and visitors within each of the centres on different days of the week to ensure a representative sample of respondents.

6.3 The nature of the questions to be asked was discussed and agreed with the Borough Council. The range of topics includes:

- Reasons for visiting the centre
- Stores/centres used for different types of shopping
- Leisure activities
- Use of visitor attractions and heritage sites
- Likes and dislikes about centres
- Need for improvements
- New shops/services and leisure facilities needed

Cudworth

6.4 The Cudworth In-Centre survey was carried out on a Thursday, Friday and Saturday where a total of 75 surveys were completed – 27 on the Thursday, 25 on the Friday and 23 on the Saturday. Of the respondents who completed the survey 59% were female and 41% were male.

6.5 The social profile of respondents in Cudworth was 15% in Social Classes ABC1 and 85% in Social Classes C2DE.

6.6 A total of 88% of respondents identified their postcode sector as one of the four sectors located nearest to Cudworth. 73% are from S72 8; 7% from S72 2; 5% from S71 5; and 3% from S71 2.

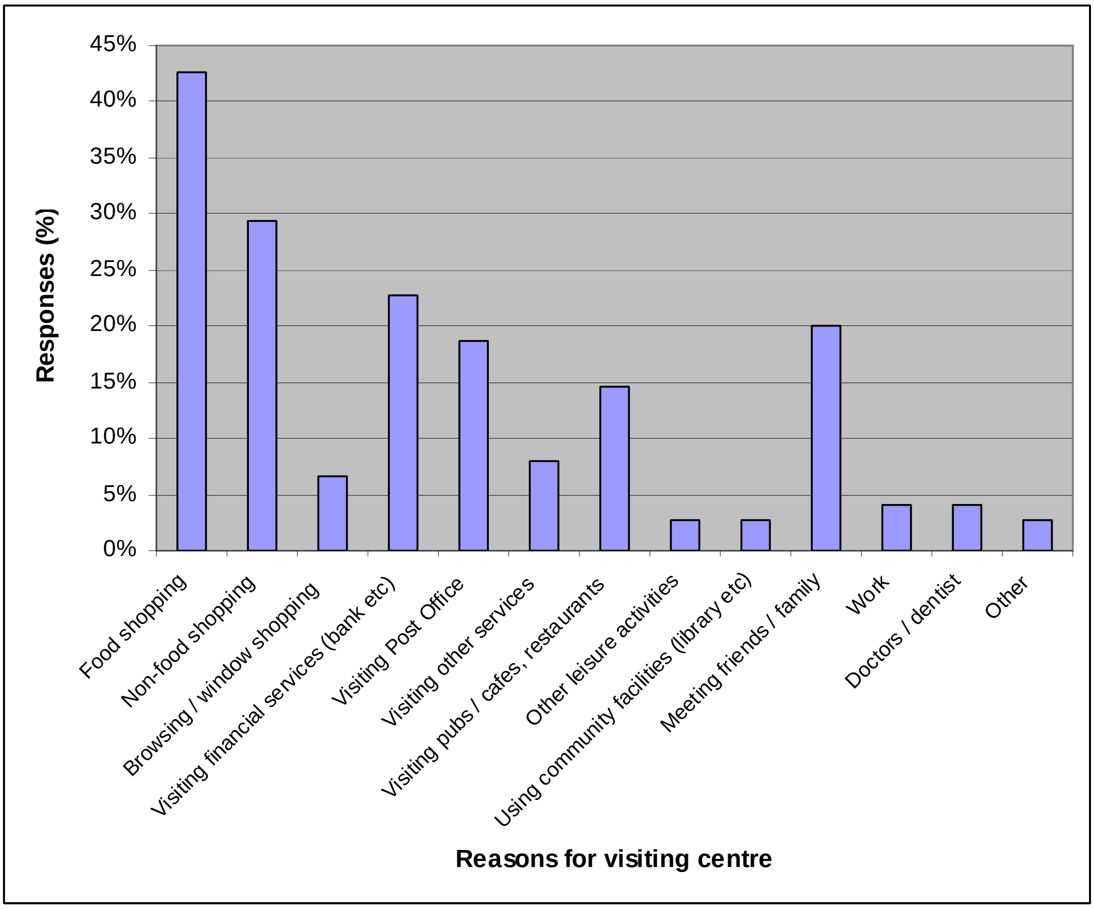
Main reason for visiting Cudworth and other reasons for visiting Cudworth

Categories	Q1 - Main reason for visiting Cudworth that day	Q2 - Other reasons for visiting Cudworth that day
Food shopping	21.3%	21.3%
Non-food shopping	13.3%	16.0%
Browsing / window shopping	0.0%	6.7%
Visiting the market	0.0%	1.3%
Visiting financial services (bank etc)	16.0%	6.7%
Visiting Post Office	8.0%	10.7%
Visiting other services	5.3%	2.7%
Visiting pubs / cafes, restaurants	4.0%	10.7%
Other leisure activities	0.0%	2.7%
Using community facilities (library etc)	1.3%	1.3%
Meeting friends / family	17.3%	2.7%
Work	4.0%	0.0%
Doctors / dentist	4.0%	0.0%
Pay bills	0.0%	-
Walking	1.3%	0.0%
(No particular reason)	4.0%	21.3%

6.7 In Question 1 respondents gave their main reason for visiting Cudworth that day. 21% of respondents indicated their main reason was to go food shopping, 17% were meeting friends or family and 16% suggested they were visiting financial services. A particular high proportion of respondents in the 18-34 age group gave their main reason for visiting as to meet friends or family.

6.8 Responses to Question 2 suggest that linked trips are made to the centre with 79% of respondents giving another reason for visiting Cudworth centre. 21% said they were also going food shopping, 16% also visiting non-food shops, 11% also visiting the post office and 11% also visiting pubs, cafes and restaurants. 21% of respondents said they had no other particular reason for visiting the centre.

Reasons for visiting the centre (any mention)



6.9 Based on all the reasons indicated by respondents it is evident that the largest proportion of respondents (43%) were visiting the centre to go food shopping. The other most identified reasons were non-food shopping (29%), visiting financial services (23%), meeting friends or family (20%) and visiting the post office (19%). Food shopping was particularly popular as their main reason for visiting the centre by those in the 55+ age group.

6.10 Question 3 asked respondents where they started their journey from on the day of the survey. Responses indicate that a significant majority of respondents (91%) started their journey to the centre from home. Other responses included school, work and friends/family house.

6.11 Question 4 asked respondents how they travelled to the centre on the day of the survey. The key findings were that 64% of respondents said that they walked, 19% were a car/van driver, 8% arrived by bus/coach and 4% were car/van passengers. Other responses included motorcycle/moped, train and disabled scooter.

6.12 Question 5 asked those who indicated they travelled to the centre by car/van where they parked their vehicle. The main responses indicated that 47% of respondents were unable to say where they parked, 41% indicated they parked at the Co-op and 12% at other locations which are likely to include the car park off Roberts Street (which was not given as a possible option to select).

6.13 Question 6 asked respondents about the length of their journey to Cudworth centre. From the results gathered along with those from Question three it is evident that those respondents using the centre live within close proximity of it. 33% suggested they live within 0-5 minutes, 36% within 6-10 minutes and 16% within 11-15 minutes. A further 12% indicated their journey took 16-30 minutes. The mean value calculated of all responses indicated an average journey time of 10.5 minutes.

Stores or Centres used for main food shopping, clothing and footwear shopping, non-food shopping and local centres used for day to day and top up shopping

Locations	Q7- Store used for main food shopping	Q8- Centre used for clothing & footwear shopping	Q9- Centre used for other non-food shopping	Q12- Local centre used day to day
Aldi, Stairfoot, Barnsley	6.7%	-	-	-
Asda, Old Mill Lane, Barnsley	46.7%	-	-	-
Co-op, Cudworth	17.3%	-	-	-
Morrisons, Barnsley	6.7%	-	-	-
Netto, Grimethorpe	2.7%	-	-	-
Tesco, Wath upon Dearne	4.0%	0.0%	-	-
Tesco, Wombwell Lane, Barnsley	9.3%	-	-	-
Barnsley town centre	-	68.0%	73.3%	0.0%
Cortonwood Retail Park	-	12.0%	13.3%	-
Cudworth	-	0.0%	2.7%	2.7%
Meadowhall	-	14.7%	5.3%	-
Parkgate Retail Park, Rotherham	-	1.3%	1.3%	-
Rotherham	-	0.0%	1.3%	-
Sheffield City Centre	-	1.3%	0.0%	-
Wakefield	-	0.0%	1.3%	-
White Rose Centre, Leeds	-	0.0%	1.3%	-
Wombwell Lane / Stairfoot Retail Park	-	1.3%	0.0%	-
Athersley	-	-	-	14.7%
Bolton upon Dearne	-	-	-	5.3%
Darfield	-	-	-	2.7%
Darton	-	-	-	4.0%
Dodworth	-	-	-	5.3%
Grimethorpe	-	-	-	10.7%
Hoyland Common	-	-	-	4.0%
Lundwood	-	-	-	8.0%
Mapplewell	-	-	-	4.0%
Stairfoot	-	-	-	6.7%
Thurnscoe	-	-	-	5.3%
Royston	-	-	-	1.3%
Wombwell	-	-	-	1.3%
(Don't do top-up shopping)	-	-	-	29.3%
(Don't know)	2.7%	1.3%	-	1.3%
Other	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%

6.14 Results from Question 7 show that the largest proportion of respondents (47%) in Cudworth visit Asda, Old Mill Lane, Barnsley to carry out their main food shopping. A further 17% indicated they visit the Co-op in Cudworth and 9% the Tesco on Wombwell Lane, Barnsley to carry out their main food shop.

6.15 Responses to Question 8 indicate that the majority of respondents (68%) mostly use Barnsley Town Centre for their clothing and footwear shopping. 15% said they mostly use Meadowhall and 12% indicated that they mostly use Cortonwood Retail Park for clothing and footwear shopping.

6.16 A high proportion of respondents (73%) indicated in Question 9 that they use Barnsley town centre for other non-food shopping. The other most used centres for other non-food shopping were Cortonwood Retail Park (13%) and Meadowhall (5%).

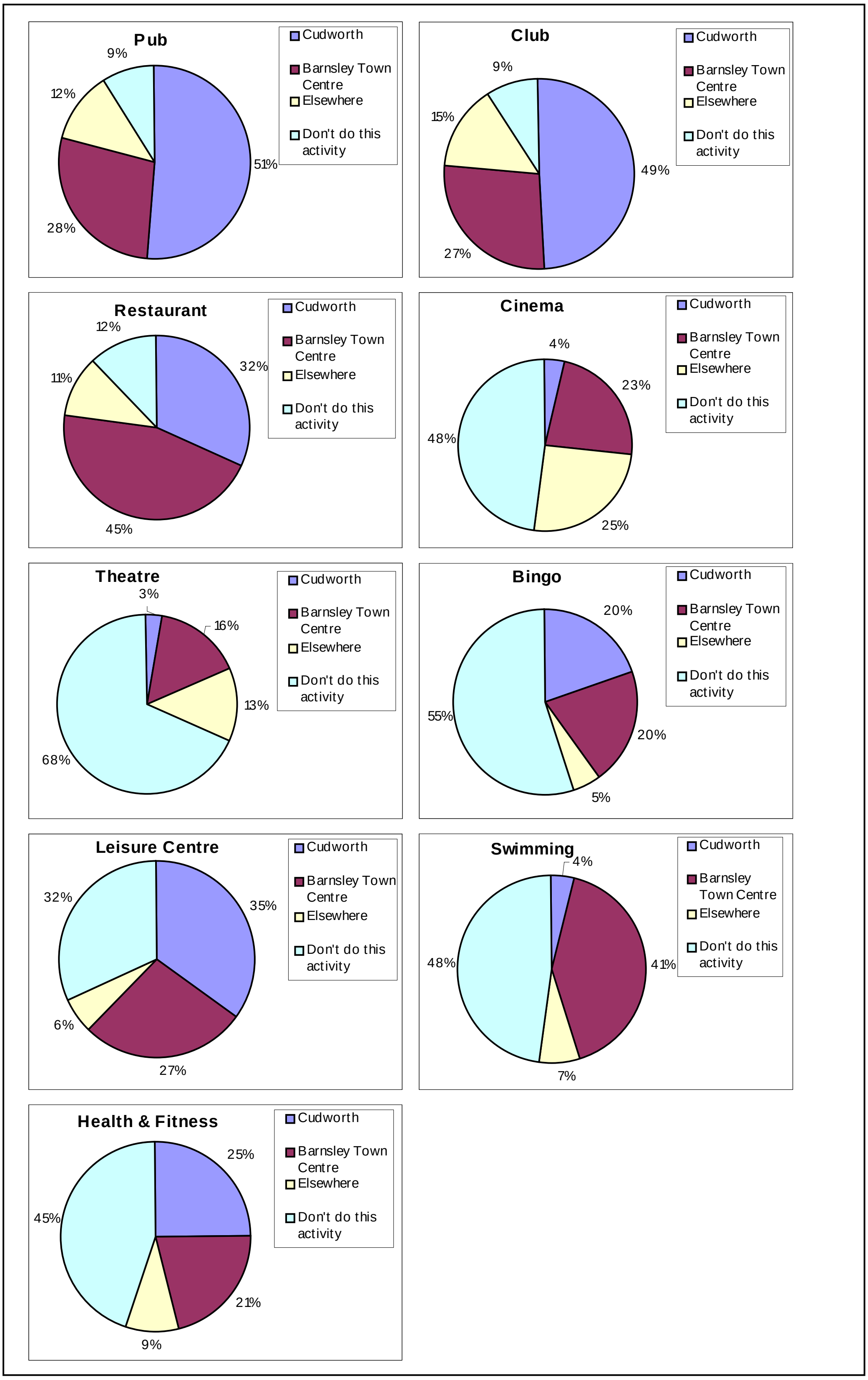
6.17 Responses to Question 12 about day-to day shopping indicate that 29% of respondents do not carry out top-up shopping. Of those who indicate they do carry out top-up shopping, 15% suggest they use Athersley, 11% Grimethorpe and 8% Lundwood. A particular high proportion of respondents in the 55+ age group indicated that they do not carry out top-up shopping.

6.18 Responses to Question 10 indicate the extent to which respondents take part in various leisure activities. The leisure activities which the highest proportion of respondents indicated they do not participate in are going to the theatre (68%). Of those who do go to the theatre, 16% go to Barnsley town centre and 13% go ‘elsewhere’. 55% of respondents also suggest they do not visit the bingo. Of those who do 20% suggest they go to Cudworth and 20% to Barnsley town centre. 52% of respondents indicated that they go to the cinema, of which 25% go elsewhere particularly Meadowhall and Sheffield city centre and 23% Barnsley town centre.

6.19 52% of respondents indicated that they go swimming of which a significant proportion (41%) indicate that they go to Barnsley town centre. A further 4% indicated they go swimming in Cudworth. 55% of respondents indicated that they carry out health and fitness activities of which 25% suggested they do so in Cudworth and 21% in Barnsley town centre. 68% of respondents indicated that they visit a leisure centre of which 35% do so in Cudworth and 27% do so in Barnsley Town Centre.

6.20 The leisure activities which the highest proportion of respondents indicated they carry out are going to a pub (91%), club (91%) and restaurant (88%). Of those who go to a pub a significant proportion (51%) do so within Cudworth. A further 28% suggest they visit Barnsley Town Centre. Of those who go to a club a majority (49%) indicate they do in Cudworth and a further 27% within Barnsley Town Centre. Of those who indicated they go to a restaurant 45% suggest they do in Barnsley Town Centre and 32% within Cudworth.

Pie Charts illustrating responses to Q10 where people mostly go for leisure activities

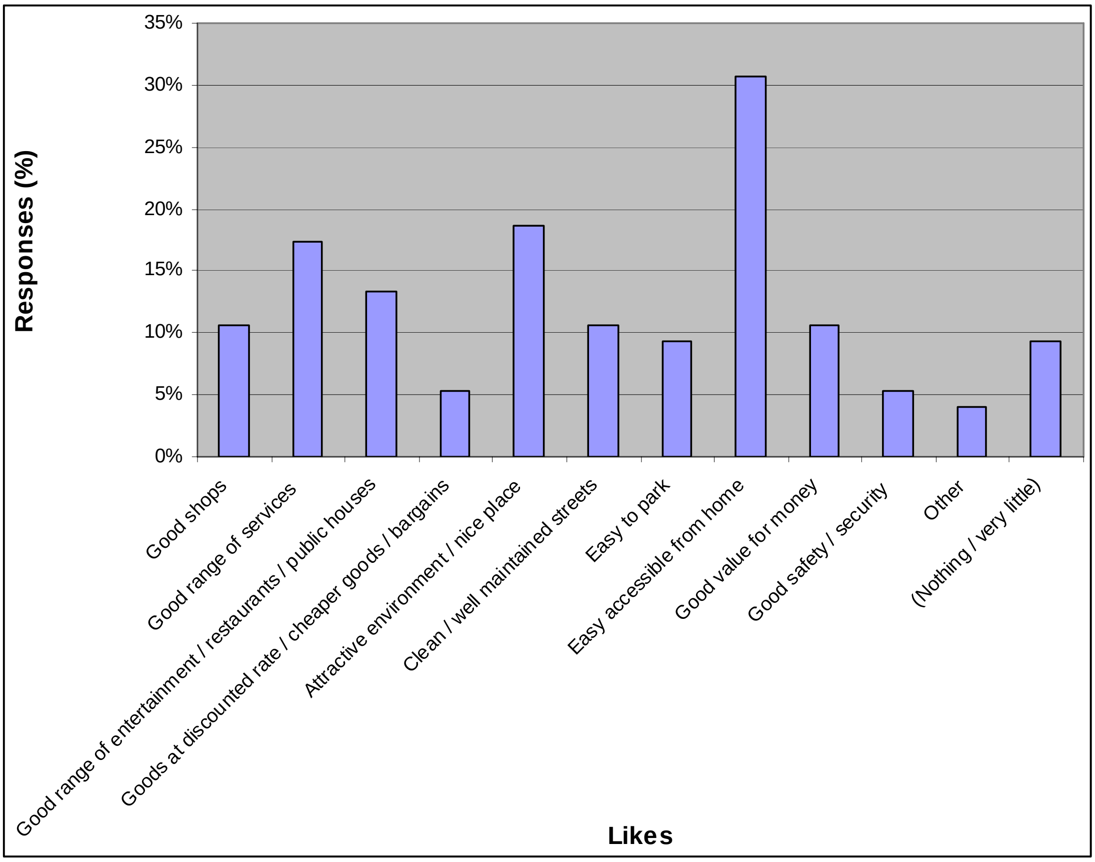


Visitor attractions and heritage sites in Barnsley Borough that respondents sometimes visit on a day out

Q11 Visitor Attractions/Heritage Sites	Total
Barnsley Civic	28.0%
Cannon Hall Museum, Park and Gardens	24.0%
Cannon Hall Open Farm	18.7%
Cawthorne Victoria Jubilee Museum	9.3%
Cooper Gallery	9.3%
Elsecar Heritage Centre	30.7%
Elsecar Heritage Railway	10.7%
Hive Gallery	1.3%
Locke Park	30.7%
Monk Bretton Priory Medieval Monastery	10.7%
Peak District / Pennine Barnsley (Penistone)	9.3%
Pennine Lavender	4.0%
Pot House Hamlet	2.7%
RSPB Old Moor	21.3%
The Lamproom Theatre	9.3%
The Maurice Dobson Museum and Heritage Centre	2.7%
The Trans Pennine Trail	12.0%
Wentworth Castle Gardens and Stainborough Park	5.3%
Wigfield Farm:	4.0%
Worsbrough Mill Museum and Country Park	5.3%
Wortley Top Forge	1.3%
Yorkshire Sculpture Park	8.0%
(None)	16.0%
(Don't know)	2.7%

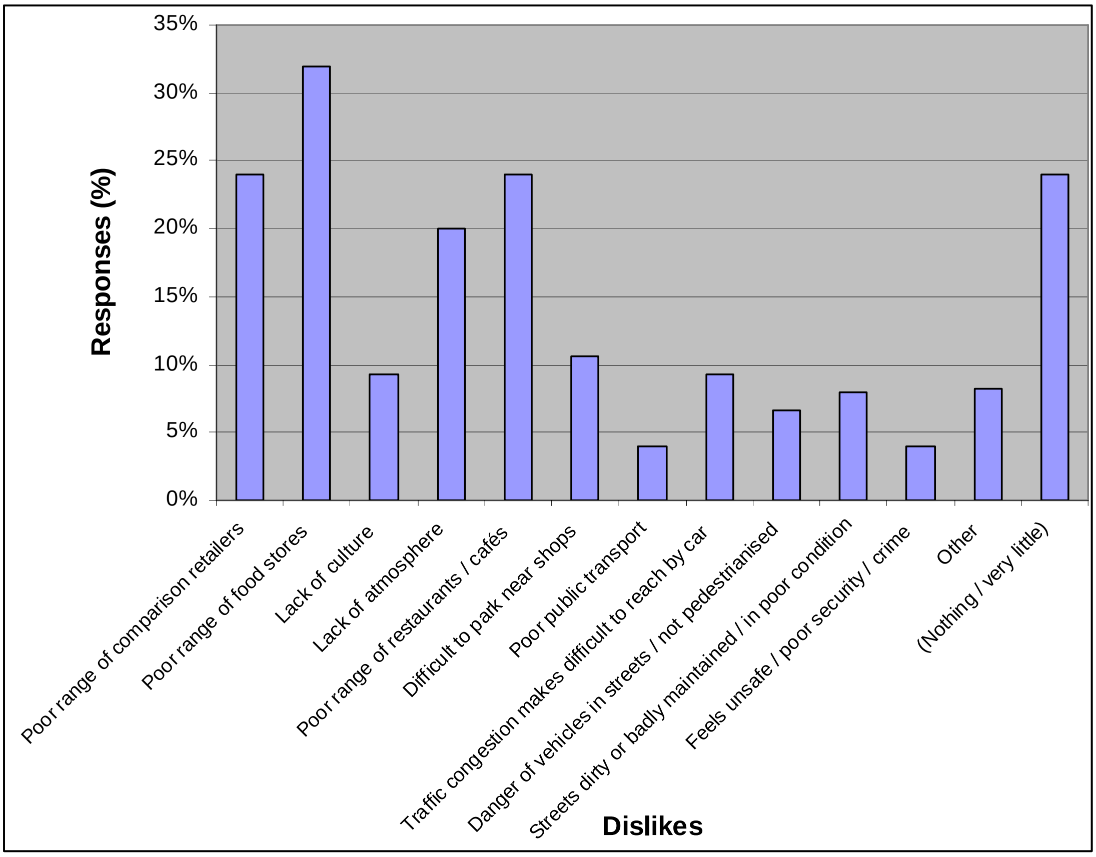
6.21 Responses to Question 11 indicate that a number of the attractions and heritage sites within the Barnsley Borough are sometimes visited by respondents in Cudworth on a day out. The most popular are Elsecar Heritage Centre (31%), Locke Park (31%), Barnsley Civic (28%) and Cannon Hall Museum, Park and Gardens (24%). Other attractions visited include RSPB Old Moor (21%), Cannon Hall Open Farm (19%) and The Trans Pennine Trail (12%). 16% of respondents indicated that they do not visit any of the attractions listed in the Borough for a day out.

Likes about Cudworth Centre (Q13)



6.22 A significant proportion of respondents (31%) indicate that they like Cudworth centre because it is easily accessible from home. 19% of respondents suggest they like the centre for its attractive environment/nice place, 17% for its good range of services and 13% for its good range of entertainment/restaurants/public houses. A further 11% indicate they like the centre for its good shops, 11% for its clean/well maintained streets and 11% for the centre's good value for money. Only 9% of respondents indicated there was nothing or very little that they like about the centre.

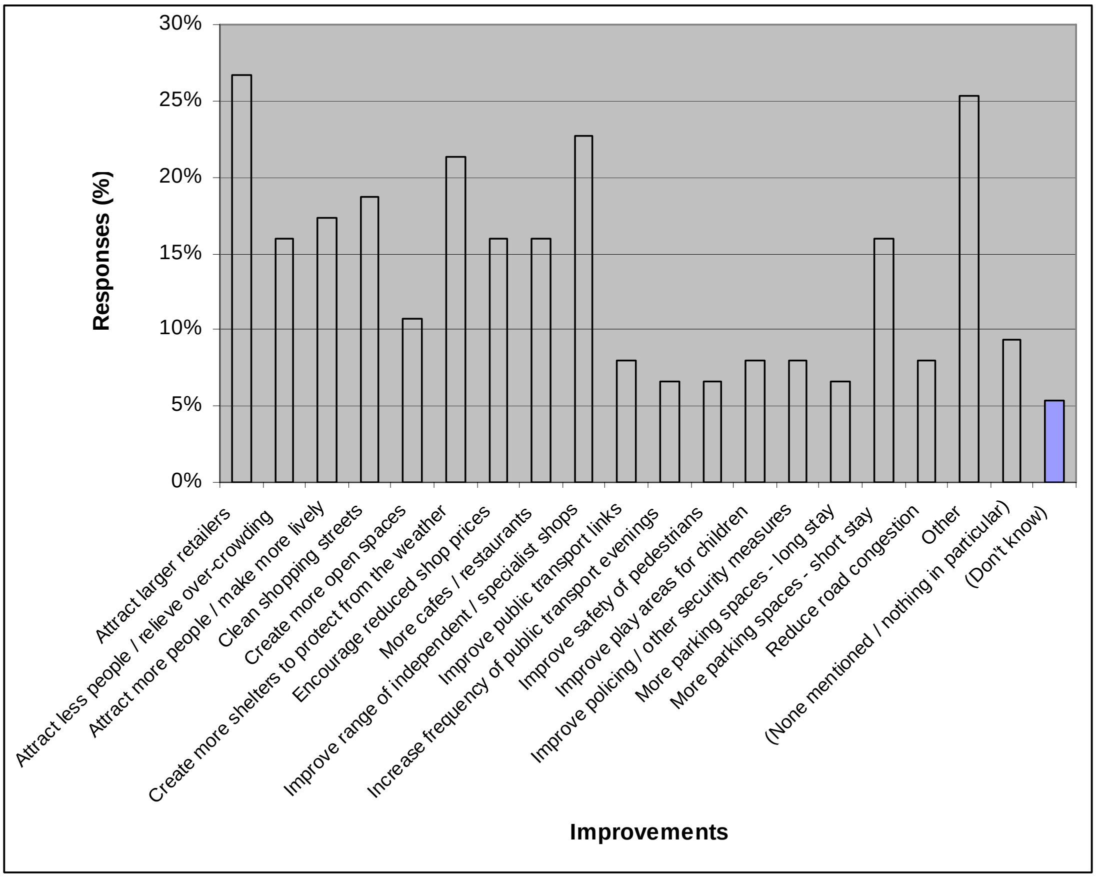
Dislikes about Cudworth Centre (Q14)



6.23 The highest proportion of respondents (32%) indicate that they dislike the poor range of food stores in Cudworth. 24% of respondents indicate that there is a poor range of comparison retailers, 24% dislike the poor range of restaurants/cafes and 20% indicate they dislike the lack of atmosphere within the centre.

6.24 24% of respondents indicated there is nothing or very little they dislike about the centre in Cudworth.

Improvements that respondents would like to see in Cudworth centre (Q15)



6.25 The highest proportion of respondents (27%) indicated that the improvement they would like to see in Cudworth is to attract larger retailers. 23% of respondents suggested they would like to see the range of specialist/independent shops improved, 21% would like to see more shelters created to protect from weather and 19% cleaner shopping streets. Parking is however the most important issue overall; when all the various parking categories are added together they total 33%. The most important parking category to respondents is more short stay parking spaces (16%). 9% of respondents indicated that there was nothing or nothing in particular they would like to see improved.

Respondent's views on what new shops, services and leisure facilities they would like to see in Cudworth centre (Q16 & Q17)

Options	Q16 - New Shops/Services	Q17 - New Leisure Facilities
Clothes / shoe shops	38.7%	-
Don't know	37.3%	-
Other	8.0%	-
Butchers	6.7%	-
Gift shops	2.7%	-
Toilets	2.7%	-
None	2.7%	-
Childrens shops	2.7%	-
A bank	1.3%	-
Electrical shops	1.3%	-
Cafes / restaurants / pubs	1.3%	-
Bowling alley	-	38.7%
Cinema	-	26.7%
Gym / leisure centre	-	9.3%
Ice skating rink	-	9.3%
Pubs	-	8.0%
Restaurants / cafes	-	6.7%
Skate park	-	8.0%
Swimming pool	-	53.3%
(Don't know)	-	16.0%
(None mentioned)	-	5.3%

6.26 39% of respondents indicated that they would like to see some new clothes/shoe shops in Cudworth. 37% of respondents were unable to say what new shops or services they would like to see in Cudworth. A further 7% of respondents would like to see a new butchers shop open in the centre.

6.27 Responses to Question 17 indicate that a significant proportion of respondents (53%) would like to see a new swimming pool open in the centre. A further 39% would like to see a bowling alley opened and 27% a new cinema. 16% were unable to say what new leisure facilities they would like to see in the centre.

6.28 Question 18 indicates that respondents predominantly visit the centre to go shopping on a regular basis with 37% of respondents suggesting they visit everyday or most days, 37% 2-3 times a week and 16% once a week.

6.29 36% of respondents indicated that they never take part in leisure activities in Cudworth. Of those who do 11% suggest they do 2-3 times a week, 11% once every 6-12 months and 9% less often.

6.30 Respondents also indicated in Question 18 how often they visited the services in the centre on a regular basis. 11% suggested they visit services in Cudworth everyday or most days, 32% 2-3 times a week, 21% once a week and 15% once a fortnight.

Goldthorpe

6.31 The Goldthorpe In-Centre Survey was carried out on a Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday (therefore including a market day). A total of 100 surveys were completed – 17 on the Wednesday, 36 on the Thursday and 47 on the Saturday. Of the respondents who completed the survey 58% were female and 42% male.

6.32 The social profile of respondents in Goldthorpe was 27% in Social Classes ABC1 and 73% in Social Classes C2DE.

6.33 A total of 94% of respondents identified their postcode sector as one of the three sectors located nearest to Goldthorpe centre. 55% are from S63 9; 24% from S63 0; and 15% from S63 8.

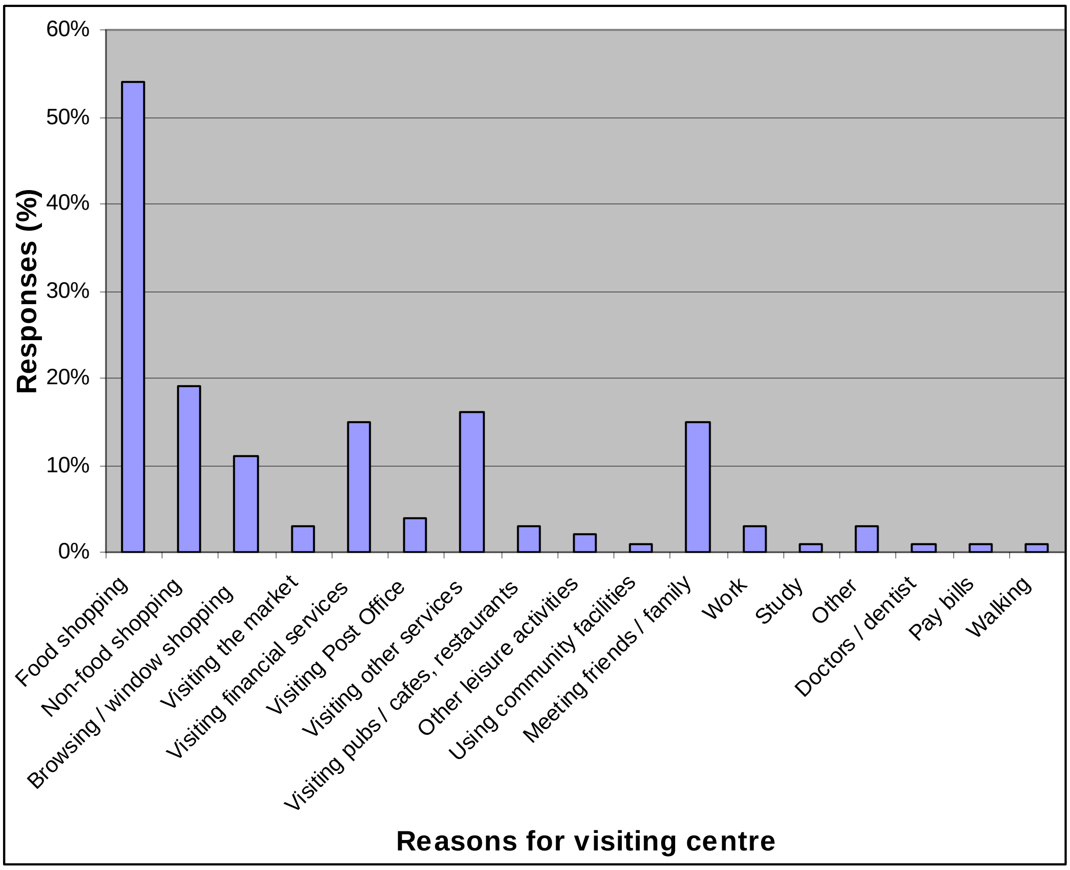
Main reason for visiting Goldthorpe and other reasons for visiting Goldthorpe

Categories	Q1 - Main reason for visiting Goldthorpe that day	Q2 - Other reasons for visiting Goldthorpe that day
Food shopping	39.0%	15.0%
Non-food shopping	9.0%	10.0%
Browsing / window shopping	3.0%	8.0%
Visiting the market	2.0%	1.0%
Visiting financial services (bank etc)	12.0%	3.0%
Visiting Post Office	1.0%	3.0%
Visiting other services	11.0%	5.0%
Visiting pubs / cafes, restaurants	2.0%	1.0%
Other leisure activities	1.0%	1.0%
Using community facilities (library etc)	1.0%	0.0%
Meeting friends / family	10.0%	5.0%
Work	2.0%	1.0%
Study	1.0%	0.0%
Other	3.0%	0.0%
Doctors/Dentist	0.0%	1.0%
Pay bills	1.0%	-
Walking	1.0%	0.0%
(No particular reason)	1.0%	49.0%

6.34 In Question 1 a majority of respondents (39%) suggested they mainly visit Goldthorpe to go food shopping. Other highest mentioned responses include visiting financial services (12%), visiting other services (11%) and meeting friends/family (10%). A particularly high proportion of those respondents who gave meeting friends/family as their main reason were from the 18-34 age group.

6.35 Responses to Question 2 suggest that linked trips to Goldthorpe occur with a slight majority (51%) suggesting they visit Goldthorpe for other reasons. 15% of those suggested they also went food shopping, 10% that they went non-food shopping and 8% that they were browsing/window shopping. 49% of respondents indicated that they visited for no other particular reason.

Reasons for visiting the centre (any mention)



6.36 Using all reasons indicated by respondents it is evident that a significant proportion of respondents (54%) suggested they were visiting the centre to go food shopping. The other most identified reasons were non-food shopping (19%), visiting other services (16%), visiting financial services (15%) and meeting friends/family (15%). Although food shopping came out as the highest chosen reason across all age groups it was most evident in the 55+ age group where 63% of respondents identified it.

6.37 Responses to Question 3 indicate that the vast majority of respondents (99%) said they started their journey to Goldthorpe centre from home. The remaining 1% indicated ‘Other’.

6.38 Question 4 asked respondents how they travelled to the centre on the day of the survey. 58% of respondents said they walked, 27% were a car/van driver and 6% were a car/van passenger. A further 5% travelled by bus/coach.

6.39 Question 5 asked those who travelled to the centre by car/van where they parked their vehicle. The main responses indicated that 42% of respondents parked at ‘Other’ locations, 18% at the High Street, 12% at Lockwood Road and 9% the market.

6.40 Question 6 asked respondents how long their journey to Goldthorpe centre took. From the results gathered along with results from Question 3 it is evident that the majority of respondents using the centre live within close proximity of the centre. 62% of respondents suggested their journey took 0-5 minutes, 17% 6-10 minutes, 7% 11-15 minutes and a further 13% 16-30 minutes. The mean value calculated of all responses indicates a relatively low average journey time of 7.2 minutes. The mean value for the 55+ age group was particularly low at just 5.8 minutes.

Stores or Centres used for main food shopping, clothing and footwear shopping, non-food shopping and local centres used for day to day and top up shopping

Locations	**Q7- Store used for main food shopping**	**Q8- Centre used for clothing & footwear shopping**	**Q9- Centre used for other non-food shopping**	**Q12- Local centre used day to day**
Asda, Old Mill Lane, Barnsley	2.0%	-	-	-
Co-op, Goldthorpe	13.0%	-	-	-
Morrisons, Cortonwood	21.0%	-	-	-
Netto, Goldthorpe	27.0%	-	-	-
Tesco, Wath upon Dearne	18.0%	3.0%	-	-
Netto, Thurnscoe	5.0%	-	-	-
Barnsley town centre	-	28.0%	18.0%	-
Cortonwood Retail Park	-	11.0%	4.0%	-
Doncaster	-	29.0%	30.0%	-
Goldthorpe	-	3.0%	5.0%	56.0%
Leeds City Centre	-	1.0%	0.0%	-
Meadowhall	-	10.0%	11.0%	-
Parkgate Retail Park, Rotherham	-	2.0%	6.0%	-
Sheffield City Centre	-	1.0%	1.0%	-
Wakefield	-	0.0%	1.0%	-
White Rose Centre, Leeds	-	0.0%	1.0%	-
Catalogue	-	4.0%	1.0%	-
Internet	-	3.0%	2.0%	-
Bolton upon Dearne	-	-	-	12.0%
Thurnscoe	-	-	-	24.0%
(Don't do top-up shopping)	-	-	-	3.0%
(Don't know / varies)	6.0%	4.0%	17.0%	1.0%
Other	8.0%	1.0%	3.0%	4.0%

6.41 Results from Question 7 suggest that the majority of respondents in Goldthorpe (27%) visit Netto in Goldthorpe to carry out their main food shopping. A further 21% suggest they use Morrisons, Cortonwood, 18% Tesco Wath upon Dearne and a further 13% suggest they use the Co-op in Goldthorpe for their main food shopping.

6.42 Responses to question 8 indicate that most respondents use Doncaster (29%) and Barnsley Town Centre (28%) for clothing and footwear shopping. A further 10% suggest that they mostly use Meadowhall for this purpose. Only 3% suggest they use Goldthorpe for this purpose.

6.43 In Question 9 most respondents (30%) suggest they mostly use Doncaster for other non-food shopping. 18% suggest they mostly use Barnsley town centre and a further 11% Meadowhall. 17% of respondents suggested they don't know or it varies.

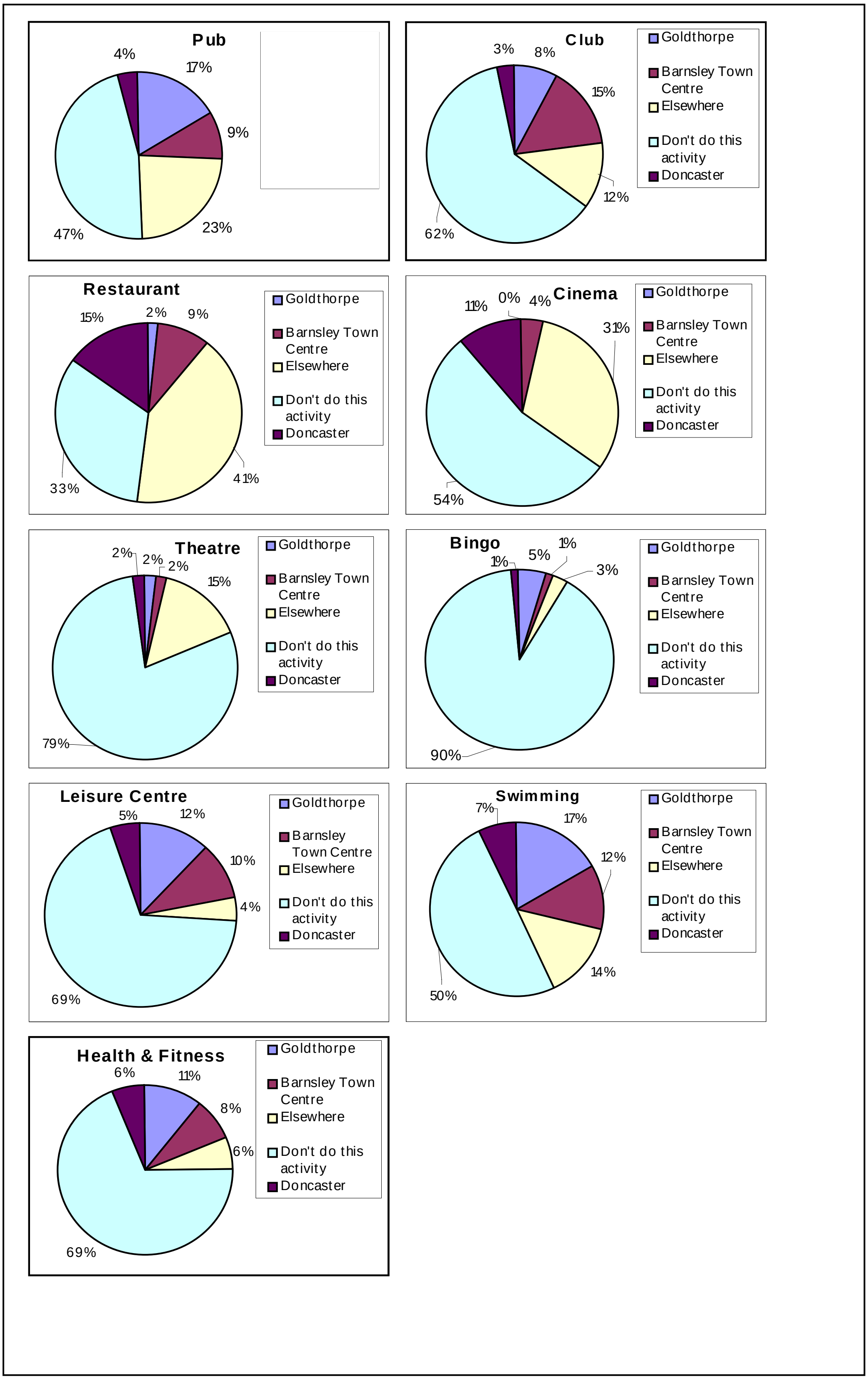
6.44 Responses to Question 12 suggest that the majority of respondents (56%) use Goldthorpe for their day-to-day top-up shopping and services. 24% of respondents suggest they use Thurnscoe and 12% that they use Bolton upon Dearne for this purpose.

6.45 The following pie charts show the extent to which respondents carry out various leisure activities. Of the 10% of respondents who visit the bingo, 5% go to Goldthorpe and 3% elsewhere. 21% of respondents visit the theatre, the majority of whom go to Sheffield city centre and Leeds city centre. 38% of respondents visit a club. 15% suggest they go to Barnsley town centre and 12% elsewhere including Thurnscoe. 46% of respondents indicated that they visit the cinema, of which 11% suggest they visit Doncaster and 31% go elsewhere outside Barnsley, including particularly Meadowhall.

6.46 31% of respondents suggest they carry out health and fitness activities of which 11% do so in Goldthorpe and 8% in Barnsley town centre. 31% of respondents also suggest they go to a leisure centre of which 12% go to Goldthorpe and 10% to Barnsley town centre. 50% of respondents indicate that they go swimming. This particularly includes Goldthorpe (17%), 12% Barnsley town centre and 14% 'elsewhere', particularly Bolton upon Dearne.

6.47 The leisure activities that the highest proportion of respondents indicate they carry out are going to a restaurant (67%) where 41% go 'elsewhere' particularly Sheffield city centre, 15% go to Doncaster and 9% to Barnsley town centre. The next highest proportion (55%) visit the pub, of which 23% suggest they visit 'elsewhere' particularly Thurnscoe and 17% suggest they go to the pub in Goldthorpe.

Pie Charts illustrating responses to Q10 where people mostly go for leisure activities



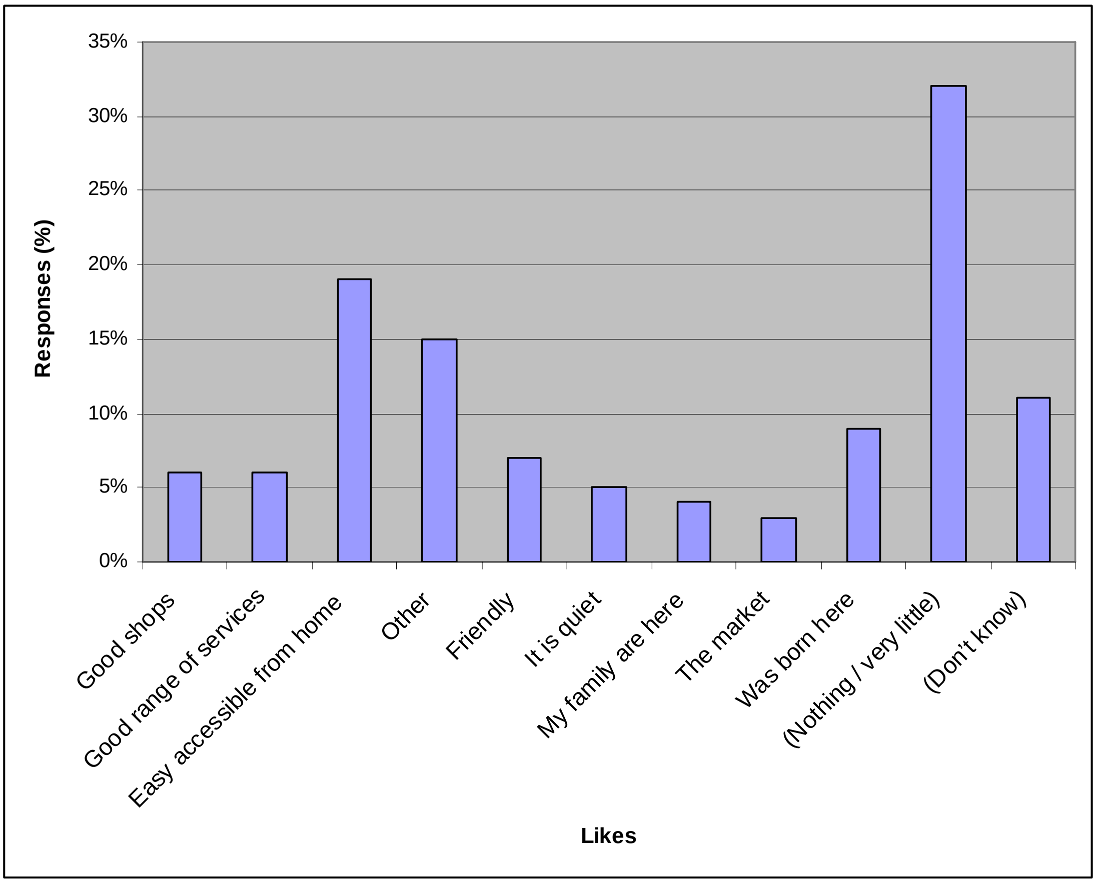
Visitor attractions and heritage sites in Barnsley Borough that respondents sometimes visit on a day out

Q11 Visitor Attractions/Heritage Sites	**Total**
Barnsley Civic	3.0%
Cannon Hall Museum, Park and Gardens	35.0%
Cannon Hall Open Farm	14.0%
Cawthorne Victoria Jubilee Museum	3.0%
Claire White Gallery	1.0%
Cooper Gallery	3.0%
Elsecar Heritage Centre	34.0%
Elsecar Heritage Railway	4.0%
Locke Park	8.0%
Monk Bretton Priory Medieval Monastery	3.0%
Peak District / Pennine Barnsley (Penistone)	10.0%
Pennine Lavender	1.0%
Pot House Hamlet	2.0%
RSPB Old Moor	8.0%
The Lamproom Theatre	4.0%
The Maurice Dobson Museum and Heritage Centre	1.0%
The Trans Pennine Trail	7.0%
Wentworth Castle Gardens and Stainborough Park	19.0%
Wigfield Farm:	4.0%
Worsbrough Mill Museum and Country Park	6.0%
Wortley Top Forge	2.0%
Yorkshire Sculpture Park	11.0%
Other	2.0%
(None)	41.0%

6.48 Responses to question 11 indicate that of the visitor attractions and heritage sites in the Barnsley Borough that respondents sometimes visit, the most popular attractions for respondents in Goldthorpe are Cannon Hall Museum, Park and Gardens (35%) and Elsecar Heritage Centre. The other most popular attractions include Wentworth Castle Gardens and Stainborough Park (19%), Cannon Hall Open Farm (14%), Yorkshire Sculpture Park (11%) and Peak District/Pennine Barnsley (10%).

6.49 41% of respondents suggested that they don’t visit any of the attractions listed in the Borough on a day out.

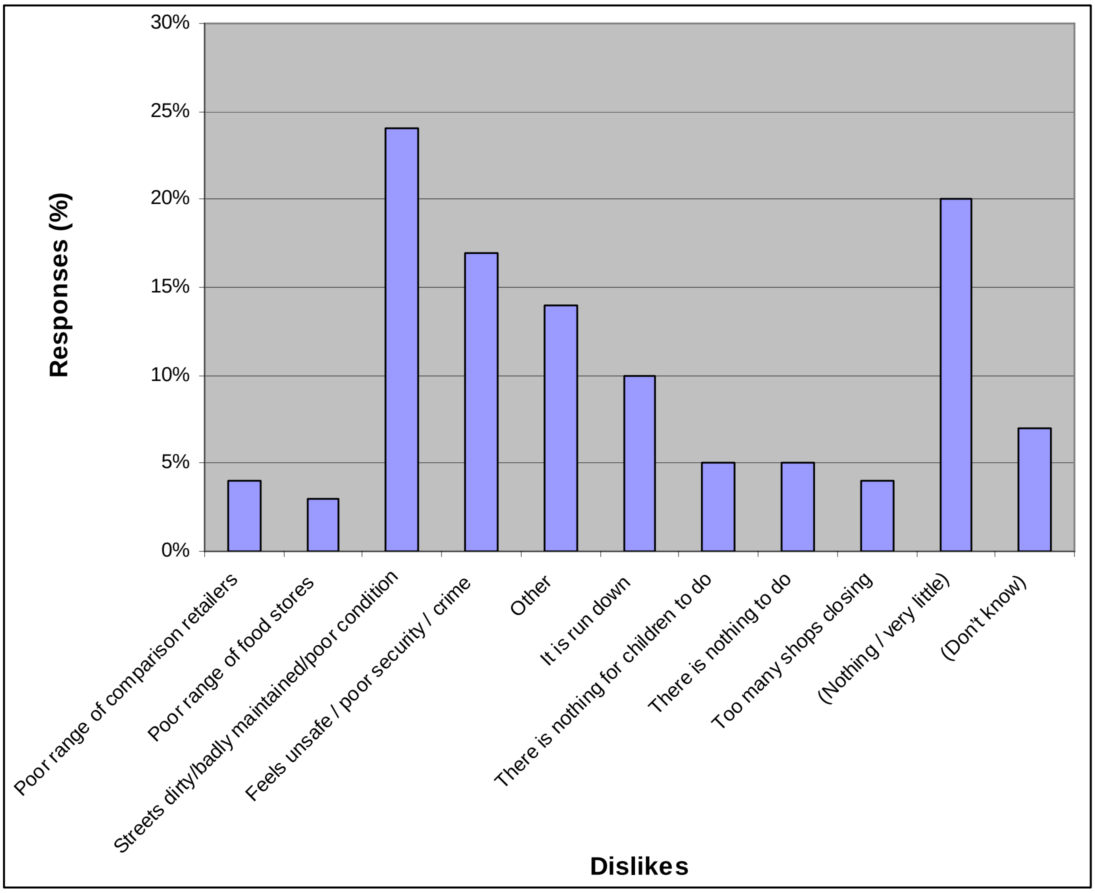
Likes about Goldthorpe Centre (Q13)



6.50 19% of respondents suggested they like Goldthorpe centre as it easily accessible from home. 9% suggest they like Goldthorpe as they were born there and 7% because it was friendly. 14% suggest 'Other' which includes easy to park and clean/well maintained streets.

6.51 32% of respondents suggest there is nothing/very little that they like about the centre.

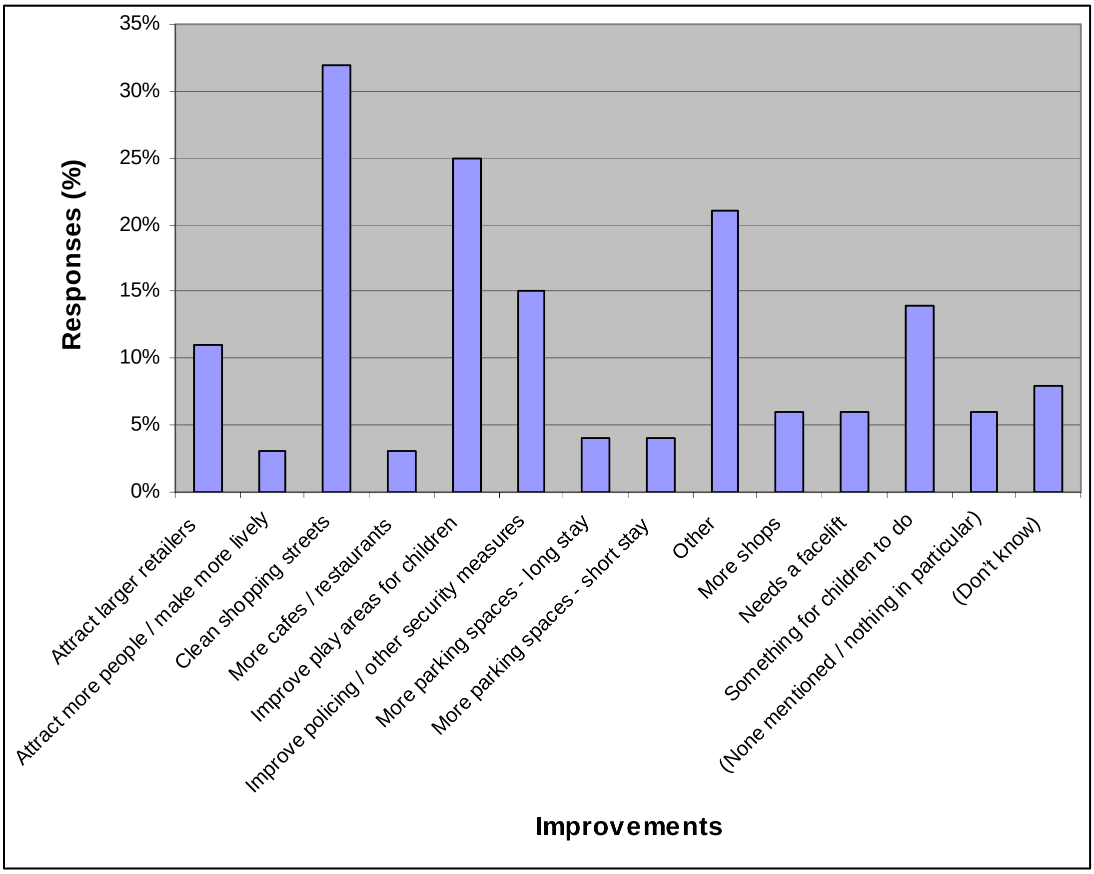
Dislikes about Goldthorpe Centre (Q14)



6.52 A slight majority of respondents (24%) indicated that they feel the streets in Goldthorpe are dirty, badly maintained or in a poor condition. The other most identified dislikes include feeling unsafe/poor security/crime (17%) and the area is run down (10%).

6.53 20% of respondents suggest there is nothing/very little that they dislike about the centre in Goldthorpe.

Improvements respondents would like to see in Goldthorpe centre (Q15)



6.54 A small majority of respondents (32%) would like to see cleaner shopping streets in Goldthorpe. 25% of respondents would like to see improvements to play areas for children, 15% an improvement in policing/other security measures and 14% something for children to do. 21% would like to see 'other' improvements which include better public transport links and a new supermarket. Only 6% of respondents stated there was nothing or nothing in particular they would like to see improved.

Respondent's views on what new shops, services and leisure facilities they would like to see in Goldthorpe centre (Q16 & Q17)

Options	**Q16 - New Shops/Services**	**Q17 - New Leisure Facilities**
Clothes / shoe shops	33.0%	
None	18.0%	-
Don't know	17.0%	-
Other	9.0%	-
Another supermarket	9.0%	-
Asda	6.0%	-
Tesco	5.0%	-
Electrical shops	5.0%	-
Primark	4.0%	-
Cinema	4.0%	-
Poundland	3.0%	-
A music shop	2.0%	-
Wilkinsons	2.0%	-
Butchers	1.0%	-
Cafes / restaurants / pubs	1.0%	-
Iceland	1.0%	-
Bowling alley	-	9.0%
Cinema	-	26.0%
Gym / leisure centre	-	5.0%
Ice skating rink	-	2.0%
Pubs	-	1.0%
Restaurants / cafes	-	3.0%
Skate park	-	8.0%
Swimming pool	-	10.0%
Other	-	4.0%
Football	-	3.0%
Parks	-	3.0%
Something for children	-	5.0%
(Don't know)	-	14.0%
(None mentioned)	-	30.0%

6.55 A small majority of respondents (33%) indicated they would like to see some new clothes/shoe shops in Goldthorpe centre. 9% of respondents suggested they would like to see another supermarket in Goldthorpe and 9% 'Other'. 18% of respondents indicated there are no new shops/services they would like to see in the centre and 17% were unsure as to what new shops and services they would like to see in the centre.

6.56 30% of respondents didn't indicate what new leisure facilities they would like to see in Goldthorpe. Of those who did suggest what new leisure facilities they would like to see, a majority of 26% indicated they would like to see a cinema in Goldthorpe. 10% would like to see a swimming pool and 9% a bowling alley.

6.57 Question 18 suggests that respondents predominantly visit the centre to go shopping on a regular basis as 43% of respondents visit everyday/most days, 25% 2-3 times a week and 15% once a week. These results concur with those gathered from Question 12 where 56% of respondents suggested they use Goldthorpe for day-to-day top-up shopping and services.

6.58 65% of respondents suggest they never visit Goldthorpe to take part in leisure facilities. Of those who suggest they do visit Goldthorpe for this purpose, 12% visit once a week, 6% 2-3 times a week and 5% once a month.

6.59 Question 18 also indicates that the service provision on offer in Goldthorpe is used on a regular basis with 23% of respondents suggesting they visit services 2-3 times a week and 47% indicating they do so once a week. Only 11% of respondents never use the service provision within Goldthorpe.

Hoyland

6.60 The Hoyland In-Centre survey was carried out on a Friday and Saturday (therefore including a market day) where a total of 76 surveys were completed – 26 on Friday and 50 on the Saturday. Of the respondents who completed the survey, 68% were female and 32% were male.

6.61 The social profile of respondents in Hoyland was 13% in Social Classes ABC1 and 87% in Social Classes C2DE.

6.62 In total 89% of respondents identified their postcode sector was one of the four sectors located nearest to Hoyland. 41% are from S74 9; 26% from S74 0; 20% from S74 8; and 3% indicated they were from S70 5.

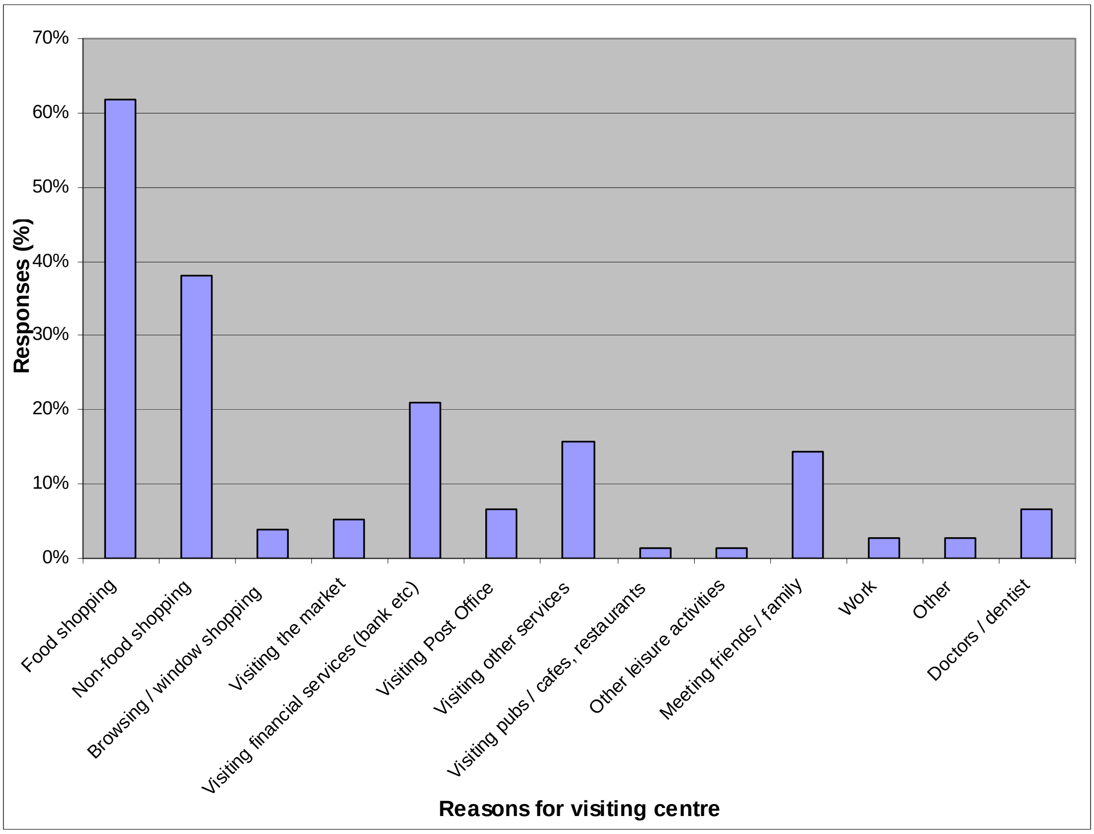
Main reason for visiting Hoyland and other reasons for visiting Hoyland

Categories	Q1 - Main reason for visiting Hoyland that day	Q2 - Other reasons for visiting Hoyland that day
Food shopping	36.8%	25.0%
Non-food shopping	11.8%	26.3%
Browsing / window shopping	1.3%	2.6%
Visiting the market	0.0%	5.3%
Visiting financial services (bank)	15.8%	5.3%
Visiting Post Office	4.0%	2.6%
Visiting other services	6.6%	9.2%
Visiting pubs / cafes, restaurants	0.0%	1.3%
Other leisure activities	1.3%	0.0%
Meeting friends / family	11.8%	2.6%
Work	2.6%	0.0%
Other	2.6%	1.3%
Doctors / dentist	5.3%	1.3%
No particular reason	-	26.3%

6.63 In Question 1 a majority of respondents (37%) said they visited Hoyland mainly to go food shopping. The second highest proportion (16%) gave their main reason as visiting financial services. A relatively high proportion of respondents in the 55+ age group suggested their main reason for visiting Hoyland centre was food shopping.

6.64 Responses to Question 2 indicate that linked trips are made to the centre with 26% of respondents also visiting non-food shops and 25% also doing food shopping. 26% of respondents indicated they visited for no other particular reason.

Reasons for visiting the centre (any mention)



6.65 Taking all reasons for visiting the centre (multiple answers) a significant proportion of respondents (62%) were visiting the centre to go food shopping. The other most identified reasons were non-food shopping (38%) and visiting financial services (21%). Although food shopping came out as the highest chosen reason across all age groups it was most evident in the 55+ sector where 71% of respondents identified food shopping.

6.66 From responses to Question 3 it is evident that the majority of respondents in Hoyland (95%) started their journey to the centre from home. Other responses included 'Other', work and friends/family house.

6.67 Question 4 asked how respondents travelled to Hoyland on the day of the survey. The key findings illustrate that 42% of respondents walked, 24% were a car/van driver, a further 5% were car/van passengers and 22% travelled by bus or coach.

6.68 Question 5 asked those who travelled to the centre by car/van where they parked their vehicle. The main responses demonstrated 23% of respondents parked behind Ladbrokes, 18% behind the Co-op, 14% in the Market car par park and 14% at the library. Some respondents parked elsewhere or didn't know.

6.69 Question 6 asked respondents how long their journey to Hoyland centre took. From the results gathered along with results from question 3 it is evident that the majority of respondents using the centre live within close proximity of the centre. 49% of respondents indicated their journey took 0-5 minutes, 30% that their journey took 6-10 minutes and 11% that their journey took 11-15 minutes. The mean value calculated of all responses illustrated a fairly low average journey time of 7.6 minutes.

Stores or Centres used for main food shopping, clothing and footwear shopping, non-food shopping and local centres used for day to day and top up shopping

Locations	Q7- Store used for main food shopping	Q8- Centre used for clothing & footwear shopping	Q9- Centre used for other non-food shopping	Q12- Local centre used day to day
Asda, Old Mill Lane, Barnsley	1.3%	-	-	-
Asda, Chapeltown, Sheffield	10.5%	-	-	-
Co-op, Hoyland	17.1%	-	-	-
Iceland, Peel Street, Barnsley	1.3%	-	-	-
Morrisons, Barnsley	4.0%	-	-	-
Morrisons, Cortonwood	36.8%	-	-	-
Netto, Goldthorpe	1.3%	-	-	-
Tesco, Wombwell Lane, Barnsley	6.6%	-	-	-
Hoyland shops	10.5%	-	-	-
Jack Fulton, Wombwell	1.3%	-	-	-
Barnsley town centre	-	50.0%	35.5%	1.3%
Cortonwood Retail Park	-	18.4%	25.0%	-
Hoyland	-	1.3%	9.2%	76.3%
Meadowhall	-	10.5%	5.3%	-
Parkgate Retail Park, Rotherham	-	0.0%	1.3%	-
Rotherham	-	1.3%	0.0%	-
Wombwell	-	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
Wombwell Lane / Stairfoot Retail Park	-	0.0%	1.3%	-
Catalogue	-	4.0%	4.0%	-
Internet	-	2.6%	2.6%	-
Hoyland Common	-	-	-	6.6%
Stairfoot	-	-	-	1.3%
Other	6.6%	1.3%	0.0%	9.2%
(Don't know / varies)	2.6%	10.5%	15.8%	3.9%

6.70 Results from Question 7 suggest that the majority of respondents in Hoyland (37%) mostly use Morrisons at Cortonwood to carry out their main food shopping. A further 17% identified the Co-op store in Hoyland and 11% identified Asda, Chapeltown and Hoyland shops respectively.

6.71 In Question 8 a majority of respondents (50%) indicated that they mostly used Barnsley town centre for clothing and footwear shopping. A further 18% indicated they used Cortonwood Retail Park, 11% said they used Meadowhall and 11% suggested they don't know/it varies.

6.72 A similar response is evident in Question 9 on where respondents carry out other non-food shopping. A majority (36%) identified Barnsley town centre and 25% Cortonwood Retail Park. A smaller proportion (9%) said they use Hoyland for other non-food shopping.

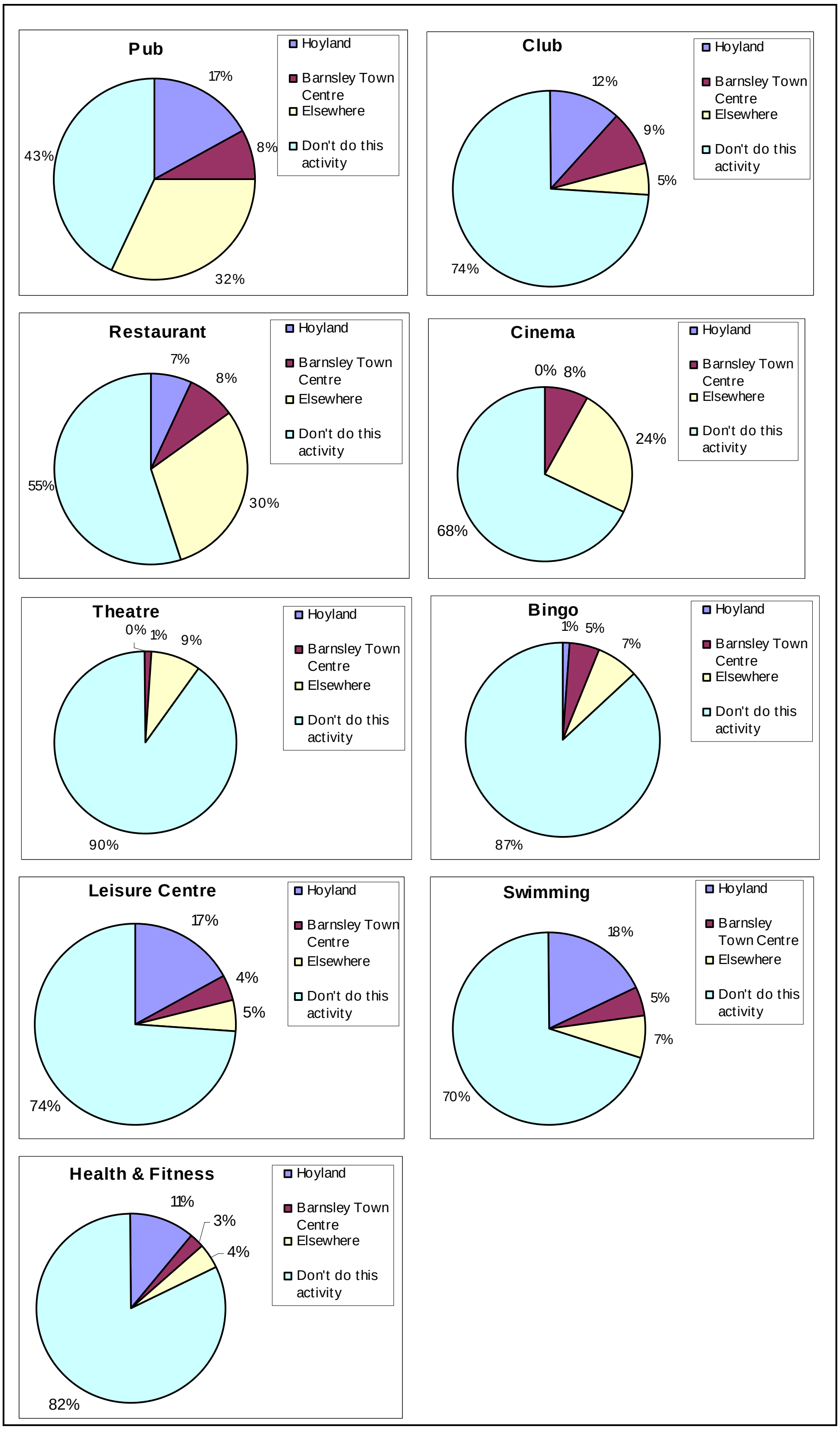
6.73 Responses to Question 12 suggest that 76% of respondents use Hoyland for their day-to-day and top-up shopping and services. 9% of respondents said they use other centres and 7% that they use Hoyland Common for this purpose. The most significant result when responses are analysed by age sector is in the 55+ sector where 87% suggest that they use Hoyland.

6.74 In relation to leisure activities, the majority of respondents for each leisure activity indicate that they do not do the activity. 90% of respondents do not visit the theatre. Of those who do visit the theatre, 9% visit ‘elsewhere’ particularly Sheffield city centre. In total 13% of respondents state they visit the bingo. Of those 7% go ‘elsewhere’ particularly Sheffield city centre. 18% of respondents state they carry out health and fitness activities. Of those the majority (11%) do so in Hoyland. 74% of respondents indicate they do not go to a club. Of those who say they do, the largest proportion 12% go to Hoyland. 26% of respondents also state they do go to a leisure centre, including 17% of respondents who stated they go to Hoyland. 30% of respondents indicated that they go swimming. The majority (18%) of respondents who go swimming indicate they go in Hoyland. 32% of respondents go to the cinema. Of those the largest proportion (24%) goes ‘elsewhere’ in particularly Meadowhall (12%).

6.75 The leisure activities that the highest proportion of respondents indicated they do carry out are:

- visiting the pub (57%) where 17% of respondents suggest that they mostly visit pubs in Hoyland and 32% elsewhere (including Elsecar 10.5%)
- going out to restaurants where 45% of respondents indicate they do with the largest proportion (30%) visiting elsewhere including Sheffield city centre and Tankersley.

Pie Charts illustrating responses to Q10 where people mostly go for leisure activities

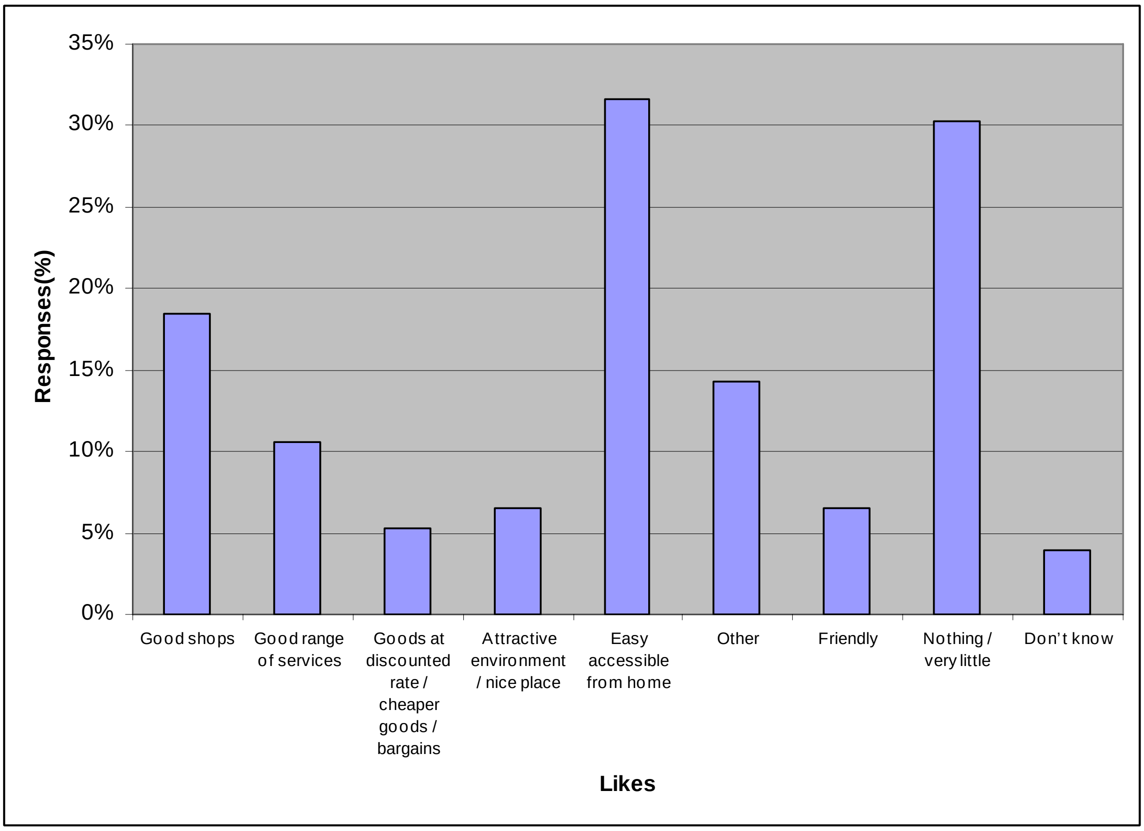


Visitor attractions and heritage sites in Barnsley Borough that respondents sometimes visit on a day out

Q11- Visitor Attractions/Heritage Sites	**Total**
Barnsley Civic	4.0%
Cannon Hall Museum, Park and Gardens	26.3%
Cannon Hall Open Farm	17.1%
Claire White Gallery	1.3%
Cooper Gallery	2.6%
Elsecar Heritage Centre	60.5%
Elsecar Heritage Railway	13.2%
Hive Gallery	1.3%
Locke Park	15.8%
Monk Bretton Priory Medieval Monastery	1.3%
Peak District / Pennine Barnsley (Penistone)	4.0%
Pot House Hamlet	4.0%
RSPB Old Moor	6.6%
The Lamproom Theatre	6.6%
The Trans Pennine Trail	6.6%
Wentworth Castle Gardens and Stainborough Park	15.8%
Wigfield Farm:	10.5%
Worsbrough Mill Museum and Country Park	7.9%
Wortley Top Forge	2.6%
Yorkshire Sculpture Park	5.3%
Other	2.6%
(None)	26.3%

6.76 Of the visitor attractions and heritage sites in Barnsley Borough a majority of respondents (61%) in Hoyland suggest they sometimes visit Elsecar Heritage Centre. The other most popular attractions were Cannon Hall Museum, Park and Gardens identified by 26% of respondents, Cannon Hall Open Farm (17%), Locke Park (16%), Wentworth Castle Gardens and Stainborough Park (16%). 13% also indicated they sometimes visit Elsecar Heritage Railway and 11% Wigfield Farm. 26% of respondents suggested they don’t visit any of the attractions listed in the Borough on a day out.

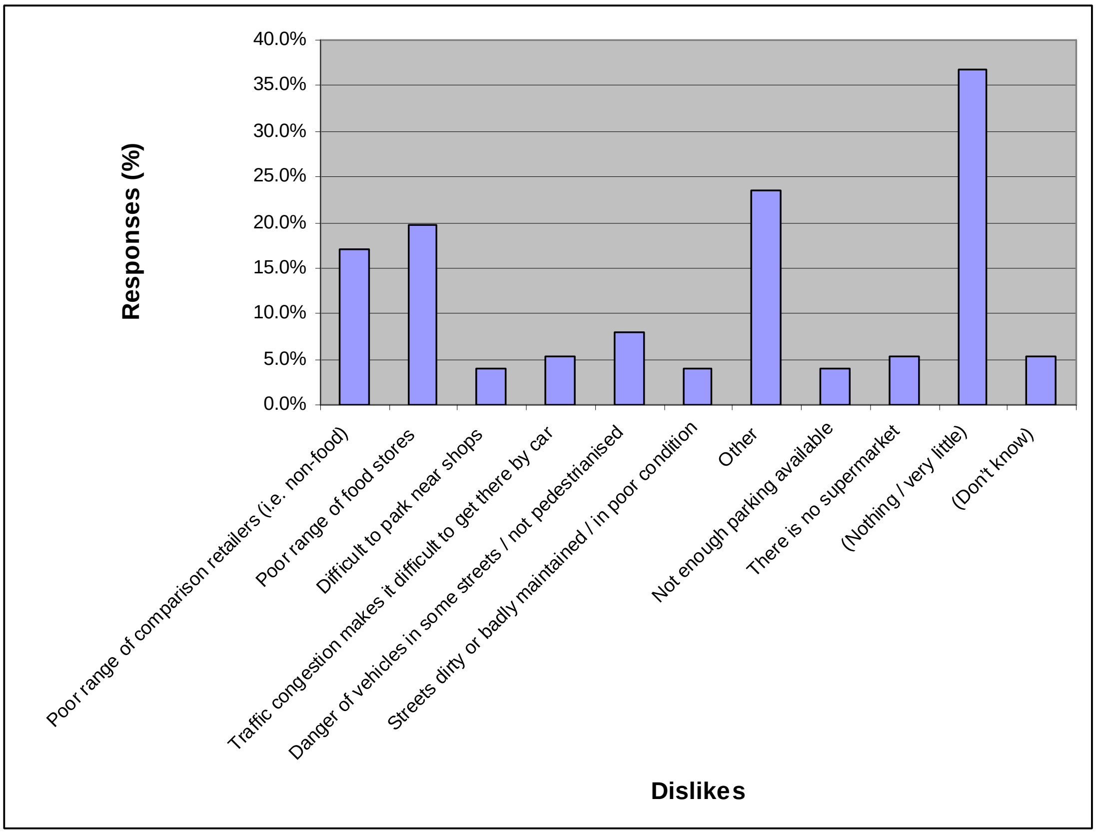
Likes about Hoyland centre (Q13)



6.77 32% of respondents like Hoyland as it is easily accessible from home. 18% like the range of good shops and 14% like 'other' aspects including 'everything is here' and that Hoyland is compact. A further 11% also like the good range of services available.

6.78 30% of respondents suggested there was nothing/very little they liked about the centre.

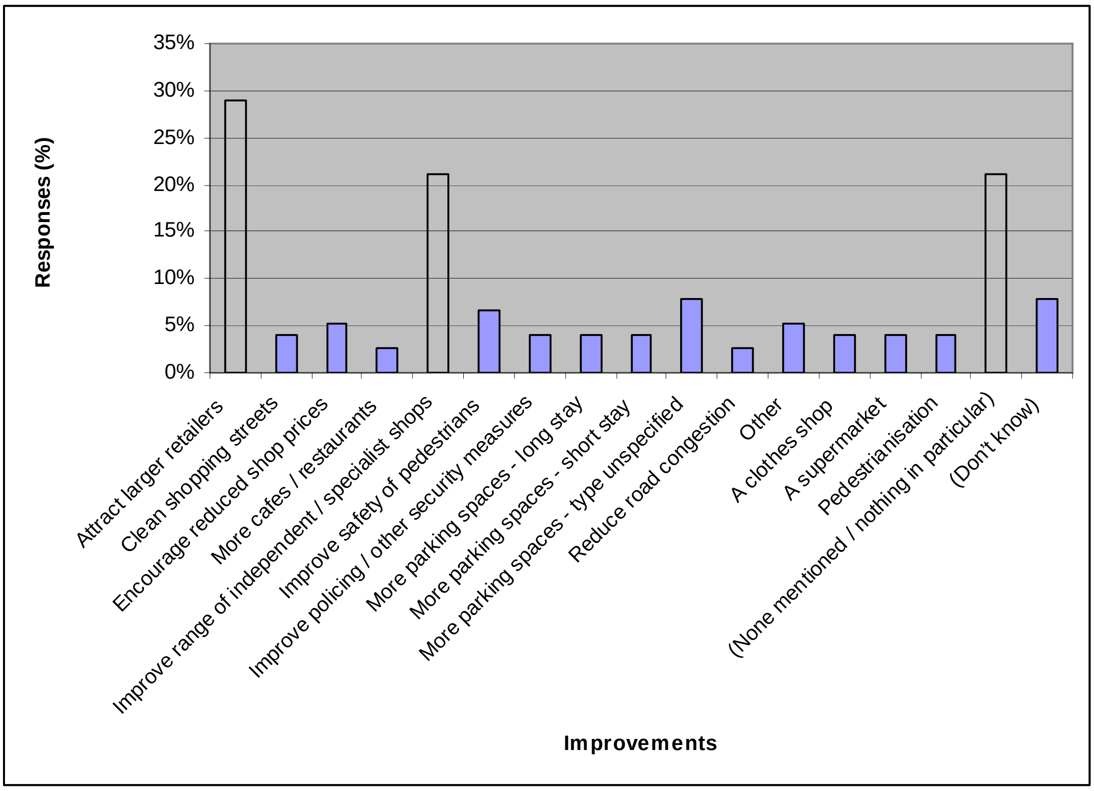
Dislikes about Hoyland centre (Q14)



6.79 20% of respondents dislike the poor range of food stores in Hoyland centre and 17% dislike the poor range of comparison retailers. A further 24% indicated ‘Other’ dislikes which include ‘nothing to do’ and ‘feels unsafe/poor security/crime’.

6.80 37% of respondents however indicated that there is nothing/very little they dislike about the centre.

Improvements respondents would like to see in Hoyland centre (Q15)



6.81 The largest number of respondents (29%) would like to see the attraction of larger retailers. 21% would like to see an improvement in the range of specialist/independent shops. When combined together the parking categories become particularly important with 16% of respondents identifying a need for more parking spaces. 21% of respondents stated there was nothing or nothing in particular they would like to see improved.

Respondent’s views on what new shops, services and leisure facilities they would like to see in Hoyland centre (Q16&Q17).

Options	Q16 - New Shops/Services	Q17 - New Leisure Facilities
Another supermarket	30.3%	-
Clothes / shoe shops	29.0%	-
None	21.1%	-
Aldi	7.9%	-
Other	7.9%	-
DIY shops	5.3%	-
Factory shop	3.9%	-
Don't know	3.9%	-
Children’s shops	1.3%	-
Electrical shops	1.3%	-
Tesco	1.3%	-
Cafes / restaurants / pubs	1.3%	-
Bowling alley	-	10.5%
Cinema	-	7.9%
Gym / leisure centre	-	2.6%
Ice skating rink	-	5.3%
Pubs	-	1.3%
Skate park	-	1.3%
Swimming pool	-	1.3%
Parks	-	1.3%
Something for children	-	5.3%
(Don’t know)	-	3.9%
(None mentioned)	-	71.1%

6.82 Respondents are fairly split in what new shops and services they would like to see in Hoyland. 30% would like to see another supermarket, 29% would like to see more clothes/shoe shops and 21% would like to see none.

6.83 71% didn’t indicate what type of new leisure facilities they would like to see. Of those who did indicate what type of leisure facility they would like to see in Hoyland 11% suggested a bowling alley and 8% a cinema.

6.84 Question 18 illustrates that firstly respondents predominantly visit the centre to shop on a regular basis with 37% suggesting they visit everyday/most days, 34% 2-3 times a week and 18% once a week. This concurs with question 12 which shows that 76% of respondents use Hoyland on a day-to-day basis for top-up shopping.

6.85 Responses to visiting the centre to take part in leisure activities demonstrate that 72% never visit the centre to do so. This may be because they simply do not do this activity or it highlights the limited availability of leisure activities within Hoyland. 11% visit Hoyland once a week and 8% two to three times a week to take part in leisure activities. Hoyland’s service provision is used on a fairly regular basis with 38% of respondents visiting for this purpose once a week, 26% two to three times a week and 15% everyday or most days.

Penistone

6.86 The Penistone In-Centre survey was carried out on a Thursday, Friday and Saturday (therefore including a market day) where a total of 75 surveys were completed – 25 on each day. Of the respondents who completed the survey 59% were female and 41% were male.

6.87 The social profile of respondents in Penistone was 25% in Social Classes ABC1 and 75% in Social Classes C2DE.

6.88 In total 78% of respondents identified their postcode sector as one of those located nearest to Penistone. The majority (52%) indicated they were from S36 6; 17% were from S36 9; 5% from S75 4; and 4% indicated they were from S36 7.

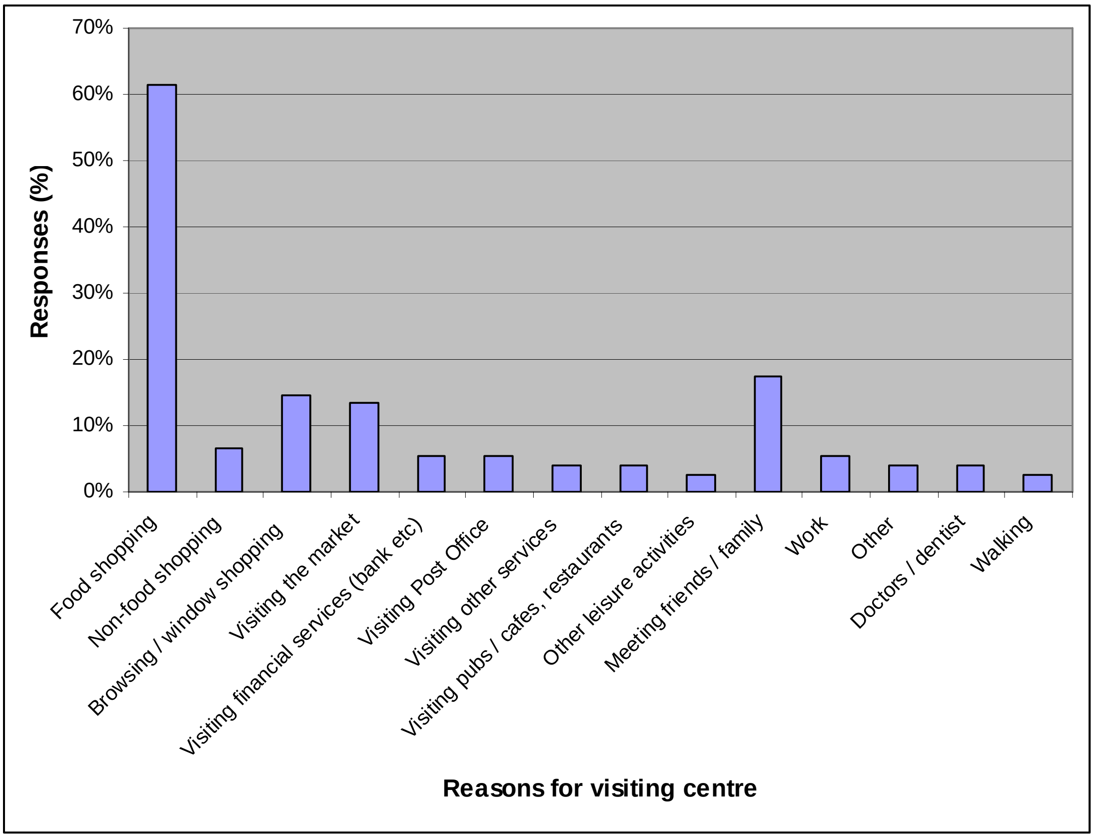
Main reason for visiting Penistone and other reasons for visiting Penistone

Categories	**Q1 - Main reason for visiting Penistone that day**	**Q2 - Other reasons for visiting Penistone that day**
Food shopping	54.7%	6.7%
Non-food shopping	4.0%	2.7%
Browsing / window shopping	1.3%	13.3%
Visiting the market	6.7%	6.7%
Visiting financial services (bank etc)	1.3%	4.0%
Visiting Post Office	0.0%	5.3%
Visiting other services	1.3%	2.7%
Visiting pubs / cafes, restaurants	1.3%	2.7%
Other leisure activities	2.7%	0.0%
Using community facilities (library etc)	0.0%	1.3%
Meeting friends / family	10.7%	6.7%
Work	4.0%	1.3%
Study	0.0%	0.0%
Other	1.3%	0.0%
Doctors / dentist	4.0%	0.0%
Pay bills	0.0%	-
Visit Job Centre	1.3%	0.0%
Walking	1.3%	1.3%
(No particular reason)	4.0%	49.3%

6.89 In Question 1 a majority of respondents (55%) suggested they mainly visit Penistone to go food shopping. 11% of respondents indicated they visited Penistone to meet friends or family and 7% to visit the market. A particularly high proportion of those in the 35-54 age group suggested their main reason for visiting Penistone was to go food shopping.

6.90 Responses to Question 2 indicate that there is some evidence to suggest that linked trips are made to Penistone centre with 51% of respondents indicating another reason for visiting the centre. Of this proportion 13% suggested they were also browsing/window shopping, 7% also doing food shopping, 7% also visiting the market and 7% also meeting friends/family. A significantly higher proportion of those in the 18-34 age group indicated they were visiting Penistone for another reason than those in other age groups.

Reasons for visiting the centre (any mention)



6.91 Using all reasons indicated by respondents it is evident that a significant proportion of respondents (61%) suggested they were visiting the centre for food shopping. The other most identified reasons were meeting friends and family (17%), browsing/ window shopping (15%) and visiting the market (13%).

6.92 Responses to Question 3 indicate that a significant majority of respondents (93%) started their journey to the centre from home. Further responses included work, friends or families house and ‘Other’.

6.93 Question 4 asked respondents how they travelled to the centre on the day of the survey. Key findings illustrate that 32% of respondents walked, 31% arrived as a car/van driver and 31% arrived by bus or coach.

6.94 Question 5 asked those who travelled by car or van to centre where they parked their vehicle. The main response was ‘other’ at 42% which is likely to include the car park on Shrewsbury Road not available as an option to select. 15% of respondents suggested they parked in the Spar car park and 39% were unsure about where they parked.

6.95 Question 6 asked respondents how long their journey to Penistone centre took. From the results gathered along with the results from Question 3 it is evident that the majority of respondents using the centre live within close proximity of the centre. 37% of respondents suggested their journey took 0-5 minutes, 28% 6-10 minutes, 11% 11-15 minutes and 15% 16-30 minutes. The mean value calculated of all responses illustrated an average journey time of 13.3 minutes which is relatively high compared to the other district centres.

Stores or Centres used for main food shopping, clothing and footwear shopping, non-food shopping and local centres used for day to day and top up shopping

Locations	Q7- Store used for main food shopping	Q8- Centre used for clothing & footwear shopping	Q9- Centre used for other non-food shopping	Q12- Local centre used day to day
Aldi, Stairfoot, Barnsley	2.7%	-	-	-
Asda, Old Mill Lane, Barnsley	20.0%	-	-	-
Asda, Chapeltown, Sheffield	1.3%	-	-	-
Asda, Asdale Road, Wakefield	1.3%	-	-	-
Co-op, Penistone	25.3%	-	-	-
Iceland, Peel Street, Barnsley	1.3%	-	-	-
Morrisons, Barnsley	10.7%	-	-	-
Morrisons, Cortonwood	4.0%	-	-	-
Morrisons, Ecclesfield	1.3%	-	-	-
Tesco, Wombwell Lane, Barnsley	1.3%	-	-	-
Barnsley town centre	-	45.3%	26.7%	2.7%
Cortonwood Retail Park	-	2.7%	4.0%	-
Huddersfield	-	10.7%	10.7%	-
Meadowhall	-	28.0%	24.0%	-
Penistone	-	0.0%	5.3%	40.0%
Sheffield City Centre	-	6.7%	2.7%	-
White Rose Centre, Leeds	-	0.0%	1.3%	-
Catalogue	-	1.3%	2.7%	-
I buy these goods on holiday	-	1.3%	-	-
Athersley	-	-	-	1.3%
Darton	-	-	-	1.3%
(Don't do top-up shopping)	-	-	-	9.3%
(Don't know / varies)	20.0%	2.7%	20.0%	41.3%
Other	10.7%	1.3%	2.7%	4.0%

6.96 Results from Question 7 suggest that 25% of respondents in Penistone visit the Co-op in Penistone and 20% visit Asda at Old Mill Lane, Barnsley to carry out their main food shopping. A further 20% indicated they were not sure about where they carry out their main food shop. 11% suggested they visited Morrisons, Barnsley and 11% 'Other' stores.

6.97 Responses to Question 8 indicate that a significant proportion of respondents (45%) mostly use Barnsley town centre for clothing and footwear shopping. A further 28% of respondents suggest they use Meadowhall for this purpose and 11% Huddersfield. No respondents indicated that they mostly use Penistone to purchase clothing and footwear.

6.98 A more balanced range of responses were evident however to Question 9 on where respondents carry out other non-food shopping with 27% suggesting Barnsley town centre, 24% Meadowhall and 20% indicating it varies and they are not unsure. A further 11% suggest they use Huddersfield for this purpose.

6.99 Responses to Question 12 indicate that 41% of respondents were unable to indicate which local centre they use day to day. 40% of respondents did however indicate that they use Penistone for this purpose. A further 9% of respondents suggested they don't carry out top-up shopping.

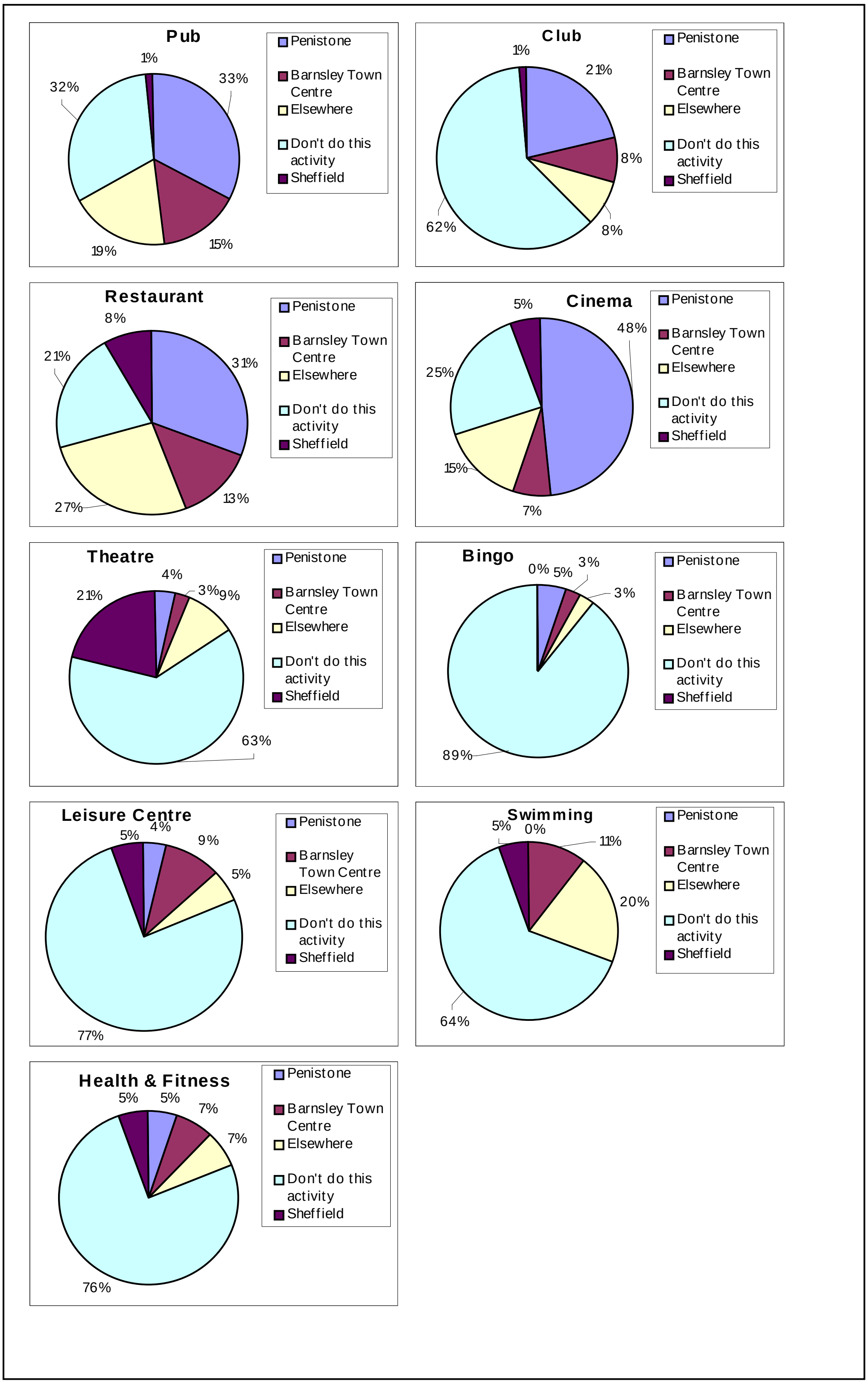
6.100 In relation to leisure activities, overall a higher proportion of respondents in Penistone indicate they take part in the various leisure activities outlined than was indicated by respondents in the other centres surveyed. The activity which the highest proportion of respondents indicate they do not carry out is bingo (89%). Of those who do visit the bingo 5% do so in Penistone and 3% go to Barnsley town centre. 77% of respondents indicated that they don't visit leisure centres. Of those who do, 9% visit Barnsley town centre. 76% of respondents indicated that they do not carry out health and fitness activities. However of those who do 7% go to Barnsley, 5% Penistone, 5% Sheffield city centre and 7% 'elsewhere' particularly Stocksbridge.

6.101 36% of respondents indicated that they go swimming of which 20% go 'elsewhere' particularly Stocksbridge and Athersley. A further 11% suggested they go to Barnsley town centre and 5% to Sheffield city centre. 37% of respondents suggested they visit the theatre of which a significant proportion (21%) indicated they go to Sheffield city centre. 38% of respondents indicated that they go to a club of which a significant proportion (21%) do in Penistone and a further 8% in Barnsley town centre.

6.102 The following are the leisure activities which the highest proportion of respondents indicated that they carry out.

- 68% of respondents suggested that they visit a pub including a significant proportion (33%) who said they visit a pub in Penistone. 19% visit pubs 'elsewhere' which includes a number of small responses to surrounding areas and 15% in Barnsley Town Centre.
- 75% of respondents said they visit the cinema of which a significant proportion of 48% visit the cinema in Penistone. 15% suggest they visit the cinema 'elsewhere' which particularly includes Meadowhall.
- 79% indicate that they go to a restaurant of which 31% suggest they do so in Penistone, 27% 'elsewhere' including Meadowhall and 13% in Barnsley town centre.

Pie Charts illustrating responses to Q10 where people mostly go for leisure activities



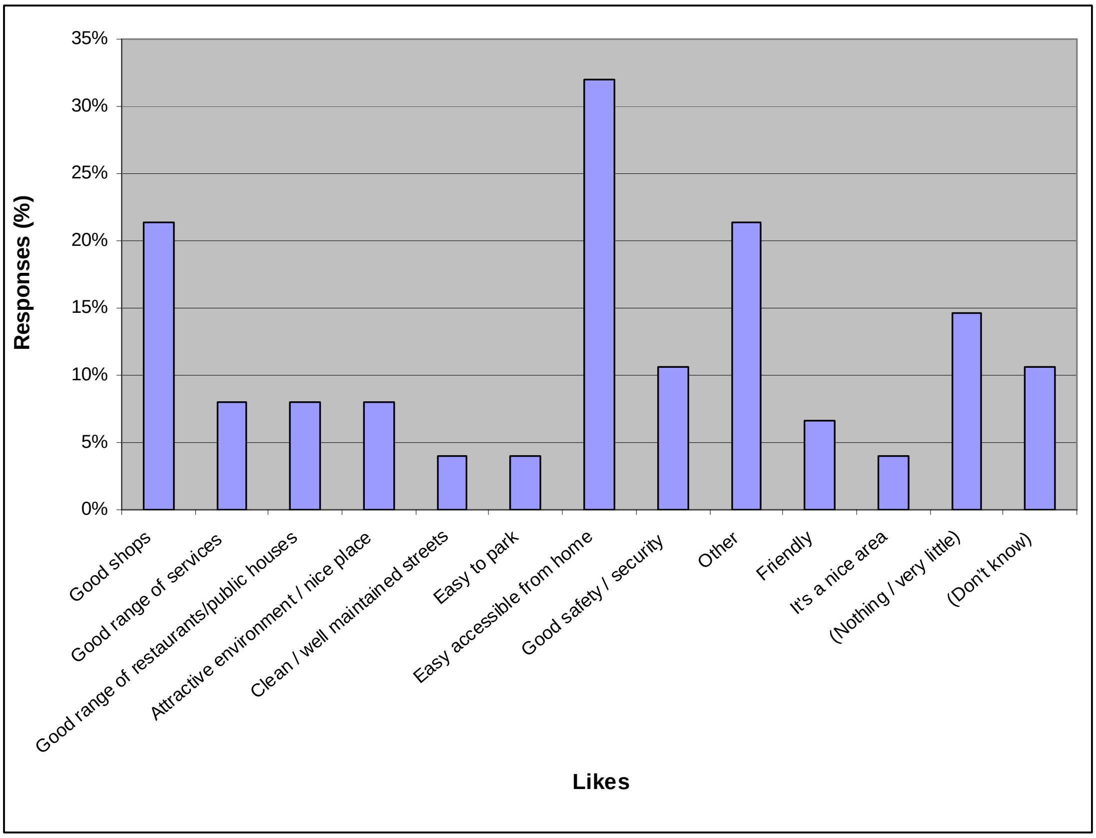
Visitor attractions and heritage sites in Barnsley Borough that respondents sometimes visit on a day out

Q11 Visitor Attractions/Heritage Sites	**Total**
Barnsley Civic	16.0%
Cannon Hall Museum, Park and Gardens	68.0%
Cannon Hall Open Farm	37.3%
Cawthorne Victoria Jubilee Museum	6.7%
Cooper Gallery	9.3%
Elsecar Heritage Centre	34.7%
Elsecar Heritage Railway	4.0%
Locke Park	10.7%
Monk Bretton Priory Medieval Monastery	4.0%
Peak District / Pennine Barnsley (Penistone)	20.0%
Pennine Lavender	1.3%
Pot House Hamlet	10.7%
RSPB Old Moor	6.7%
The Lamproom Theatre	13.3%
The Maurice Dobson Museum and Heritage Centre	1.3%
The Trans Pennine Trail	24.0%
Wentworth Castle Gardens and Stainborough Park	20.0%
Wigfield Farm:	13.3%
Worsbrough Mill Museum and Country Park	12.0%
Wortley Top Forge	10.7%
Yorkshire Sculpture Park	22.7%
Other	2.7%
(None)	9.3%
(Don’t know)	1.3%

6.103 Responses to question 11 indicate that of the visitor attractions and heritage sites in the Borough a majority of respondents (68%) in Penistone suggest they sometimes visit Cannon Hall Museum, Park and Gardens. Other particularly popular attractions with respondents are Cannon Hall Open Farm (37%), Elsecar Heritage Centre (35%), The Trans Pennine Trail (24%), Yorkshire Sculpture Park (23%), Peak District or Pennine Barnsley (20%) and Wentworth Castle Gardens and Stainborough Park (20%).

6.104 Only 9% of respondents indicated that they do not sometimes visit any of the attractions in the Borough that were listed.

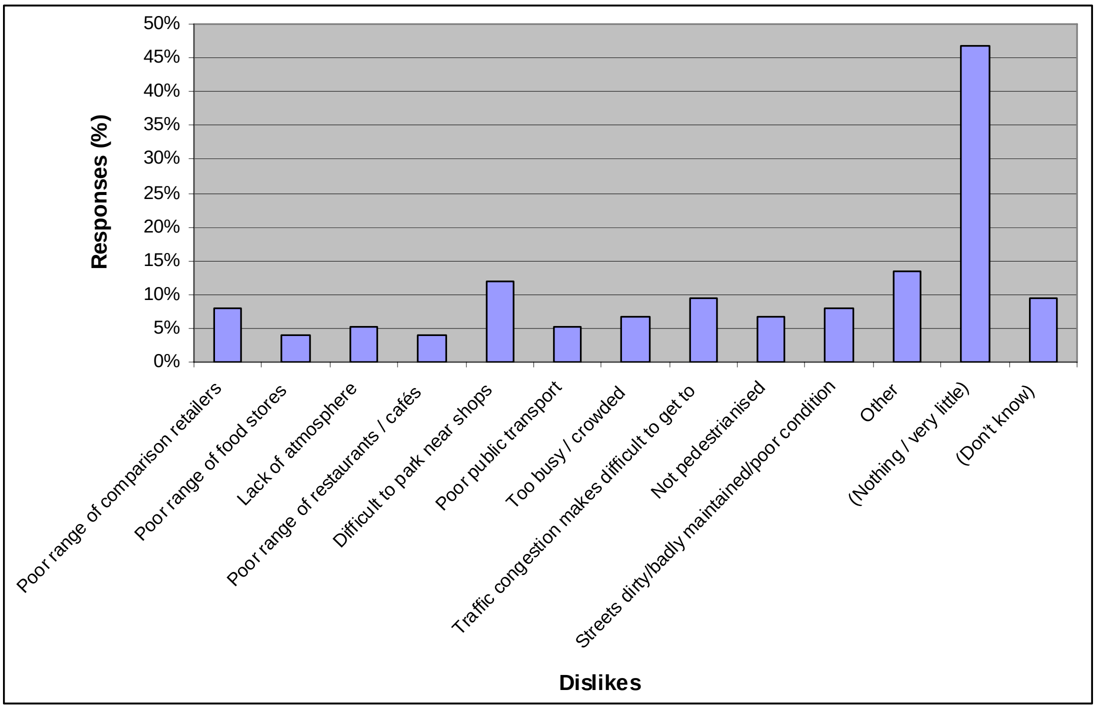
Likes about Penistone Centre (Q13)



6.105 A majority of respondents (32%) suggested they like Penistone centre because it is easily accessible from home. 21% of respondents suggested they like the good range of shops available in the centre and 11% like the good safety and security in the centre. 21% of respondents liked 'other' which includes 'I like everything' and availability of goods at discounted rates.

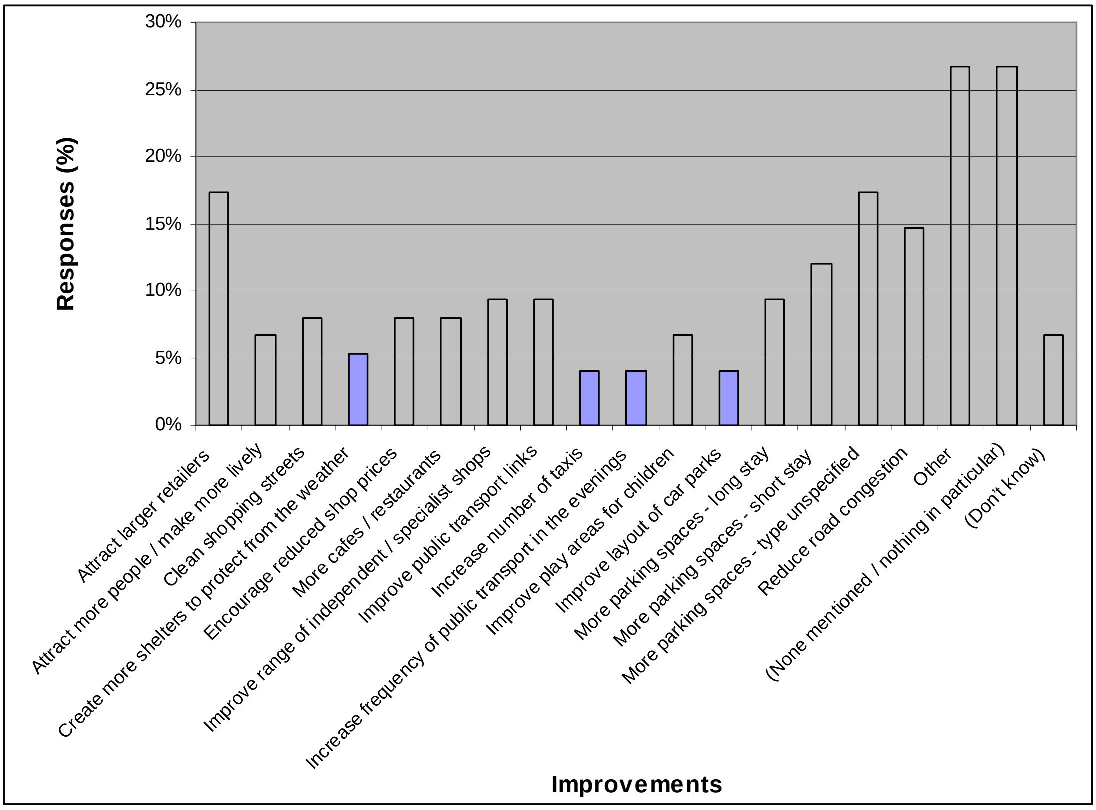
6.106 15% of respondents suggest there is nothing or very little that they like about the centre.

Dislikes about Penistone Centre (Q14)



6.107 A significant proportion of respondents (47%) indicated that there is nothing or very little that they dislike about Penistone centre. 12% of respondents indicated that they find it difficult to park near shops. This will be addressed to an extent when the 200 space car park opens along with Tesco and the new Market Hall. A further 9% of respondents find that traffic congestion makes it difficult to reach the centre by car, 8% indicate that the streets are dirty or badly maintained and 8% dislike the poor range of comparison retailers. ‘Other’ (13%) includes not enough parking available and ‘other’ aspects.

Improvements respondents would like to see in Penistone centre (Q15)



6.108 17% of respondents indicate they would like to see larger retailers attracted to the centre to improve it. A further 17% suggest they would like to see more parking spaces (type unspecified) made available in the centre. Collated together, parking is an issue respondents indicate they would particularly like to see improved, with a response of 45%. Further areas for improvement include reducing road congestion (15%), improving public transport links (9%) and improving the range of independent or specialist shops (9%). 'Other' (27%) includes other and various lesser responses including improving cycle routes to the centre and improving the safety of pedestrians. 27% of respondents didn't indicate any improvements they would like to see in Penistone town centre.

Respondent's views on what new shops, services and leisure facilities they would like to see in Penistone centre (Q16 & Q17)

Options	Q16 - New Shops/Services	Q17 - New Leisure Facilities
None	33.3%	
Clothes / shoe shops	30.7%	-
Other	10.7%	-
Don't know	8.0%	-
DIY shops	6.7%	-
Cafes / restaurants / pubs	5.3%	-
Childrens shops	4.0%	-
Another supermarket	4.0%	-
Wilkinsons	2.7%	-
Gift shops	1.3%	-
Poundland	1.3%	-
Bowling alley	-	6.7%
Cinema	-	4.0%
Gym / leisure centre	-	5.3%
Ice skating rink	-	6.7%
Pubs	-	2.7%
Restaurants / cafes	-	8.0%
Skate park	-	0.0%
Swimming pool	-	21.3%
Other	-	2.7%
(Don't know)	-	16.0%
(None mentioned)	-	46.7%

6.109 Responses to Question 16 are rather mixed with 33% of respondents indicating that they would not like to see any new shops or services within the centre. However 31% of respondents indicate they would like to see some new clothes/shoe shops in Penistone. A further 11% of respondents would like to see 'other' things.

6.110 47% of respondents didn't indicate what new leisure facilities they would like to see within Penistone. Of those who did 21% suggest they would like to see a swimming pool developed in Penistone and 8% would like to see some new restaurants and cafes open.

6.111 Question 18 illustrates that respondents predominantly visit the centre to go shopping on a regular basis with 35% of respondents suggesting they visit the centre everyday/most days, 40% 2-3 times a week and a further 11% once a week. These results concur with those gathered from Question 12 where 40% of respondents suggested they use Penistone for day-to-day top-up shopping.

6.112 A majority of respondents (56%) indicate that they never visit Penistone to take part in leisure activities. Of those who indicate they do, 12% visit once a week, 8% once a month and 7% less often. Penistone's service provision is used on a fairly regular basis by respondents with 32% suggesting they use it once a week, 16% once a fortnight, 15% once a month and 13% 2-3 times a week. Only 15% of respondents never use the service provision available in Penistone.

Royston

6.113 The Royston In-Centre survey was carried out on a Thursday, Friday and Saturday where a total of 75 surveys were completed, 25 on each day. Of the respondents who completed the survey 60% were female and 40% were male.

6.114 The social profile of respondents in Royston was 36% in Social Classes ABC1 and 64% in Social Classes C2DE.

6.115 In total 84% of respondents identified their postcode sector as one of those located nearest to Royston. The majority (70%) were from S71 4; 10% were from S71 3; and 4% were from WF4 2.

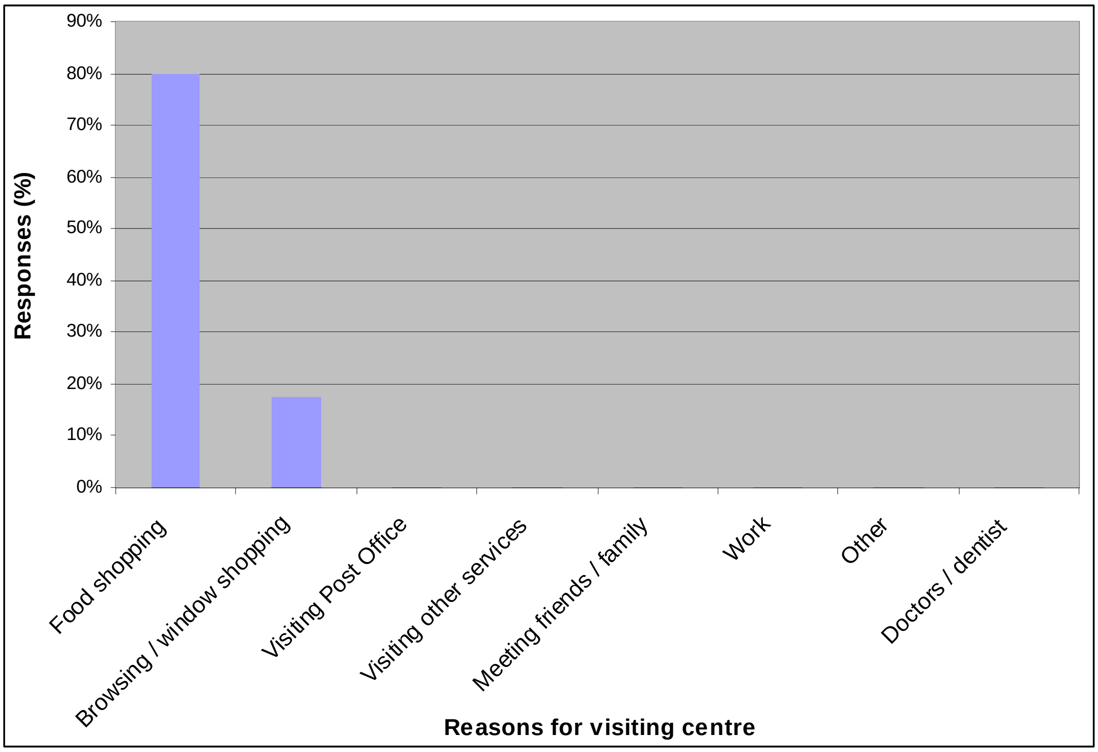
Main reason for visiting Royston and other reasons for visiting Royston

Categories	Q1 - Main reason for visiting Royston that day	Q2 - Other reasons for visiting Royston that day
Food shopping	80.0%	0.0%
Browsing / window shopping	0.0%	17.3%
Visiting Post Office	5.3%	2.7%
Visiting other services	0.0%	1.3%
Meeting friends / family	5.3%	4.0%
Work	6.7%	0.0%
Other	1.3%	0.0%
Doctors / dentist	1.3%	1.3%
No particular reason	-	73.3%

6.116 In question 1 a significant majority of respondents (80%) indicated they visited Royston mainly to go food shopping. The second highest proportion at only 7% suggested they visited the centre to go to work. A particularly high proportion of the 18-34 age group suggested their main reason for visiting Royston centre was to go food shopping.

6.117 Responses to Question 2 suggest that a limited number of linked trips are made to the centre with 27% of respondents suggesting that they had another reason for visiting the centre. The main other reason was browsing/window shopping (17%). 73% indicated they visited for no other particular reason.

Reasons for visiting the centre (any mention)



6.118 Taking all reasons indicated by respondents it is evident that a significant proportion (80%) suggest that they were visiting the centre to go food shopping. The other most identified reasons were browsing/window shopping (17%) and meeting friends/family (9%). Although food shopping was the highest selected reason across all age groups it was most evident in the 18-34 age group where 90% of respondents identified it.

6.119 Responses to Question 3 indicate that the majority of respondents in Royston (95%) started their journey to the centre from home. Other responses included work and friends/family's house.

6.120 Question 4 asked respondents how they travelled to Royston on the day of the survey. Key findings illustrate that 56% were a car/van driver, 28% walked and 12% were a car/van passenger.

6.121 Question 5 asked those who travelled to the centre by car/van where they parked their vehicle. The main responses indicated that 37% of respondents parked at Netto and 8% at the Co-op. 49% of respondents were not able to say where they parked. Other respondents parked elsewhere or were dropped off.

6.122 Question 6 asked respondents how long their journey to Royston centre took. From the results gathered along with results from Question 3 it is evident that the majority of respondents using the centre live within close proximity of the centre. 53% of respondents indicated their journey took 0-5 minutes, 25% that their journey took 6-10 minutes. A further 8% suggested that their journey took 11-15 minutes and another 8% 16-30 minutes. The mean value calculated of all responses illustrated a relatively low average journey time of 8.7 minutes.

Stores or Centres used for main food shopping, clothing and footwear shopping, non-food shopping and local centres used for day to day and top up shopping

Locations	Q7- Store used for main food shopping	Q8- Centre used for clothing & footwear shopping	Q9- Centre used for other non-food shopping	Q12- Local centre used day to day
Asda, Old Mill Lane, Barnsley	18.7%	-	-	-
Asda, Chapeltown, Sheffield	1.3%	-	-	-
Asda, Asdale Road, Wakefield	8.0%	-	-	-
Co-op, Royston	14.7%	-	-	-
Iceland, Peel Street, Barnsley	1.3%	-	-	-
Morrisons, Barnsley	1.3%	-	-	-
Morrisons, Cortonwood	2.7%	-	-	-
Netto, Royston	38.7%	-	-	-
Tesco, Wath upon Dearne	1.3%	0.0%	-	-
Tesco, Wombwell Lane, Barnsley	2.7%	-	-	-
Barnsley town centre	-	54.7%	22.7%	1.3%
Cortonwood Retail Park	-	0.0%	1.3%	-
Huddersfield	-	0.0%	4.0%	-
Leeds City Centre	-	2.7%	2.7%	-
Meadowhall	-	10.7%	6.7%	-
Royston	-	0.0%	1.3%	69.3%
Sheffield City Centre	-	1.3%	4.0%	-
Wakefield	-	16.0%	9.3%	-
White Rose Centre, Leeds	-	0.0%	1.3%	-
Catalogue	-	2.7%	4.0%	-
I buy these goods on holiday	-	2.7%	-	-
Internet	-	1.3%	1.3%	-
Lundwood	-	-	-	1.3%
Mapplewell	-	-	-	4.0%
Penistone	-	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
(Don’t do top-up shopping)	-	-	-	9.3%
Other	2.7%	4.0%	0.0%	10.7%
(Don’t know / varies)	6.7%	4.0%	41.3%	5.3%

6.123 Results from Question 7 suggest that the majority of respondents in Royston (39%) mostly use Netto in Royston to carry out their main food shopping. A further 19% suggest they use Asda at Old Mill Lane, Barnsley and 15% identified the Co-op store in Royston as the destination for main food shopping.

6.124 In Question 8 a significant majority of respondents (55%) indicated that they mostly used Barnsley town centre for clothing and footwear shopping. A further 16% indicated they visit Wakefield for this purpose and 11% suggested they use Meadowhall. Responses also suggest that nobody uses Royston for clothing and footwear shopping.

6.125 Responses to Question 9 asking where respondents carry out other non-food shopping indicate that 41% of respondents didn't know/varies. 23% suggest they use Barnsley town centre and 9% Wakefield.

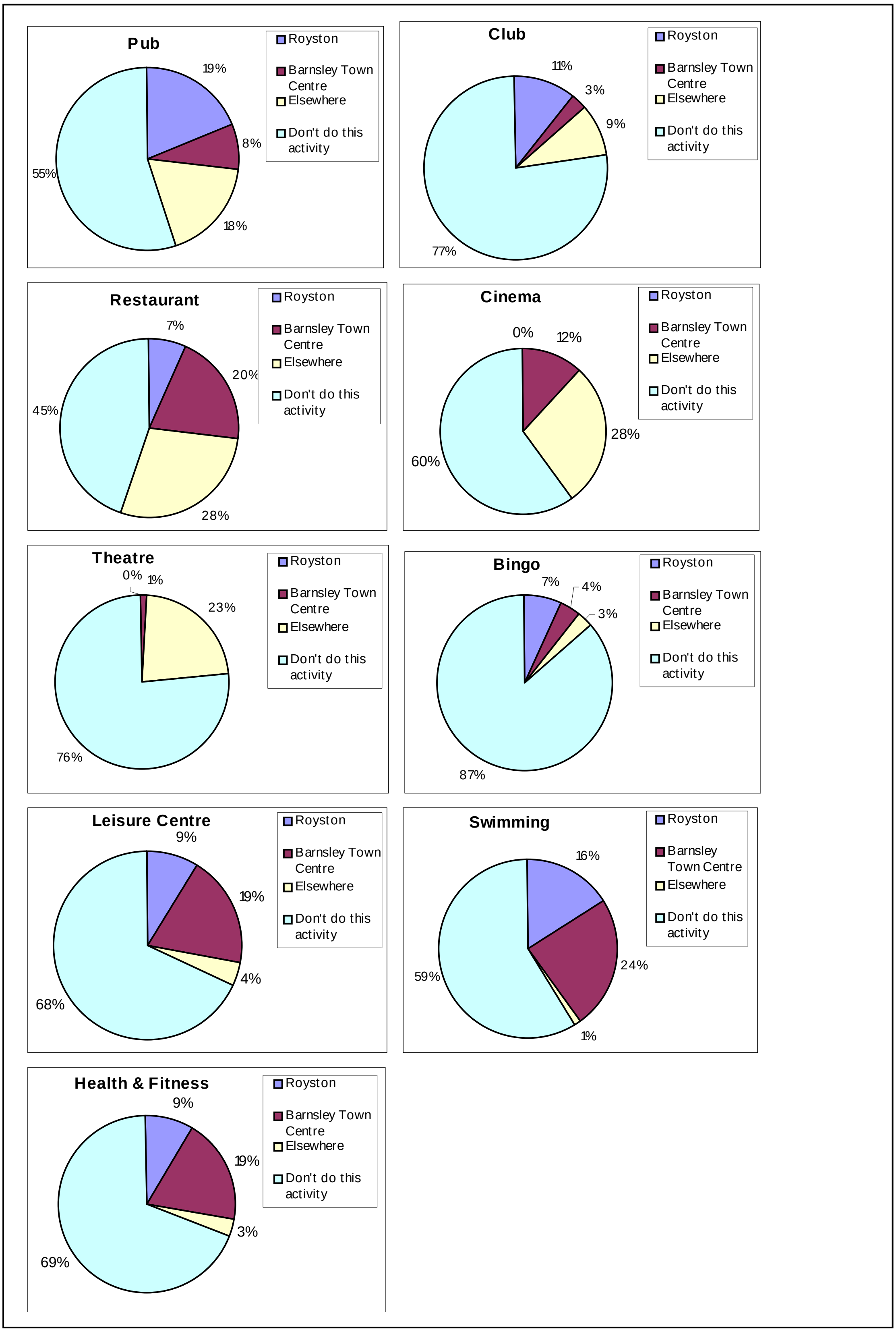
6.126 Responses to Question 12 suggest that 69% of respondents use Royston for their day-to-day top-up shopping and services. 11% of respondents suggest they use other centres and 9% of respondents indicated that they don't do top-up shopping.

6.127 Overall the responses gathered for each leisure activity indicate that the majority of respondents do not participate, the most significant of which is bingo at 87%. Of the 13% of respondents who visit the bingo, 7% go to Royston and 4% Barnsley town centre. In total 24% of respondents visit the theatre, the majority of whom do so 'elsewhere' which particularly includes Sheffield city centre and Wakefield. 77% of respondents do not visit a club, however of those who do 11% go to Royston. 40% of respondents indicate they visit the cinema , mostly in Barnsley (12%) and 'elsewhere' (28%) including Wakefield and Penistone.

6.128 32% of respondents indicated they visit leisure centres of which 19% suggest they visit Barnsley town centre and 9% Royston. 41% of respondents indicated that they go swimming, mostly in Barnsley town centre (24%) and Royston (16%). 31% of respondents also indicate that they carry out health and fitness activities, of which the majority visit Barnsley town centre (19%) and Royston (9%).

6.129 The leisure activities that the highest proportion of respondents suggested they do carry out are going to a restaurant (55%) where 28% go 'elsewhere' particularly Wakefield, 20% to Barnsley town centre and 7% to Royston. And secondly 45% of respondents said they visit the pub, including 19% who visit Royston and 18% 'elsewhere' particularly Wakefield.

Pie Charts illustrating responses to Q10 where people mostly go for leisure activities



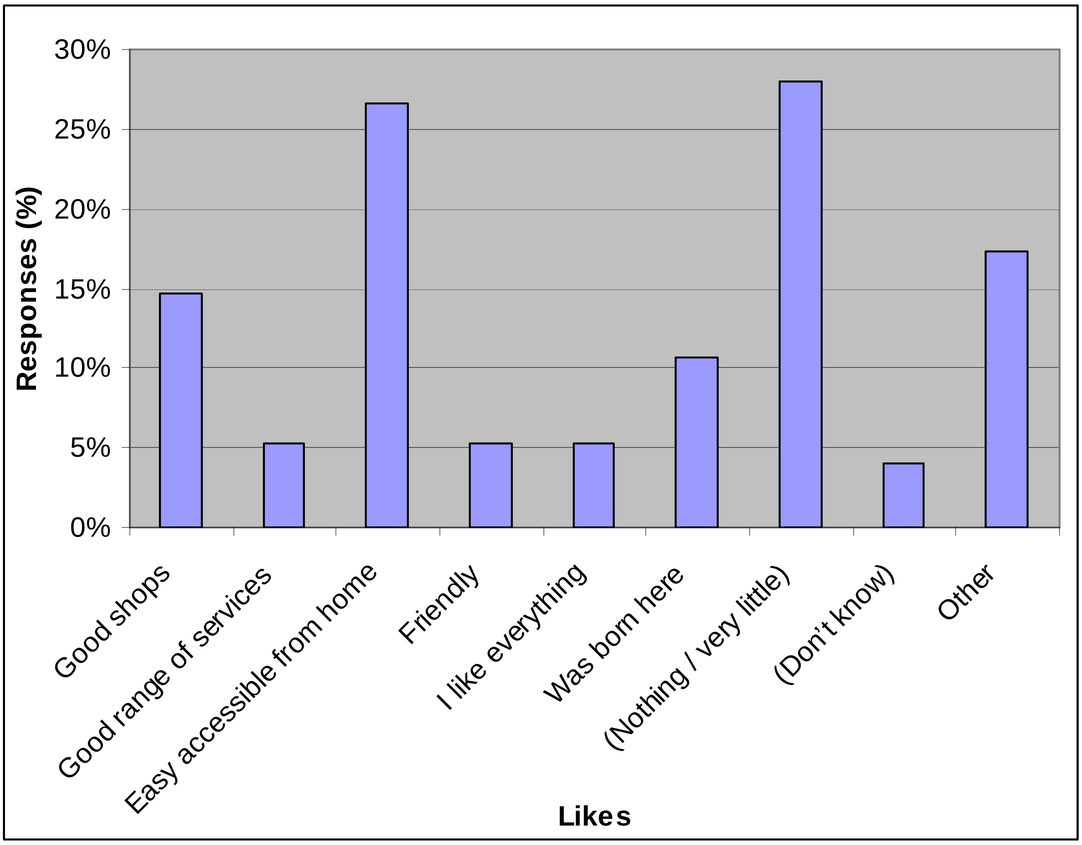
Visitor attractions and heritage sites in Barnsley Borough that respondents sometimes visit on a day out

Q11 Visitor Attractions/Heritage Sites	**Total**
Barnsley Civic	12.0%
Cannon Hall Museum, Park and Gardens	61.3%
Cannon Hall Open Farm	34.7%
Cawthorne Victoria Jubilee Museum	8.0%
Cooper Gallery	5.3%
Elsecar Heritage Centre	32.0%
Elsecar Heritage Railway	9.3%
Hive Gallery	1.3%
Locke Park	20.0%
Monk Bretton Priory Medieval Monastery	9.3%
Peak District / Pennine Barnsley (Penistone)	12.0%
Pennine Lavender	4.0%
Pot House Hamlet	4.0%
RSPB Old Moor	5.3%
The Lamproom Theatre	17.3%
The Trans Pennine Trail	14.7%
Wentworth Castle Gardens and Stainborough Park	16.0%
Wigfield Farm:	17.3%
Worsbrough Mill Museum and Country Park	18.7%
Wortley Top Forge	4.0%
Yorkshire Sculpture Park	34.7%
Other	5.3%
None	22.7%
Don't Know	1.3%

6.130 Responses to Question 11 indicate that of the visitor attractions and heritage sites in the Barnsley Borough the majority of respondents (61%) in Royston suggest that they sometimes visit Cannon Hall Museum, Park and Gardens. The other attractions in the Borough that are popular with the respondents for days out are Cannon Hall Open Farm (35%), Yorkshire Sculpture Park (35%), Elsecar Heritage Centre (32%), Locke Park (20%) and Worsbrough Mill Museum and Country Park (19%). 17% of respondents also sometimes visit The Lamproom Theatre and Wigfield Farm respectively.

6.131 23% of respondents suggest that they don't visit any of the visitor attractions or heritage sites listed within the Borough on a day out.

Likes about Royston centre (Q13)



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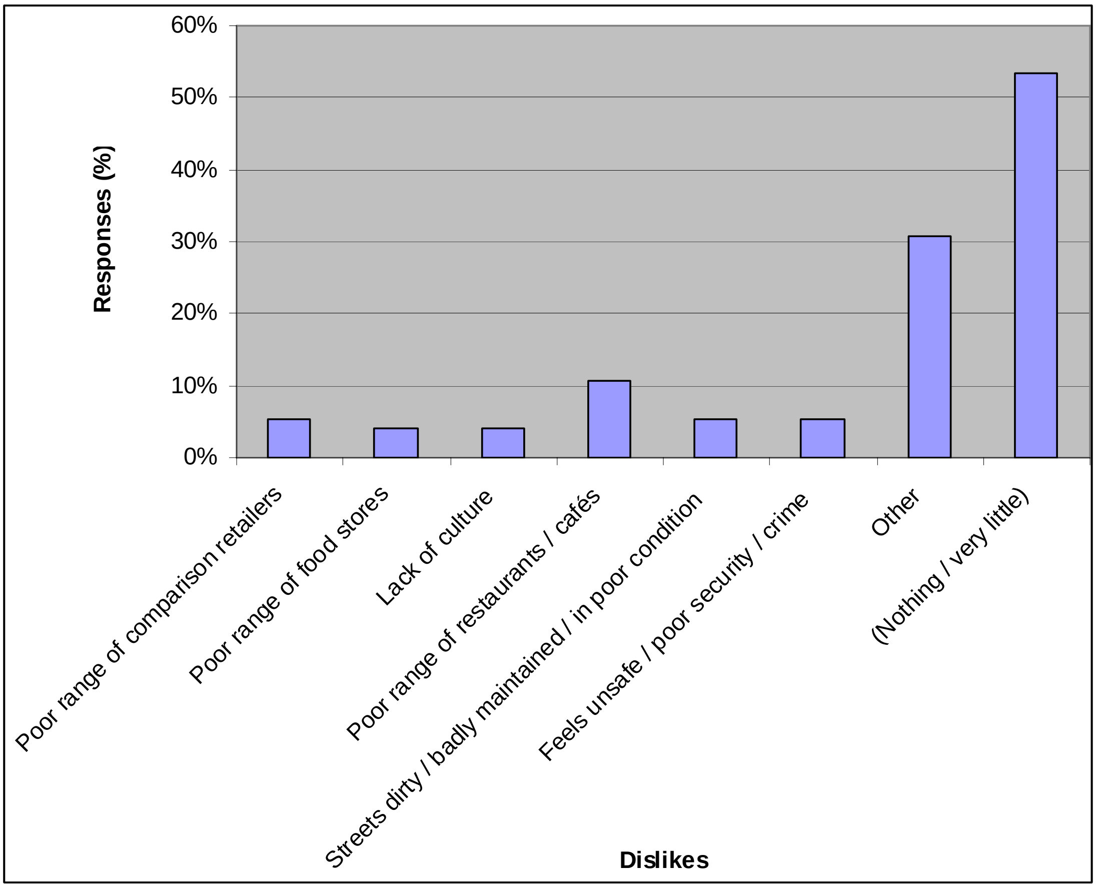
6.132 27% of respondents suggested they like Royston as it is easily accessible from home and 15% of respondents suggested they like Royston as it offers good shops. 17.3% suggested other aspects which include 'it is quiet' and goods at discounted rate/cheaper goods/bargains.

6.133 28% of respondents suggested there was nothing/very little which they liked about the centre.

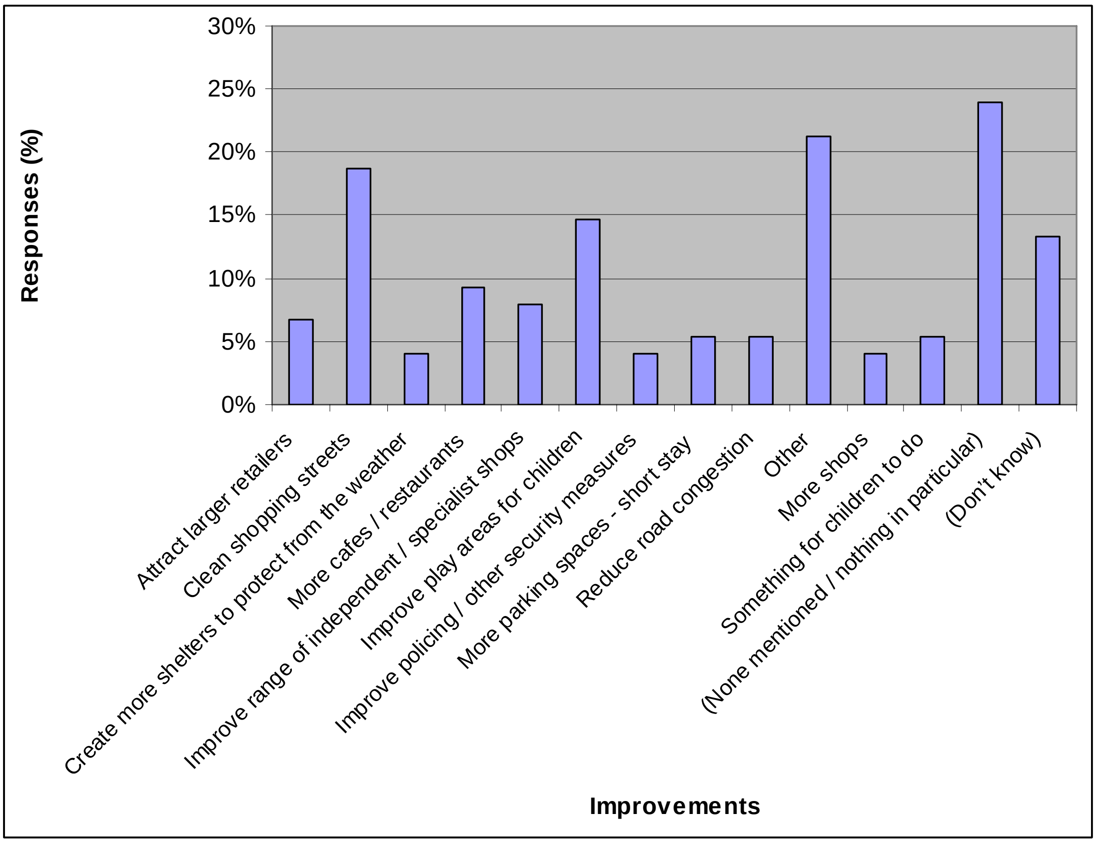
Dislikes about Royston centre (Q14)



6.134 11% of respondents suggest they dislike the poor range of restaurants/cafes in Royston. 31% of respondents dislike 'other' aspects which include lack of atmosphere and 'there is nothing to do'.

6.135 53% of respondents however suggest they dislike nothing/very little about the centre.

Improvements respondents would like to see in Royston centre (Q15)



6.136 Responses to Q15 suggest that the improvements respondents would most like to see are cleaner shopping streets (19%) and improvements to play areas for children (15%). 21% of respondents suggest they would like to see 'Other' improvements which include improving public transport links and improving cycle routes to the centre.

6.137 24% of respondents suggested there was nothing or nothing in particular they would like to see improved in Royston.

Respondent's views on what new shops, services and leisure facilities they would like to see in Royston centre (Q16 & Q17)

Options	Q16 - New Shops/Services	Q17 - New Leisure Facilities
None	32.0%	-
Clothes / shoe shops	26.7%	-
Don't know	12.0%	-
A bank	10.7%	-
Other	10.7%	-
Children's shops	4.0%	-
Asda	4.0%	-
Cafes / restaurants / pubs	2.7%	-
Another supermarket	1.3%	-
Toilets	1.3%	-
DIY shops	1.3%	-
Bowling alley		17.3%
Cinema	-	16.0%
Gym / leisure centre	-	2.7%
Ice skating rink	-	4.0%
Pubs	-	1.3%
Restaurants / cafes	-	8.0%
Skate park	-	1.3%
Swimming pool	-	8.0%
Other	-	1.3%
Something for children	-	1.3%
(Don't know)		8.0%
(None mentioned)		50.7%

6.138 A small majority of respondents (32%) suggest they would not like to see any new shops or services in Royston. Of those respondents who indicated they would like new shops and services, 27% would like to see new clothes/shoe shops and 11% another bank.

6.139 51% of respondents didn't mention any new leisure facilities they would like to see in Royston. 17% of respondents did however suggest they would like to see a bowling alley and 16% indicate they would like to see a cinema.

6.140 Question 18 illustrates that respondents predominantly visit the centre to go shopping on a regular basis as 36% suggested they visit everyday/most days, 40% 2-3 times a week and 15% once a week. These responses concur with those of Question 12 where 70% of respondents suggested they use the centre on a day-to-day basis for top-up shopping.

6.141 64% of respondents suggest they never visit Royston to take part in leisure facilities. Of those who suggest they do visit Royston to do so, 9% visit once a week and 7% 2-3 times a week. Respondents who do visit Royston to use its service provision do so on a fairly regular basis with 35% suggesting they do so once a week and 11% once a month. 31% of respondents however indicate that they never visit Royston to use its service provision.

Wombwell

6.142 The Wombwell In-Centre Survey was carried out on a Wednesday, Friday and Saturday (therefore including a market day) where a total of a 100 surveys were completed – 25 on the Wednesday, 50 on the Friday and 50 on the Saturday. Of the respondents who completed the survey 60% were female and 40% were male.

6.143 The social profile of respondents in Wombwell was 20% in Social Classes ABC1 and 80% in Social Classes C2DE.

6.144 A total of 80% of respondents identified their postcode sector to one of the 5 located in closest proximity to Wombwell. 34% indicated they were from S73 8; 28% from S73 0; 11% from S73 9; 4% from S71 5; and 3% from S70 3.

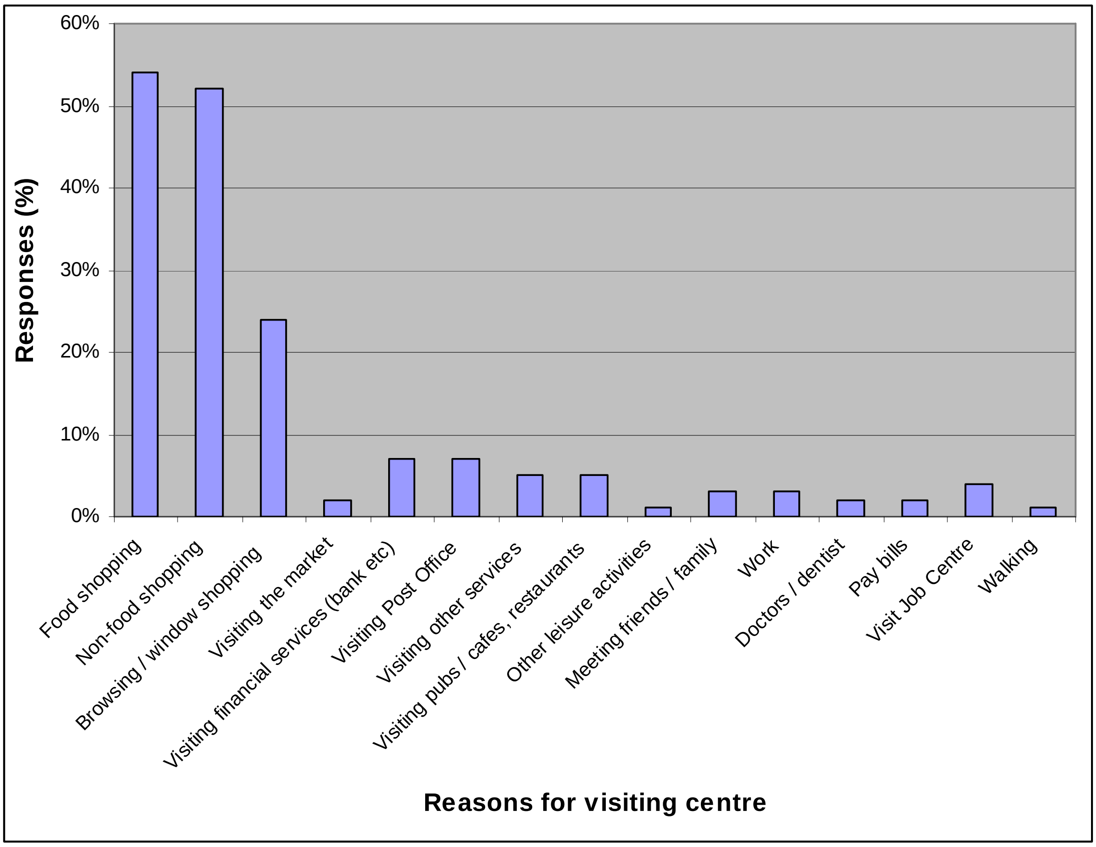
Main reason for visiting Wombwell and other reasons for visiting Wombwell

Categories	Q1 - Main reason for visiting Wombwell that day	Q2 - Other reasons for visiting Wombwell that day
Food shopping	39.0%	15.0%
Non-food shopping	21.0%	31.0%
Browsing / window shopping	4.0%	20.0%
Visiting the market	0.0%	2.0%
Visiting financial services (bank etc)	7.0%	0.0%
Visiting Post Office	5.0%	2.0%
Visiting other services	4.0%	1.0%
Visiting pubs / cafes, restaurants	4.0%	1.0%
Other leisure activities	1.0%	0.0%
Meeting friends / family	2.0%	1.0%
Work	3.0%	0.0%
Doctors / dentist	2.0%	0.0%
Pay bills	2.0%	-
Visit Job Centre	3.0%	1.0%
Walking	1.0%	0.0%
(No particular reason)	2.0%	30.0%

6.145 In Question 1 the highest proportion of respondents (39%) indicated that they were mainly visiting Wombwell that day to go food shopping. The second highest proportion (21%) gave their main reason as visiting to go non-food shopping.

6.146 Responses to Question 2 suggest that respondents make linked trips to Wombwell with 70% of respondents giving another reason for visiting the centre. The main other reasons given were non-food shopping (31%), browsing or window shopping (20%) and food shopping (15%). 30% of respondents suggested they had no other particular reason for visiting Wombwell centre.

Reasons for visiting the centre (any mention)



6.147 Taking all the reasons indicated by respondents for visiting the centre it is evident that there are two main reasons given by respondents for visiting the centre – food shopping (54%) and non-food shopping (52%). Another reason particularly identified was browsing/window shopping (24%). Although food and non-food shopping were the most selected reasons across all age groups a higher proportion of those in the 18-34 age group indicated they go non-food shopping in the centre than those in other age groups.

6.148 Responses to Question 3 indicate the vast majority (98%) of respondents indicated they started their journey to the centre from home. The remaining respondents indicated they started their journey from work and from friends or family's house.

6.149 Question 4 asked respondents how they travelled to the centre on the day of the survey. Key findings illustrate that 41% walked, 31% were a car or van driver and 15% arrived by bus or coach. A further 8% were a car or van passenger.

6.150 Question 5 asked those who travelled to the centre by car or van where they parked their vehicle. Responses indicated that 26% were unable to say where they parked their vehicle, 10% parked at Pearsons Field car park, a further 10% at the back of the shops and 36% of respondents parked their vehicle at 'other' locations.

6.151 Question 6 asked respondents how long their journey to Wombwell town centre took. From the results gathered along with results from Question 3 it is evident that the majority of respondents using the centre live within close proximity of it. 44% of respondents suggested their journey to the centre took 0-5 minutes, 32% 6-10 minutes, 13% 11-15 minutes and 7% 16-30 minutes. The mean value calculated of all responses indicated a fairly low average journey time of 8.8 minutes. The mean value calculated for the 55+ age group was particularly higher than the other age groups.

Stores or Centres used for main food shopping, clothing and footwear shopping, non-food shopping and local centres used for day to day and top up shopping

Locations	Q7- Store used for main food shopping	Q8- Centre used for clothing & footwear shopping	Q9- Centre used for other non-food shopping	Q12- Local centre used day to day
Aldi, Stairfoot, Barnsley	4.0%	-	-	-
Asda, Old Mill Lane, Barnsley	3.0%	-	-	-
Asda, Chapeltown, Sheffield	1.0%	-	-	-
Asda, Asdale Road, Wakefield	1.0%	-	-	-
Co-op, Wombwell	1.0%	-	-	-
Morrisons, Barnsley	1.0%	-	-	-
Morrisons, Cortonwood	31.0%	-	-	-
Netto, Worsborough	1.0%	-	-	-
Tesco, Wath upon Dearne	7.0%	1.0%	-	-
Tesco, Wombwell Lane, Barnsley	13.0%	-	-	-
Jack Fulton, Wombwell	5.0%	-	-	-
Netto, Thurnscoe	1.0%	-	-	-
Wombwell shops	17.0%	-	-	-
Barnsley town centre	-	32.0%	20.0%	1.0%
Cortonwood Retail Park	-	20.0%	24.0%	-
Doncaster	-	3.0%	2.0%	-
Leeds City Centre	-	0.0%	1.0%	-
Meadowhall	-	22.0%	7.0%	-
Parkgate Retail Park, Rotherham	-	1.0%	2.0%	-
Rotherham	-	3.0%	2.0%	-
Wombwell	-	8.0%	20.0%	57.0%
Wombwell Lane / Stairfoot Retail Park	-	0.0%	2.0%	-
Catalogue	-	1.0%	0.0%	-
Internet	-	2.0%	3.0%	-
Darfield	-	-	-	2.0%
Hoyland Common	-	-	-	1.0%
Stairfoot	-	-	-	11.0%
Goldthorpe	-	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Wath	-	-	-	4.0%
(Don’t do top-up shopping)	-	-	-	6.0%
(Don't know / varies)	5.0%	5.0%	16.0%	11.0%
Other	9.0%	2.0%	1.0%	8.0%

6.152 Results from Question 7 indicate that the highest proportion of respondents (31%) suggested they carry out their main food shop at Morrisons Cortonwood. A further 17% suggested they go to the Wombwell shops, 13% Tesco Wombwell Lane, Barnsley and a further 9% ‘other’ stores.

6.153 Responses to Question 8 indicate that the highest proportion of respondents (32%) suggested they use Barnsley town centre for their main clothing and footwear shopping. The other most selected places were Meadowhall (22%) and Cortonwood Retail Park (20%). 8% of respondents suggested they mostly use Wombwell for their clothing/footwear shopping.

6.154 Responses to Question 9 on other non-food shopping show that 24% use Cortonwood Retail Park, 20% Barnsley town centre, 20% Wombwell and 16% of respondents indicated they were unsure and that it varies.

6.155 The majority of respondents (57%) to Question 12 indicated that they use Wombwell for their day-to-day top-up shopping and services. 11% suggested they use Stairfoot and a further 11% were unable to say which local centre they used for this purpose.

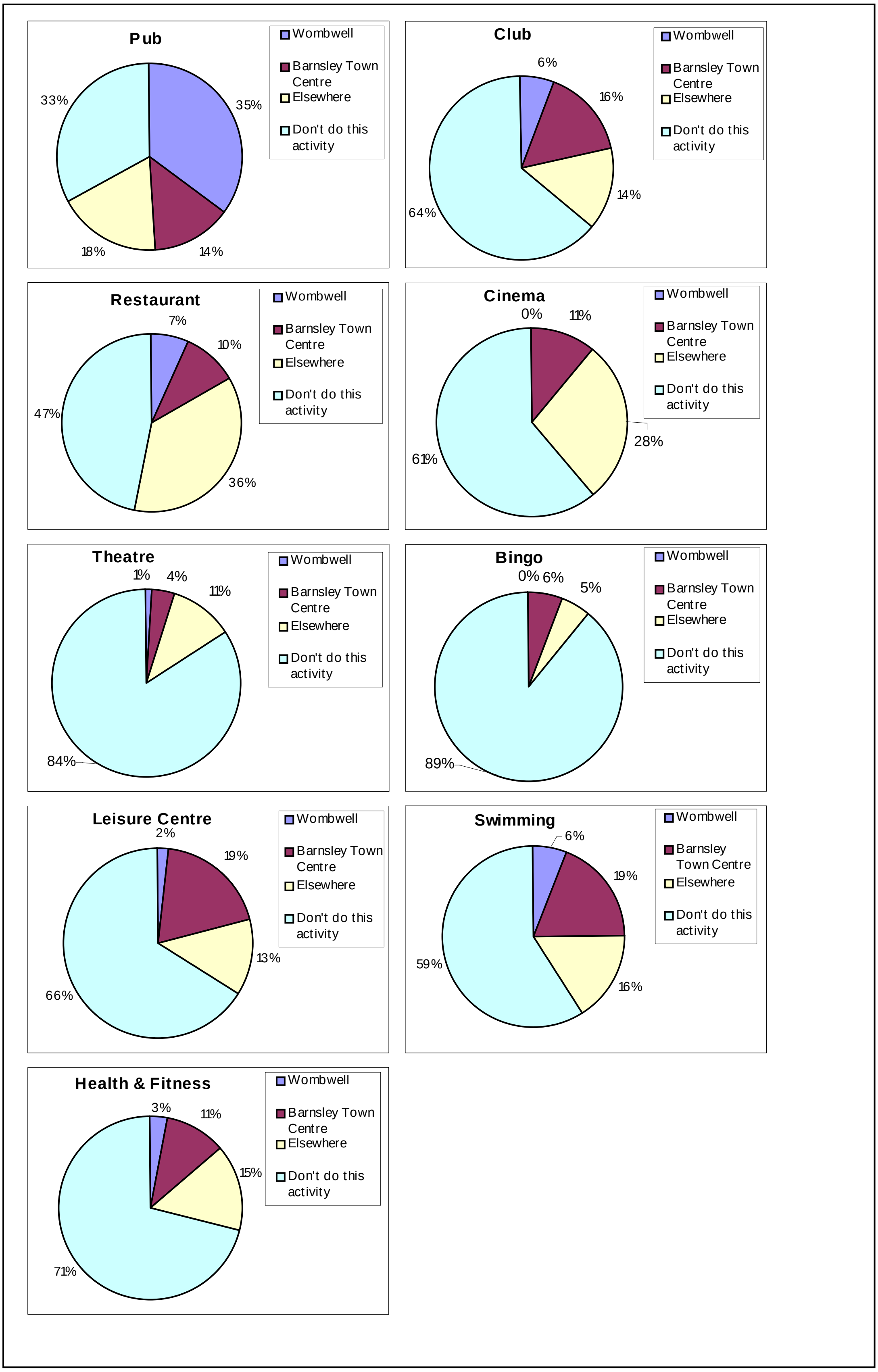
6.156 In relation to leisure activities, overall the majority of respondents for each leisure activity (with the exception of two activities) indicated that they do not participate in the activity, most significantly bingo at 89%. Of those who do visit the bingo 6% go to Barnsley town centre and 5% 'elsewhere'. 16% of respondents indicate that they go to the theatre of which 11% suggested they visit 'elsewhere' particularly Sheffield city centre and 4% visit Barnsley town centre.

6.157 29% of respondents indicated that they carry out health and fitness activities of which 15% go 'elsewhere' which particularly includes those who were unable to say where they carried out health and fitness activities and 11% suggested they go to Barnsley town centre. 34% of respondents indicated they visit a leisure centre of which the highest proportion (19%) suggest they visit Barnsley town centre and 13% 'elsewhere' which includes Hoyland and Wath. 36% of respondents suggest they go to a club of which 16% suggest they go to Barnsley town centre and 14% 'elsewhere' which includes Rotherham and 'other' locations. 39% of respondents suggested that they go to the cinema of which 28% suggest they go 'elsewhere' particularly Meadowhall, a further 11% suggested they visit Barnsley town centre for this purpose. 41% of respondents indicated that they go swimming of which 19% said they go to Barnsley town centre and 16% 'elsewhere' including Hoyland and Wath.

6.158 The leisure activities which the highest proportion of respondents in Wombwell suggested they carry out are:

- visiting the pub (67%) where 35% indicated they go to Wombwell and 14% that they go to a pub in Barnsley town centre.
- going to a restaurant where 53% of respondents suggested they do so. The majority (36%) go 'elsewhere' including Sheffield city centre and Stairfoot. A further 10% suggest they go to Barnsley town centre and 7% Wombwell.

Pie Charts illustrating responses to Q10 where people mostly go for leisure activities



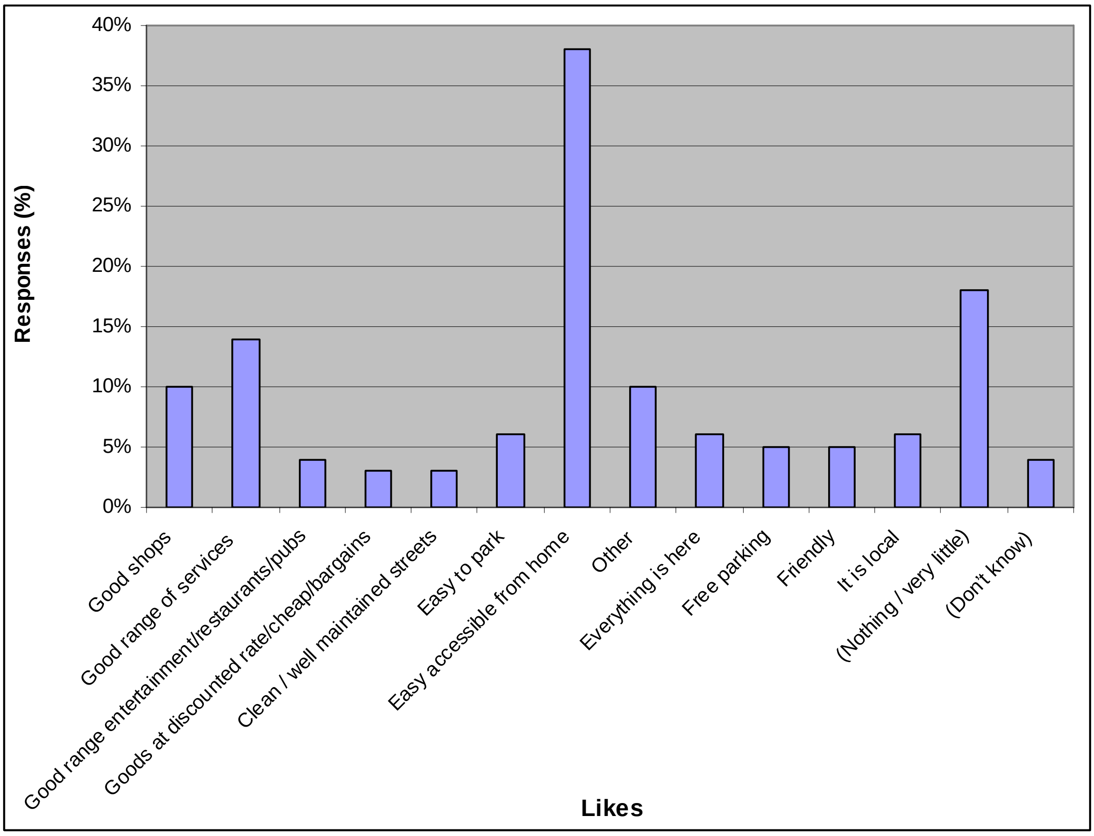
Visitor attractions and heritage sites in Barnsley Borough that respondents sometimes visit on a day out

Q11 Visitor Attractions/Heritage Sites	**Total**
Barnsley Civic	3.0%
Cannon Hall Museum, Park and Gardens	29.0%
Cannon Hall Open Farm	18.0%
Cawthorne Victoria Jubilee Museum	1.0%
Cooper Gallery	2.0%
Elsecar Heritage Centre	50.0%
Elsecar Heritage Railway	10.0%
Locke Park	24.0%
Monk Bretton Priory Medieval Monastery	1.0%
Peak District / Pennine Barnsley (Penistone)	12.0%
Pot House Hamlet	1.0%
RSPB Old Moor	19.0%
The Lamproom Theatre	9.0%
The Maurice Dobson Museum and Heritage Centre	1.0%
The Trans Pennine Trail	10.0%
Wentworth Castle Gardens and Stainborough Park	10.0%
Wigfield Farm	15.0%
Worsbrough Mill Museum and Country Park	2.0%
Wortley Top Forge	1.0%
Yorkshire Sculpture Park	9.0%
Other	3.0%
(None)	33.0%

6.159 Of the visitor attractions and heritage sites in the Barnsley Borough, 50% of respondents in Wombwell suggest that they sometimes visit Elsecar Heritage Centre on a day out. The other most popular attractions include Cannon Hall Museum, Park and Gardens (29%), Locke Park (24%), RSPB Old Moor (19%) and Cannon Hall Open Farm (18%). A further 15% indicated they sometimes visit Wigfield Farm on a day out.

6.160 33% of respondents suggested that they don't visit any of the attractions in the Borough listed on a day out.

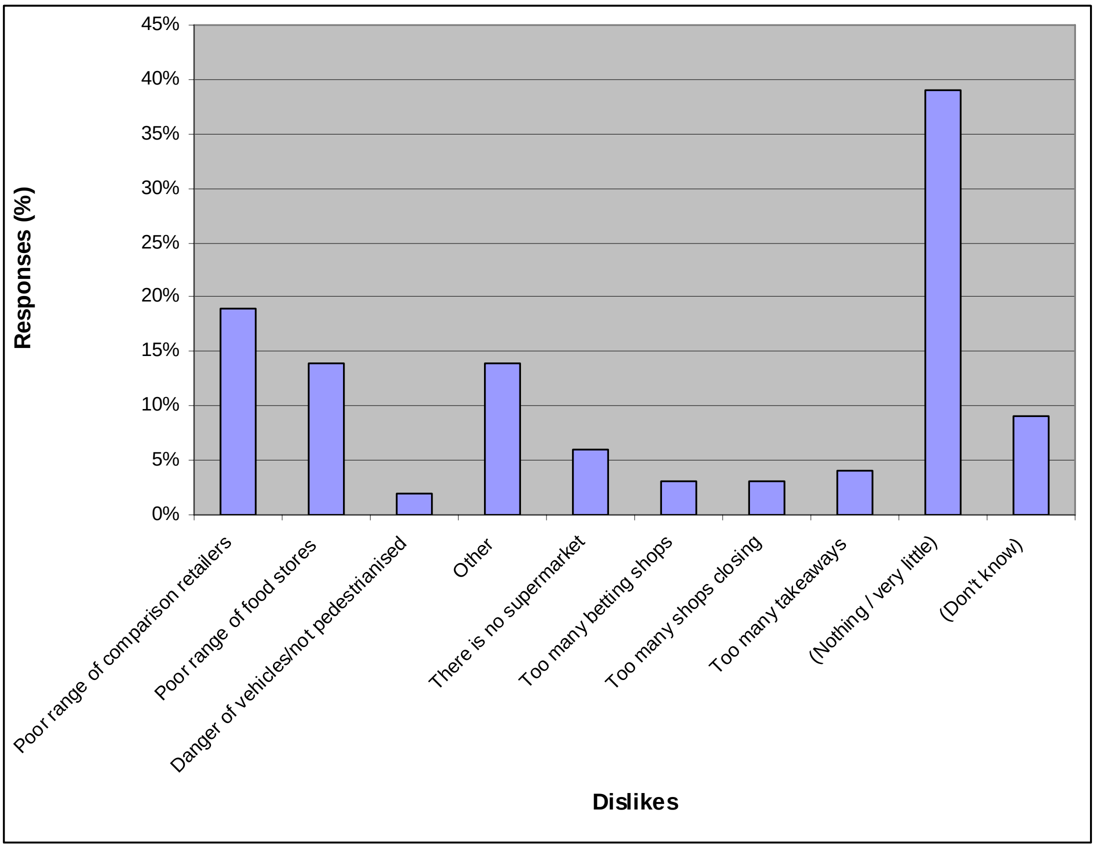
Likes about Wombwell Centre (Q13)



6.161 38% of respondents indicated they like Wombwell centre as it is easily accessible from home. 14% suggested they like the good range of services available and 10% liked the good range of shops.

6.162 18% of respondents suggested there was nothing or very little that they liked about the centre.

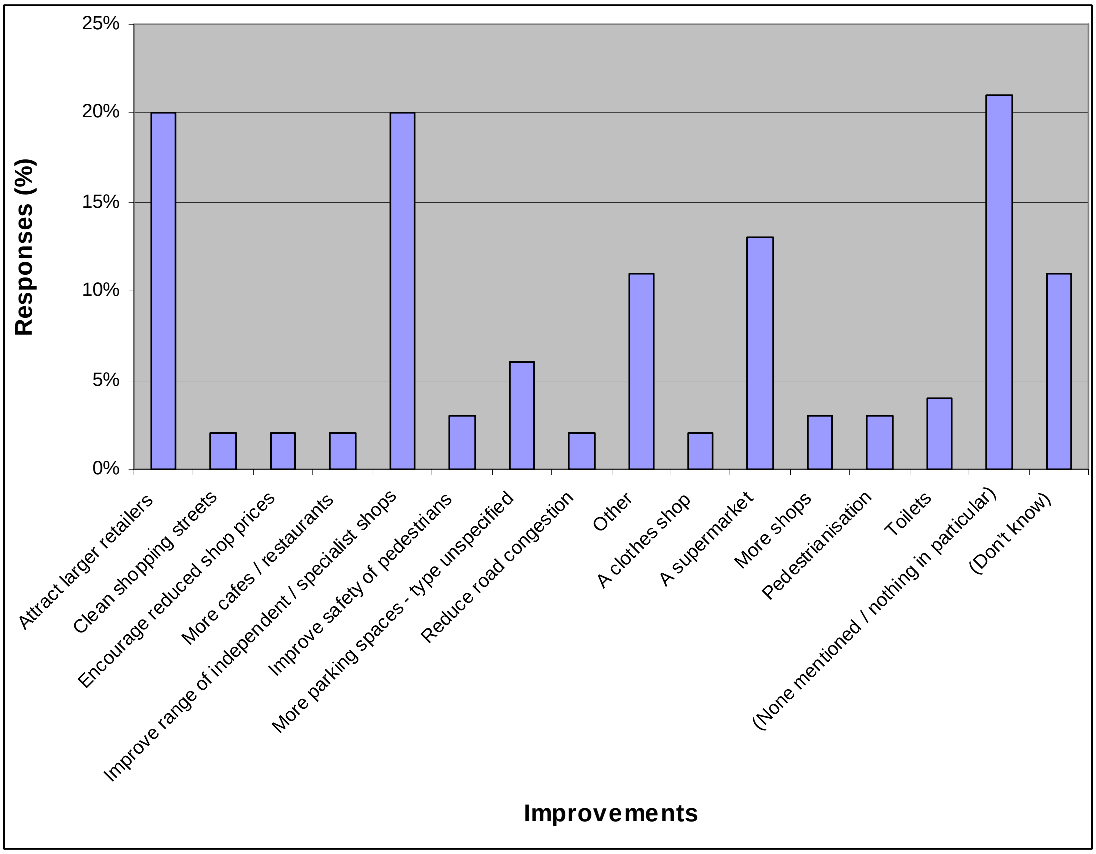
Dislikes about Wombwell Centre (Q14)



6.163 19% of respondents indicated that they dislike the poor range of comparison retailers within Wombwell centre. 14% suggested they dislike the poor range of food stores and 14% said ‘Other’ which includes numerous lesser categories.

6.164 39% of respondents however indicated that there is nothing or very little that they dislike about the centre. A higher proportion of respondents in the 18-34 age group indicated there was nothing or very little that they disliked about the centre.

Improvements respondents would like to see in Wombwell centre (Q15)



6.165 20% of respondents suggest they would like to see larger retailers attracted to Wombwell and a further 20% suggest they would like to see an improvement in the range of independent and specialist shops. 13% indicated they would like to see a new supermarket located in the centre.

6.166 21% of respondents suggested there was nothing or nothing in particular they would like to see improved in the centre.

Respondent's views on what new shops, services and leisure facilities they would like to see in Wombwell centre (Q16 & Q17)

Options	Q16 - New Shops/Services	Q17 - New Leisure Facilities
Clothes / shoe shops	37.0%	-
Another supermarket	37.0%	-
None	12.0%	-
Don't know	9.0%	-
A music shop	4.0%	-
Iceland	3.0%	-
Other	3.0%	-
Butchers	2.0%	-
Primark	2.0%	-
Childrens shops	2.0%	-
Tesco	2.0%	-
Electrical shops	1.0%	-
Bowling alley	-	16.0%
Cinema	-	18.0%
Gym / leisure centre	-	2.0%
Ice skating rink	-	9.0%
Restaurants / cafes	-	3.0%
Skate park	-	1.0%
Swimming pool	-	5.0%
Other	-	1.0%
Parks	-	1.0%
(Don't know)	-	7.0%
(None mentioned)	-	55.0%

6.167 The two largest categories in relation to the new shops and services which respondents suggest they would like to see in Wombwell are clothes/shoe shops (37%) and another supermarket (37%). 12% of respondents indicated there are no new shops or services they would like to see in the centre. A particularly high proportion of those in the 18-34 age group would like to see new clothes or shoe shops in the centre.

6.168 55% of respondents didn't indicate what new leisure facilities they would like to see brought to Wombwell centre. Of those who did however 18% suggested they would like to see a cinema in Wombwell, 16% a bowling alley and 9% an ice skating rink.

6.169 Question 18 illustrates that respondents visit the centre to go shopping on a fairly regular basis with 28% of respondents suggesting they visit everyday or most days, 40% 2-3 times a week and 10% once a week. These results concur with those gathered from Question 12 where 57% of respondents suggested they use Wombwell for day to day top-up shopping and services.

6.170 A small majority of respondents (55%) indicate that they never visit the centre to take part in leisure activities. Of those who suggest they do however 15% visit 2-3 times a week, 7% everyday/most days and 6% once a week.

6.171 The service provision within Wombwell is used on a regular basis by respondents with 29% indicating they visit for this purpose 2-3 times a week, 25% once a week and 12% everyday or most days. 12% of respondents suggested they never visit Wombwell to use its services.

Comparative Analysis

6.172 To compare the results of the In-Centre surveys between the different centres a selection of the key indicators is shown in the table below. The data for the individual centres is compared with the overall average for the six centres. It should be explained that:

- No Likes about the Centre represents those respondents who said there is nothing or very little they like about a centre.
- No Dislikes about the Centre represents those respondents who said there is nothing or very little they dislike about a centre.
- No Improvements needed in Centre represents those respondents who said there is nothing in particular that they think needs to be improved.

Percentage responses

	Cudworth %	Goldthorpe %	Hoyland %	Penistone %	Royston %	Wombwell %	All Centres %
Visiting for food shopping	43	54	62	61	80	54	59
Visiting for non-food shopping	29	19	38	6	0	52	25
Centre used for pubs, clubs, restaurants	32-49	2-17	7-17	21-33	7-19	6-35	-
Centre used for other leisure activities	3-35	0-17	0-18	0-48	0-16	0-6	-
Extent of use of visitor & heritage attractions	84	59	74	91	77	67	74
No Likes about the centre	9	32	30	15	28	18	22
No Dislikes about the centre	24	20	37	47	53	39	36
No improvements needed in centre	9	6	21	27	24	21	18
No new shops/ services needed	3	18	21	33	32	12	19
No new leisure facilities needed	5	30	71	47	51	55	43

6.173 All the centres are well used for food shopping (59% overall), particularly Royston where 80% of respondents visited the centre for food shopping. The extent of usage for non-food shopping is lower (25% overall). It is highest in Wombwell (52%) and lowest in Royston where no respondents said they visited the centre for non-food shopping.

6.174 The extent to which respondents use leisure facilities in each centre varies widely. Pubs, clubs and restaurants in the centres are particularly well used in Cudworth, Penistone and Wombwell but to a lesser extent elsewhere. Other leisure facilities in the centres (cinema, theatre, bingo, leisure centres, swimming and health & fitness) are only used to any significant extent in Cudworth and Penistone (mostly cinema). Use of the visitor and heritage attractions in the Borough is highest among those interviewed in Penistone and Cudworth, and lowest in Goldthorpe.

6.175 On average 22% of respondents said there is nothing they like about the centres. The centres that are least liked are Goldthorpe (32%), Hoyland (30%) and Royston (28%). The centres that are most liked are Cudworth (9%) and Penistone (15%).

6.176 On average 36% of respondents said there is nothing they dislike about the centres. The centres that are least disliked are Royston (53%) and Penistone (47%). The centres that are most disliked are Goldthorpe (20%) and Cudworth (24%).

6.177 On average 18% of respondents said there is no need for improvements in the centres. The centres that have the least need for improvements, according to the survey responses, are Penistone (27%) and Royston (24%). The centres with the greatest perceived need for improvements are Goldthorpe (6%) and Cudworth (9%).

6.178 On average 19% of respondents said there is no need for new shops or services in the centres. The centres that have the least need for new shops or services, according to the survey responses, are Penistone (33%) and Royston (32%). The centres with the greatest perceived need for new shops or services are Cudworth (3%) and Wombwell (12%).

6.179 On average 43% of respondents said there is no need for new leisure facilities in the centres. The centres that have the least need for new leisure facilities, according to the survey responses, are Hoyland (71%) and Wombwell (55%). The centres with the greatest perceived need for new leisure facilities are Cudworth (5%) and Goldthorpe (30%).

6.180 A useful indicator of the extent of satisfaction with individual centres is the difference between the scores on likes and dislikes. The figures in the table below have been converted into positive percentages of likes and dislikes. In other words they exclude those respondents who said there is nothing or very little they like or dislike about a centre. Therefore:

- Likes represent the percentage of respondents who said there are particular aspects of the centre that they like.
- Dislikes represent the percentage of respondents who said there are particular aspects of the centre that they dislike.

6.181 The difference between likes and dislikes is shown in the following table. A positive score can be interpreted as an indicator of satisfaction with a centre and a negative score is an indicator of dissatisfaction.

Centre	Likes %	Dislikes %	Difference
Cudworth	91	76	+15
Goldthorpe	68	80	-12
Hoyland	70	63	+7
Penistone	85	53	+32
Royston	72	47	+25
Wombwell	82	61	+21
Overall average	78	64	+14

6.182 Overall there is a difference between likes and dislikes of +14%. The centres with the largest positive satisfaction scores are Penistone (+32), Royston (+25) and Wombwell (+21). Goldthorpe has a negative satisfaction score of -12. These findings correlate closely with the survey responses on the need for improvements in centres. The centres which have the highest levels of satisfaction are Penistone, Royston and Wombwell. The centre with the lowest level of satisfaction is Goldthorpe.

7. CATCHMENT AREAS

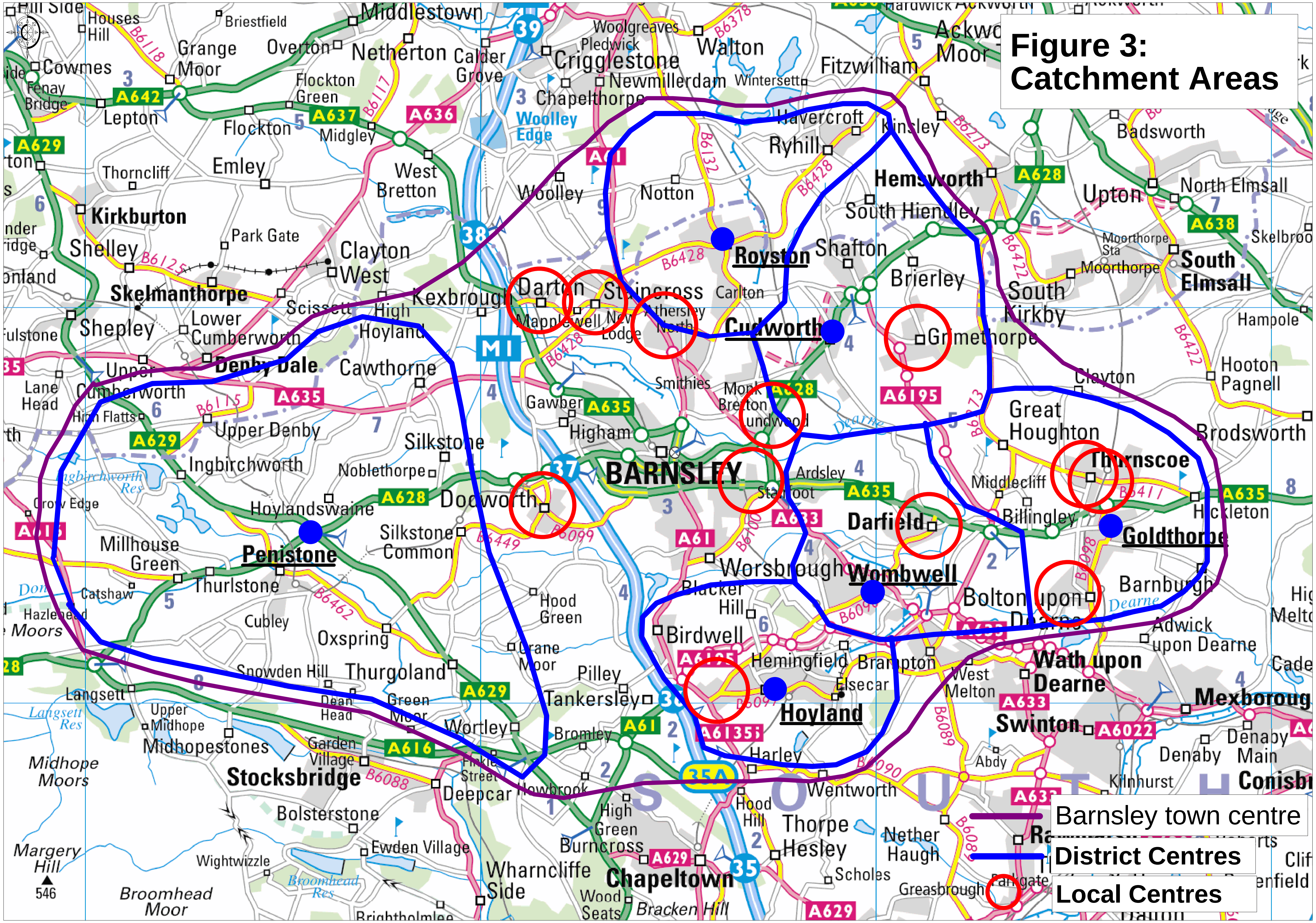
7.1 Figure 3 shows the catchment areas of Barnsley town centre, the District Centres and Local Centres. In the case of Barnsley town centre the catchment area is the same as that defined in the report 'Retail Analysis and Health Check of Barnsley Town Centre 2007'. It represents the full study area that is also shown in Figure 1.

District Centres

7.2 The catchment areas of the six District centres are based on our analysis of the In-Centre interview surveys in Section 6. The surveys obtained information on the place of residence of respondents by postcode sector. We have analysed the data to assess which postcode sectors comprise the areas in which most visitors to each centre live. The data in Section 6 are collated below.

Centre	Postcode Sector	Percentage of Residents
Cudworth	S72 8 S72 2 S71 5 S71 2	73% 7% 5% 3% 88%
Goldthorpe	S63 9 S63 0 S63 8	55% 24% 15% 94%
Hoyland	S74 9 S74 0 S74 8 S70 5	41% 26% 20% 3% 89%
Penistone	S36 6 S36 9 S75 4 S36 7	52% 17% 5% 4% 78%
Royston	S71 4 S71 3 WF4	70% 10% 4% 84%
Wombwell	S73 8 S73 0 S73 9 S71 5 S70 3	34% 28% 11% 4% 3% 80%

Figure 3: Catchment Areas



Promap

7.3 These areas represent the primary catchment areas of the District Centres. Primary catchment areas normally include at least 80% of the catchment population of a centre. There are overlaps between the catchment areas of some centres, for example between Hoyland and Wombwell and between Cudworth and Royston but we have defined the areas from which the majority of people mostly shop at one centre rather than another. On this basis all the centres have primary catchment areas that are at least 80% self-contained, except Penistone which is 78% self-contained. Although Penistone is the most geographically isolated of all the District centres, it is also the centre most popular with visitors and it attracts a higher proportion of trade from beyond its primary catchment area.

7.4 The analysis of expenditure flows by centre shown in Section 5 on Shopping Patterns confirms the findings of the In-Centre surveys on where trade to the District centres is drawn from.

- Cudworth draws all of its convenience trade and almost all of its comparison trade from Zone 5 (Cudworth/Goldthorpe)
- Goldthorpe draws all of its convenience and comparison trade from Zone 5 (Cudworth/Goldthorpe)
- Hoyland draws almost all of its convenience trade and all of its comparison trade from Zone 3 (Hoyland/Wombwell)
- Penistone draws most of its convenience trade and all of its comparison trade from Zone 2 (Penistone/West)
- Royston draws almost most of its trade from Zone 4 (Royston/North) – data is available for convenience goods only
- Wombwell draws most of its convenience and comparison trade from Zone 3 (Hoyland/Wombwell) but it also draws some trade from Zone 1 (Barnsley Central) and Zone 5 (Cudworth/Goldthorpe).

7.5 The catchment areas can be broadly described as including the following settlements:

Centre	Main Settlements
Cudworth	Cudworth, Grimethorpe, Shafton
Goldthorpe	Goldthorpe, Thurnscoe, Great Houghton, Bolton upon Dearne
Hoyland	Hoyland, Hoyland Common, Hemingfield, Elsecar
Penistone	Penistone, Silkstone, Oxspring, Thurgoland
Royston	Royston, Carlton, Ryhill
Wombwell	Wombwell, Darfield

Local Centres

7.6 The catchment areas of the Local Centres cannot be defined using data from the In-Centre survey. It is conventional to assume that most of the people using a Local Centre will live within 5 minutes walking distance from the centre. This represents a radius of approximately 800 metres. The map in Figure 3 shows the 800 metre catchments for each Local Centre. The catchments are all geographically separate except for a significant overlap between the Houghton Road and Shepherd Lane centres in Thurnscoe and a small overlap between the catchments of Darton and Mapplewell.

7.7 Some information is available on the trade draw to Local Centres from the 2007 household survey for convenience goods shopping. The Local centres to the north of Barnsley – Athersley, Darton and Mapplewell – draw their trade predominantly from Zone 4 (Royston/North). Stairfoot draws its trade predominantly from Zone 1 (Barnsley Central). Dodworth to the west draws its trade both from Zone 1 (Barnsley Central) and Zone 2 (Penistone/West). The group of Local Centres to the east of Barnsley – Bolton upon Dearne, Darfield, Grimethorpe, Lundwood and Thurnscoe – draw almost all of their trade from Zone 5 (Cudworth/Goldthorpe).

7.8 Section 12 discusses the relationships between the District Centres and adjacent Local Centres and the relationships between Barnsley town centre and the six Local Centres that lie on the periphery of the Barnsley urban area.

8. HEALTH CHECKS OF CENTRES

Approach

8.1 Health checks have been carried out in all the district and local centres in Barnsley Borough to assess their vitality and viability. England & Lyle's approach to undertaking health checks is based on a systematic appraisal of a total of 36 factors based on the indicators listed in PPS4. These factors are scored and an overall vitality and viability index is calculated which can be compared with other centres and used to monitor changes in a centre over time. The Health Check Appraisal Sheets for each centre are included in Appendix 5.

8.2 This approach has been developed by England & Lyle over a period of years and has been used in numerous retail studies and assessments for local authorities and developers. It has been accepted by Inspectors at inquiries into retail developments. The approach enables us to make appraisals of the vitality and viability of all the centres a consistent manner. The approach is intended to be as objective as possible. The appraisals are carried out systematically and are based on considerable experience of similar appraisals elsewhere.

8.3 In preparing the health checks we have used the results of the detailed surveys of centres, national comparisons from the Goad Centre Reports, general observation of each centre, the In-Centre surveys and local information from the Council and other sources. Each factor on the Health Check Appraisal Sheet is scored on a 5-point scale of 1=very poor, 2=poor, 3=fair, 4=good and 5=very good. Not all factors can be scored for all centres. The average vitality and viability index is calculated for the factors that are present. The appraisals are based on the current boundaries of centres defined by the Council in its LDF Preferred Options draft Proposals Map document, October 2005.

8.4 Information is not available on the commercial performance for the smaller centres such as shopping yields and rental values. Although there may be some relevant information available locally for the district centres, it is not reliable. PPS4 warns that indicators of yield should be used with care. Data is not available for the local centres. The Council has agreed that the health checks do not need to include these commercial indicators. No centres have hotels and this factor is not rated. We have not observed the safety of the evening and night time economy. In the case of floorspace outside centres, the presence of charity shops, need for improvements in centres and environmental problems, the scores represent the absence of particular features. A 'good' rating reflects a low occurrence of these features.

8.5 Experience shows that the vitality and viability index will tend to range from about 2.5 for a centre that is performing poorly with a low level of vitality and viability to 4.0 or more for a centre which is performing well with a high level of vitality and viability.

8.6 The number of 'factors' within the main indicators provides an inherent weighting to the health check appraisal. PPS4 lists a range of factors that apply to each main indicator. Because of the composition of indicators and factors, the key indicators of diversity of main town centre uses, retailer representation, accessibility and environmental quality have the greatest representation of different factors and carry greater weight than other indicators. In our experience this is a fair reflection of the relative importance of the different indicators. Most indicators and factors are self-explanatory but for clarification:

- Offices include financial services (banks, building societies, estate agents, travel agents, etc) and professional services (solicitors, accountants, doctors, dentists, vets, etc.).
- Leisure, cultural and entertainment activities include cinemas, theatres, libraries, bingo halls, leisure centres, health & fitness clubs, etc.
- Multiple retailers represent national or regional non-food chains.

8.7 Some of factors listed above under the headings of diversity of main town centre uses, retailer representation and vacant properties are based on comparisons between the percentage of provision or facilities locally and national averages shown in the Goad reports for town centres. This is a conventional way of assessing how local conditions compare with national benchmarks. It is particularly relevant in the case of vacancy rates and the number and types of shops and services. A higher than average local representation would suggest a rating of ‘good’ and a lower than average local representation would suggest a rating of ‘poor’. But each centre is considered in detail on its merits, taking account of all the available information about the health of the centre.

District Centres

Cudworth

Diversity of Main Town Centre Uses

8.8 Cudworth is a linear district centre with the majority of its retail offer along the north eastern side of the long sloping Barnsley Road which is anchored by a Co-op supermarket. There are key locations of employment within the centre with the Council offices in close proximity to the Barnsley Business Innovation Centre located on Bow Street. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 46% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 43%. Service uses represent 43% of total units, compared to 46% nationally.

8.9 Overall diversity of main town centre uses is fair. The number and type of shops available in Cudworth is fair. 14% of retail and commercial units sell convenience goods, compared to 9% nationally. 32% of units sell comparison goods, compared to 34% nationally. The amount of shopping floorspace available is good with a number of large retail units. The supply of offices available is rated as fair with some upper floors of properties being used for this purpose and some financial and professional services available. The availability of leisure, cultural and entertainment facilities is limited and therefore is rated as poor. The availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants is rated as fair.

Floorspace Outside Centre

8.10 There is very little retail, leisure and office floorspace outside Cudworth centre that could compete with the town centre. The Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre is however located outside of the centre. Overall, the lack of floorspace outside the centre is rated as good.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.11 There is limited potential for Cudworth centre to expand further due to its compact urban grain and limited availability of suitable sites. There is room for consolidation however by bringing vacant units back into use eg. the large recently vacated Roberts Furniture store. Overall, the capacity for growth or change is rated as fair.

Retailer Representation

8.12 Overall retailer representation is generally fair. There is only one non-food multiple retailer within Cudworth (a Co-op Pharmacy). The variety of specialist and independent retailers is fair with a range including two babies/children's accessories stores, two florists and a gift shop. There are no markets which take place in the centre so this factor is not rated.

8.13 The availability of food shopping is fair with the centre having a Co-op supermarket, a discount food store and independents including a greengrocer and two bakers. Evidence of recent investment by retailers is poor with no new major stores opening in the town recently. The presence of charity shops is rated as fair with charity shops making up 11% of all comparison units in the centre.

Vacant Properties

8.14 There are 6 vacant units in the centre, representing 11% of total retail and commercial units, which is the same as the national average. The vacancy rate is fair. The amount of vacant floorspace is fair. The vacant properties are fairly small and are spread along Barnsley Road along with one in Prospect Street and one at The Crescent. None are particularly prominent although the recent closure of Roberts Furniture (236-238) leaves a significant building at the heart of the retail

centre vacant. The length of time that key sites have remained undeveloped is rated as good. There is one vacant site waiting to be developed.

Pedestrian Flows

8.15 Footfall on the day of our visit to Cudworth was high and therefore is rated as good.

Accessibility

8.16 Car parking in Cudworth is fair with free parking to the rear of Roberts Street and a limited provision of free parking at the Co-op on Barnsley Road and at the Crescent. The frequency and quality of public transport and the range of places served by public transport is good with regular bus services including the numbers 32, 37 and 38 stopping every 15 minutes to an hour providing access to Barnsley and Pontefract. The town centre is accessible by bus from surrounding settlements such as Grimethorpe, Lundwood, Monk Bretton, Athersley and Brierley.

8.17 Ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled is poor. It is restricted significantly by the high levels of traffic passing down the heart of the centre on Barnsley Road. The opening of the new bypass should alleviate these issues but traffic levels were still high at our time of visit after its opening. Ease of access to main attractions is fair with fairly narrow pavements and the road separating the two sides of the centre. Public realm/ traffic calming improvements could improve accessibility in Cudworth centre.

Customers and Residents Views and Behaviour

8.18 In the In-Centre interview survey of Cudworth 31% of respondents thought the town centre is easily accessible from home. 19% said it has an attractive environment/nice place and 17% said it has a good range of services. 32% of respondents thought that there is a poor range of food shops, 24% a poor range of non-food shops and 24% poor range of restaurants/cafes. More people reported that that there is nothing they dislike about the centre (24%) compared with those who said there is nothing they like about it (9%). Overall the level of satisfaction with the centre is rated as fair.

8.19 39% of respondents said they would like to see Cudworth attract more large retailers and 23% also said they would like a better range of independents/specialist shops. 39% mentioned more clothes/shoe shops and 37% were unsure. Overall the need for improvements in the centre is rated as fair.

8.20 The In-Centre survey shows that 21% of those interviewed were in the centre mainly for food shopping. 43% were doing some food shopping on their visit. The centre was also used for non-food shopping, visiting the post office and visiting pubs, cafes and restaurants. The evidence that shoppers in Cudworth make linked trips to the centre is rated as fair.

Safety and Security

8.21 The feeling of security in Cudworth is judged to be fair. The town centre appears to be relatively safe and secure.

Environmental Quality

8.22 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in Cudworth has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 3.0. 52% of properties were rated as fair, 25% as poor and 22% as good.

8.23 The centre does not appear to have any significant environmental problems such as graffiti, litter and air pollution with the exception of the noise and pollution of passing traffic. We rate the environmental problems as fair. The quality of open spaces and landscaping is also rated as fair with some landscaping such as hanging baskets. There are public toilets available on the corner of Barnsley Road/St Johns Road however upon examination they were rated as being in a poor condition.

Goldthorpe

Diversity of Main Town Centre Uses

8.24 Goldthorpe is one of the largest settlements in the Dearne Valley area, supporting the nearby smaller settlements of Thurnscoe and Bolton upon Dearne. The town centre is located mainly on the linear Barnsley and Doncaster Roads. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 48% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 43%. Service units represent 41% of units, compared to 46% nationally.

8.25 Overall diversity of main town centre uses within Goldthorpe is fair. The number and types of shops available in Goldthorpe is good. 37% of retail and commercial units sell comparison goods, compared to 34% nationally. 11% of units sell convenience goods, compared to 9% nationally. The amount of shopping floorspace is also good as Goldthorpe is a relatively large centre. The supply of offices is good with a substantial number of financial and professional services. The availability of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities within the centre is poor. The availability of pubs, cafes and restaurant is fair with a limited supply of restaurants for a centre of Goldthorpe's size.

Floorspace Outside Centre

8.26 There is very little retail, leisure and office floorspace outside the centre that could compete with the town centre. However the main leisure centre in the town is located outside the centre. Overall, the lack of floorspace is rated as good.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.27 There is a good opportunity for the centre to expand or consolidate further, as suggested in the redevelopment master plan. Therefore the capacity for growth or change is rated as good.

Retailer Representation

8.28 Overall retailer representation within the centre is fair. There are no non-food multiple retailers within the centre which is very poor for a district centre. The variety of specialist and independent shops is good with a varied range including numerous soft furnishings stores, a jewellers, an art gallery, 2 florists and a photography store.

8.29 The availability of food shopping is good with a Co-op and a Netto Supermarket as well as a Fulton Foods and a convenience store. There are also some independent butchers and bakers and a greengrocers. Evidence of recent investment by retailers is poor, although this is rather difficult to judge with a number of vacant properties as part of the regeneration scheme.

8.30 There are street markets which take place in the Market Place every Tuesday and Saturday and a second hand market every Monday. The presence of charity shops within the area is fair with charity shops making up 11% of all comparison units within Goldthorpe.

Vacant Properties

8.31 There are 11 vacant units in the town centre, representing 11% of total retail and commercial units, the same as the national average. This vacancy rate is rated as fair. The amount of vacant floorspace is fair as a number of vacant properties are relatively small and are not in prominent locations.

8.32 The length of time that key sites have remained undeveloped is rated as fair. There are no key undeveloped sites within the centre with the exception of a number of vacant units at the eastern end of the centre.

Pedestrian Flows

8.33 Footfall on the day of our visit to Goldthorpe was high and therefore rated as good.

Accessibility

8.34 Car parking in Goldthorpe is fair with some car parks to the rear of the northern side of Barnsley Road on Queens Road and Whitworth Street as well as a small amount of on street parking on adjoining side streets. There is also parking for Netto customers on a 2 hour basis.

8.35 The frequency and quality of public transport and the range of places served by public transport is good with regular bus services including the numbers 206, 219 and X19 stopping every 20 minutes to an hour and the number 31 train stopping every hour providing access to Rotherham, Leeds, Sheffield and Wakefield. However, there is no direct train link to Barnsley or Doncaster. The town centre is accessible by bus and train from surrounding settlements such as Stairfoot, Darfield, Thurnscoe, Bolton upon Dearne and Wath on Dearne.

8.36 Ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and disabled is poor with through traffic at times rather forming an obstacle and fragmenting the two sides of the centre. The ease of access to main attractions from the car parks is also poor. There is a lack of signage and the long linear layout means there is a long distance between the two ends of the centre.

Customers and Residents Views and Behaviour

8.37 In the In-Centre interview survey of Goldthorpe 19% of respondents thought the town centre is easily accessible from home and 9% like it as they were born in Goldthorpe. 24% of respondents thought that the streets are dirty, badly maintained or in a poor condition and 17% that they feel unsafe, poor levels of security and crime. More people reported that that there is nothing they like about the centre (32%) compared with those who said there is nothing they dislike about it (20%). Overall the level of satisfaction with the centre is rated as poor.

8.38 32% of respondents said they would like to see cleaner shopping streets in Goldthorpe and 25% also said they would like to see an improvement in play areas for children. 15% mentioned improved policing and 33% mentioned more clothes/shoe shops. Overall the need for improvements in the centre is rated as poor.

8.39 The In-Centre survey shows that 39% of those interviewed were in the centre mainly for food shopping. 54% were doing some food shopping on their visit. The centre was also used for visiting financial services, meeting friends or family and non-food shopping. 56% of respondents said they use Goldthorpe for day to day top-up shopping and services. The evidence that shoppers in Goldthorpe make linked trips to the centre is rated as fair.

Safety and Security

8.40 The feeling of security within the centre was judged to be poor with limited evidence of CCTV in operation and responses from the In Centre Survey indicating that 17% of respondents feel unsafe and that there is a poor level of security in the centre.

Environmental Quality

8.41 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in Goldthorpe has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 3.1 with the highest proportions of properties rating fair (63%) and good (21%). There appeared to be some environmental problems within the centre with moderate noise and pollution levels from the passing traffic and responses from the In-Centre Survey indicate that a substantial proportion of respondents (24%) feel that the streets are dirty or badly maintained. So we rate the extent of environmental problems as poor.

8.42 The quality of open spaces and landscaping is poor with a very limited amount of landscaping and some rather uninspiring open spaces. There are public toilets available on Market Street and the availability and condition of toilets is rated as fair.

Hoyland

Diversity of main town centre uses

8.43 Hoyland is located to the south of the main Barnsley urban area in a relatively rural location. It forms the main settlement in the south of the Borough. The town centre is compact and radiates from a circular road system. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 52% of total retail and commercial properties, compared to the national average of 43%. In relation to previous studies, the proportion of shops has increased since 2007 but it has declined from 57% of units in 2003. Services represent 43% of units compared to 46% nationally and vacancies occupy 5% of units (11% nationally).

8.44 Overall diversity of main town centre uses is fair. The number and type of shops available in Hoyland is good. 20% of retail and commercial units sell convenience goods, compared to 9% nationally. 32% of units sell comparison goods, compared to 34% nationally. The amount of shopping floorspace is rated as fair, as the centre is dominated by relatively small shops. Services comprise 43% of units, compared to 46% nationally. The supply of offices is fair with a reasonable representation of financial and professional services. Leisure, cultural and entertainment activities are fair with a limited availability including the library and a bar/club. The supply of pubs, cafes and restaurants is also fair with two pubs, two restaurants and a café.

Floorspace outside Centre

8.45 There is very little retail, leisure and office floorspace outside the centre that could compete with the town centre. However, the main leisure centre in the town is located outside the centre. Overall, the lack of floorspace outside the centre is rated as good.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.46 There is limited potential for Hoyland town centre to expand further or consolidate. The majority of the opportunity for expansion has been taken up by the new Hoyland Centre which is under construction adjacent to the Town Hall and by residential development on land at the edge of the centre on King Street/Bethel Street. The Hoyland Centre which is expected to be complete in summer 2011 will include a library and learning centre, GPs, health centre, pharmacy and further various community services. Therefore, the capacity for growth or change is rated as poor.

Retailer Representation

8.47 Overall retailer representation is generally fair. There is only one non-food multiple in the town centre (the Co-op pharmacy). The variety of specialist/independent shops is fair, with a particular cluster on King Street. The types of specialist/independent shops include a butcher, greengrocers, ladies fashion boutique, a DIY store and a florist.

8.48 There is a street market which takes place in the Market Place every Tuesday and Saturday and a second hand market every Thursday morning. The Tuesday market had a large array of products on offer with over 20 stalls including fruit and vegetables, plants, pet supplies, clothes, shoes, jewellery, cards, stationery, household goods and small electrical goods.

8.49 The availability of food shopping is fair with the Co-op supermarket as the anchor store. Other food shops include Fulton's Foods, a butcher, three bakers, two greengrocers and two sandwich shops/cafes. Evidence of recent investment by retailers is poor with no new major stores opening in the town recently and a number of shop fronts are in need of repair. The presence of charity shops is rated as good with only one unit in the town.

Vacant Properties

8.50 There are 3 vacant units in the town centre, representing 5% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 11%. The number of vacant units was 2 in 2003 and 4 in 2007. This low vacancy rate is good. The amount of vacant floorspace is also good as vacant units are relatively small and are not in prominent locations.

8.51 The length of time that key sites have remained undeveloped is rated as good. There are no vacant sites in Hoyland waiting to be developed. The major redevelopment opportunity is currently being developed for the Hoyland Centre.

Pedestrian Flows

8.52 Footfall on the day of our visits which include a market day (Tuesday) was high and therefore is rated as good.

Accessibility

8.53 Car parking within Hoyland is moderate and is rated as fair. Parking is available to the rear of the Council offices and the Co-op and to the rear of the market place. All the parking in the town centre is free.

8.54 The frequency and quality of public transport and the ranges of places served by public transport is good with buses including the number 66 stopping every ten minutes providing access to Barnsley and Wombwell. The town centre is accessible by bus from other settlements including Birdwell, Hoyland Common, Elsecar, Jump, Brampton, Worsbrough and Worsbrough Common.

8.55 Ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled is poor with a number of narrow footpaths and a fragmentation of the centre by the one-way traffic circulation system. Ease of access to main attractions in the centre is fair with good access to the Co-op from the car park and the bus stops. Access throughout the centre is also acceptable due to its compact nature. However, signage in the centre is relatively poor.

Customer and Residents Views and Behaviour

8.56 In the In-Centre interview survey of Hoyland 32% of respondents thought the town centre is easily accessible from home. 18% said the centre has good shops and 11% said it has a good range of services. 20% of respondents thought there is a poor range of food shops and 17% a poor range of non-food shops. More people reported that that there is nothing they dislike about the centre (37%) compared with those who said there is nothing they like about it (30%). Overall the level of satisfaction with the centre is rated as fair.

8.57 29% of respondents said they would like to see Hoyland attract more large retailers and 21% said they would like a better range of independents/specialist shops. 30% mentioned a new supermarket and 29% mentioned more clothes/shoe shops. Overall the need for improvements in the centre is rated as poor.

8.58 The In-Centre survey shows that 37% of those interviewed were in the centre mainly for food shopping. 62% were doing some food shopping on their visit. The centre was also used for non-food shopping and financial and other services.76% of respondents said they use Hoyland for day to day top-up shopping and services. The evidence that shoppers in Hoyland make linked trips to the centre is rated as good.

Safety and Security

8.59 The feeling of security in Hoyland is judged to be fair. The town centre appears to be relatively safe and secure.

Environmental Quality

8.60 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in Hoyland has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 3.2. Two-thirds of properties are rated as fair and most of the others as good. Only 10% are rated as poor. The centre does not have any particular environmental problems such as air pollution, noise and litter but there is a moderate level of traffic noise and we rate environmental problems as fair.

8.61 The quality of open spaces/landscaping is fair with a limited amount of open spaces within the centre except for the public space in front of the Town Hall which has some landscaping. Attempts have been made to landscape the centre through the positioning of hanging baskets. There are public toilets on Market Street in front of the Market Place and the availability and condition of toilets is also rated as fair.

Penistone

Diversity of Main Town Centre Uses

8.62 Penistone is located to the rural west of the Borough and performs the role of a market town. Penistone town centre is reasonably compact with its retailing mainly located on Market Street. The total number of shop units within the centre represents 44% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 43%.

Service uses represent 54% of total units, compared to 46% nationally. Vacant units occupy 2% of vacant units, compared to 11% nationally.

8.63 Overall diversity of main town centre uses is fair. The number and type shops available in Penistone are fair. 12% of retail and commercial units sell convenience goods, compared to 9% nationally. 33% of units sell comparison goods, compared to 34% nationally. The amount of shopping floorspace within the centre is fair. This will however increase substantially with the opening of the new Tesco store and Market Hall. The supply of offices is fair with a reasonable representation of financial and professional services. Leisure, cultural and entertainment activities are fair and are rather limited within the centre. However the Penistone cinema is in close proximity along Shrewsbury Road. There is a good supply of pubs, cafes and restaurants.

Floorspace Outside Centre

8.64 There is very little retail, leisure and office floorspace outside the centre that could compete with the town centre. The main leisure centre is located outside the centre. Overall, the lack of floorspace outside the centre is rated as good.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.65 There is limited potential for Penistone town centre to expand further or consolidate. The majority of this opportunity is currently being realised through the current redevelopment taking place on the former cattle market site including the new Tesco store and Market Hall. Overall the capacity for growth or change is rated as fair.

Retailer Representation

8.66 Overall retailer representation is generally good. There are two non-food multiple retailers - Hallmark and Co-op Pharmacy. The variety of specialist/ independent shops available is fair with examples including a home interiors store, a gift shop, two clothing boutiques and a florists. There is a street market which takes place in the market place every Thursday and a farmers market which occurs on every second Saturday of the month. The market area appeared to be currently in a state of upheaval due to the redevelopment however this area will be substantially improved once the new market area is completed.

8.67 The availability of food shopping is very good with the new Tesco supermarket together with a well stocked Co-op and Spar along with two butchers shops and a Greggs. The evidence of recent investment by retailers is rated as good as there is also evidence of improvements been made to shop frontages. The presence of charity shops as good with only one unit in the town.

Vacant Properties

8.68 There is currently one vacant unit in the centre (12 St Mary's Street), representing just 2% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 11%. This low vacancy rate is very good. There is also therefore very little vacant floorspace and this factor is rated as very good.

8.69 The length of time that key sites have remained undeveloped is rated as good. There is one vacant site currently available in Penistone now that development has taken place on the former cattle market site, to the east of the new access road to Tesco.

Pedestrian Flows

8.70 Footfall on the day of our visit to Penistone was high and therefore is rated as good.

Accessibility

8.71 Car parking within Penistone is fair with a free car park on Shrewsbury Road and parking at the Spar store. However improvements in parking are a key concern highlighted in the In Centre Survey. The new 200 space car park which will soon be available at Tesco will significantly enhance this provision however.

8.72 Penistone is a relatively isolated settlement. However, the frequency and quality of public transport and the range of places served by public transport is good with regular bus service including the numbers 20, 21 and 22. Train services provide access to Barnsley, Huddersfield and Sheffield. The town centre is accessible by bus and train from surrounding smaller settlements such as Dodworth, Silkstone Common, Holmfirth, Wombwell and Denby Dale.

8.73 Ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled is fair with the centre slightly fragmented by the passing traffic along Market Street. Ease of access to main attractions is good due to the compact nature of the centre as well as a substantial amount of legible signage.

Customer and Residents Views and Behaviour

8.74 In the In-Centre interview survey of Penistone 32% of respondents thought the town centre is easily accessible from home. 21% said it has a good range of shops and 11% said the centre has good safety and security. 12% of respondents thought that it is difficult to park near shops and 9% that traffic congestion makes it difficult to get by car. More people reported that that there is nothing they dislike about the centre (47%) compared with those who said there is nothing they like about it (15%). Overall the level of satisfaction with the centre is rated as good.

8.75 17% of respondents said they would like to see Penistone attract more large retailers and 17% also said they would like to see more parking spaces. 31% mentioned more clothes/shoe shops. However 27% mentioned nothing or nothing in particular. Overall the need for improvements in the centre is rated as good.

8.76 The In-Centre survey shows that 55% of those interviewed were in the centre mainly for food shopping. 61% were doing some food shopping on their visit. The centre was also used for browsing/window shopping, visiting the market and meeting friends or family. 40% of respondents said they use Penistone for day to day top-up shopping and services. The evidence that shoppers in Penistone make linked trips to the centre is rated as fair.

Safety and Security

8.77 The feeling of security in the centre was judged to be good with an attractive surrounding environment and a small amount of CCTV evident. The town centre appears to be safe and secure.

Environmental Quality

8.78 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in Penistone has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 3.8 with a significant proportion of this contributed by 75% of properties rated as good and 25% rated as fair. There are several attractive properties within Penistone which has some of the most attractive, historic and well kept properties in the Borough.

8.79 The centre does not have any particular environmental problems such as air pollution, noise or litter and we rate the extent of environmental problems as good. The quality of open spaces and landscaping is good with the area around Church

Street particularly attractive. There is also attention paid to the public realm through hanging baskets and ornate signage. There are public toilets available within the Market Place and the availability and condition of toilets is rated as fair.

Royston

Diversity of Main Town Centre Uses

8.80 Royston is located on the north-eastern edge of the Barnsley urban area in a relatively low density setting. Royston has two main local centres The Wells and Midland Road where the units are widely dispersed amongst residential units. The total number of retail units within the centres represents 43% of total retail and commercial units, equivalent to the national average. Service uses represent 36% of units, compared to 46% nationally and vacant units 21% (11% nationally).

8.81 Overall the diversity of main town centre uses within Royston is fair. The number and type of shops available in Royston is fair. 17% of retail and commercial units sell convenience goods, compared to 9% nationally. 26% of units sell comparison goods, compared to 34% nationally. The amount of shopping floorspace is rated as fair for a settlement of Royston's nature and size. The supply of offices is fair with a reasonable representation of financial and professional services. Leisure, cultural and entertainment activities are limited and are rated as fair. The supply of pubs, cafes and restaurants is very limited and is rated as poor.

Floorspace Outside Centre

8.82 There is very little retail, leisure and office floorspace outside the centre that could compete with the town centre. There are a small number of units, particularly service units including takeaways and hairdressers located further east along Midland Road from the centre. Overall the lack of floorspace outside the centre is rated as good.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.83 There is a limited potential for the Royston centres to expand further with much of this opportunity taken up by the development of Wellcroft House and adjacent properties at The Wells. The only potentially available site is the former Royston School on Midland Road which is available for redevelopment. There is potential for the centre to consolidate however by bringing vacant units back in to use. Overall the capacity for growth or change is rated as fair.

Retailer Representation

8.84 Overall retailer representation is generally fair. There are no non-food multiple retailers within Royston which is rated as poor for a district centre. The availability of food shopping in Royston is good with a Co-op, Sainsbury's Local, Netto (to become Asda) and the regional discount retailer Fulton Foods. The variety of specialist/independent shops is fair with some particularly varied specialist stores including a computer shop, a motorbikes and quad shop, a kart shop and a furniture store.

8.85 There are no street markets which occur in Royston so this factor is not rated. Evidence of recent investment by retailers is rated as fair primarily due to the development at The Wells. However there are a number of currently vacant properties. The presence of charity shops is relatively poor with charity shops making up 17% of all comparison units within Royston.

Vacant Properties

8.86 There are 10 vacant units within the centres, representing 21% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 11%. This high vacancy rate is poor. The amount of vacant floorspace is also poor as although the majority of units are of a small floorspace there are number of them particularly within the Midland Road centre. The length of time that key sites have remained undeveloped is rated as good. There are few sites waiting to be developed.

Pedestrian Flows

8.87 Footfall on the day of our visit to the centre was moderate and therefore rated as fair.

Accessibility

8.88 Car parking availability within the centres is good with adequate free parking at the Co-op in The Wells and at Netto, Midland Road.

8.89 The frequency and quality of public transport and the ranges of places served by public transport within Royston is good with buses including the number 59, 57 and 194 stopping every 20 minutes to an hour providing access to Barnsley and Wakefield. The centres are accessible from Monk Bretton, Carlton and Athersley.

8.90 The ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled and the ease of access to main attractions are fair with sufficient paved areas and pedestrians crossing provided where required particularly at The Wells. However distance is a major obstacle in the ability to walk between Midland Road and The Wells.

Customer and Residents Views and Behaviour

8.91 In the In-Centre interview survey of Royston 27% of respondents thought the town centre is easily accessible from home. 15% said the centre has good shops and 11% like it as they were born there. 11% of respondents thought that there is a poor range of restaurant/cafes. 11% mentioned other dislikes. More people reported that that there is nothing they dislike about the centre (53%) compared with those who said there is nothing they like about it (28%). Overall the level of satisfaction with the centre is rated as fair.

8.92 19% of respondents said they would like to see cleaner shopping streets in Royston and 15% also said they would like to see play areas for children improved. 27% mentioned more clothes/shoe shops however 32% would like to see no further shops or services in Royston. Overall the need for improvements in the centre is rated as fair.

8.93 The In-Centre survey shows that 80% of those interviewed were in the centre mainly for food shopping. 80% were doing some food shopping on their visit. The centre was also used for browsing/window shopping, meeting friends or family and visiting the post office. However 73% had no other particular reason for visiting. 69% of respondents said they use Royston for day to day top-up shopping and services. The evidence that shoppers in Royston make linked trips to the centre is rated as poor.

Safety and Security

8.94 The feeling of security within the centres was judged to be fair. The centres appear to be fairly safe and secure.

Environmental Quality

8.95 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in Royston has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 3.2. A total of 42% of properties been rated as fair, 33% as good and 21% poor.

8.96 The main visible environmental issues were higher than expected levels of litter on pavements. This issue was also raised in the In-Centre Survey where 19% wanted to see cleaner shopping streets. Overall we rate the extent of environmental problems as fair.

8.97 The quality of open spaces and landscaping is fair and rather contrasting between the two centres with a particularly attractive area located on the corner at The Wells and very little landscaping at Midland Road. There do not appear to be any public toilets within the centres so this factor is therefore not rated.

Wombwell

Diversity of Main Town Centre Uses

8.98 Wombwell is located to the east of Barnsley. The town centre is the largest in the Borough after Barnsley town centre. The majority of its retail and service uses are located on the linear High Street. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 42% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 43%. Service uses represent 50% of units, compared to 46% nationally.

8.99 Overall diversity of main town centre uses is good. The number and type of shops available in Wombwell is good. 33% of retail and commercial units sell comparison goods, compared to 34% nationally. 10% of units sell convenience goods, compared to 9% nationally. However the convenience offer and particularly supermarkets in Wombwell are of relatively discount nature. The opening of the Tesco Express store in the former Co-op unit on High Street will help to redress the balance.

8.100 The amount of shopping floorspace available is good as well as the supply of offices with some first floors of properties used for offices as well as the Council offices and some units used as solicitors, accountants etc. Leisure, entertainment and cultural activities are fair but there is a good representation of pubs, cafés and restaurants.

Floorspace Outside Centre

8.101 There is a rather large availability of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside the centre (particularly retail floorspace), which could compete with the centre with the close proximity of Cortonwood Retail Park which has a number of comparison multiples including Boots, Next, Matalan and Asda Living, as well as a large Morrison's supermarket, a Pizza Hut and a McDonalds. There is also Wombwell Lane Retail Park which contains a Tesco store, and a number of DIY/Soft Furnishings stores including Harvey's, Dunelm Mill, Carpet Right and B&Q. Overall, the high availability of floorspace outside the centre is rated as poor.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.102 There is limited potential for Wombwell town centre to expand further with much of the opportunity for expansion taken up by the new medical centre and residential development to the eastern end of the centre on High Street/Mayflower Way. There is however an opportunity for the centre to consolidate by bringing vacant units back in to use some of which are in prominent locations on High Street. Overall the capacity for growth or change is rated as fair.

Retailer Representation

8.103 Overall retailer representation is generally good. There are 6 non-food multiple retailers within Wombwell with a particularly good availability including Superdrug, Wilkinson's, Poundstretcher and Ethel Austin. The variety of specialist and independent shops available is good with a wide range including a music centre, a fishing tackle shop, two jewellers and a craft store.

8.104 There are street markets which take place in the Market Place every Tuesday, Friday and Saturday. The availability of food shopping is fair with an adequate range of supermarkets and a good number of independents including 3 bakers, 2 butchers and a greengrocer.

8.105 Evidence of recent investment by retailers is fair with a proportion of prominent units currently vacant. However the imminent arrival of a Tesco Express does provide some evidence of retailers moving to Wombwell and a number of shop fronts appear to be kept in a good condition. The presence of charity shops is relatively poor with charity shops making up 16% of all comparison units within Wombwell.

Vacant Properties

8.106 There are 8 vacant units in the town centre, representing 7% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 11%. This low vacancy rate is good. The amount of vacant floorspace is fair as although there are a relatively small number of vacant properties some of these have a fairly large floorspace and are in prominent locations in the centre.


8.107 The length of time that key sites have remained undeveloped is rated as good. There are no vacant sites in Wombwell waiting to be developed.

Pedestrian Flows

8.108 Footfall on the day of our visit to Wombwell was high and therefore is rated as good.

Accessibility

8.109 Car parking in Wombwell is good with a large free car park off George Street on the southern side of High Street as well as car parking to the rear of the Library on Station Road and a small number of spaces behind retail units on the northern side at the western end of High Street.

8.110 The frequency and quality of public transport and the ranges of places served with public transport is good with regular buses including numbers 68, 222 and 229 stopping every 20 minutes to an hour providing access to Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham. The town centre is accessible by bus from surrounding smaller settlements such as Darfield, Stairfoot, Wath on Dearne, Bolton upon Dearne, Thurnscoe, Elsecar and Hoyland.

8.111 Ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled is fair with traffic levels lowered by the one way system and the large paved area towards the western end of High Street improving access. Ease of access to main attractions is good with buses stopping directly in the centre and good pedestrian access to the main shopping area from the car parks.

Customers and Residents Views and Behaviour

8.112 In the In-Centre interview survey of Wombwell 38% of respondents thought the town centre is easily accessible from home. 14% said it has a good range of services and 10% said the centre has good shops. 19% of respondents thought that there is a poor range of non-food shops and 14% a poor range of food shops. More people reported that that there is nothing they dislike about the centre (39%) compared with those who said there is nothing they like about it (18%). Overall the level of satisfaction with the centre is rated as good.

8.113 20% of respondents said they would like to see Wombwell attract more large retailers and 20% also said they would like a better range of independents/specialist shops. 37% mentioned a new supermarket and 37% mentioned more clothes/shoe shops. Overall the need for improvements in the centre is rated as poor.

8.114 The In-Centre survey shows that 39% of those interviewed were in the centre mainly for food shopping. 54% were doing some food shopping on their visit. The centre was also used for non-food shopping and financial and other services. 57% of respondents said they use Wombwell for day to day top-up shopping and services. The evidence that shoppers in Wombwell make linked trips to the centre is rated as good.

Safety and Security

8.115 The feeling of security within the centre was judged to be fair with the linear layout of the street reducing the amount of enclosed spaces assisting in the appearance of the centre being relatively safe and secure.

Environmental Quality

8.116 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in Wombwell has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 3.2 with a significant proportion of this contributed by 68% of properties rated as fair and 23% rated as good.

8.117 The centre does not have any particular environmental problems such as air pollution, noise and litter and we rate the extent of environmental problems as good. The quality of landscaping and open spaces is good with the landscaping on High Street particularly attractive. There are public toilets available on High Street and the availability and condition of toilets is rated as fair.

Local Centres

8.118 Health check appraisals have also been carried out in all the local centres. Because of the relatively small size of the local centres, data is not available on hotels, retailer demand, rental values, shopping yield, land values, customer views/behaviour or safety of the evening and night time economy.

Athersley

Overall Provision

8.119 Athersley is a small but growing local centre in the northern suburbs of the Barnsley urban area. The majority of its retail provision is located in the Laithes Shopping centre on the corner of the Laithes Lane/Wakefield Road junction. This includes one of its anchor stores the Co-op. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 67% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 43%. Service units represent 44% of units, compared to the national average of 46%.

Diversity of Main Town Centre Uses

8.120 Overall diversity of uses is fair. The number and type of shops available is fair. 47% of retail units sell convenience goods, compared to national average of 9%. 20% of units sell comparison goods, compared to 34% nationally. The amount of shopping floorspace available is good with a number of the units of a substantial size. The supply of offices and provision of pubs, cafes and restaurants are rated as poor with a very limited offer of both. The leisure, cultural and entertainment facilities on offer are fair.

Floorspace outside Centre

8.121 There is limited retail, leisure and office floorspace outside the centre that could compete directly with the centre. The centre is however located in close proximity to a number of surrounding local centres and the larger district centres of Royston and Cudworth. Overall the availability of floorspace outside centre is rated as fair.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.122 There is limited potential for Athersley to expand and consolidate further with a limited availability of potential sites and vacant units to redevelop. The majority of any opportunity to expand is taken up by the development of the new Athersley Health Centre opposite Laithes Shopping Centre on Wakefield Road. Overall, the capacity for growth or change is rated as fair.

Retailer Representation

8.123 Overall retailer representation in Athersley is generally good. The number of non-food multiple retailers is limited to a Co-op pharmacy. The variety of specialist and independent shops is fair. The availability of food shopping is very good for a local centre of its size with a Netto supermarket, a Co-op supermarket and a regional discount chain Fulton Foods store and more. There are no street markets that take place in the centre so this factor is not rated. There is a limited presence of charity shops and this is rated as good. Evidence of recent investment by retailers is good with all shop fronts in good condition and the presence of a number of large convenience retailers.

Vacant Properties

8.124 There are no vacant units in Athersley. Therefore the vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace are rated as very good.

Pedestrian Flows

8.125 Footfall on the day of our visit to Athersley was fairly high and therefore rated as good.

Accessibility

8.126 Car parking in Athersley is good with a sufficient free provision within Laithes Shopping centre and a large provision at the Netto store.

8.127 The frequency and quality of public transport along with the ranges of places served by public transport are good with the route numbers 11 and 34 buses passing regularly to Barnsley and surrounding larger settlements.

8.128 Ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled and the ease of access to main attractions is fair with access to the Post Office across Laithes Lane via pedestrian crossings. However, movement within Laithes Shopping Centre is restricted to an extent by the car parking and use of this area by delivery lorries.

Safety and Security

8.129 The feeling of security within the centre was judged to be fair with the centre appearing relatively safe and secure.

Environmental Quality

8.130 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in Athersley has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 3.7 with the shops in the Laithes Shopping centre appearing particularly attractive. 67% of total units were rated as good and 33% appearing as fair.

8.131 The centre does not have any particular environmental problems. However the noise of passing traffic does degrade the shopping environment at Laithes Shopping Centre. Overall we rate the extent of environmental problems as fair.

8.132 There is a limited availability of open spaces or landscaping in the centre due to its compact nature and proximity to a main road. This factor is therefore rated as fair. There are no public toilets within the centre and this factor is therefore not rated.

Bolton upon Dearne (St Andrews Square)

Overall Provision

8.133 Bolton on Dearne (St Andrews Square) is located in the east of Barnsley Borough in the Dearne Valley area in close proximity to the district centre of Goldthorpe. St Andrews Square is the main local centre in the area servicing the surrounding housing estates with its offer dispersed around as a square including as its anchor store a Co-op supermarket. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 28% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 43%. Service units represent 44% of units, compared to 46% nationally.

Diversity of Main Town Centre Uses

8.134 Overall diversity of main town centre uses is fairly poor. The number and type of shops within the centre is poor. 6% of retail and commercial units sell convenience goods (Co-op), compared to 9% nationally. 22% of units sell comparison goods, compared to 34% nationally. The amount of shopping floorspace is fair with a limited supply, however the Co-op is considerably the largest store in the centre. The supply of offices is poor as although there is not expected to be a large supply in a local centre there are no financial and professional services in the centre. Leisure, cultural and entertainment activities are rated as poor with provision limited to the Community Hall. The provision of pubs, cafes and restaurants is rated as very poor. There are no longer any of these facilities available in the local centre since the closure of the now vacant Dearne Hotel pub.

Floorspace Outside Centre

8.135 There is some retail floorspace available outside of the centre with a Tesco express located on Furlong Road. The centre is also in close proximity to the district centre of Goldthorpe which has a larger retail, office and leisure floorspace. However the centre’s role is to complement rather than compete with it. Overall, the availability of floorspace outside of the centre is rated as fair.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.136 There is limited potential for Bolton upon Dearne to expand and consolidate further. There are no vacant sites for redevelopment. The former Dearne Hotel pub site is being redeveloped for an elderly care home. The only opportunities are in terms of re-use of vacant shop units. The capacity for growth or change is rated as poor.

Retailer Representation

8.137 Overall retailer representation in the centre is fair. There are no non-food multiple retailers in the centre and this factor is rated as poor. The variety of specialist/ independent shops is poor. The availability of food shopping is limited to the Co-op store and this factor is rated as fair. There are no street markets which take place in St Andrews Square so therefore this factor is not rated. There are no charity shops in the centre and therefore their presence is rated as good. Evidence of recent investment by retailers in the centre is poor.

Vacant Properties

8.138 There are 5 vacant units in the centre, representing 28% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 11%. This high vacancy rate is rated as poor. The amount of vacant floorspace is also poor with a number of the vacant units in prominent locations and a covering a high proportion of floorspace within the centre particularly the former Dearne Hotel site, though it is noted that the former pub has been demolished sine the time of our survey. The length of time that key sites have remained undeveloped is rated as fair. The former Dearne Hotel site is being redeveloped but a number of vacant units remain

Pedestrian Flows

8.139 Footfall on the day of our visit to St Andrews Square was low and therefore rated as poor.

Accessibility

8.140 Car parking is fairly widely available directly outside the shops within the centre and therefore is rated as good.

8.141 The frequency and quality of public transport and the range of places served by public transport is good with buses including the 224 stopping approximately every 30 minutes. However, there are no bus stops within the centre itself. The number 31 train service provides access to Barnsley, Doncaster and Goldthorpe. The centre is accessible from Goldthorpe, Wath on Dearne and Thurnscoe.

8.142 Ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled is good within the centre due to the one way system in operation and the availability of a large paved walking area. The ease of access to main attractions is good for the previous reasons mentioned and also the close proximity of the bus stop and parking to the retail units.

Safety and Security

8.143 The feeling of security within the centre was judged to be fair with a small amount of CCTV in operation on some shop fronts. The layout and openness of the square also helps to create a more secure feeling.

Environmental Quality

8.144 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in St Andrews Square has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 2.6 with 44% of units rated as poor and 39% rated as fair.

8.145 The centre does not appear to have any significant environmental problems such as noise or litter and we judge the extent of environmental problems as good. The quality of open spaces and landscaping in the centre is good with some well kept planted areas and hanging baskets located particularly on the northern side of the centre. There are no public toilets in the centre so this factor is therefore not rated.

Darfield

Diversity of main town centre uses

8.146 Darfield is located towards the west of Barnsley Borough and is a small settlement in close proximity to the larger town of Wombwell. The centre is one of the smallest in the Borough and is located in a square shape around Garden Street and Snape Hill Road. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 53% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 43%. Service uses represent 47% of units, compared to 46% nationally.

8.147 Overall diversity of main town centre uses is fair. The number and type of shops available in Darfield is fair. 27% of retail and commercial units sell comparison goods, compared to 34% nationally. 27% of units sell convenience goods, compared to 9% nationally. The amount of shopping floorspace available is fair with a limited supply. The supply of offices is poor with no such establishments in the centre. Leisure, entertainment and cultural activities are fair. The availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants is poor with only one café in the centre.

Floorspace Outside Centre

8.148 There is a small amount of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside the centre that could compete with the centre with another Co-op store located on the edge of the centre. The district centre of Wombwell is also nearby. Overall, the availability of floorspace outside the centre is rated as fair.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.149 There is limited potential for the centre to expand or consolidate further due to its compact nature and lack of future potential sites. Overall the capacity for growth or change is rated as poor. However, there is a possibility for expansion when the school site becomes available for redevelopment.

Retailer Representation

8.150 Overall retailer representation is generally fair. There is one non-food multiple retailer within Darfield (Co-op Pharmacy), which is rated as fair. The variety of specialist and independent shops available are poor with a limited range. There are no street markets that take place in Darfield so this factor is not rated. The availability of food shopping is fair with an adequate range including a Co-op store, a convenience store and a baker.

8.151 Evidence of recent investment by retailers is poor with no retailers recently locating in the centre. The presence of charity shops is very good with no such establishments in the centre.

Vacant Properties

8.152 There are no vacant units in the centre. Therefore the vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace are rated as very good.

8.153 The length of time that key sites have remained undeveloped is rated as good. There are no vacant sites in the centre waiting to be developed.

Pedestrian Flows

8.154 Footfall on the day of our visit to Darfield was moderate and therefore is rated as fair.

Accessibility

8.155 Car parking in Darfield is limited and rated as poor with a small number of areas available for on-street parking throughout the centre. However many of the customers at the centre at the time of our visit appeared to walk to the centre.

8.156 The frequency and quality of public transport and the ranges of places served with public transport is good with regular buses including numbers 68, 218 and 219 stopping every 20 minutes to an hour providing access to Goldthorpe, Wombwell, Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham. However, bus links to Barnsley, Doncaster and Wombwell could be improved. The centre is accessible by bus from surrounding smaller settlements such as Stairfoot, Wath on Dearne, Bolton on Dearne, Thurnscoe and Elsecar.

8.157 Ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled is fair with traffic levels fairly moderate throughout the centre. However the pavements are fairly narrow in places. Ease of access to main attractions is fair with buses stopping close to the centre and fairly good pedestrian access between shops.

Safety and Security

8.158 The feeling of security within the centre was judged to be fair with the centre appearing relatively safe and secure.

Environmental Quality

8.159 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in Darfield has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 3.3 with 67% of properties rated as fair and 33% rated as good.

8.160 The centre does not have any particular environmental problems with the exception of moderate noise levels from passing traffic. We rate the extent of environmental problems as fair. The quality of landscaping and open spaces is fair. There are no public toilets in the centre so this factor is not rated.

Darton

Diversity of Main Town Centre Uses

8.161 Darton is located on the northern periphery of the Barnsley urban area in a rural area almost surrounded by open countryside. It has a linear centre with its retail offer dispersed amongst residential properties along Church Street. The main anchor store in Darton is a Co-op supermarket located at the Northern end of Church Street. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 40% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 43%. Service uses represent 52% of units, compared to 46% nationally.

8.162 Overall diversity of main centre uses is generally good. The number and type of shops available is fair. 8% of retail and commercial units sell convenience goods, compared to 9% nationally. 32% of units sell comparison goods, compared to 34% nationally. The amount of shopping floorspace available is fair. The supply of offices in Darton for a local centre is good with a number of such premises including the IMDA Design group offices.

8.163 Leisure, cultural and entertainment facilities are quite wide ranging for a local centre and are rated as good. Darton has two community halls where activities such as slimming world take place. Darton centre also has a scout's hall, a cricket club and a large park for various recreational activities. It also has a relatively good provision of pubs, cafes and restaurants including a café, two restaurants and a pub and a WMC located on the edge of the centre.

Floorspace outside Centre

8.164 There is some retail, leisure and office floorspace outside of the centre which could compete with the centre. Darton Leisure Centre is located outside the local centre and there is a small cluster of shops on the edge of the centre on Darton Road including a butcher & bakers, a florists and an Indian restaurant. The centre is also in close proximity to the larger local centre of Mapplewell which has a large Co-op store. Overall the availability of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside the centre is rated as poor.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.165 There is a limited potential for the centre to further expand or consolidate with a limited availability of potential future sites. One potential site would be the former Council offices on Barnsley Road, however this site will be redeveloped for the Darton LIFT Centre with various community uses. Overall the capacity for growth or change is rated as fair.

Retailer Representation

8.166 Overall retailer representation in Darton is generally fair. There are no non-food multiple retailers in the centre, which is rated as poor. The variety of specialist/ independent and availability of food shopping are rated as fair. There is a DIY store, second hand shop and a tiles and bathroom store. There are no street markets in Darton so this factor is not rated. The availability of food shopping is poor with only a baker and the Co-op store. Evidence of recent investment by retailers but there is some evidence of investment in the upkeep of shop fronts. The presence of charity shops is good as there are no such outlets in the centre.

Vacant Properties

8.167 There are 2 vacant units in the town centre, representing 8% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 11%. This low vacancy rate is good. The amount of vacant floorspace is also regarded as good with the vacant units of a fairly small size.

Pedestrian Flows

8.168 Footfall on the day of our visit to Darton was moderate and therefore is rated as fair.

Accessibility

8.169 Car parking in Darton centre is good with sufficient parking available for Co-op store customers and a free car park for up to four hours located behind the main retail offer in Church Street.

8.170 The frequency and quality of public transport along with the ranges of places served by public transport is fair with buses around every hour including the 93 and 95 providing access to Barnsley and Mapplewell. The centre is accessible from Gawber, Barugh Green and Kexborough.

8.171 The ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled and ease of access to main attractions are rated as fair with suitable access across Church Street which has moderate levels of traffic and has rather narrow pavements in some places.

Safety and Security

8.172 The feeling of security within Darton is good with the linear layout making the centre more open and assisting in the appearance of being relatively safe and secure.

Environmental Quality

8.173 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in Darton has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 3.2 with 44% of properties rated as fair and 40% as good.

8.174 The centre does not have any significant environmental problems such as noise, pollution or litter, and this rated as good. The quality of open spaces/landscaping within the centre is good with visible attempts to improve the public realm with hanging baskets and planting. The close proximity to the park and surrounding countryside also helps the centre's environmental quality. There do not appear to be any public toilets in Darton and therefore this factor is not rated.

Dodworth

Diversity of main town centre uses

8.175 Dodworth is a local centre located in the rural west of the Borough in close proximity to J37 of the M1. The centre is a traditional linear local centre with its retail offer dispersed in close proximity to the central road junction in the settlement. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 48% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 43%. Service uses represent 48% of units, compared to 46% nationally.

8.176 Overall diversity of centre uses within Dodworth is fair. The number and type of shops available is fair. 11% of retail and commercial units sell convenience goods, compared to 9% nationally. 37% of units sell comparison goods, compared to 34% nationally and is a particularly high in comparison to other local centres in the Borough. The amount of shopping floorspace available is good for a settlement the nature and size of Dodworth. The supply of offices is also good with a number of professional services offices in the centre and in proximity to the centre.

8.177 The availability of leisure, culture and entertainment activities within the centre is limited and is therefore rated as fair. The availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants is good with two restaurants, a pub and a café. There are no hotels within the centre so this factor is not rated however there are two in close proximity to Dodworth located off the motorway junction.

Floorspace outside Centre

8.178 There is a limited availability of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside of the centre that could directly compete with the centre. There is a small neighbourhood centre on the edge of the centre. Overall the availability of floorspace outside centre is rated as good.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.179 The opportunity for the centre to expand or consolidate within Dodworth is rather limited. Overall the capacity for growth or change is rated as poor.

Retailer Representation

8.180 Overall retailer representation is fair. There is no non-food multiple retailers within the centre, which is rated as poor. The availability of independent/specialist retailers is good with a wide range including a DIY store, music shop, antiques shop and a jeweller. There is no street market in Dodworth so this factor is not rated. The availability of food shopping is poor within Dodworth with only a Budgens supermarket and a convenience store. Evidence of recent investment by retailers is fair with no retailers recently locating in the centre, but a number of the shop fronts have been kept in an excellent condition. The presence of charity shops in Dodworth is very good as there are no such establishments within the centre.

Vacant Properties

8.181 There is only one vacant unit in Dodworth, representing 4% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 11%. Therefore the vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace are rated as good.

Pedestrian Flows

8.182 Footfall on the day of our visit to Dodworth was moderate and therefore is rated as fair.

Accessibility

8.183 Car parking within Dodworth is good with a large car park at Budgens, some parking at Apollo Court and some on-street parking in the centre.

8.184 The frequency and quality of public transport and ranges of places served by public transport is fair with buses including the 20 and 21 stopping around every hour providing access to Penistone, Barnsley, Silkstone and Holmfirth. The centre is accessible from surrounding settlements including Gilroyd and Pogmoor.

The ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and disabled is fair with sufficient paving available. The passing road is a hazard to an extent however as it appears to carry relatively moderate traffic levels. Ease of access to main attractions is good with suitable access between Budgens, the car park and the rest of High Street.

Safety and Security

8.185 The feeling of security within the centre was judged to be good firstly due to the openness of the centre and some evidence of CCTV at the larger attractions making the centre appear safe and secure.

Environmental Quality

8.186 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in Dodworth has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 3.6. There are a number of attractive and historic buildings in Dodworth which have been maintained to a good level. This overall score was achieved by scores of 52% fair, 41% good and 7% very good.

8.187 There appear to be no significant environmental problems in the centre such as noise, litter or pollution so this factor was rated as good. The quality of open spaces and landscaping is rated as good with the open space in front of the library and Budgens attractively landscaped. There do not appear to be any public toilets available in the centre so this factor is not rated.

Grimethorpe

Diversity of Main Town Centre Uses

8.188 Grimethorpe is a small local centre located to the north east of Barnsley. The main retail and commercial offer is located mainly along the northern side of High Street with further provision at the Acorn Centre to the west of High Street and at the eastern end of High Street on Queensway adjacent to the Grimethorpe Interchange. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 46% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 43%. Service uses represent 38% of units, compared to 46% nationally.

8.189 Overall diversity of main town centre uses is fair. The number and type of shops available in Grimethorpe is fair. 17% of retail and commercial units sell convenience goods, compared to 9% nationally. 29% of units sell comparison goods, compared to 34% nationally. The amount of shopping floorspace is rated as fair with a number of small units. The supply of offices is also rated as fair with some office space available in the Acorn Centre and above a small number of properties on High Street. The availability of leisure, culture and entertainment facilities is limited to the community/ fitness centre and recreational land with children's playscape and is rated as poor. The range of pubs, cafés and restaurants in the centre is limited to just two cafés and therefore is rated as poor.

Floorspace Outside Centre

8.190 There is a limited amount of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside the centre that could compete with the centre. There is a Co-op convenience store on nearby Cemetery Road and a number of units on Brierley Road on the outskirts of Grimethorpe including a convenience store, a butcher and various service units. Overall, this availability of floorspace outside the centre is rated as fair.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.191 It is evident that a significant amount of redevelopment and regeneration has taken place in the centre in recent years (Acorn Centre and Queensway) and therefore there is limited potential for the centre to expand further with only a small area of undeveloped land at the mid-point of the northern side of High Street. There is however capacity for the centre to consolidate by bringing vacant properties back into use. Overall, the capacity for growth or change is therefore rated as good.

Retailer Representation

8.192 Retailer representation in Grimethorpe is generally fair. The availability of food shopping is fair for a local centre particularly due to the presence of Netto as well as a convenience store and a bakery. The number of non-food multiple retailers is rated as poor as this is limited to a Lloyds Pharmacy. The presence of specialist/independent shops is fair with an offer including a boxing equipment store, florists and an art studio. There is no street market in Grimethorpe so this factor is not rated.

8.193 Evidence of recent investment by retailers is rated as fair as although new stores have opened at Queensway and the Acorn Centre, there are a number of vacant properties remaining on High Street. The presence of charity shops is rated as fair.

Vacant Properties

8.194 There are 4 vacant units in the town centre, representing 17% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 11%. This relatively high vacancy rate is rated as poor. The amount of vacant floorspace is also rated as poor. Most of the vacant units are located in prominent locations on the High Street. The length of time that key sites have remained undeveloped is rated as fair. There is one currently undeveloped site within the centre.

Pedestrian Flows

8.195 Footfall on the day of our visit to Grimethorpe was moderate and therefore is rated as fair.

Accessibility

8.196 Car parking in Grimethorpe is fair with adequate parking available at Queensway and Netto. The frequency and quality of public transport and range of places served by public transport is good with buses including the numbers 35, 37 and 38 stopping every 30 minutes to an hour providing access to Barnsley and Pontefract. The centre is accessible by bus from Cudworth, Lundwood, Brierley and Hemsworth.

8.197 Ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled is fair with suitable access available across roads. Ease of access to main attractions is good with particularly good access from the bus interchange and car park to Netto.

Safety and Security

8.198 The feeling of security in Grimethorpe was judged to be fair with evidence of CCTV in operation at the Acorn Centre and Queensway. The relative openness of the centre also assists in reducing any feeling of insecurity.

Environmental Quality

8.199 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in Grimethorpe has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 2.8. 46% of properties were rated as fair, 29% as poor and 21% as good. The centre does not appear to have any significant environmental problems such as air pollution, noise and litter and we rate the extent of environmental problems as fair.

8.200 The quality of open spaces and landscaping is fair with the green space and soft landscaping in Queensway particularly attractive. There did not appear to be public toilets available in the centre so this factor was therefore not rated.

Hoyland Common

Overall Provision

8.201 Hoyland Common is a local centre located on the southern edge of Barnsley Borough. Its main retail provision is located around the corner junction of Sheffield Road/Hoyland Road and is anchored by a Co-op supermarket. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 50% of the total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 43%. Service uses represent 35% of units, compared to 46% nationally.

Diversity of Main Town Centre Uses

8.202 Overall the diversity of main town centre uses is fair. The number and type of shops available in Hoyland Common is fair. 44% of retail and commercial units sell comparisons goods, compared to 34% nationally. 6% of units sell convenience goods, compared to 9% nationally. The amount of shopping floorspace available is good with a substantial number of units for a local centre. The supply of offices is fair with a limited supply of financial and professional services. The leisure, cultural and entertainment activities available are limited due to the size and nature of the centre and are therefore rated as fair. There is a poor provision of pubs, restaurants and cafes in the centre.

Floorspace outside Centre

8.203 The main location with retail, leisure and office floorspace that competes with the centre is the nearby district centre of Hoyland. However Hoyland Common's role as a local centre is to supplement the retail offer available at the district centre. Overall, the amount of floorspace outside of the centre is rated as fair.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.204 There is an opportunity for the centre to expand or consolidate with the opportunity to develop the cleared site on the corner of Sheffield Road and to bring the vacant units in the centre back in to use. Overall the capacity for growth or change is rated as good.

Retailer Representation

8.205 Overall retailer representation is generally fair for a local centre. The availability of non-food multiple retailers is limited to a Co-op Pharmacy. The availability of food shopping is rated as poor with only a Co-op supermarket and a local butcher. The variety of specialist/independent shops in the centre is good with a particularly high proportion of comparison goods retailers for a local centre. These include a country supplies store, 2 DIY stores, a ladies boutique and a motorcycle store. There are no street markets that take place in Hoyland Common so this factor is not rated.

8.206 Evidence of recent investment by retailers is rated as fair. A number of shops fronts are maintained to an excellent standard. The presence of charity shops is good with only one in the centre.

Vacant Properties

8.207 There are 5 vacant units in the centre, representing 15% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 11%. The vacancy rate for the centre is therefore rated as poor. The amount of vacant floorspace is also poor with the majority of vacant units of a relatively large size. The length of time that key sites have remained undeveloped is rated as fair. There are currently two undeveloped sites in the centre. The former Hoyland School site on Hoyland Road has planning approval for residential use. There is a further cleared site adjacent to the centre, the former Hoyland Common primary school site on Sheffield Road which has planning permission for a residential care home.

Pedestrian Flows

8.208 Footfall on the day of our visit to Hoyland Common was moderate and was therefore rated as fair.

Accessibility

8.209 Car parking in Hoyland Common is poor with a limited number of spaces at the Co-op and a small number of locations for on-street parking. This situation may be improved however if the car parking spaces proposed for development on Hoyland Road are available to the public.

8.210 The frequency and quality of public transport and the ranges of places served with public transport is good with bus services including the numbers 64 and 66 stopping every ten minutes to an hour providing access to Barnsley, Hoyland and Wombwell. The town centre is accessible by bus from other settlements including Birdwell, Elsecar, Jump, Brampton, Worsbrough and Worsbrough Common.

8.211 Ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and disabled and ease of access to main attractions is poor. The busy main road junction does significantly reduce the ability to cross the road regularly and there is a relatively limited availability of pedestrian crossings. Pavements are also narrow making it difficult for two people to walk past each other in places.

Safety and Security

8.212 The feeling of security within the centre was judged to be good. The area appeared to be safe and secure.

Environmental Quality

8.213 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 3.3 with some very attractive properties. The majority was made up by 38% rated as good, 35% rated as fair. A further 21% were rated as poor, of which a number were vacant units and takeaways which were in a poor visible condition with the metal shutters down during the day reducing the vitality of the centre.

8.214 The centre does not appear to have any significant environmental problems, however there is noise created by the passing traffic on the main road. We rate the extent of environmental problems as fair. There is limited open spaces and landscaping in the centre due to the style of the urban grain and close proximity to the main roads. Therefore the quality of open spaces and landscaping is regarded as fair. There do not appear to be any public toilets available so this factor is therefore not rated.

Lundwood

Diversity of Main Town Centre Uses

8.215 Lundwood is a linear centre located on the eastern periphery of the Barnsley urban area with its main offer located on the western side of Pontefract Road including its anchor store Netto. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 32% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 43%. Service uses represent 52% of units, compared to 46% nationally.

8.216 Overall diversity of centre uses is generally fair. The number and type of shops available in Lundwood is poor. 24% of retail and commercial units sell convenience goods compared to 9% nationally. 8% of units sell comparison goods, compared 34% nationally. The amount of shopping floorspace available in the centre is fair with a substantially sized Netto store. The supply of offices is poor with a very limited supply even for a local centre. The availability of leisure, cultural and entertainment facilities is fair with a community centre and a WMC. The provision of pubs, cafes and restaurants in the centre is also fair with 2 cafes and a restaurant.

Floorspace outside Centre

8.217 There is some availability of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside of the centre that could compete with the centre. There are a number of retail units including a florist, a DIY centre, a fireworks shop and a small range of service units located further south along Pontefract Road. Lundwood is also one of the closest local centres in the Borough to Barnsley town centre. It is also in close proximity to other local centres including Cudworth. Overall the availability of floorspace outside of the centre is rated as poor.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.218 The opportunity for the centre to expand further is limited with much of this opportunity further south on Pontefract Road taken up by the new flats and college developments. There is however an opportunity for the centre to consolidate further by bringing vacant units back into use which are all prominently located amongst the retail offer. Overall the capacity for growth or change is rated as fair.

Retailer Representation

8.219 Overall retailer representation is fair. There are no non-food multiple retailers and therefore their availability is rated as poor. The variety of specialist/independent shops is rated as poor with only one independent comparison store, an electrical store. There are no street markets which take place in Lundwood so this factor is not rated. The availability of food shopping in the centre is good with a Netto supermarket, a convenience store and a butcher, baker and greengrocer. Evidence of recent investment by retailers is poor with no new stores opening recently and a number of shop fronts in need of repair and modernisation. The presence of charity shops is good with no such units in the centre.

Vacant Properties

8.220 There are 4 vacant units in the centre, representing 16% of total retail and commercial units compared to the national average of 11%. This vacancy rate is rated as poor. The amount of vacant floorspace is also rated as poor due to their prominence and location within the centre. The length of time that key sites have remained undeveloped is rated as fair. There are no undeveloped sites waiting to be developed in the centre.

Pedestrian Flows

8.221 Footfall on the day of our visit to Lundwood was minimal and therefore is rated as poor.

Accessibility

8.222 Car parking in the centre is fair with sufficient spaces at the Netto supermarket and a small availability outside the retail units on the eastern side of Pontefract Road.

8.223 The frequency and quality of public transport and range of places served by public transport is good with buses around every 15 minutes to an hour including the numbers 32, 35 and 38 providing access to Barnsley, Pontefract and Cudworth. The centre is accessible from surrounding settlements including Grimethorpe, Monk Bretton, Carlton and Athersley.

8.224 Ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled and ease of access to main attractions is fair with access between the two areas of the centre sometimes hindered by the busy main road.

Safety and Security

8.225 The feeling of security within Lundwood was judged to be poor with a number of school children roaming around the area and being prevented access to a number of the shops by shop owners and security guards which could be a deterrent to those using the centre.

Environmental Quality

8.226 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in Lundwood has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 2.8 with 60% of properties rated as fair and 28% as poor.

8.227 The centre does not have any significant environmental problems. However there is noise and pollution from the passing traffic and more than average levels of litter on the pavements. Overall we rate the extent of environmental problems as poor. The quality of open spaces and landscaping is fair. There are no public toilets within the centre so this factor is not rated.

Mapplewell

Diversity of Main Town Centre Uses

8.228 Mapplewell is located towards the northern edge of the Barnsley urban area in a fairly low density area. Its centre is in a traditional linear/corner junction style layout and is dispersed over a wide area. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 50% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 43%. Service units represent 47% of units, compared to 46% nationally.

8.229 Overall diversity of main town centre uses is generally good. The number and types of shops available in Mapplewell is fair. 34% of retail and commercial units sell comparison goods, equivalent to the national average. 16% of units sell convenience goods, compared to 9% nationally.

8.230 The amount of shopping floorspace is good with the Co-op store and Fountain Parade supplying a significant proportion of this. The supply of offices is also good in comparison to similar settlements in the area with a number of first floor units in Fountain Parade and Towngate being used for offices. Leisure, culture and entertainment activities within the centre are limited and are therefore rated as fair. The supply of pubs, cafes and restaurants is good with a particularly good number of restaurants available.

Floorspace Outside Centre

8.231 There is a fairly limited availability of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside the centre that could compete with the centre. Overall, the lack of floorspace outside of the centre is rated as good.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.232 There is a fairly limited potential for the centre to expand or consolidate further as many of the available sites are currently been developed or have fairly recently being developed. An example is the former Shirt Factory on Spark Lane. The centre could consolidate however by bringing the two vacant units back in to use. Overall the capacity for growth or change is rated as fair.

Retailer Representation

8.233 Overall retailer representation is generally fair. The number of non-food multiple retailers is limited to a Rowland's Pharmacy and is therefore rated as poor. The variety of specialist/independent shops is good with a range including a DIY store, clothes shop, florists, carpet shop and electrical goods store. The availability of food shopping is fair with a Co-op store, 2 butchers, 2 bakers, a delicatessen and a greengrocer.

8.234 Evidence of recent investment by retailers is fair with no new stores opening recently. However there is evidence of investment in shop fronts with some which are very attractive. The presence of charity shops is good with only one such unit in the centre.

Vacant Properties

8.235 There are 2 vacant units in the centre, representing 3% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 11%. This low vacancy rate is rated as good. The amount of vacant floorspace is also rated as good with no significant amount of floorspace currently vacant.

Pedestrian Flows

8.236 Footfall on the day of our visit to Mapplewell was high and was therefore rated as good.

Accessibility

8.237 Car parking within Mapplewell is good with free parking and sufficient spaces available at Fountains Parade. The Co-op car park on the edge of the centre has plentiful parking for customers as well as town centre visitors.

8.238 The frequency and quality of public transport and ranges of places served by public transport is good with regular buses including the numbers 1 and 93 stopping around every 10 minutes to an hour providing access to Barnsley and Staincross. The centre is accessible from Darton, New Lodge, Gawber and Barugh Green.

8.239 The ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled is poor as crossing between streets is made difficult by the busy main roads and narrow paths in places particularly on Towngate. Ease of access to main attractions is fair with adequate access particularly between Fountains Parade and the Co-op supermarket and their car parks.

Safety and Security

8.240 The feeling of security within the centre was judged to be fair with a relatively open feeling due to the linear layout assisting in the centre appearing relatively safe and secure.

Environmental Quality

8.241 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in Mapplewell has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 3.5 with a number of attractive properties in the centre. 54% of units were rated as good and 39% as fair.

8.242 The centre does not appear to have any significant environmental problems with the exception of noise from traffic passing through the centre. Therefore we rate the extent of environmental problems as fair. The quality of open spaces and landscaping in the centre is good with some attractive planting such as hanging baskets improving the quality of the public realm. There are no public toilets within the centre so this factor is not rated.

Stairfoot

Diversity of Main Town Centre Uses

8.243 Stairfoot is located on the eastern periphery of Barnsley in close proximity to the retail park on Wombwell Lane which includes a Tesco superstore and several other large retailers. The centre is located on a linear major arterial route with all retail offer of the northern side except for the Aldi store. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 46% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 43%. Service uses represent 54% of units, compared to 46% nationally.

8.244 Overall diversity of centre uses in Stairfoot is fair. The number and types of shops available is fair for a centre of its size and location. 17% of retail and commercial units sell convenience goods, compared to 9% nationally. 29% of units sell comparison goods, compared to 34% nationally. The amount of shopping floorspace is good with a number of units of a substantial size particularly Aldi. The supply of offices within the centre is fair with a small number on the southern side of Doncaster Road. The availability of leisure, culture and entertainment facilities is rather limited and is rated as fair. The availability of pubs, cafés and restaurant within the centre is good with two restaurants including a Frankie & Benny’s, a bar and a café/takeaway. There are no hotels within the centre so this factor is not rated however there is a Travelodge motel on the eastern edge of centre.

Floorspace outside Centre

8.245 There is a rather large availability of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside the centre (particularly retail floorspace), which could compete with the centre due to the close proximity of Wombwell Lane Retail Park which includes a Tesco Extra, a number of DIY/soft furnishings stores including Harveys, Dunelm Mill, Carpet Right and B&Q. There is also a B&M Bargains store. Overall we rate the availability of floorspace outside the centre as poor.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.246 There is limited potential for the centre to expand or consolidate as sites such as Aldi have now been developed and there are no vacant units which could be brought back into use. Overall, the capacity for growth or change is rated as poor.

Retailer Representation

8.247 Overall retailer representation is fair. The number of non-food multiple retailers is limited to a Lloyds Pharmacy. The variety of specialist/independent shops is good with some specialist stores for a local centre including a gun sports shop and a motor spares store. There are no street markets which take place in the centre so this factor is not rated. The availability of food shopping is fair. This includes an Aldi, a bakery, a convenience store and an off licence. Evidence of recent investment by retailers within Stairfoot is also fair with no vacant properties in the centre currently and a good level of appearance of shop fronts. The presence of charity shops is good within the centre as there are currently no such establishments.

Vacant Properties

8.248 There are currently no vacant units within the centre. The vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace therefore are rated as very good. The length of time that key sites have remained undeveloped is rated as good. There are currently no undeveloped sites within the centre.

Pedestrian Flows

8.249 Footfall on the day of our visit to Stairfoot was steady and therefore rated as fair.

Accessibility

8.250 Car parking within the centre is fair with limited on street parking. There is however a large car park at Aldi but this area of the centre is rather isolated from the rest by the busy main road.

8.251 The frequency and quality of public transport along with the ranges of places served by public transport is good with numerous buses passing through including the numbers 222, 226 and 229 each stopping around every half hour providing access to places including Barnsley, Goldthorpe and Rotherham. The centre is accessible from Bolton upon Dearne, Wath on Dearne and Thurnscoe.

8.252 Ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and disabled is poor with the main road fragmenting and isolating the centre. Ease of access to main attractions is also poor with movement between the majority of the retail outlets on the northern side of Doncaster Road and Aldi on the southern difficult.

Safety and Security

8.253 The feeling of safety and security within the centre was judged to be poor with the large quantities of fast moving traffic passing by creating an unsafe feeling due to its close proximity to the footpaths.

Environmental Quality

8.254 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 3.2 which comprised of 42% of units achieving a rating of good, 37% fair and 21% poor.

8.255 There are a few environmental problems within the centre which includes noise and fumes from the large volume of traffic passing through and there was also evidence of litter particularly on the path between Aldi and Doncaster Road. Therefore we rate the extent of environmental problems as poor. The quality of open spaces and landscaping however was good with attempts made through planting and trees and the children's play area to reduce the impact of the environmental problems. There are no public toilets available within the centre so this factor was not rated.

Thurnscoe – Houghton Road

Diversity of Main Town Centre Uses

8.256 Houghton Road is one of two local centres in Thurnscoe. It is a linear centre which is located mainly on the southern side of Houghton Road with the exception of a small number of units on the northern side. This is the larger of the two local centres in the town and has the premium retail offer. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 44% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 43%. Service uses represent 48% of units, compared to 46% nationally.

8.257 Overall diversity of main town centre uses is good for a local centre. The number and type of shops available in Houghton Road is good. 19% of retail and commercial units sell convenience goods, compared to 9% nationally. 26% of units sell comparison goods compared to 34% nationally. The amount of shopping floorspace is rated as fair as the majority of units are of a small scale.

8.258 The supply of offices is rated as fair as although provision is minimal there is an adequate supply of financial and professional services for a local centre. The availability of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities in the centre is fair with the availability of a WMC and a community hall with outdoor recreational space. The availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants is rated as poor as there is no longer a pub in the centre and no restaurant.

Floorspace Outside Centre

8.259 There is a limited amount of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside the centre that could compete with the centre. There are further retail units at the nearby Shepherd Lane local centre however this rather complements rather than competes with the centre. Overall, the availability of floorspace outside the centre is rated as fair.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.260 There is potential for the centre to expand and consolidate further with the availability of the two large vacant units (former Thurnscoe Pub and Methodist Church) on the southern side of Houghton Road. Therefore the capacity for growth or change is rated as good.

Retailer Representation

8.261 Overall retailer representation is generally fair. There are no non-food multiple retailers in the centre, which is rated as poor. The variety of specialist/independent shops is rated as fair with a range including a DIY store, clothes shop and opticians. The availability of food shopping is good with a Netto store and a convenience store, grocer, butcher and baker. There are no street markets so therefore this factor is not rated.

8.262 Evidence of recent investment by retailers is also rated as fair due to the relatively limited nature of vacant properties and a small number of attractive shop fronts. The presence of charity shops is rated as good with only one such unit in the centre.

Vacant Properties

8.263 There are 2 vacant units in the centre, representing 7% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 11%. This low vacancy rate is good. The amount of vacant floorspace is rated as fair as the two vacant units occupy large sites which are rather prominent on the edge of the centre.

8.264 The length of time that key sites have remained undeveloped is rated as fair with the two vacant sites waiting to be redeveloped.

Pedestrian Flows

8.265 Footfall on the day of our visit to Houghton Road was high and therefore is rated as good.

Accessibility

8.266 Car parking in the centre is fair with small allocation of free parking available outside the main section of retail offer and free parking in the Netto supermarket car park for 1 hour.

8.267 The frequency and quality of public transport and ranges of places served by public transport is good with bus services available including the 219 which provides access to Barnsley and Doncaster. The centre is accessible from surrounding settlements including Stairfoot, Darfield and Goldthorpe. There is also a train station in close proximity to the centre where the number 31 train provides access to Leeds, Wakefield, Rotherham and Sheffield and access from Goldthorpe and Bolton on Dearne, but there is direct train service to Barnsley or Doncaster.

8.268 Ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled is fair with most of the centre located on the same side of Houghton Road and sufficient pedestrian crossings available. Ease of access to main attractions is fair with adequate access between the Netto store and the other retail units.

Safety and Security

8.269 The feeling of security within the centre was judged to be fair. There is some evidence of CCTV in operation in the centre particularly around the two large vacant properties. There was also the presence of a member of the areas Safer Neighbourhoods Policing Team operating in the area at the time of our visit which helps improve feeling of safety and security. The centre appears relatively safe and secure.

Environmental Quality

8.270 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in Houghton Road (Thurnscoe) has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 3.0 with 37% of units rated as fair and 33% good.

8.271 The centre does not have any particular environmental problems. Noise levels from the adjacent road reduce enjoyment of the area but not to a significant extent. We rate the extent of environmental problems as good. The quality of open spaces and particularly landscaping is good. It is evident that investment has been made in the streetscape particularly in the seating area in front of the community centre through planting, street furniture and signage. There do not appear to be any public toilets in the area so this factor is not rated.

Thurnscoe – Shepherd Lane

Diversity of Main Town Centre Uses

8.272 Shepherd Lane (Thurnscoe) is the smaller of two local centres in Thurnscoe which is located to the east of the Borough. It is a corner parade located on the road junction of Shepherd Lane and Houghton/Station Rd and is in close proximity to Thurnscoe Railway Station. The total number of retail units within the centre represents 43% of total retail and commercial properties, equivalent to the national average. Service uses represent 50% of units, compared to 46% nationally.

8.273 Overall diversity of main town centre uses is generally fair. The number and type of shops available in Shepherd Lane is fair. 29% of retail and commercial units sell convenience goods, compared to 9% nationally. 14% of units sell comparison goods, compared to 34% nationally. The amount of shopping floorspace within the centre is fair for a local centre of its size however this could be significantly increased if development takes place on the vacant site and the former market place. The availability of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities is very limited and rated as poor. The availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants is limited to a café and is rated as poor. The supply of offices is rated as poor with no buildings or upper floors in use as offices, although this is to be expected for a local centre of this size.

Floorspace Outside Centre

8.274 There is some competing retail floorspace available beyond the centre in the nearby larger local centre at Houghton Road, including a Netto supermarket. Overall the availability of floorspace outside the centre is rated as fair.

Capacity for Growth or Change

8.275 There is potential for the centre to expand and consolidate further. The vacant cleared former market place within the centre which provides Shepherd Lane with a very good opportunity to further expand or consolidate in the future. Overall the capacity for growth or change is rated as good.

Retailer Representation

8.276 Overall we rate retailer representation in Shepherd Lane as generally fair. The centre does not contain any non-food multiple retailers and this factor is therefore rated as poor. The variety of specialist/independent shops available is also rated as poor as well as the evidence of recent investment by retailers where the number of vacant properties and the vacant former market place site would suggest this is a centre in which retailers have little confidence to invest in. The availability of food shopping is rated as fair with a convenience store and discount supermarket located here. The presence of charity shops is rated as good as there are no charity shops in the centre.

Vacant Properties

8.277 There is one vacant unit in the centre, representing 7% of total retail and commercial units, compared to the national average of 11%. The vacancy rate is therefore rated as good. The amount of vacant floorspace is rated as poor due to the large undeveloped sites on the edge of the centre.

Pedestrian Flows

8.278 Footfall on the day of our visit to the centre was moderate and therefore rated as fair.

Accessibility

8.279 Car parking is poor in the centre and is limited to on street parking further down Shepherd Lane or Houghton Road.

8.280 The frequency and quality of public transport and ranges of places served by public transport is good with bus services available including the 219 which provides access to Barnsley and Doncaster. The centre is accessible from surrounding settlements including Stairfoot, Darfield and Goldthorpe. There is also a train station in close proximity to the centre where the number 31 train provides access to Leeds, Wakefield, Rotherham and Sheffield and access from Goldthorpe and Bolton on Dearne, but there is not direct train service to Barnsley or Doncaster.

8.281 Ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled and ease of access to main attractions are rated as fair with the main roads fragmenting the centre but pedestrian and zebra crossings make it permeable.

Safety and Security

8.282 The feeling of security within the centre was judged to be fair with the centre appearing relatively safe and secure.

Environmental Quality

8.283 The physical appearance of all retail and commercial properties in the centre has been scored on a 5 point scale. The average score is 2.9 with the majority made up by 57% rated as fair and 29% rated as poor.

8.285 The centre does not appear to have any significant environmental problems such as air pollution, noise or litter and we rate the extent of environmental problems as good. The quality of open spaces/ landscaping is fair with a limited amount available. However the landscaping around the health centre was attractive. There are no public toilets available in the centre and this factor was not rated.

Vitality and Viability of Centres

8.286 This final section on the Health Checks summarises the overall vitality and viability of the district and local centres. Reference is made where appropriate to the report ‘Barnsley Smaller Centres – A Retail Review’ (September 2003). We refer to it as the 2003 report. A comparison is made at the end using charts for the district and local centres.

Cudworth

8.287 The 2003 report describes Cudworth as a well patronised, viable lower order shopping centre. In addition to those living within walking distance, the report notes that there is a pool of regular customers for Cudworth’s shops. However, Cudworth was seen to lack the breadth of offer one might expect in a town centre. It more closely performed the role of a district centre.

8.288 In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Cudworth is 3.0. This is an average score. Cudworth’s main strengths are the amount of shopping floorspace; the absence of floorspace outside the centre; lack of charity shops; the short length of time key sites have remained undeveloped; pedestrian flow and availability of public transport. Its main weaknesses are the lack of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities; lack of non-food multiple retailers; lack of evidence of recent investment by retailers; difficulty of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled; and poor availability and condition of toilets.

Goldthorpe

8.289 The 2003 report considers that Goldthorpe is a centre is of generally reasonable quality, despite some shop fronts requiring attention, general maintenance issues and a lack of street furniture. Whilst currently viable, the centre was thought to be vulnerable and unlikely to improve. It performed the role of a district centre, catering for the everyday needs of a very local catchment. Its residents shop elsewhere for higher order purchases.

8.290 In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Goldthorpe is 3.0. This is an average score. Goldthorpe’s mains strengths are the number and type of shops; the amount of shopping floorspace; the supply of offices; the absence of floorspace outside the centre; the opportunity for the centre to expand or consolidate; the variety of specialist/independent shops; the market; the availability of food shopping; pedestrian flow and availability of public transport. Its main weaknesses are the lack of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities; lack of evidence of investment by retailers; difficulties in movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled; difficulties in ease of access to main attractions; lack of satisfaction and need for improvements in the centre highlighted by the In-Centre Survey; low feeling of security; environmental problems and low quality of open spaces and landscaping.

Hoyland

8.291 The 2003 report considers that Hoyland benefits from a diverse range of facilities in a compact area. Whilst its community tended to shop elsewhere for higher order purchases, Hoyland catered well for more than merely everyday needs. Overall the centre appeared in a good state of health. It reasonably performed the role of a town centre but was unlikely to grow over the next few years. It was recommended that any appropriate proposal for development which may broaden the existing offer, particularly in terms of comparison goods, should be encouraged.

8.292 In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Hoyland is 3.2. This is a slightly better than average score. Hoyland's main strengths are the number and type of shops; the absence of floorspace outside the centre; the market; the lack of charity shops; the low vacancy rate and vacant floorspace; the short length of time key sites have remained undeveloped; pedestrian flow; bus services and linked trips. Its main weaknesses are the lack of opportunities for the centre to expand or consolidate; lack of evidence of recent investment by retailers; difficulties in movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled; and the need for improvements in shopping provision highlighted by the In-Centre survey.

Penistone

8.293 The 2003 report describes Penistone as a delightful, thriving little centre, with a surprisingly large number of well known multiple retailers and some excellent independent businesses. The centre and surrounding area benefitted from a range of services in addition to the retail offer. It was a small centre in retail terms, with a limited offer in its comparison sector, but it performed an identical role to many traditional market towns throughout the country. The report concluded that the successful development of the markets area should serve to strengthen the town and further secure its position within the retail hierarchy.

8.294 In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Penistone is 3.7. This is a much better than average score. Penistone has numerous strengths including the availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside centre; the market; the availability of food shopping; the evidence of recent investment by retailers; the lack of charity shops; the very low vacancy rate and lack of vacant floorspace; pedestrian flow; public transport; ease of access to main attractions; feeling of security; quality of open spaces/landscaping and environment and satisfaction and lack of need for improvements highlighted by In-Centre Survey. There are no major weaknesses in Penistone however areas where improvements can be made are the number and types of shops; availability of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities; number of non-food multiple retailers; variety of specialist/independent shops; car parking; ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and disabled; linked trips highlighted in the In-Centre Survey and the availability and condition of toilets.

Royston

8.295 The 2003 report considers that, despite being in need of some rejuvenation, The Wells performed the role of a local centre more than adequately. But it was relatively small and unlikely to grow. Despite a wide and numerous range of goods and facilities on offer, Midland Road is described in the 2003 report as one of the more disappointing of the smaller centres, in that there is no incentive for its visitors to linger in the defined commercial area. It did not feel like a centre, but rather a collection of shops and service premises which happen to be clustered along a stretch of road. Nevertheless, the centre was clearly viable in that it caters for the everyday needs of its community as well as certain specialist needs of a wider catchment. The report stated that the sporadic distribution of commercial premises does not form a cohesive centre and, if at some future time a centrally located and suitably sized site becomes available, there may be an opportunity to attract new retailers into the centre.

8.296 In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Royston is 3.0.This is an average score. Royston's main strengths are the absence of floorspace outside the centre; availability of food shopping; the short length of time key sites have remained undeveloped; availability of car parking and frequency and range of places served by bus services. Its main weaknesses are the lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of non-food multiple retailers; presence of charity shops; high vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace and the evidence of a lack of linked trips to the centre highlighted in the In-Centre Survey.

Wombwell

8.297 The 2003 report considers that, based on the quality of the retail experience, Wombwell could be described as something of a 'mixed bag'. The 1960's parade was described as typically soulless – despite brave efforts by the Council to relieve its drabness by imaginative and extensive investment in the surrounding public realm. In contrast, there were many impressive buildings and several examples of fine facades and shop-fitting. Overall, the town offered a wide variety of facilities for its local community and visitors, many of which were of surprisingly good quality. The centre was in a relatively good state of health and performed its function well with a wide mix of retailers offering a variety of goods and services. It was a viable centre. The report advised that, whilst Wombwell will clearly never compete with either Barnsley or Meadowhall for higher order purchases, there is no reason why it should not maintain its significance as a destination for the everyday needs of the local population. But it was important to ensure that the centre remains viable. The reportb advised that any appropriate proposal for development which may broaden the existing offer, particularly in terms of comparison goods, should be encouraged.

8.298 In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Wombwell is 3.5. This is a better than average score. Wombwell's main strengths are the number and type of shops; the amount of shopping floorspace within the centre; the supply of offices and pubs, cafes and restaurants; number of multiple retailers; variety of specialist/ independent retailers; the market; the low vacancy rate; the short length of time key sites remained undeveloped; pedestrian flow; car parking; bus services; ease of access to main attractions; quality of open spaces/landscaping and environment; satisfaction with centre and evidence of linked trips highlighted by the In-Centre Survey. Its main weaknesses are the amount of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside centre; the presence of charity shops and the need for improvements in shopping provision highlighted by the In-Centre Survey.

Athersley

8.299 Athersley was not assessed in the 2003 report. In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Athersley is 3.5. This is a better than average score. Athersley's main strengths are the amount of shopping floorspace; availability of food shopping; evidence of recent investment by retailers; lack of charity shops; very low vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; the short length of time key sites have remained undeveloped; pedestrian flow; car parking; public transport and physical appearance of properties. Its main weaknesses are the lack of offices and the lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants.

Bolton upon Dearne

8.300 Bolton upon Dearne was not assessed in the 2003 report. In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in St Andrews Square (Bolton upon Dearne) is 2.9. This is a slightly less than average score. St Andrews Square's main strengths are the opportunities for the centre to expand or consolidate; lack of charity shops; availability of car parking; public transport; ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and disabled; ease of access to main attractions; quality of open spaces and landscaping and quality of environment. Its main weaknesses are the lack of offices; lack of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities; lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of opportunity for the centre to expand or consolidate; lack of non-food multiple retailers; lack of variety of independent/specialist shops; lack of evidence of recent investment by retailers; high vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; and low pedestrian flow.

Darfield

8.301 Darfield was not assessed in the 2003 report. In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Darfield is 3.1. This is a slightly above average score. Darfield's main strengths are the lack of charity shops; low vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; the short length of time key sites have remained undeveloped and the availability of public transport. Its main weaknesses are the lack of offices; lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of opportunities for the centre to expand or consolidate; lack of independent/specialist shops; lack of recent investment by retailers and shortage of car parking.

Darton

8.302 The 2003 report considers that Darton centre lacks vibrancy. The lack of convenience and everyday household goods available in Darton resulted in it under-performing as a local centre, despite the number of retail units scattered along Church Street. The centre was particularly service dominated and was clearly vulnerable. Nevertheless, it met the basic requirements of a local centre.

8.303 In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Darton is 3.3. This is a better than average score. Darton's main strengths are the supply of offices; availability of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities; availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of charity shops; low vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; the short length of time key sites have remained undeveloped; availability of car parking; feeling of security; lack of environmental problems and quality of open spaces/landscaping. Its main weaknesses are the availability of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside centre; lack of multiple retailers and a lack of food shopping.

Dodworth

8.304 The 2003 report describes Dodworth as an attractive and vibrant centre, with a diverse range of goods and services on offer to its local community – some of which would more often be found in a district centre. Despite lacking the size of convenience store/supermarket present elsewhere, Dodworth performed its role as a local centre well.

8.305 In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Dodworth is 3.5. This is a better than average score. Dodworth's main strengths are the amount of shopping floorspace; the supply of offices; availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of leisure, retail and office floorspace outside centre; variety of independent/specialist shops; lack of charity shops; low vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; the short length of time key sites have remained undeveloped; car parking; ease of access to main attractions; feeling of security; physical appearance of properties and quality of open spaces/landscaping. Its main weaknesses are the lack of opportunities for the centre to expand or consolidate and the lack of non-food multiple retailers.

Grimethorpe

8.306 The 2003 report comments that Grimethorpe has clearly declined as a retail centre, despite recent development, and remains vulnerable to even greater decline. But there are some positive aspects and, whilst clearly not thriving, it still performed that role for its immediate community and should continue to do so.

8.307 In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Grimethorpe is 3.0. This is an average score. Grimethorpe's main strengths are the opportunity for the centre to expand or consolidate; availability of public transport and ease of access to main attractions. Its main weaknesses are the lack of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities; lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of multiple retailers and the high vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace.

Hoyland Common

8.308 The 2003 report considers Hoyland Common to be an attractive and vibrant centre, with a diverse range of goods and services on offer to its local community. It performed as a local centre and, given the relatively small-scale convenience offer and the proximity to Hoyland, it should continue to perform that role in the future.

8.309 In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Hoyland Common is 3.0. This is an average score. Hoyland Common's main strengths are the amount of shopping floorspace; the opportunities for the centre to expand or consolidate; the variety of specialist or independent shops; lack of charity shops; the feeling of security and availability of public transport. Its main weaknesses are the lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of food shopping; high vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; lack of car parking; difficulty of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled and difficulty of movement to main attractions.

Lundwood

8.310 The 2003 report considers that the worrying growth in vacancies rendered Lundwood somewhat vulnerable to further decline, despite the presence of Netto. Lundwood performed its role as a local centre adequately but it was unlikely to improve its status.

8.311 In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Lundwood is 2.8. This is a below average score. Lundwood's main strengths are the availability of food shopping; lack of charity shops; frequency and quality of public transport; and the range of places served by public transport. Its main weaknesses are the number and types of shops; lack of offices; availability of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside centre; lack of multiple retailers; lack of evidence of recent investment by retailers; high vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; pedestrian flow, feeling of security and environmental problems.

Mapplewell

8.312 The 2003 report describes Mapplewell's retail offer as fairly widely dispersed, being broken up by several blocks of residential properties. The older part of the centre did not appear very busy and offered little in the way of a quality retail experience, with an extremely limited range of available goods and services. However, new development that has taken place was seen as evidence of confidence in the centre and should provide a boost to its long term viability. The large Co-op foodstore on the edge of the defined centre provided the only sizeable convenience provision in Mapplewell. The report comments that without the Co-op and the new development, it is doubtful whether Mapplewell could have survived in the long term.

8.313 In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Mapplewell is 3.5. This is a better than average score. Mapplewell's main strengths are the amount of shopping floorspace; the supply of offices; the availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants; the lack of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside the centre; lack of charity shops; low vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; the short length of time that key sites have remained undeveloped; pedestrian flow; car parking; public transport and the quality of open spaces/landscaping. Its main weaknesses are the lack of multiple retailers and the difficulty of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled.

Stairfoot

8.314 The 2003 report describes Stairfoot as being in a good state of health. The level of vacancies was low. The centre was very much dominated by service providers but it offered a variety of goods and services, with several convenience goods operators for top-up shopping, including Aldi. The shops appeared well maintained and the environmental quality was reasonable despite being located just off a busy main road.

8.315 In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Stairfoot is 3.2. This is a slightly better than average score. Stairfoot's main strengths are the amount of shopping floorspace; the availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants; the variety of specialist/independent shops; the lack of charity shops; very low vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; the short length of time key sites have remained undeveloped; public transport and quality of open spaces/landscaping. Its main weaknesses are the availability of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside centre; lack of opportunity for the centre to expand or consolidate; difficulty of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled; difficulty of access to main attractions; poor feeling of safety and security and level of environmental problems.

Thurnscoe – Houghton Road

8.316 The 2003 report states that, whilst Houghton Road presents itself as both vital and viable, it lacked the range of goods to cater fully for its community's everyday needs. However, it performed a role as a local centre.

8.317 In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index in Houghton Road is 3.3. This is a slightly better than average score. Houghton Roads main strengths are the number and types of shops; the amount of shopping floorspace; the availability of food shopping; the lack of charity shops; low vacancy rate; pedestrian flow; car parking; public transport and the quality of open spaces and landscaping. Its main weaknesses are the lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants and the lack of multiple retailers.

Thurnscoe – Shepherd Lane

8.318 The 2003 report considers that Shepherd Lane performed the role of a local centre adequately, although it was vulnerable to increased vacancies.

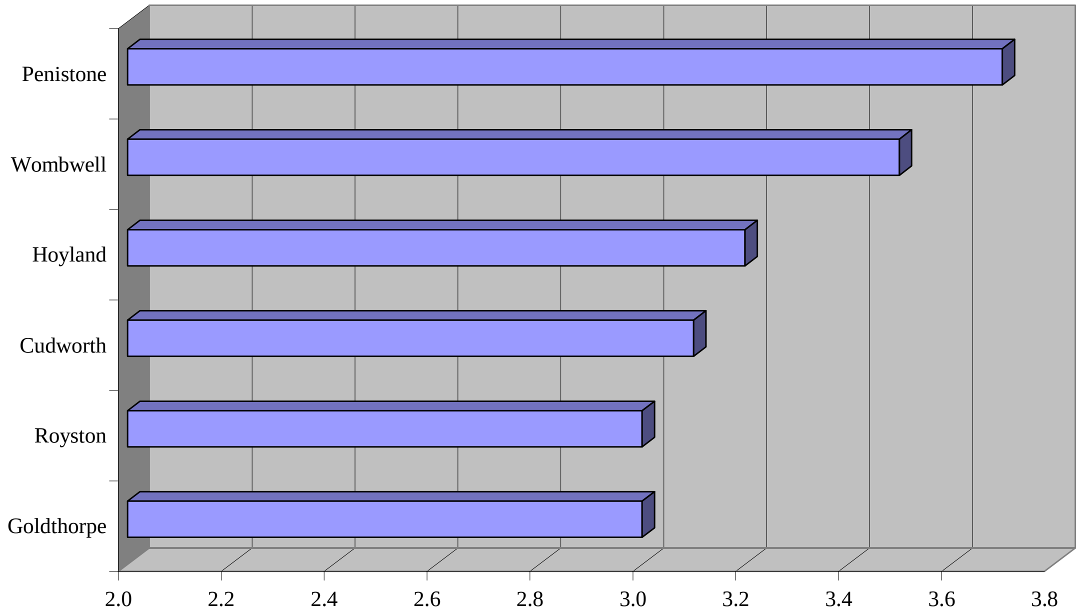
8.319 In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index for Shepherd Lane is 2.8. This is a slightly below average score. Shepherd Lane's main strengths are the opportunity for the centre to expand and consolidate; lack of charity shops; low vacancy rate; and the availability of public transport. Its main weaknesses are the lack of offices; lack of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities; lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of multiple retailers; lack of specialist/independent shops, lack of evidence of recent investment; high vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; length of time key sites have remained undeveloped; and lack of car parking.

Comparison between Centres

8.320 At the beginning of this Section we noted that, based on our experience of health check appraisals elsewhere, the vitality and viability index will tend to range from about 2.5 for a centre that is performing poorly with a low level of vitality and viability to 4.0 or more for a centre which is performing well with a high level of vitality and viability.

8.321 The vitality and viability of the district centres in Barnsley Borough is shown on the chart below.

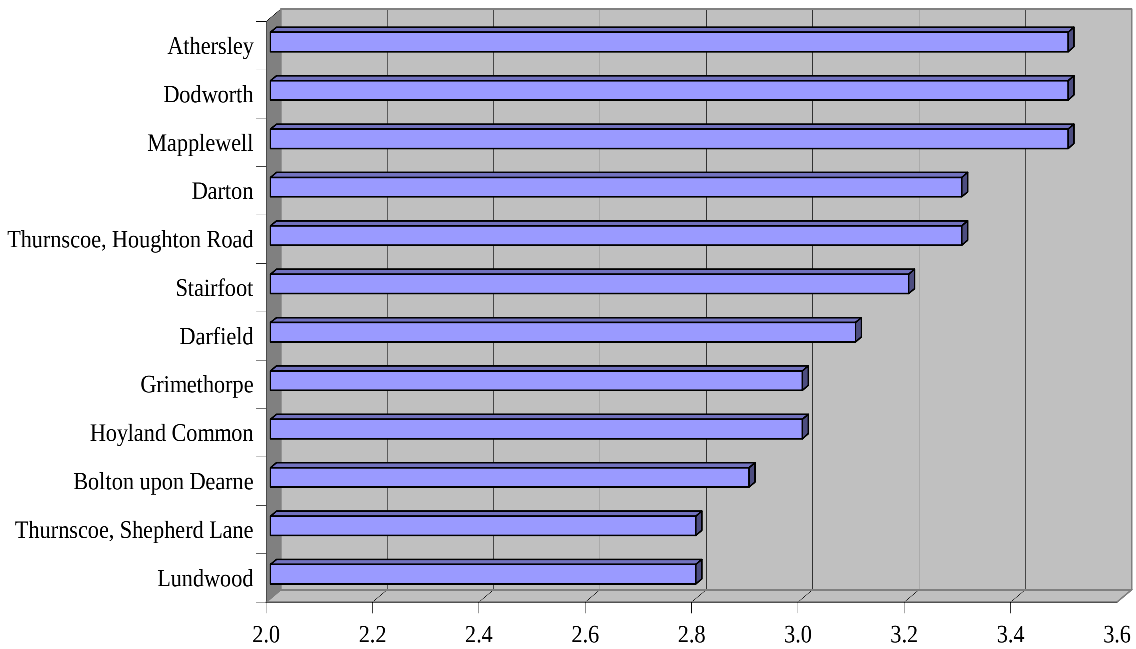
Vitality and Viability of District Centres



8.322 Penistone has the highest level of vitality and viability with an overall vitality and viability index of 3.7, followed by Wombwell with a score of 3.5. These are relatively high levels of vitality and viability. Hoyland (3.2) and Cudworth (3.1) have slightly better than average scores. Royston and Goldthorpe have and vitality and viability index of 3.0. None of the district centres has a level of vitality and viability which could be regarded as being of concern in terms of their role and performance as centres. However, there is potential for all these centres to improve their role and performance, and this is discussed in Section 13.

8.323 The vitality and viability of the local centres in Barnsley Borough is shown on the chart below.

Vitality and Viability of Local Centres



8.324 Athersley, Dodworth and Mapplewell have the highest level of vitality and viability with an overall vitality and viability index of 3.5. These are relatively high levels of vitality and viability. Darton and Thurnscoe, Houghton Road have better than average scores of 3.3. In contrast Lundwood (2.8), Thurnscoe Shepherd Lane (2.8) and Bolton upon Dearne (2.9) have relatively low vitality and viability scores which are of some concern in terms of their role and performance as centres. Stairfoot, Darfield, Grimethorpe and Hoyland Common have average or slightly better than average levels of vitality and viability.

9. POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE

Population and Expenditure Base Data

9.1 England & Lyle have obtained a Retail Planner Report 2008 from Experian for the Barnsley study area. The report shows the resident population and retail expenditure per head in each zone in convenience and comparison goods in 2008, in 2008 prices. The zones used in the study are shown in Figure 1 and are defined by postcode sectors.

9.2 The combined area of the zones corresponds closely with Barnsley MBC administrative area but in Zone 4 (Royston/North) it extends beyond the Borough boundary to the north. The Borough had a total population of 225,200 in 2008 but the total population of the study area in 2008 using Experian data for the zones is 235,820.

9.3 The table below shows the population by zone and the amount of expenditure per head in each zone in convenience and comparison goods. The expenditure figures are compared with the UK averages shown in the Experian report in the form of percentages of the UK base. All monetary figures are in 2008 prices.

Zone	Population	Expenditure per person (2008 prices)		Percent of UK base	
		Convenience £	Comparison £	Conv %	Comp %
1 Barnsley Central	70,853	1,735	2,687	92	92
2 Penistone/West	26,772	1,921	3,212	102	110
3 Wombwell/Hoyland	36,223	1,715	2,584	91	88
4 Royston/North	40,545	1,775	2,749	94	94
5 Goldthorpe/Cudworth	61,427	1,726	2,590	92	89
Study Area Total	235,820				
UK average		1,882	2,926		

9.4 The table shows that in convenience goods only one zone, Penistone/West, has a level of expenditure per head higher than the UK average. All the other zones have a level of convenience spending per head lower than the UK average. In comparison goods the Penistone/West zone again has a level of expenditure per head higher than the UK average, as high as 10% above the average. All the other zones have a level of comparison spending per head lower than the UK average, particularly in Wombwell/Hoyland and Goldthorpe/Cudworth. It is usual to find a greater variation in comparison goods spending levels than in convenience goods.

9.5 In convenience goods expenditure per person has to be adjusted to exclude spending on non-store retailing (or special forms of trading) such as Internet shopping. The proportion of non-store retailing in convenience goods nationally in 2008 shown in the Experian Retail Planner Briefing Note 8.1 (August 2010) is 5.0%. Multiplying population by spending per person in each zone (excluding SFT) gives total convenience goods spending by zone. The total spending by residents on convenience goods in 2008 is £397.8 million. The calculations are shown in detail in Appendix 6.

9.6 In comparison goods expenditure per person also has to be adjusted to exclude spending on non-store retailing (or special forms of trading) such as Internet shopping. The proportion of non-store retailing in comparison goods nationally in 2008 shown in the Experian Retail Planner Briefing Note 8.1 (August 2010) is 8.2%. Multiplying population by spending per person in each zone (excluding SFT) gives total comparison goods spending by zone. The total spending by residents on comparison goods in 2008 is £588.0 million. The calculations are also shown in Appendix 6.

Population and Expenditure Forecasts

9.7 Population forecasts for the study area as a whole are based on the 2008-based ONS sub-national population projections for Barnsley Borough. The small amount of population outside the Borough boundary is assumed to remain constant through the forecast period.

Total Population	2008	2011	2016	2021	2026
Barnsley Borough	225,200	229,600	237,700	246,500	254,700
External areas	10,620	10,620	10,620	10,620	10,620
Study Area Total	235,820	240,220	248,320	257,120	265,320

9.8 The assessment of need in this Study is based on the catchment areas of the District Centres defined in Section 7 and Figure 3. The population in each catchment area has to be estimated by comparing the catchment area and zone boundaries. This is straightforward for Penistone because Zone 2 Penistone/West is the same as the defined Penistone catchment area. For the other District Centres it is necessary to split the relevant zones according to population. We have used population by ward as the basis for these splits. Taking a generalised approach the proportions of population by zone that comprise the catchment areas of the District Centres are as follows. It is assumed that all of the population in Zone 1 and 50% of the population in Zone 4 are located within the primary catchment area of Barnsley town centre.

Zone	Catchment Area	Proportion of Population
1 Barnsley Central	Barnsley town centre	-
2 Penistone/West	Penistone 100%	100%
3 Wombwell/Hoyland	Wombwell 50% Hoyland 50%	50% 50%
4 Royston/North	Royston 50%	50%
5 Goldthorpe/Cudworth	Goldthorpe 50% Cudworth 50%	50% 50%

9.9 To forecast the distribution of future population within the study area by catchment we used data provided by the Borough Council on housing allocations by settlement. The approach adopted is to take the number of new houses proposed in the Core Strategy in each five year time period to 2026. The numbers have been aggregated by catchment area and the percentage distribution calculated for each time period. These percentages have been used to disaggregate the total population growth forecast in the Borough by catchment area. Details are given in Appendix 6 and the population forecast are summarised below. The summary table is for the District Centres only, not for Barnsley town centre. The apportionments of population growth by zone are the same for each time period, as follows:

1 Barnsley Central	45.5%
2 Penistone/West	6.3%
3 Wombwell/Hoyland	18.8%
4 Royston/North	5.9%
5 Goldthorpe/Cudworth	23.5%

Population	**2008**	**2011**	**2016**	**2021**	**2026**
1 Barnsley Central	70,853	72,855	76,542	80,547	84,280
2 Penistone/West	26,772	27,047	27,554	28,105	28,618
3 Wombwell/Hoyland	36,223	37,053	38,578	40,236	41,780
4 Royston/North	40,545	40,801	41,276	41,791	42,271
5 Goldthorpe/Cudworth	61,427	62,463	64,370	66,441	68,371
Total	235,820	240,220	248,320	257,120	265,320

9.10 Expenditure has been projected forward to 2026 using forecasts in Experian Retail Planner Briefing Note 8.1 (August 2010). The forecasts of retail expenditure per head are from the Experian business strategies model of disaggregated consumer spending. They are not just trend-based but take account of economic cycles in the UK economy. The average annual forecast growth rates are as follows.

Expenditure Growth per person per annum	Convenience goods	Comparison goods
2008-2009	-2.9%	-0.6%
2009-2010	+0.3%	+0.4%
2010-2011	0%	+1.2%
2011-2012	+0.4%	+2.4%
2012-2017	+0.8% pa	+2.7%
2017-2026	+0.9% pa	+2.9%

9.11 The forecasts indicate a significantly higher growth in expenditure on comparison goods than on convenience goods. In convenience goods the rate of growth is forecast to increase after 2011 to a rate which is similar to that experienced nationally over the past 10-20 years. In comparison goods the rate of growth is forecast to be about half of that experienced nationally over the past 10-20 years.

9.12 The expenditure forecasts have to be adjusted to exclude non-store retailing. Experian forecast that non-store retailing including Internet shopping will increase significantly in the next 10 years. Retail Planner Briefing Note 8.1 gives projected market shares for non-store retailing to 2026. The future proportions of non-store retailing are shown below.

Proportion of spending on non-store retailing	2008 %	2011 %	2016 %	2021 %	2026 %
Convenience goods	5.0	8.1	9.6	10.1	10.7
Comparison goods	8.2	12.6	13.9	13.6	13.3

9.13 In convenience goods a steady growth in non-store retailing is forecast to 2016, then the rate of growth slows down. In comparison goods the growth in non-store retailing is forecast to slow down after 2011, then after 2016 there is a slight decrease in the proportion of non-store retailing.

9.14 The population forecasts have been combined with retail expenditure per person by zone (adjusted to exclude non-store retailing) in future years to forecast total expenditure in the study area. Details are shown in Appendix 6 for convenience goods and comparison goods.

9.15 The expenditure forecasts excluding non-store retailing are summarised below.

Expenditure Forecasts (2008 prices)	2008 £m	2011 £m	2016 £m	2021 £m	2026 £m
Convenience Goods	397.8	377.8	398.1	428.2	458.9
Comparison Goods	588.0	575.8	667.7	798.5	953.5

9.16 In convenience goods there is no forecast growth in expenditure up to 2016. The forecast growth from 2016 is 8% to 2021 and 15% to 2026.

9.17 In comparison goods the forecast growth in expenditure is significantly greater with a growth of 14% to 2016. The long term growth in comparison goods is 36% to 2021 and 62% to 2026.

9.18 These are cautious forecasts of expenditure growth taking account of expenditure growth rates which are based on economic prospects as well as past trends and which fully take account of the growth in Internet shopping in the next 10 years.

Leisure Expenditure

9.19 The Experian Retail Planner reports also provide estimates of leisure expenditure in each zone for 2008 (in 2008 prices). Data is given for 6 categories of leisure expenditure and for total leisure spending. The data are shown below in the form of leisure spending per person and with a comparison with the UK base (national average).

Zone	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**UK**
Leisure Expenditure Per person (per annum)	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accommodation services	96	136	87	99	85	114
Cultural services	241	264	230	239	229	249
Games of chance	194	171	204	201	210	167
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming	75	101	69	77	68	83
Recreational and sporting services	117	159	108	121	107	119
Restaurants, cafes, etc	1081	1234	1037	1093	1039	1106
Total leisure spending Per person	1804	2064	1735	1829	1738	1839
c/f UK base	98%	112%	94%	99%	95%	-

9.20 The largest category of leisure spending in the UK is restaurants and cafes (including pubs), with 60% of spending. The next highest are cultural services (cinemas, theatres, etc); games of chance (bookmakers, bingo, etc); recreational and sporting services (horse racing, golf, swimming and other sports); and accommodation services (hotels, caravan sites, etc).

9.21 Total leisure spending per person in the study area is highest in the Zone 2 Penistone/West where it is 112% of the UK base. It is lowest in Zone 3 Hoyland/Wombwell and Zone 5 Cudworth/Goldthorpe. This is a similar pattern to the analysis of retail expenditure.

9.22 Leisure expenditure per person in the study area is slightly higher than convenience goods expenditure per person but only about two-thirds of the amount of comparison goods expenditure per person.

9.23 Experian forecast that leisure expenditure per person nationally will decline slightly up to 2011 than increase, rising to an annual rate of 1.5% per annum by 2016 and 1.9% per annum by 2021.

9.24 Comments are made in Section 10 on future need for leisure and other town centre uses based on growth in demand using population and expenditure forecasts.

10. NEED ASSESSMENT

Approach

10.1 In this study quantitative need for retail development is assessed based on the expenditure forecasts and the extent of trade retention within the catchment area of each District Centre. We have adopted a market-share approach to the capacity analysis for centres, based on the market share of each centre within its defined catchment area. This is the conventional approach to assessing capacity and is the approach recommended in the PPS4 Practice Guidance on Need, Impact and the Sequential Approach. Expenditure in the base year 2008 in the catchment area is compared with the turnover in the centre estimated from the household survey. The amount of expenditure retained in the catchment area as turnover represents its market share or retention level. The scope for new retail floorspace in each centre depends on expenditure growth and on the extent to which the retention level may increase in the future. Any potential for clawback of leakage will increase the retention level. The approach assumes that each centre maintains its existing market share unless new developments take place which will increase the attractiveness of a centre and so increase its market share.

10.2 Capacity is assessed in five year periods to 2011, 2016, 2021 and 2026 for the purposes of the LDF evidence base. The capacity analysis is carried out for convenience and comparison goods in line with the advice in PPS4.

10.3 After assessing the potential for an increase in market shares or retention levels and the amount of expenditure retained, it is then necessary to allow for an increase in turnover in existing shops to reflect the trend towards improvement in sales productivity over time as shops become more efficient. This trend is particularly evident in comparison goods. The latest advice on these improvements from Experian is that in convenience goods sales efficiency will increase by 0.4% per annum to 2016, increasing to 0.5% per annum thereafter. In comparison goods sales efficiency is projected to increase by 2.2% per annum to 2016, increasing to 2.3% per annum thereafter. These rates of growth are slightly below the forecast annual growth in both convenience and comparison goods expenditure. However, in the light of the low growth of expenditure expected in the short to medium term we assume that there will be no increases in sales efficiency before 2011 in convenience goods or comparison goods.

10.4 Subtracting the future turnover of existing shops from the amount of expenditure retained gives the surplus capacity in each forecast year. An allowance must then be made for any commitments for new retail development. After allowing for commitments the analysis shows the amount of residual capacity in each catchment area. It should be noted that the approach does not allow for visitor spending but in this study area we believe the only potential for centres to benefit from visitor spending is Penistone. Comments on the additional capacity from visitor spending in Penistone are made later.

10.5 The capacity analysis is shown in Appendix 7 of this report for convenience and comparison goods.

Quantitative Need by Centre

10.6 In this Section we assess quantitative need for additional retail floorspace in the smaller centres in Barnsley Borough. As noted earlier the catchments of the District Centres shown in Figure 3 comprise the following main settlements.

District Centre	Main Settlements
Cudworth	Cudworth, Grimethorpe, Shafton
Goldthorpe	Goldthorpe, Thurnscoe, Great Houghton, Bolton upon Dearne
Hoyland	Hoyland, Hoyland Common, Hemingfield, Elsecar
Penistone	Penistone, Silkstone, Oxspring, Thurgoland
Royston	Royston, Carlton, Ryhill
Wombwell	Wombwell, Darfield

10.7 The assessment of need is based on the catchment areas of the District Centres. The population of each catchment area has been estimated from the population by zone, as follows. It is assumed that all of the population in Zone 1 and 50% of the population in Zone 4 are located within the primary catchment area of Barnsley town centre.

Zone	Catchment Area	Proportion of Population
1 Barnsley Central	Barnsley town centre	-
2 Penistone/West	Penistone 100%	100%
3 Wombwell/Hoyland	Wombwell 50% Hoyland 50%	50% 50%
4 Royston/North	Royston 50%	50%
5 Goldthorpe/Cudworth	Goldthorpe 50% Cudworth 50%	50% 50%

Cudworth

Convenience Goods

10.8 In the Cudworth catchment area the retention level for convenience goods in 2008 is 12%, including trade in Grimethorpe local centre. The retention level is assumed to remain at 12% in future years. There are no commitments to be taken into account. This retention level is applied to the expenditure forecasts to obtain the amount of expenditure retained. An allowance is then made for the future turnover of existing shops to derive surplus capacity. There is a negative capacity of -£0.3m in 2011 and -£0.1m in 2016, rising to a small surplus capacity of £0.2m in 2021 and £0.4m in 2026.

Comparison Goods

10.9 In the Cudworth catchment area the retention level for comparison goods in 2008 is just 2%. The retention level is assumed to remain at 2% in future years. There are no commitments to be taken into account. This retention level is applied to the expenditure forecasts to obtain the amount of expenditure retained. An allowance is then made for the future turnover of existing shops to derive surplus capacity. There is a negative capacity of -£0.2m in 2011 and 2016, still a negative capacity of -£0.1m in 2021 and a small surplus capacity of £0.1m in 2026.

Goldthorpe

Convenience Goods

10.10 In the Goldthorpe catchment area the retention level for convenience goods in 2008 is 15%, including trade in the Bolton upon Dearne and Thurnscoe local centres. The retention level is assumed to increase to 19% in 2011 because the proposed extension to the existing Netto discount store. After 2011 further increases in the retention level are likely because there is planning approval for a supermarket at Thurnscoe Shepherd Lane and there are proposals for a new retail development in the town centre in the Goldthorpe masterplan. We have taken account of the proposed new retail development in the town centre and we estimate the retention level after 2011 could increase to 40%. This future retention level is applied to the expenditure forecasts to obtain the amount of expenditure retained. An allowance is then made for the future turnover of existing shops to derive surplus capacity. There is a negative capacity for additional floorspace of -£0.4m in 2011 and 2016, rising to a surplus capacity of £0.8m in 2021 and £2.1m in 2026. Without a large new retail development in Wombwell, the retention level would remain low and the capacity would also be relatively small.

Comparison Goods

10.11 In the Goldthorpe catchment area the retention level for comparison goods in 2008 is just 4%. The retention level is assumed to remain at 4% in future years. There are no commitments to be taken into account. This retention level is applied to the expenditure forecasts to obtain the amount of expenditure retained. An allowance is then made for the future turnover of existing shops to derive surplus capacity. There is no capacity in 2011 and a small surplus capacity of £0.1m in 2016, £0.4m in 2021 and £0.7m in 2026.

Hoyland

Convenience Goods

10.12 In the Hoyland catchment area the retention level for convenience goods in 2008 is 18%, including trade in Hoyland Common local centre. The retention level is assumed to remain at 18% in future years. There are no commitments to be taken into account. This retention level is applied to the expenditure forecasts to obtain the amount of expenditure retained. An allowance is then made for the future turnover of existing shops to derive surplus capacity. There is a negative capacity of -£0.4m in

2011 and -£0.2m in 2016, rising to a small surplus capacity of £0.1m in 2021 and £0.4m in 2026. No allowance is made in the capacity analysis for the possibility of a new supermarket in Market Street, Hoyland which is the subject of current proposals. If that development is approved by the Council it would increase the retention level in the Hoyland catchment area.

Comparison Goods

10.13 In the Hoyland catchment area the retention level for comparison goods in 2008 is 5%. The retention level is assumed to remain at 5% in future years. There are no commitments to be taken into account. This retention level is applied to the expenditure forecasts to obtain the amount of expenditure retained. An allowance is then made for the future turnover of existing shops to derive surplus capacity. There is a small capacity of £0.2m in 2011, £0.3m in 2016, £0.5m in 2021 and £0.8m in 2026.

Penistone

Convenience Goods

10.14 In the Penistone catchment area the retention level for convenience goods in 2008 is 14%, taking account of trade in the Co-op and Spar. The retention level is calculated to increase to 50% in 2011 because of the recent development of the Tesco supermarket in Penistone. It is assumed that 90% of Tesco sales floorspace is in convenience goods. The future retention level of 50% is applied to the expenditure forecasts to obtain the amount of expenditure retained. An allowance is then made for the future turnover of existing shops to derive surplus capacity. There is a negative capacity for additional floorspace of -£4.4m in 2011, -£3.6m in 2016, -£2.4m in 2021 and -£1.1m in 2026.

Comparison Goods

10.15 In the Penistone catchment area the retention level for comparison goods in 2008 is 6%. The retention level is assumed to increase slightly to 8% because of the small amount of comparison goods turnover in the Tesco store. This retention level is applied to the expenditure forecasts to obtain the amount of expenditure retained. An allowance is then made for the future turnover of existing shops to derive surplus capacity. There is a small negative capacity of -£0.1m in 2011 and a surplus capacity of £0.3m in 2016, rising to £0.9m in 2021 and £1.7m in 2026.

Royston

Convenience Goods

10.16 In the Royston catchment area the retention level for convenience goods in 2008 is 14%, including trade in food stores at The Wells (Co-op) and Midland Road (Netto). The retention level is assumed to remain at 14% in future years. There are no commitments to be taken into account. This retention level is applied to the expenditure forecasts to obtain the amount of expenditure retained. An allowance is then made for the future turnover of existing shops to derive surplus capacity. There is a negative capacity of -£0.5m in 2011, -£0.4m in 2016, -£0.3m in 2021 and -£0.2m in

2026. No allowance is made in the capacity analysis for the possibility of a new retail development at Midland Road, Royston on the school site If a new retail development takes place it would increase the retention level in the Royston catchment area.

<u>Comparison Goods</u>

10.17 In the Royston catchment area the retention level for comparison goods in 2008 is just 2%. There is very little comparison goods shopping in Royston. The retention level is assumed to remain at 2% in future years. There are no commitments to be taken into account. This retention level is applied to the expenditure forecasts to obtain the amount of expenditure retained. An allowance is then made for the future turnover of existing shops to derive surplus capacity. There is calculated to be no capacity in 2011 or 2016, and a small capacity of £0.1m in 2021 and 2026.

Wombwell

<u>Convenience Goods</u>

10.18 In the Wombwell catchment area the retention level for convenience goods in 2008 is 8%, including a small amount of trade in Darfield local centre. The retention level is assumed to increase to 18% because of the recent opening of the Tesco Express convenience store in High Street, Wombwell. There are no other commitments to be taken into account. This retention level is applied to the expenditure forecasts to obtain the amount of expenditure retained. An allowance is then made for the future turnover of existing shops to derive surplus capacity. There is a negative capacity of -£0.2m in 2011, rising to a small surplus capacity of £0.1m in 2016, £0.5m in 2021 and -£0.9m in 2026.

<u>Comparison Goods</u>

10.19 In the Wombwell catchment area the retention level for comparison goods in 2008 is 7%. The retention level is assumed to remain at 7% in future years. There are no commitments to be taken into account. This retention level is applied to the expenditure forecasts to obtain the amount of expenditure retained. An allowance is then made for the future turnover of existing shops to derive surplus capacity. There is calculated to be a capacity of £0.1m in 2011, £0.3m in 2016, £0.6m in 2021 and £1.1m in 2026.

Comments on Quantitative Need

<u>Convenience Goods</u>

10.20 The capacity for each centre in convenience goods is summarised in the table overleaf.

Convenience Goods Capacity (£ million)	2011	2016	2021	2026
Cudworth	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.4
Goldthorpe	-0.4	-0.4	0.8	2.1
Hoyland	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.4
Penistone	-4.4	-3.6	-2.4	-1.1
Royston	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2
Wombwell	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.9

10.21 The amount of capacity is related partly to the size of the catchment area and its population. Most of the capacity for new retail development is based on expenditure growth. However, existing commitments have a significant effect on the available surplus capacity. Therefore there is no additional capacity for new convenience goods development in Penistone and Goldthorpe beyond the stores already built or proposed, and there is very limited additional capacity in the other centres. However, the attraction of Penistone as a market town and visitor centre could generate further demand from visitors for convenience goods shopping in the form of small specialist shop units. No assumptions have been made about increases in retention levels in the local centres. Their market shares are assumed to remain constant.

Comparison Goods

10.22 The capacity for each centre in comparison goods are summarised in the table below.

Comparison Goods Capacity (£ million)	2011	2016	2021	2026
Cudworth	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1
Goldthorpe	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7
Hoyland	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8
Penistone	-0.1	0.3	0.9	1.7
Royston	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Wombwell	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1

10.23 The amount of capacity for comparison goods is similar to that for convenience goods. Although the rate of growth of comparison goods expenditure is higher, there is also expected to be a much higher rate of growth in sales densities in comparison goods. Again capacity is related partly to the size of the catchment area and its potential for expenditure growth. There are no commitments to take into account other than comparison goods sales in Tesco at Penistone. Therefore no assumptions have been made about increases in retention levels in other centres. The market shares of the local centres are assumed to remain constant.

Floorspace Capacity

10.24 In view of the limited capacity for additional retail floorspace in the smaller centres, we have not carried out a detailed analysis of floorspace capacity based on expenditure capacity. However a broad estimate is given below of floorspace capacity in convenience and comparison goods. Floorspace capacity is expressed as gross floorspace in order to represent the overall physical scale of development that needs to be accommodated.

10.25 The following sales densities have been applied to the capacity forecasts using figures in 2008 prices. The 2008 base figures are £5,000 per sq.m. net in convenience goods and £3,000 per sq.m. net in comparison goods. These are appropriate sales densities for new retail floorspace that would trade as typical district centre shop units, rather than large supermarkets or retail warehouse units. In convenience goods an allowance is made for growth in sales density of 0.4% between 2011 and 2016, then 0.5% p.a. from 2016 onwards. In comparison goods an allowance is made for growth in sales density of 2.2% between 2011 and 2016, then 2.3% p.a. from 2016 onwards. The figures are rounded.

	Sales density (£ per sq.m. net)	
	Convenience	Comparison
2008	5,000	3,000
2011	5,000	3,000
2016	5,100	3,300
2021	5,200	3,700
2026	5,400	4,100

10.26 The approach used is to take the surplus capacities (after allowing for commitments) and then apply the range of sales densities shown above to calculate net floorspace. Gross floorspace is then estimated by applying typical net/gross floorspace ratios of 70% for both convenience and comparison goods.

Convenience Goods Floorspace Capacity, 2026	Capacity (£m)	Floorspace Capacity (sq.m. gross)
Cudworth	0.4	110
Goldthorpe	2.1	550
Hoyland	0.4	110
Penistone	-1.1	nil
Royston	-0.2	nil
Wombwell	0.9	240

Comparison Goods Floorspace Capacity, 2026	Capacity (£m)	Floorspace Capacity (sq.m. gross)
Cudworth	0.1	30
Goldthorpe	0.7	240
Hoyland	0.8	280
Penistone	1.7	590
Royston	0.1	30
Wombwell	1.1	380

10.27 As part of our policy advice on Smaller Centres, the analysis of floorspace capacity needs to be expressed as a requirement for land to accommodate further retail development. The gross floorspace capacity is expressed below in terms of land but no allowance is made for additional space for parking, servicing, etc. These figures are referred to in our Policy Advice in Section 13. However, it should be noted that some of the potential for additional floorspace could be accommodated by re-use of vacant units in the District Centres. This particularly the case in Royston which has 10 vacant units and a vacancy rate of 21%. Goldthorpe, Wombwell and Cudworth also have vacant units. Penistone and Hoyland are the centres with the lowest number of vacant units.

Summary of Floorspace Capacity, 2026	Convenience (sq.m. gross)	Comparison (sq.m. gross)	Total (sq.m. gross)	Land Requirement (hectares)
Cudworth	110	30	140	0.01
Goldthorpe	550	240	790	0.08
Hoyland	110	280	390	0.04
Penistone	nil	590	590	0.06
Royston	nil	30	30	-
Wombwell	240	380	620	0.06

Qualitative Need

Qualitative Retail Need

10.28 The PPS Practice Guidance comments on qualitative as well as quantitative need. It identifies five factors that are relevant to qualitative need.

- Deficiencies or ‘gaps’ in existing provision
- Consumer choice and competition
- Overtrading, congestion and overcrowding of existing stores
- Location specific needs such as deprived areas and underserved markets, and
- The quality of existing provision.

10.29 Deficiencies or ‘gaps’ in existing provision involve identifying the existing pattern of retail provision, taking account of retail catchments and levels of accessibility so as to identify ‘gaps’ in the network of centres or the provision of different types of facilities (e.g. local shops, food superstores, department stores or other key shopping facilities).

10.30 Consumer choice and competition is a key theme in PPS4. LPAs can use their LDFs to support the diversification of town centres by providing more choice and competition. Competition between firms increases choice for consumers and can result in productivity and efficiency gains, which in turn lowers the price of goods and services. Competition for consumer expenditure and investment between centres (and between centres and out-of-centre retail development) is a key challenge when planning for new development in town centres and making strategic choices about where to allocate new floorspace.

10.31 Healthy town centres need to have a ‘critical mass’ and diversity of retail development to attract consumers on a regular basis throughout the year. To remain competitive, they need a good mix of different types of multiple and independent retailers. This can include specialist shops and niche retailers, providing quality retail space that offers sufficient product ranges to meet the requirements of the local catchment. This core retail offer may be reinforced by a range of tourism, leisure and cultural activities.

10.32 ‘Overtrading’, congestion and overcrowding of existing stores can be a qualitative indicator of need, as well as informing quantitative need considerations. For example it may be an expression of the poor range of existing facilities or limited choice of stores and a lack of new floorspace within a locality. Overtrading is often regarded as an indicator of qualitative need as it is demonstrated by overcrowding/congestion. ‘Overtrading’ occurs when there is an imbalance between demand (i.e. available spend) and supply (i.e. existing floorspace capacity)

10.33 Location specific needs such as deprived area considerations are relevant because national policy encourages local planning authorities to promote social inclusion and address deficiencies in the existing network of centres. These factors may reinforce the need for improved facilities in an area. Particular attention should be given to this measure where proposals are likely to bring significant improvements to the range, choice and quality of everyday shopping to serve the needs of those living in deprived areas.

10.34 The quality of existing provision may be subjective, but the age, condition and layout of existing facilities are relevant considerations. This may include assessing whether existing facilities meet operators’ requirements or consumer expectations. Where the quality of existing provision does not match occupier requirements, this will usually be corroborated by indicators such as high levels of vacancy and significant ‘leakage’ of trade to other (more distant) centres.

10.35 The extent to which there may be a qualitative need for additional shops and services in the smaller centres in Barnsley is considered in Section 13 in our Advice on Centres.

Need for Other Town Centre Uses

10.36 Appendix C of the PPS4 Practice Guidance sets out guidance on the assessment of need and impact for leisure, office and cultural uses and how the principles used to assess retail need and impact may, where appropriate, be applied to such uses.

10.37 In general terms the same principles that apply to the assessment of need for new retail development also apply in relation to leisure development. But there are a number of important differences and constraints which mean that the approach to be taken to assessments for leisure uses cannot be the same as for retail assessments, including:

- Less detailed and reliable information is available.
- Less planning authority/industry experience in undertaking need assessments for such uses.

- Greater diversity and change in the sector over time in the range of activities and associated property requirements due to the sector's dynamic nature.
- Greater elasticity of demand for leisure activities when compared with the retail sector.

10.38 Leisure needs assessments may usefully be underpinned by the following components:

- An understanding of the demographic profile of the area.
- An estimate of the likely expenditure per head of population on leisure activities for the base and forecast/design years, as per retail assessments.
- Discussions with the leisure industry about the likely level of demand for leisure facilities in an area.
- Assessment of the current level of provision of leisure facilities and benchmarked against levels of provision in similar areas elsewhere.

10.39 To date, most leisure assessments have been based on relatively simple comparisons between available spending or participation rates within a defined catchment, compared with existing/committed facilities. This approach may be refined to make some allowance for overlap between different catchment areas and the catchments of different types of facility, or to reflect qualitative considerations.

10.40 Estimates of expenditure per capita are available from Experian and we have included a table in Section 9 on various leisure activities. There are also estimates of expenditure growth for such facilities which can be used to establish the overall growth in available expenditure. This information can be used to provide a broad indication of the scope for additional facilities likely to be needed in an area.

10.41 It is important to bear in mind that this study is concerned with the smaller centres in Barnsley Borough, not with Barnsley town centre. The smaller centres would not be large enough to support some of the larger commercial leisure facilities that are regarded as main town centre uses and we comment on these uses below.

Cinemas

10.42 Local assessments should identify the level of provision of existing cinemas and determine their quality and distribution. Commercially available data and local surveys will assist in determining the level of provision. Benchmark standards of ratios of cinema screens per unit of population can be used to measure whether an existing catchment area is currently 'under' or 'over' served, and whether there is scope for new facilities arising from population growth. Qualitative considerations may be important in assessing the need for cinemas, such as for example the existing range/quality of cinemas in an area and their accessibility to the catchment and other qualitative measures. Discussions with key cinema providers will yield additional information about the scale of commercial demand for facilities in an area. The same principles also apply to other commercial leisure sectors such as bingo, indoor bowling and family entertainment centres.

10.43 Respondents to the In-Centre surveys mentioned a particular need for a cinema in Cudworth (27% of responses), Goldthorpe (26%), Wombwell (18%) and Royston (16%). In some centres a need for a bowling alley was mentioned, notable

Cudworth (39%), Royston (17%) and Wombwell (16%). At present most people from these areas that visit the cinema or bowling alley go to Barnsley town centre or facilities outside the Borough. It is unlikely that any of the smaller centres could support its own cinema or bowling alley. Planning permission has been granted for a new multiplex cinema in Barnsley town centre as part of the Markets development and this could meet some of the needs identified in the district centres. The need for a swimming pool was mentioned particularly in Cudworth (53%) and Penistone (21%). These requirements may be a matter for future consideration by the Council.

Intensive sport and recreation

10.44 Intensive sport and recreation facilities, including health and fitness centres, are main town centre uses. It is important that the need for such facilities is carefully assessed in order to ensure that appropriate future provision for development opportunities is made in development plans. Assessments of need for such facilities are best undertaken at local level.

10.45 Floorspace capacity requirements for intensive sport and recreation facilities (public and private) can be assessed by comparing actual membership levels (i.e. participation rates) within a defined catchment area with existing membership places that are available, taking account of local population growth rates. Changes in population, including within particular age groups, are important in calculating how demand is likely to vary over time. It may also be possible to demonstrate that the popularity of an activity is increasing at an established rate which can be projected forward. This enables estimates of future levels of participation to be made and can inform decisions about the amount of additional floorspace or facilities which should be provided for over the plan timescale.

Casinos

10.46 There are published sources of information on gambling patterns across types of gaming and other demographic characteristics. Such information can be applied at local authority level. But quantitative assessments should be approached with caution. The overall level of expenditure, and casinos' share of the leisure market are likely to change. Catchment areas are likely to vary considerably. Larger facilities are likely to require and look to larger catchments to sustain viability.

Offices

10.47 Local need assessments for office floorspace should be informed by regional assessments in terms of the methodology and assumptions employed to assess the need and market demand for new office development and, where appropriate, identify suitable development opportunities in development plans. Guidance on assessing the need for office development is set out in *Guide to Improving the Economic Evidence Base supporting Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies* (ODPM, September 2005).

10.48 In relation to preparing development plans, important points to emphasise are:

- The need to understand and take account of market demand – by involving the business community, alongside other key stakeholders, in assessing future land and property requirements.
- Qualitative considerations, and other wider Government objectives such as regeneration, will also have a key bearing when assessing office needs.

Theatres and performing arts facilities

10.49 In assessing the need for new performing arts venue provision it is important to look at existing provision of such facilities within an appropriate catchment. When planning for new facilities it is important to seek the advice of local authority arts and cultural development teams, the regional representatives of the Arts Council England (ACE), and the Regional Cultural Consortium. Local cultural strategies and community plans should include a review and assessment of existing venue provision and future needs.

10.50 In addition to quantitative considerations, consultation with key stakeholders is important in assessing the demand for new facilities. Key stakeholders include the regional office of the ACE in the first instance, together with existing regional cultural providers, the regional development agency, etc. Assessments of need for Theatres and Performing Arts Facilities are best undertaken at a local level.

Museums and galleries

10.51 In assessing the need for museums and galleries, it is important to have regard to the local authority cultural strategy and community plans which should include policy objectives for museums and galleries. Assessments of need for museums and galleries are best undertaken at a local level. In considering whether there is a need for an additional or expanded museum or gallery, the following considerations may be relevant:

- A ‘gap in the market’ – a geographical area not covered by an existing museum; or a historical, artistic or other interpretative theme not provided by an existing museum.
- Lack of access to significant collections in existing facilities.
- Market research demonstrating a public demand for the museum.
- Support for the development by the Regional Museums, Libraries and Archives Councils (MLAC).

10.52 A new Borough Museum will be provided on the ground floor of Barnsley Town Hall. ‘Experience Barnsley’ funding has been secured and construction is to start imminently. This facility will satisfy needs in the Borough.

Hotels

10.52 The Practice Guidance advises that when planning for new hotel accommodation it is important to understand the future need and market demand for a broad range of new facilities so that appropriate provision can be made for their future development and new applications for development can be assessed against any established need.

11. PLACE QUALITY ASSESSMENTS

11.1 The Council's Study Brief refers to the need to identify and analyse the distinctiveness of the Borough's main settlements to ensure they can function as successful places and are able to attract and support sustainable growth. In particular, this should provide an 'Assessment of Locality, Settlement and Place' in centre and recommendations on the how the local distinctiveness of centres can be enhanced as part of the Council's place shaping agenda.

11.2 The Brief refers to the Council's emerging Core Strategy, which was submitted to the Secretary of State on 30th September 2010, and the intended forthcoming preparation of the Development Sites and Places Development Plan Document (DPD). In relation to local distinctiveness, the Core Strategy paragraphs 5.4-5.9 state:

Local Distinctiveness

5.4 To be distinctive is to have a special quality, style or attractiveness.

5.5 'By Design' produced by the DETR in 2000 considers that the positive features of a place and its people contribute to its special character and sense of identity. They include landscape, building traditions and materials, patterns of local life, and other factors that make one place different from another. The best places are memorable, with a character which people can appreciate easily. (By Design:Urban Design in the Planning System, DETR, 2000)

5.6 Barnsley's local distinctiveness stems from its historical character and culture, including its settlements and architecture. Barnsley town centre with its market and role as a knowledge hub and administrative centre for the Borough, the friendly traditional market towns and the former mining settlements with their strong communities who have a traditional belief in self improvement and learning, along with the attractive rural villages all define Barnsley's distinctiveness. It also includes Barnsley's rural heritage, the Pennine topograph, the varied landscapes, and the National Park.

5.7 'Barnsley people have a great deal of respect for their old market town. Of that there can be no doubt. This is a place with a history crafted by hard working people. It is a place that stands no nonsense, with a style like its people, says loud and clear - here I am take me for what I am. Barnsley's very structure and architecture is as frank and straightforward as its populace.' (By Frank A Wilson from www.aroundtownpublications.co.uk/online/village-history/barnsley)

5.8 Much of Barnsley's past economy, heritage, settlement pattern and character is a legacy of the mining industry. The closure of the mines saw the loss of more than 20,000 jobs over a period of 4/5 years.

5.9 There are many attractive places in the borough which we need to make the most of, but the physical quality of some places needs to be improved. The Core Strategy promotes local distinctiveness through its policies to protect and enhance the natural *and built environment and to encourage people to expect, demand and appreciate high quality design.*

11.4 In order to assist the Council's understanding of the smaller centres in Borough, and identify the potential they have for improvements to support their growth over the plan period, we have made a closer evaluation of the special qualities and unique characteristics of each district and local centre, and identified potential opportunities to improve the capacity of each centre as a distinctive place.

11.5 The place quality assessments have been undertaken by centre and their recommendations are intended to support the place shaping objectives of the Barnsley Core Strategy and, going forward, provide part of the evidence base for the Council's emerging Development Sites and Places DPD.

District Centres

Place Quality Assessment - Cudworth	
Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: Long linear route forms centre. Investment and importance of public realm is visible - clean extended pavements and hanging baskets. Centre gives appearance of being well used, maintained and cared for.	4
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Relatively attractive views of rural countryside. Clean pavements and decorative hanging baskets. Compact nature with a sense of community and pride evident in hanging baskets, people stopping to chat and 31% of people indicated they visit the centre to meet family and friends	3
Approaches and Gateways: No real physical sense of arrival despite being on principal main route. Feature/Signage could be created. High Street has sloping topography down towards St Johns Road which provides an impressive vista with memorable views towards Barnsley and Monk Bretton.	3
Heart and Vitality: Linear High Street is at heart of centre performing a district role on main road location and situated on primary public transport routes. Centre offers vibrancy and has high levels of footfall however this feeling is negated by busy main road.	3
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Low levels of permeability as busy main road acts as a barrier to pedestrians. Assessment of impact of the new bypass could be used to ascertain improvements to the pedestrian environment. Urban grain is legible in centre due to linear layout however compactness of area beyond makes it difficult to navigate through residential areas.	3
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Linear Victorian street in the traditional terrace form with fairly average incorporation of new buildings over the decades. Centre is rather lacking in high quality architecture, although there is some merit in the traditional detailing (gable & eaves features) at first and second floor levels on the western side of High Street.	3
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Located on primary public transport route. New road bypassing the centre was opened in May 2010 Wide retail offer on choice through a number of independents, anchored by a Co-op supermarket. However lacking in number of multiple retailers.	3
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: Limited offer within centre with service and convenience operating as main role. Few restaurants and pubs on offer. No notable tourist attractions.	2
Overall Total:	
	3.0
Summary - Place Quality Assessment Cudworth is a well used centre and attempts have been made to create an attractive public realm The vitality created through high footfall and number/offer of retail outlets is rather negated by the busy main road passing through.	

Cudworth

11.6 Cudworth is a fairly attractive settlement which achieves a place quality rating of 3.0. Cudworth possesses a number of features that make it distinctive from other settlements in the Borough, including the sloping topography of the High Street and the views of the wider surrounding area that this offers; the appearance of recent investment in the centre's public realm included extended pavements and hanging baskets. In terms of infrastructure, it is located on a primary bus route and benefits the availability of public transport, close proximity to community facilities, a sense of community and pride and there is evidence of investment to reduce traffic levels through Cudworth through the recent opening of the bypass. In going forward, the consequent reduction in traffic may allow the opportunity to improve the centre's public realm, particularly in relation to mitigating the domination of the car in the centre and further enhancing permeability within centre, where the road still forms a physical barrier to the pedestrian movement. This, along with the creation of a gateway feature to announce arrival to the centre, a design code to ensure future developments compliment existing architectural styles, and improvement to the centre's convenience retail offer, will help to improve the capacity of Cudworth as a distinctive place.

Place Quality Assessment - Goldthorpe	
Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: Goldthorpe is the main centre located in the Dearne Valley to the east of Barnsley and performs the role as a market town with a market facility still in operation and a butchers selling farm produce. Buildings within the centre are formed mainly by two-storey buildings with a mix of modern structures (Co-op and Netto buildings) and traditional stone built Victorian terraces. There are a number of vacant retail units and houses at the eastern edge of the centre which are detrimental to vitality presently. However it is believed they have been compulsory purchased as part of the regeneration scheme which aims to significantly improve the viability and vitality of the centre in the long term.	3
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Pleasant views of countryside from High Street downwards to Dearne Valley to the South. Centre rather lacking in memorable features and number of buildings have tired appearances.	3
Approaches and Gateways: Arrival to linear centre on a T-Junction with police station, library and pub providing focal point buildings. No gateway to centre as such with a quick change from residential housing to retail.	2
Heart and Vitality: Vitality significantly reduced by vacant properties at Eastern end of centre on Doncaster Road. High levels of footfall within centre helps to improve vitality within the centre. Long linear layout reduces creation of heart but presence of retail within main centre alleviates this.	3
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Fair level of permeability and harmony between retail area and surrounding residential areas. Linear layout of centre enables suitable legibility within. Permeability within centre is fair with main road having moderate levels of traffic.	3
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Mainly early 20th Century style of buildings with Grade II listed church (unique Italian style) and 1960s modern conditions terraced housing to rear. New Netto store is in close proximity to centre although appears rather isolated from existing centre. Beyond centre, impressive renovation of welfare hall to Dearne Playhouse/Community Theatre.	3
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Limited Public Transport links with local access by rail to Sheffield, Leeds and Wakefield, but no direct access to Barnsley or Doncaster, therefore improvements required. Average retail offer for centre of its size with positive aspect number of independent specialists retailers. Good offer of community facilities with a library, community centre and schools.	3
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: Average level of leisure facilities with main offer pubs, WMC and library. Good levels of amenities within centre including primary schools and police station. No real tourist attractions although due to location and role of centre not a role this centre aims to operate in.	3
Overall Total:	**2.9**
Summary - Place Quality Assessment Goldthorpe is one of the larger settlements within the Dearne Valley to the east of Barnsley. It is fairly attractive in terms of its setting, layout and approaches. Vitality is fair at present and is significantly reduced by the vacant properties at the eastern end of the centre. However, they are currently in the process of being acquired as part of the regeneration scheme in the town which aims to significantly improve the vitality and viability of the centre in the long term.	

Goldthorpe

11.7 Goldthorpe achieves a place quality rating of 2.9. This is the lowest rating of the District Centres in the Borough. Goldthorpe is rather in a state of flux at present with the impending major regeneration scheme. Goldthorpe currently lacks in the number of positively distinctive features it has and also fails to make the most of some of those it does possess. The distinctive features it does possess are a market which is currently rather hidden in the Market Place behind the main retail offer on Doncaster Road; a good range of community facilities including the Dearne Playhouse; availability of public transport and fairly attractive outlook on to the surrounding agricultural land. Goldthorpe could become more distinctive through the creation of gateway features to announce arrival to the settlement; Improvements to the heart and vitality within the centre through making the centre more pedestrian friendly; Improvements in retail offer particularly non-food multiple retailers; Improvements to public transport infrastructure in the wider Dearne area with direct local access to Barnsely and Doncaster, as well as Sheffield, Leeds, Wakefield, further afield; Future development adding character to the centre whilst also complimenting the current architecture in place. The new proposed masterplan for the area appears to address these concerns and indicates that the place quality of Goldthorpe will be significantly enhanced particularly in terms of vitality and sustainability.

Place Quality Assessment - Hoyland	
Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: Hoyland appears to perform the role with the character of a market town with its compact circular town centre and thriving market. Lacks an attractive focal building or structure, however the redevelopment scheme for the Hoyland Centre could provide this. Hoyland appears to be a popular and well used centre with a high level of footfall.	4
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Hoyland is in a semi-rural location to the south of the denser Barnsley urban area. Views out of Hoyland are of open countryside to the south. In-centre surroundings include some basic landscaping, planting and hanging baskets. This can be significantly enhanced to make the centre distinctive. Some buildings including the Town Hall are rather imposing and overshadow the area.	4
Approaches and Gateways: No distinguishing gateways to mark arrival to settlement and no views of centre on approaches to create a sense of arrival.	3
Heart and Vitality: Compact and circular nature of centre creates heart. Co-op forms focal point due to its central location as well as being the main convenience retailer in centre. Centre is particularly popular for food shopping. High level of footfall, small number of vacant units and well looked after public realm. Some improvements in shopping are needed.	4
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Urban Grain in some areas is rather imposing particularly the Town Hall. It is legible to an extent due to sufficient sized access points but could be improved with further signage. The centre is permeable however the one way system does not appear to substantially reduce traffic levels and flow. Pavements in certain areas are rather narrow.	3
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Centre is rather lacking in high quality architecture and the centre is characterised by a mix of architectural styles which are juxtaposed together. Modern Buildings such as the doctor's surgery rather lack in character.	3
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Good range of community facilities with health centre, library and so on which will be further enhanced by new Hoyland Centre in 2011. Frequent bus services serving the neighbouring settlements and larger centres such as Barnsley. Substantial and varied retail offer for a centre of its size. A large proportion of shoppers walk to the centre.	4
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: No tourism facilities. Minimal supply of leisure services within centre. However Hoyland does have a leisure centre on West Street which includes a recently refurbished 25m pool.	3
Overall Total:	**3.5**
Summary - Place Quality Assessment Overall Hoyland is a settlement with a well used centre and is one of the few centres in the area to possess a thriving market. The centre is easily accessible by foot. A substantial number of buildings within the centre have a tired appearance and are in need of repair. The substantial redevelopment scheme on High Street will further enhance the range of community facilities and services on offer with the creation of the Hoyland Centre. Basic improvements in public realm through signage, landscaping and street furniture could significantly enhance the centre's attractiveness.	

Hoyland

11.8 Hoyland achieves a place quality rating of 3.5 and is characterised by a number of positive and distinctive features. Whilst it is not totally unique from other District Centres in the Borough, Hoyland is a fairly attractive settlement which performs the role of a market town and is particularly distinctive for its semi-rural location and attractive views on the southern outskirts of the Borough. The centre's circular and compact layout creates a distinctive physical heart and improves vitality levels. Hoyland has good overall levels of infrastructure with sufficient public transport, retail offer and community facilities, which will be further enhanced by the new Hoyland Centre that is currently under development. Improvements to the centre's public realm have been made through hanging baskets and street furniture, although this could be improved further by additional landscaping, seating and through signage. A one way system is in place but the road through the centre still acts as a physical barrier and improvements could be made to the centre's pedestrian environment. The centre particularly lacks in high quality architecture and is made up of a wide range of building styles, so future development should be designed with place-defining features to add character to the settlement, whilst the creation of gateways to mark arrival to the centre would also help to achieve this aim. Overall Hoyland is one of the most distinctive centres in the Borough with a good place quality and a few minor alterations will further enhance this.

Place Quality Assessment - Penistone	
Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: A long established rural market town serving a rural hinterland, located in the western part of the Borough on the edge of the Pennine Hills. Penistone is a principal town, which includes Cubley and Springvale within its boundaries and still has a market and farmers market taking place. It has retained a number of its attractive historic buildings within the centre including the medieval St Johns Church. An attractive and in keeping major redevelopment scheme is currently entering its final stages on the former cattle market which includes a Tesco store and an impressive oak framed Market Hall.	4
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Penistone is located in a pleasant rural location in close proximity to the Pennines with views over the surrounding countryside. Surroundings within are attractive with well landscaped open spaces and attractive well kept historic buildings.	4
Approaches and Gateways: Pleasant approaches from east with Penistone visible in bottom of valley creating sense of arrival as town appears closer on horizon. Gateway created through signage and planting on arrival to Penistone.	4
Heart and Vitality: Centre is fairly compact with main retail offer in close proximity of one another. Good levels of footfall. Layout at the centre is conducive to attracting visitors to park and walk, improving the centre's vitality which will be further enhanced by creation of large car park at new Tesco.	4
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Attractive urban grain with a number of historic buildings which will be further enhanced by new Market Hall. Urban grain is legible and is helped by use of signage. Permeability is good with sufficient pedestrian access and moderate traffic levels.	4
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Mainly buildings of excellent physical quality with a number receiving funding for shop front improvements through Penistone Conservation Area Partnership Scheme. Attention to design of new Market Hall and Tesco development to ensure they assimilate with existing buildings.	4
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Good range of community facilities with health centre, library, community services and church. Suitable and varied retail offer. Limited public transport links by bus and train to local settlements and larger urban areas such as Barnsley and Huddersfield. Improvements are needed.	4
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: Suitable range of leisure facilities with a cinema, library, restaurants and a number of pubs. Penistone is attractive to tourists through its architecture and location and attempts are been made to improve this. There are also tourist attractions nearby including Wentworth Castle Gardens and Victoria Jubillee Museum.	4
Overall Total:	**4.0**
Summary - Place Quality Assessment Penistone is an attractive rural market town and is distinctive from other centres in the Borough for that reason. Penistone has a number of attractive historic buildings which have been well kept along with an attractive public realm. Penistone possesses a good range of community facilities. New development is taking place which will improve the retail offer in the centre whilst also increasing its attractiveness with carefully thought out development. Penistone is an example to be followed by other centres in the Borough.	

Penistone

11.9 Penistone achieves a place quality rating of 4.0 and is the highest rated district centre in the Borough. Penistone is an attractive, principal market town and is distinctive from other settlements in the Borough because of its rural setting, views and proximity to the Pennines; the number, physical quality and appearance of historic buildings, particularly the Grade I listed St Johns the Baptist Church; the attention to design and existing architecture shown in the new development taking place; proximity to tourists attractions; quality and appearance of public realm including street furniture, landscaping and signage; gateway to town (signage and planting); feeling of safety and security (11% of respondents liked this in In-Centre Survey) and also the level of infrastructure available including improvements to public transport links and community facilities. Therefore there is little that can be improved to further enhance the place quality of Penistone, with the exception of improving its retail offer, range of community facilities and public transport accessibility. It is essential however that the measures currently taken to create this level of place quality are maintained, (for example, Penistone Conservation Area Partnership Scheme) to keep Penistone the most attractive and distinctive town in the Borough.

Place Quality Assessment - Royston

Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: Royston is distinctive in that it is made up of two centres located around 600m apart which are contrasting in style as well as their retail offer. The Wells has undergone regeneration where as Midland Road appears to lack investment and regeneration. Royston is surrounded by open countryside and is located on the northern edge of the Barnsley urban area with some evidence of its heavy industrial past in the eastern part of the town.	3
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Royston in the wider context is surrounded by open countryside and particularly at The Wells has the feeling of a rural settlement. From Midlands Road evidence of settlement's heavy industrial past is still visible to the east with the chimneys flaming in the sky.	3
Approaches and Gateways: Industry and agricultural land on approaching Royston. No gateways on arrival with steady dense build up of residential units leading on to retail.	3
Heart and Vitality: Both centres due to their distance and isolation from one another and layout of urban grain each form a separate heart. Moderate levels of footfall within centres and between them demonstrate fair vitality.	3
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Layout of urban grain with corner junction at The Wells and linear street on Midland Road creates fair legibility. Midland Road has lower traffic levels and therefore permeability is less affected than it is by the roads at The Wells.	3
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Attractive mix and incorporation of modern and older traditional buildings at the Wells through use of similar materials on the Welcroft House building. Number of shop frontages of retail units at Midland Road appear tired and in need of modernisation.	3
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Good public transport links with regular bus services to surrounding settlements and Barnsley. Fair retail offer with limited comparison however availability of food shopping is particularly good. Range of community facilities, including Council contact centre, leisure centre with swimming pool and community hall, available within close proximity to The Wells. School site soon to become available – potential development opportunity.	4
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: Limited number of leisure facilities within centres with a Snooker Club, Gym and WMC. No tourism attractions available however this is not main role of centre.	2
Overall Total:	**3.0**

Summary - Place Quality Assessment

Overall Royston is a unique centre with two separate retail centres at present rather than a single large centre, with little evidence of linked trips between both centres. The Wells area has seen some regeneration which makes the area attractive.

Midland Road however is less impressive in appearance and is in need of regeneration.

The dispersal of its retail units amongst residential also reduces the creation of heart to the centre.

There is an opportunity to consolidate the different parts of the centre to create a more unified district centre.

Royston

11.10 Royston achieves a place quality rating of 3.0. Royston is fairly limited in the number of features it possesses that make it positively distinctive from other settlements in the Borough, these include its location on the northern edge of the Borough where it is surrounded by agricultural and industrial land with no direct boundaries with surrounding settlements increasing the feeling of it as a separate settlement; Royston has two separate centres which are around 600m apart from one another on Midland Road; Attempts have been made to landscape the public realm particularly at The Wells and the Welcroft House development adds character to the centre through some of its architectural features. Royston could further enhance its place quality by making more of the open spaces available to increase the leisure and recreational facilities on offer to children (15% would like to see improvements to play areas to children); Increase the quality of the streetscape by improving cleanliness (19% would like to see cleaner shopping streets); Due to its relative isolation there is potential to make a feature of gateways to Royston; Improve links between centres by foot through signage or making a feature of the walk to improve the vitality in the area; Improvement in comparison retail offer; Number of shops fronts in Midland Road in poor condition and in need of repair and improve restaurant/cafes provision to further the ability to interact and socialise. The school site is soon to become available and could provide potential development opportunities.

Place Quality Assessment - Wombwell	
Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: The centre has an attractive landscape with a significant level of planting and seating giving it a green feel and appearance. Wombwell is one of the largest town centres within the Barnsley Borough. The centre is an incorporation of attractive historic buildings to the eastern end including Council offices, church and bank buildings and modern 1950/60s style single storey units at the western end.	4
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Views within of attractive historic element of Yorkshire stone buildings and landscaping which assists in drawing attention away from the characterless buildings at the western end (northern side). Good links of retail units with surrounding residential areas. Located on hills with views across towards Darfield and Barnsley through gaps in buildings.	4
Approaches and Gateways: Attractive gateway with tall Victorian buildings and church on periphery of centre. Green approaches to centre. New modern flats and medical centre form gateway at entrance to centre.	4
Heart and Vitality: Strong centre with historic core at its heart. Well accessed centre with a good range of shops and services particularly multiples. High levels of footfall indicate good vitality within centre.	4
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Highly legible urban grain due to linear layout and openness of public realm with links through to car park. Topography of South to North helps permeability. One way system helps to reduce traffic levels within centre and improve permeability.	3
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Range of architectural styles within centre with original Victorian buildings, 50/60s style retail units and new modern buildings including apartments and medical centre. All styles juxtapose suitably in particularly the present day and Victorian styles. 50/60s style units are rather characterless.	4
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Public transport links to Barnsley and local centres, including Darfield, are quite limited and are in need of improvement if Wombwell is to fulfil its Principal Town function Wide range of community facilities within and in proximity to centre including library, church, Wombwell centre and Medical centres. Good range of retail and service provision for a centre of its size.	3
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: Number of pubs and restaurant with outdoor seating centre. Doesn't perform tourism role Range of leisure facilities including library, 2 x gyms, community hall and church. Number of amenities including police station, library, community centre and Council offices.	3
Overall Total:	**3.6**
Summary - Place Quality Assessment Wombwell is a distinctive, cared for and well used centre. It incorporates well its historic character with more modern style buildings in order to provide necessary retail and service provision. A significant effort has been placed in providing a quality public realm through landscaping and creation of one way system. The town portrays high levels of vitality through its layout and footfall levels. This is slightly negated by the relatively low convenience offer for a centre of its size although the opening of a small supermarket will boost this offer.	


Wombwell

11.11 Wombwell achieves a place quality rating of 3.6 and is one of the more desirable settlements within the Borough. There are a range of factors which make Wombwell distinctive from the other settlements in the Borough which include the amount and quality of landscaping within the centre; Good and varied retail offer; number of attractive and historic buildings at core; Strong vitality within centre due to layout, urban grain, permeability and levels of footfall; Good amenity and leisure offer and attractive gateway on arrival to the eastern end of centre with Victorian buildings and new development, however more could be made of the gateways on accesses to the settlement off the A633 and public transport could also be improved. Another area where Wombwell could also improve to make it more distinctive and improve place quality is to further reduce the traffic flow through the centre to improve vitality. Overall there are few areas where Wombwell needs to improve and Wombwell's main challenge is ensuring that the current level of place quality is not allowed to reduce.

Local Centres

Place Quality Assessment - Athersley	
Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: Main Shopping centre in square layout on major junction of Wakefield Road (A61) and Laithes Lane. Shopping centre recently developed with attractive in keeping buildings. Settlement has no distinct boundaries particularly to the South and appears to merge with surrounding settlements such as Monk Bretton and Smithies.	3
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Main outlook is urban with housing estates surrounding. Specific outlook from shopping centre is on to busy main road junction.	3
Approaches and Gateways: Average entrance along linear main road mainly shadowed by housing. Laithes Shopping Centre forms Point of Destination. No gateways to mark arrival to Athersley which feels located in a large residential area.	3
Heart and Vitality: Square layout of shopping centre and legibility of urban grain assist in forming high levels of vitality. Vibrant centre based around convenience and service uses. High levels of footfall.	4
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Access to shopping centre and other areas on Laithes Lane is reasonable with pedestrian crossings across major road junction. Permeability is good within Laithes Shopping Centre but is hindered by car parking and delivery lorries which deliver in main square. Urban Grain although compact is relatively legible in square layout and linear street.	3
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Linear Traditional semi-detached street. Newer shopping centre buildings built with similar style and materials to mix in well with existing properties.	4
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Small number of community facilities. Regular bus route offering good levels of public transport. Excellent convenience offer for a local centre.	4
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: Low provision level of leisure facilities and pubs/restaurants however as local centre this is not Athersley's main focus. Has a leisure centre which contains gym, sports hall and astro turf pitches. No notable tourist attractions. New health centre being developed will improve amenity provision.	3
Overall Total:	**3.4**
Summary - Place Quality Assessment Athersley is a well used and vibrant local centre located with good public transport and infrastructure links in a large residential area. By assessing its retail offer it operates mainly as a convenience and service centre for the local community with fair levels of permeability and legibility. Improvements to the public realm will improve the attractiveness of the area.	

<u>Athersley</u>

11.12 Athersley achieves a place quality rating of 3.4. Athersley has some positive features which makes it distinctive from the other small settlements in the Borough. These include an attractive local centre which has a large convenience offer and due to layout has good vitality levels; Many buildings are of good physical quality and the newer buildings developed appear to compliment the styles of those existing; Good level of infrastructure particularly public transport and retail offer. The areas in which Athersley can improve in, in order to make it more distinctive including the settlement is currently rather segregated by the main A61 road which passes through, attempts can be made to improve pedestrian accessibility between the west and east of Athersley; A feature could be made of the gateways to Athersley in order to distinguish it from the surrounding settlements; Public realm can be further enhanced by improving the landscaping this will also reduce the built up feeling of the area created by the number of housing estates.

Place Quality Assessment - Bolton upon Dearne	
Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: Square layout, one way system and street landscape makes the area feel welcoming however this is rather overshadowed by vacant properties. High levels of investment in street landscaping and furniture give a green rural feeling when in an urban setting.	3
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Urban Setting located amongst housing estates however trees on entrance from Carr Head Lane assist in minimising the built up nature.	3
Approaches and Gateways: Urban entrance through area and surrounding settlements such as Goldthorpe. Main approach on Carr Head Lane is attractive through tree landscaping and new apartments opposite.	3
Heart and Vitality: Square layout provides centre with heart and Co-op as main attraction at northern end, however vitality is lowered by proportion of vacant units. Low levels of Footfall.	3
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Square layout provides legible urban grain. Good levels of permeability due to open layout and one way system making pedestrians have priority. Permeability beyond centre is limited due to compact layout and high density of housing.	4
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Buildings of 60s/70s build beginning to look tired and number of vacant properties in poor state. Does not particularly mix in well with nearby housing estates or new apartment developments which have taken place.	2
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Average offer of convenience and service. No real direct bus stop within centre however good access and parking by car.	3
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: Low levels of leisure offer with only community hall. No pubs/restaurants.	2
Overall Total:	**2.9**
Summary - Place Quality Assessment Bolton upon Dearne is a local settlement which coalesces with Goldthorpe to form a larger township. The centre is distinctive in its creation by the nature of its layout, quality of public realm and permeability, although this is rather negated by the appearance of the buildings in particularly the vacant properties in the NE corner and the former pub. In order to improve the centre new retail outlets need to be attracted to fill the vacant units and improvements to the physical quality of buildings.	


Bolton upon Dearne

11.13 Bolton upon Dearne achieves a place quality rating of 2.9. This is one of the lowest scores of the Local Centres. Bolton upon Dearne has some distinctive features but at present a fair proportion of these are rather undermined by other factors. A prime example of this is at St Andrews Square where legibility and permeability due to layout and the potential for vitality is good however this is significantly reduced by the number of vacant units and overall poor physical quality of buildings. Landscaping within the centre and surrounding areas is good, adding greenness and reducing the impact of the built up nature of the area. New development such as the apartments do add some character to the area however they are not very in keeping with existing buildings and there is a large variation in building styles in Bolton-upon-Dearne which rather reduces the quality of urban grain. Bolton upon Dearne can become more distinctive by making a feature of the gateways to announce arrival to the settlement, particularly at its the entrance from Goldthorpe; Refurbishment of buildings in St Andrews Square as a number of units have poor physical appearance and a number have become vacant to make it a centre residents want to visit again.

Place Quality Assessment - Darfield	
Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: Located to the North Western periphery of the Borough, forming part of the Wombwell Principal town. Darfield's main retail offer is widely dispersed around Garden St/Snape Hill Rd/Barnsley Rd Junction. Is very traditional in style and layout of local centres in the area with no open space and car parking issues within.	3
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Fairly large local settlement with housing estates added on surroundings. Wider views down in to the Dearne Valley of Barnsley as Darfield is located on a Sandstone ridge.	3
Approaches and Gateways: Open countryside approaches from the main A635 are attractive. No attractive gateways to centre with a steadily compacting build up of housing.	3
Heart and Vitality: Dispersed nature of retail within housing limits ability to create heart However location in more compact traditional and original part of the settlements alleviates this to an extent. Moderate level of vitality within area due to this along with fair levels of footfall	3
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Urban Grain is of traditional style meaning compact style reduces legibility to a fair level. Permeability is also fair with a number of roads to cross although this is achievable as traffic levels are light	3
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Conservation Area adjacent to the local centre forms the traditional village heart of Darfield, prior to its evolution as a coal-mining settlement. Newer shop frontages juxtapose fairly with traditional terrace style buildings and do not over dominate the area. Some of the buildings give a tired appearance and are in need of refurbishing. The Parish Church is indicated to have Anglo-Saxon foundations and a Norman tower.	3
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Good level of community facilities on offer in relatively close proximity to centre including library, youth centre and health centre. Retail Offer is predominately Service although the Co-op and convenience store along with others provide adequate convenience. Improvements are needed to public Transport links by bus to Barnsley, Doncaster and the district centre of Wombwell.	3
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: Limited leisure offer such as Library, Youth Centre and Recreational Space. The Maurice Dobson Museum & Heritage Centre is located within Darfield.	3
Overall Total:	**3.0**
Summary - Place Quality Assessment Overall Darfield has a fair place quality with no particular qualities which make it distinctive from the other local centres in the Barnsley Borough. Darfield is set in a fairly attractive location however due to its layout rather lacks in vitality. It has an acceptable retail offer for a local centre and good transport links with surrounding areas.	

Darfield

11.14 Darfield achieves a place quality rating of 3.0. This is an average score and Darfield has a fairly limited amount of positively distinctive features which include its setting and the views over the surrounding area due to its position on a sandstone ridge. Darfield also has a sufficient level of infrastructure particularly community facilities. Generally the physical quality and appearance of buildings in Darfield is good, however some of the shop fronts are unattractive in the way they fail to appropriately respect their host buildings and appear ‘stuck on’. Other areas where Darfield can improve its distinctiveness is by making a feature of the gateways to the settlement in order to welcome you to the settlement. Bus services to and from Darfield could be improved and the dispersed layout of retail units detracts from the centre’s vitality. At the present time, there is little that can be done to improve this aspect, other than ensure that public realm and landscaping are maintained to a high standard. However, the former school site may become vacant and may offer an important place-making opportunity with the potential to include retail elements. Overall Darfield has a sufficient place quality and there are a small number of changes required to make it more distinctive.

Place Quality Assessment - Darton	
Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: Darton is an attractive relatively rural settlement located on the North-Eastern edge of the Barnsley urban area. Located on the River Dearne, the settlement is surrounded by parkland and open countryside with good vehicular links and regular train services. It has an architectural style of the traditional stone terrace with a linear local centre interspersed with housing and dressed with soft scaping.	4
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Set in an attractive rural location in proximity to open countryside. Large area of parkland to the North of the centre with river Dearne flowing through. Centre in bottom of valley so views fairly restricted.	4
Approaches and Gateways: Located off major Barnsley Road linking Barnsley to M1. Sense of arrival to centre down compact linear street. All Saints Church built in 1150 AD located on corner of Barnsley road forms attractive entrance to Church Street.	4
Heart and Vitality: Traditional compact linear layout forms feeling of vitality within Church St. Average levels of footfall.	3
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Linear settlement which makes it legible even with compact nature. Legible access between car park and retail centre. Reasonable permeability with moderate levels of traffic on road.	4
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Newer refurbished housing and shops fit in well with older traditional styles. New Co-op building although rather isolated at end of street does juxtapose with existing buildings.	3
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Good level of community facilities with 2-3 halls for various community uses and a health centre and dental centre. Regular train services from railway station to Barnsley, Leeds, Wakefield and Sheffield, but bus services to and from Darton could be improved. Acceptable variation of retail offer to perform local centre role.	4
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: Excellent parkland area for various recreational activities such as dog walking. Wide range of leisure opportunities with a fitness centre, community hall with various classes and a leisure centre. No real tourist attractions apart from Darton's setting and location which perhaps more could be made of.	4
Overall Total:	**3.8**
Summary - Place Quality Assessment Overall Darton is a rather attractive settlement through its location and layout. It has a number of community facilities. Good train links although bus services require improvement. The centre has a suitable retail offer to perform role as a local centre. The centre lacks a little in vitality due to layout and close proximity of main road.	

Darton

11.15 Darton achieves a place quality rating of 3.8. This is the equal highest rating of the Local Centres in the Borough. Darton is an attractive settlement and has a number of features which make it distinctive, these include its attractive surroundings of open countryside, parkland and its location on the River Dearne; good legibility due to the general feeling of openness create and its linear layout; close proximity to the M1 in terms of vehicular access; good rail links to Barnsley, Leeds, Wakefield and Sheffield and community facilities; good leisure facilities and supply of recreational land. All Saints church forms attractive gateway to centre, although a gateway feature could be provided at the main entrances to Darton particularly on the A637. Vitality within the centre is reduced a little by the narrowness of pavements, limited accessibility by bus, and the steady flows of traffic passing through. Pedestrian access between the east and west of the settlement is rather reduced by the A637, which forms a physical barrier which reduces permeability, although crossings are provided. Overall, Darton is a desirable settlement and there is a limited amount of changes required to enhance its distinctiveness.

Place Quality Assessment - Dodworth	
Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: Dodworth is located within the western part of the main built-up urban area and forms a typically linear centre with a range of attractive buildings from a long period of history. There is now little evidence of its coal mining past with Dodworth becoming an increasingly attractive village to commuters due to its setting and proximity to infrastructure including the M1.	4
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Rural outlook on to surrounding countryside with a large number of trees which were planted to cover the now invisible 'muck' stack left from the areas coal mining past. Surroundings appear mainly rural due to location and relatively small scale nature of settlement.	4
Approaches and Gateways: Approaches are relatively rural, however the increasing expansion around the motorway junction including hotels and Dodworth Business Park are prominent. No real stand out gateways in entrance to Dodworth.	4
Heart and Vitality: Budgens Supermarket as anchor and its location forms the heart of settlement. High levels of footfall and use increase vitality levels within the area. Dispersed layout reduces vitality.	3
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Layout of urban grain makes the centre legible. Road causes a slight hindrance to permeability although traffic levels are low.	3
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): New Apollo Court complex juxtaposes excellently with existing buildings. A range of building styles as buildings have been developed over the centuries are attractive and the majority in good condition. A number of the buildings on High Street were built as weavers cottages and a particularly attractive building is 13-25 High Street with its decorative exposed beams.	4
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Sufficient retail offer to fulfill role as local centre with a good comparison offer but perhaps a poor convenience offer. Good range of community facilities within proximity to centre for a local centre. Sufficient public transport and is excellently located for access by car to the wider area.	4
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: Number of restaurants for a settlement of its size. In close proximity to tourist attractions including Wentworth Castle Garden, Cawthorne Jubilee Museum and Cannon Hall Museum. Dodworth is located on one of the entrances to Southern Pennines.	4
Overall Total:	**3.8**
Summary - Place Quality Assessment Dodworth forms part of the main built up urban area is a linear centre which possesses a number of attractive buildings and benefits from excellent road access, which has been utilised by recent developments Performs an important local retail and service centre role within the main urban area, whilst retaining a rural outlook in terms of distinctive views and vistas of the surrounding countryside Dodworth is an expanding settlement which appears to be making the most of its location and most desirable assets.	

Dodworth

11.16 Dodworth achieves a place quality rating of 3.8. Dodworth is an attractive settlement and has the equal highest place quality rating for a Local Centre in the Borough. Dodworth has a number of positively distinctive features: Dodworth benefits from a diverse setting which combines its location in the main urban area with a rural outlook and feel that has been significantly enhanced by the planting of woodland carried out since mining ceased in the area; Dodworth is located on one of the gateways to the Southern Pennines and the attractive market towns of Penistone and Holmfirth; Dodworth is in close proximity to a number of the Boroughs tourist attractions including Cannon Hall Museum and the Trans-Pennine Trail; It has a number of attractive historic buildings around the local centre including the former weavers cottages and the newer development such as Apollo Court compliment the existing; excellent proximity to transport infrastructure including J37 of the M1, A628 and a train station. The areas where Dodworth can become more distinctive include making more of a feature of the gateways to the centre although the prominent new business park and hotel development announces arrival at present. The potential of a memorial on High Street to remember miners of the area would bring a feature to the centre and ensure that Dodworth's past and heritage is not forgotten. Overall it is evident that Dodworth has a number of distinctive features and which judging by the amount of recent development is making it an increasingly attractive settlement to businesses and commuters to locate. There are areas where its distinctiveness can be enhanced and it is important that as Dodworth expands the characteristics that make it distinctive are protected and enhanced.

Place Quality Assessment - Grimethorpe	
Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: A range of new housing juxtaposed well with refurbished existing terraces, Queensway and Acorn centre. Sense of community through number of community uses in centre. No sense of arrival although destination formed through location of Netto & Interchange. Heritage of area and level of investment area has received is clearly visible.	3
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Relatively average outlook with a combination of rural and industrial landscape. From High Street fairly attractive views of new stone built housing and development at Queensway and Acorn Centre. Green surroundings within town with a number of green recreational spaces incorporated with new development creating a feeling of relative openness.	3
Approaches and Gateways: Linear High Street with openness at eastern end. No gateways to mark arrival to centre.	3
Heart and Vitality: Netto at heart of centre well supplemented by community uses at Acorn Centre. Direct accessibility to Grimethorpe Interchange. High Street provides natural linkage between Queensway and Acorn Centre. Vacant Shops and shuttered up takeaways detract from daytime vitality of area.	3
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Linear and permeable settlement particularly for the pedestrian with excellent access to Netto from Bus Interchange and car park. Easily legible access between Acorn Centre, Queensway and High Street.	3
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Older traditional terraced juxtaposed with new housing estates. New dormer windows in new housing clearly demonstrate an attempt at physical transformation. Clear attempts to replicate yet modernise development particularly at Queensway (Netto & Health Centre).	3
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Excellent offer of community facilities for a local centre - Health centre, Job centre, Careers centre and Debt Advice centre. Fairly even mix of retail sectors on offer and availability of Netto supermarket. Regular bus services available at Interchange.	4
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: Large Park to rear of Queensway offering a number of children’s play facilities Community and Fitness Centre. No restaurants or pubs available on High Street.	3
Overall Total:	**3.1**
Summary - Place Quality Assessment For a local centre Grimethorpe has a relatively large amount of particularly community facilities and retail offer. Attempts to make the area more green and attractive have worked. A structure or attractions to symbolise Grimethorpe's industrial past could form an attraction and make the area more distinctive. Although investment is clearly visible many of the retail buildings on the High Street present a tired appearance and the small proportion of vacant properties detract markedly from the vitality of the High Street.	

<u>Grimethorpe</u>

11.17 Grimethorpe achieves a place quality rating of 3.1. Grimethorpe has some positive features that make it distinctive from other settlements in the Borough however this can be furthered. Grimethorpe has a sufficient level of permeability and legibility with good pedestrian access between the centre and surrounding residential areas; good range of community facilities with recent investment in this area clearly visible; good level of public transport with buses from the interchange and a large supply of green space and play areas for children. Grimethorpe can improve its distinctiveness by improving gateways to form a welcome to Grimethorpe; Creation of a feature or structure to form focal point in centre and to perhaps symbolise Grimethorpe’s mining past and an improvement in vitality of the centre by reducing the number of vacant units and impact of shuttered up takeaways during day. Overall it is evident that Grimethorpe has undergone significant regeneration which has significantly enhanced its place quality however there are still further areas which can be improved to enhance Grimethorpe’s distinctiveness.

Place Quality Assessment - Hoyland Common	
Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: Attractive settlement in rural location. Retail offer located around the main road junction. Good access to M1 junction.	3
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Rural landscape mainly tree lined. Stone buildings form attractive backdrop within centre. Vacant land on Hoyland Road and Sheffield Rd/Tankersley Lane is detrimental to appearance.	4
Approaches and Gateways: Attractive rural entrance along Hoyland and Sheffield Roads. No gateways to announce entrance to centre.	4
Heart and Vitality: No real creation of heart due to interspersed nature of units and main road junction truncating it and reducing vitality through noise. No point of destination. Average levels of footfall.	2
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Urban Grain is legible through location round main road junction. Permeability is rather narrowed by difficulty crossing main road and distance between attractions.	3
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Traditional terraced style stone buildings with retail well juxtaposed with residential and refurbished buildings fitting in with existing units.	3
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): High quality road access as located on A635 Barnsley Road and around 1.5 miles from junction of M1. Regular bus route and fair range of shops including anchor store a Co-op.	3
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: No quality pubs/restaurants/cafes. Some leisure facilities in close proximity to centre. No notable tourist attractions.	3
Overall Total:	**3.1**
Summary - Place Quality Assessment Hoyland Common is in an attractive rural setting with excellent infrastructure links and good physical appearance although this could be enhanced by developing the undeveloped sites. The retail offer is average and the vitality of the area is reduced by its interspersed nature and the busy main road junction.	

Hoyland Common

11.18 Hoyland Common achieves a place quality rating of 3.1. Hoyland Common has some positive features which make it distinctive, however there are some of which enough is not made of. Hoyland Common has an attractive setting with agricultural land almost completely surrounding, however within there are some undeveloped sites on particularly Sheffield Road which rather unattractive. Approaches are fairly attractive, however a feature could be made of the gateways to mark arrival particularly on the boundary with Hoyland Common. The physical quality of buildings is generally good with a range of architectural styles, however some of this is degraded in the centre by vacant units and shutters. Permeability can be improved by improving pedestrian movement within centre. Vitality is rather poor due to the main roads forming a barrier between parts of the settlement and can be improved by increasing the ability to socialise through the addition of more cafes and restaurants. Overall, Hoyland Common has some distinctive attributes however these are rather negated by factors that a limited amount can be done to improve.

Place Quality Assessment - Lundwood	
Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: Lundwood forms a linear centre based on Pontefract Road in the urban fringe of Barnsley surrounded by housing estates and recreational space to the North. The retail offer which is fair is mainly located on the western side of Pontefract Road with residential properties opposite.	3
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Located in an urban location in close proximity to Barnsley centre. Main outlook residential housing estates and recreational space to west of Pontefract Road. Located in bottom of valley so views relatively restricted.	3
Approaches and Gateways: No real sense of arrival. No distinctive nature that separates it from adjacent urban areas. Urban setting mainly residential upon approaches to centre.	3
Heart and Vitality: No real heart due to interspersed nature although retail offer does build up to Netto from both entrances which forms a point of destination. Average levels of footfall. Nature of restrictions on school children entering retail properties on lunchtimes rather detracts from the vitality of the centre.	3
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Linear wide street layout makes the urban grain legible and permeable. Permeability is reduced by busy main road and relatively small offer of crossing points.	3
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Majority of buildings are rather lacking in character and distinctiveness. Many of the retail properties are in a tired state and moderate levels of refurbishment would help to improve the physical quality of the buildings. New development St Mary's and the Netto store juxtapose well with original buildings by use of similar materials and style.	3
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Good range of community facilities available including health and medical centres. Priory Campus is also located within close proximity to the centre offering a library, adult education and other Council services Retail offer is characterised particularly by service-based shops and facilities Benefits from public transport links due to its location on a major bus route Priory school is scheduled to close and may provide potential development opportunities	3
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: Leisure offer includes a social club and various facilities at Priory School including a boxing gym, tennis courts, a sports hall and a gym. Recreational land and children's play area to western side of Pontefract Road. No notable tourist attractions.	3
Overall Total:	**3.0**
Summary - Place Quality Assessment Lundwood functions as a local centre without having any real distinctive attributes to separate it from the norm. It is located in an urban area and is rather over dominated by service providers. There is evidence of investment and regeneration in the centre but in order to enhance the vitality of the area improvements are required to the physical quality of buildings and the public realm and streetscape.	

Lundwood

11.19 Lundwood achieves a place quality of 3.0. Lundwood is rather lacking in distinctive features that make it unique from the other settlements in the Borough. Lundwood is almost surrounded in recreational and agricultural land which is surprising for its close proximity to central Barnsley, however a feeling of this is not really gathered due to the compact nature of its housing stock. There is a suitable level of infrastructure with a good range of community facilities which has received investment and availability of public transport. However Lundwood can improve its distinctiveness by improving vitality within the centre by improving the physical appearance of retail units and bringing vacant units back in to use; further attempts to landscape the public realm to make it more attractive; improve the comparison offer available; A feature could be made of the gateways in order to mark arrival to Lundwood which relates to its heritage and new development such as St Mary's should improve the quality of the urban grain. The Priory school site is likely provide a potential development site. Overall Lundwood has an average place quality and has limited distinctive features, but there are potential opportunities to its local distinctiveness

Place Quality Assessment - Mapplewell	
Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: Mapplewell through layout and nature of urban grain gives the feeling of a traditional settlement which has expanded. The centre and newer Co-op development are nicely landscaped and give an appearance of being well cared for and used.	4
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Centre within is relatively compact with views of traditional brick and stone buildings. Attractive views from Darton Lane on to the lower valley area of open countryside and the denser urban centre of Barnsley.	4
Approaches and Gateways: Approaches are agreeable with open countryside. No distinguishing gateways as such with newer residential developments on the edges creating no sense of arrival.	3
Heart and Vitality: Original compact centre around road junctions and close proximity of the newer Fountains Parade development form natural heart. Distance of other major attractions and offer rather negates this with the Co-op around 350m down Mapplewell Drive and the village hall, health centre and various retail on Darton Lane which is around a 400m walk away. Vitality appears to be good with high levels of footfall however the number of busy roads and narrow paths rather reduces this.	3
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Although urban grain is fairly compact the layout on main road makes area around main retail offer legible. Permeability is hindered by main road even with a number of traffic calming measures in place and narrow footpaths particularly in Towngate.	3
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Modern development at Fountain Parade is incorporated well with existing buildings by use of similar materials and similar style.	4
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Good Public Transport links with regular bus services to Barnsley and surrounding areas. Fair retail offer for a centre of Mapplewell's nature and size. Wide range of community facilities all be it dispersed over a wide area including health centre, library, village hall and wide number of services.	3
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: Leisure facilities are fair with excellent range of restaurants, a park, and three pubs. No tourism offer due to role and location of Mapplewell. Good number of amenities particularly various community services at the village hall.	3
Overall Total:	**3.4**
Summary - Place Quality Assessment Mapplewell still possesses many of its traditional quirky traits but is keeping with the times through the arrival of an edge of centre Co-op store and the current redevelopment of the former shirt factories. Improvements to the public realm will make the area more eye-catching and permeable.	


Mapplewell

11.20 Mapplewell achieves a place quality rating of 3.4. Overall Mapplewell is a fairly attractive settlement which has a range of positive features that makes it distinctive from other settlements in the Borough. Mapplewell is located to the north-east of the Borough and has attractive views to the surrounding agricultural land and on to the more urban central Barnsley; Newer development on the whole has been incorporated successfully to compliment existing architectural styles (Fountains Parade); A number of buildings are attractive in the traditional terrace style from when Mapplewell was a mining village; There is a good level of infrastructure with a good availability of public transport and excellent range of community facilities particularly at the village hall and attempts have been made through soft landscaping to enhance the public realm, however this could be perhaps enhanced by the creation of an area for people to meet and socialise perhaps with a structure to remember Mapplewell's heritage as at present the centre lacks vitality due to the narrowness of pavements and the wide dispersal of retail units. Mapplewell could also enhance its distinctiveness by improving the quality of gateways currently presented on the entrances to the settlement. Overall Mapplewell is a fairly attractive settlement which has opportunities to enhance its place quality but in doing so must also protect the features it currently possesses.

Place Quality Assessment - Stairfoot

Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: Stairfoot is situated in the valley bottom between two hills on a major roundabout, which forms a main junction on a primary road between Barnsley and Doncaster. Stairfoot's centre is characterised by a concentration of relatively recent retail developments, including a McDonald's, B&Q, Tesco and various other food outlets and convenience stores, as well as recent housing development relatively close to the centre	3
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Main road forms barrier and dominates centre, although the Trans-Pennine Trail runs through Stairfoot and provides pedestrian and cycle access across the roads leading to the roundabout Planted areas along roadside and children's play area bring greenness to centre.	3
Approaches and Gateways: Average approaches through built up areas. No attractive gateways to centre. Easily Accessible by car from all directions.	3
Heart and Vitality: High levels of footfall. Physical sense of vitality is majorly reduced by high volume of traffic on Doncaster Road and linear dispersed layout reduces creation of heart.	2
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Urban Grain is legible due to linear and expansive layout, however umber of streets leading from centre are narrow. Permeability across Doncaster Road is difficult due to volumes of traffic.	2
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Newer building styles and refurbished buildings juxtapose well with older traditional stone buildings. Number of buildings have been modernised and look in good condition.	3
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Very limited supply of community facilities within centre. Sufficient and varied retail offer for a local centre in close proximity to Wombwell Lane Retail Park. Regular bus services to Barnsley Town Centre and surrounding settlements.	3
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: No tourism facilities or leisure facilities however not main role of a local centre.	2
Overall Total:	**2.6**

Summary - Place Quality Assessment

The retail offer in Stairfoot appears to be good and well used and is well located for public transport links and accessibility by car. However the centre is divided physically by major roads which dominate the area therefore reducing vitality levels from the noise, pollution and isolation created.

Overall Stairfoot is hindered by its physical layout but benefits from a well used retail offer.

Stairfoot

11.21 Stairfoot achieved a place quality rating of 2.6. This is the lowest rating of all the Local Centres in the Borough. Stairfoot has a rather limited amount of positive features that makes it distinctive from the other settlements in the Borough. It does have a fairly attractive public realm due to planting and landscaping. It has good road access and good levels of retail park-style parking, although the roads reduce the centre’s vitality by making pedestrian access and overall permeability through the centre difficult. Although pedestrian crossings and the Trans-Pennine Trail alleviate this to an extent, there is very little potential for measures to alleviate this; Gateways can be improved to create a sense of arrival to the centre by use of a feature and some of the properties can be refurbished to match the physical quality of those which already have. Overall, Stairfoot is hampered by its proximity to the road which creates a physical barrier through the centre, but recent retail development enhance its attraction to visitors from the wider local area, and recent housing development may help to improve the sense of community within Stairfoot.

Place Quality Assessment - Thurnscoe, Houghton Road

Analytical Critique of Place

	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: Main retail section attractive and permeable and setback from linear main road offering parking. Good level of retail offer for a local centre particularly convenience with a linear street layout enabling high levels of vitality.	3
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Rural location with outlook over surrounding countryside. Attempts made at improving streetscape particularly around community centre through planting, street furniture and signage.	3
Approaches and Gateways: Rural entrance through pleasant landscape although no real gateways upon arrival on to Houghton Road. Upon arrival derelict buildings (pub and Methodist church) rather detract from otherwise attractive setting. Could form gateway to centre.	2
Heart and Vitality: Shops on the main street, Houghton Road, form the traditional heart of the centre, with Netto in close proximity to this main part of the centre. High levels of footfall illustrate vitality at centre.	4
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Urban grain is legible and permeable as majority of centre is located on one side of linear road.	3
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): Newer housing (Ivy Lodge) and bungalows well juxtaposed with existing housing Buildings on the whole kept in a fair to good state however the vacant former pub and Methodist church rather dominate the eastern end of High Street.	3
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Close proximity to train station which offers limited local rail services to Sheffield, Leeds and Wakefield, but no direct access to Barnsley or Doncaster, therefore improvements required are to rail and bus services Good vehicular access and substantial parking. Above average retail offer for a local centre particularly convenience and with a multiple supermarket (Netto).	3
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: No real leisure opportunities through green park space or through pubs or restaurants. Main focus as local service/convenience centre prohibits attraction to tourists.	3
Overall Total:	**3.0**

Summary - Place Quality Assessment

Thurnscoe, Houghton Road is a well used traditional centre with a wide ranging offer and higher proportion of convenience and comparison offer than other local centres.

It is accessible and permeable to locals and the wider community through many modes of transport and attempts have been made to improve the public realm.

There is scope to further enhance the centre's offers and appearance at the two large vacant properties, perhaps the leisure offer.

Thurnscoe (Houghton Road)

11.22 Thurnscoe (Houghton Road) achieves a place quality rating of 3.0. It has some positive features that make it distinctive from the other settlements in the Borough, however there are also some factors which rather negate this. The centre appears to be well used; attractive landscaping has taken place which improves the physical quality of the area; it has fairly attractive and legible urban grain with new development complimenting existing units; Substantial redevelopment of the housing stock in the wider area has taken place. However its distinctiveness can be improved by making a feature of the gateways upon arrival to Thurnscoe. There are also currently two large vacant units which rather detract the physical quality of the wider area which could be brought back in to use, whilst public transport links to the centre could be improved. Overall Thurnscoe (Houghton Road) has a fair place quality and its surrounding area has undergone significant regeneration, however further improvements are still required to improve place quality.

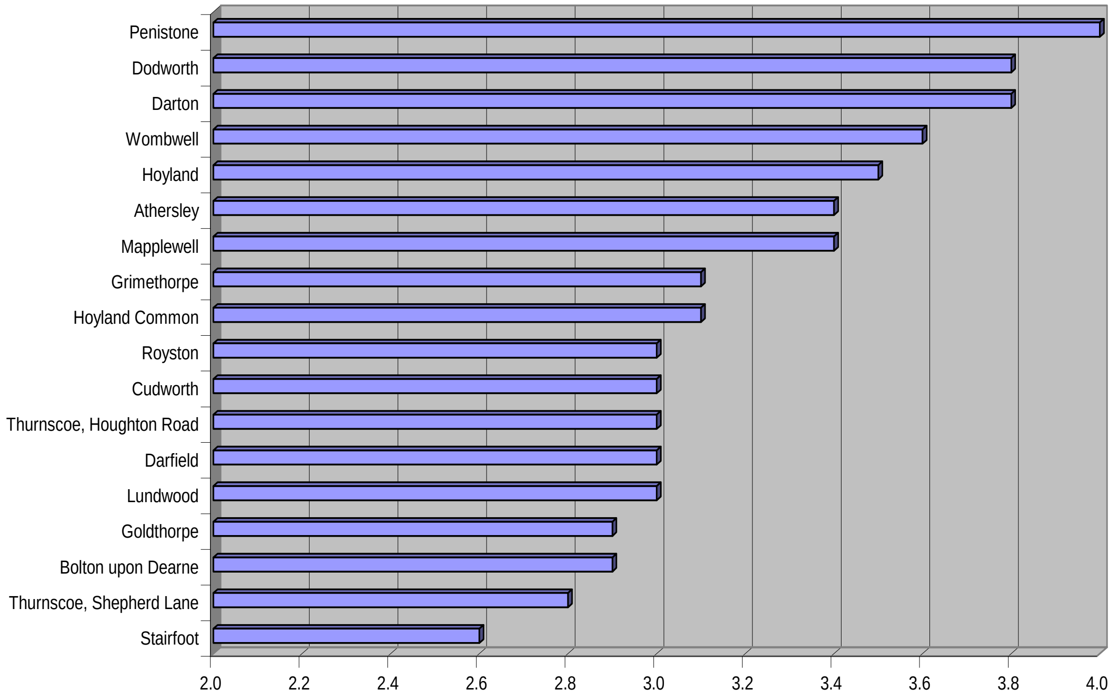
Place Quality Assessment - Thurnscoe, Shepherd Lane

Analytical Critique of Place	
	Score *
Distinctiveness of Settlement: Located on road junction in close proximity to Thurnscoe railway station. Signs of recent investment particularly in services with health centre. Main role as a service/ convenience centre.	3
Settlement Specific Context (Outlook and Surroundings): Rural Location with outlook over surrounding countryside and surrounding urban areas such as Barnsley. Centre is rather dominated by undeveloped sites.	3
Approaches and Gateways: Rural entrance through pleasant landscape although no real gateways upon arrival to Thurnscoe. No point of destination upon arrival.	2
Heart and Vitality: Road junction rather segregates location. Average levels of footfall. Rather lacks in vitality.	3
Urban Grain, Legibility and Permeability: Although located on road junction a number of pedestrian crossings help to make the area permeable to pedestrians. Health centre has good access points but is rather hidden behind Station Road.	3
Evolution of Place (Physical Quality and Mix of Architectural Styles): New health centre complements existing building character well. Gable fronted property helps to mix styles within traditional stone/brick terraced properties. Physical quality of area is negated by vacant former market place site.	3
Infrastructure (Community Facilities, Retail Offer and Public Transport): Located within close proximity to train station and on main bus route. Limited Retail Offer which could be enhanced on undeveloped sites to make use of proximity to railway station.	3
Leisure, Tourism and Amenity: No leisure opportunities (pubs/restaurant) or sport facilities apart from library and near by bowling greens. Centre's main focus serving the local community so no focus on tourism sector.	2
Overall Total:	**2.8**
Summary - Place Quality Assessment Thurnscoe Shepherd Lane is located in a good location in terms of infrastructure. It is only a small local centre with service sector provision dominant. The provision and appearance of the area could be vastly improved by developing the vacant former Market Place and making use of its close proximity to the railway station.	

<u>Thurnscoe (Shepherd Lane)</u>

11.23 Thurnscoe (Shepherd Lane) achieves a place quality rating of 2.8. It rather lacks in positive features that make it distinctive from other settlements in the Borough. It is however in close proximity to public transport and particularly the train station, however enough is not made of this with a large undeveloped site which could be brought back in to use which could substantially improve the public realm in the area whilst also forming as a gateway to the centre as well as a point of destination. Attempts could also be made to improve the supply of leisure and community facilities. Overall Shepherd Lane can make improvements to its distinctiveness and much of this will depend upon the future of the former market place site which has outline permission for a retail foodstore and the regeneration taking place in the surrounding housing estates.

Overall Summary of Place Quality Assessment Scores



11.24 There are similarities between the place quality assessment scores and the health check vitality and viability scores, which is to be expected. However, there are also differences. In particular:

<u>Hoyland</u> has a better place quality assessment than vitality and vitality index. It is an attractive and distinctive market town with a strong character but its vitality and viability is lowered by vehicular/pedestrian conflict and by the need for improvements in shopping provision.

<u>Penistone</u> also has a better place quality assessment than vitality and vitality index. Its vitality and viability is the highest of all the smaller centres. It is also a very attractive and distinctive market town with an exceptional place quality that is also the highest of all the centres.

<u>Darton</u> has a significantly better place quality assessment than vitality and vitality index. Although its vitality and viability is above average, Darton is a particularly attractive and desirable settlement with a distinctive setting. Its overall character is more special than the attraction of its centre.

<u>Dodworth</u> also has a better place quality assessment than vitality and vitality index. Its vitality and viability is better than average but it is also a very attractive settlement with several distinctive features that contribute to its overall character.

<u>Stairfoot</u> has a place quality assessment score that is significantly lower than its level of vitality and viability. It has a reasonable range of shops and services and good

accessibility, but it suffers from traffic volume and noise and a poor shopping environment and lack of distinctive buildings.

Thurnscoe Houghton Road also has a place quality assessment score that is lower than its level of vitality and viability. It has a good variety of independent shops and a low vacancy rate but it does not have a distinctive shopping environment and its surroundings are lacking in character.

12. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CENTRES

12.1 The Council's Study Brief refers to the need to examine the relationship between Barnsley town centre, the District Centres and nearby Local Centres. In particular it refers to:

- The Local Centres within the sub-regional town of Barnsley: Athersley, Darton, Dodworth, Lundwood, Mapplewell, Stairfoot
- Cudworth and the local centre at Grimethorpe
- Hoyland and the local centre at Hoyland Common
- Wombwell and the proposed local centre at Darfield
- Goldthorpe and the local centres at Bolton upon Dearne, Thurnscoe (Houghton Road and Thurnscoe (Shepherd Lane)
- Penistone, and
- Royston (The Wells and Midland Road)

12.2 The Brief notes that in identifying the catchment areas of centres, reference should be made to any relationships that may exist with other centres in the Borough and the position of centres in the hierarchy. With regard to the Local Centres within the Sub-Regional Town of Barnsley, it is necessary to consider how these Local Centres relate to Barnsley town centre and each other and if these relationships could be improved to help support sustainable growth.

12.3 The map showing catchment areas in Figure 3 defines the catchment areas of the District Centres based on the evidence of the In-Centre surveys and the notional catchment areas of the Local Centres based on an 800 metre radius walking distance. It also indicates the wider catchment area of Barnsley town centre.

District Centres and Local Centres

12.4 To explore the relationships between the District Centres and the Local Centres which lie within their catchment areas, we have made a closer inspection of the household survey and In-Centre survey data. The analysis is by centre.

Cudworth

12.5 The household survey shows that Cudworth is not used to a great extent for main food shopping. The role of the Co-op supermarket in Cudworth is mostly for top-up food shopping. Grimethorpe is used to a greater extent for convenience goods shopping because of the presence of Netto. The In-centre survey shows that shoppers visiting Cudworth for main food shopping also use Grimethorpe to a limited degree for top-up shopping but a higher proportion go to Athersley for top-up shopping. Cudworth has a role for comparison goods shopping. It is likely that some residents from Grimethorpe go to Cudworth for comparison goods but a much higher proportion of shoppers from the Cudworth and Grimethorpe areas use Barnsley town centre for comparison goods.

Goldthorpe

12.6 The household survey shows that Goldthorpe has an important role for convenience goods shopping because of the presence of the Netto and Co-op supermarkets. It is a localised role for residents of Goldthorpe and the surrounding area. However, Morrisons at Cortonwood and Tesco at Wath on Dearne have a greater role for main food shopping. The Local Centre at Bolton upon Dearne, anchored by a Co-op supermarket, also meets local need for convenience shopping. Thurnsoe has a good range of specialist food shops which are well used by those surveyed in the Goldthorpe In-Centre survey. Goldthorpe is one of the largest District Centres and it has an important role for comparison goods shopping. The Local Centres of Bolton upon Dearne and Thurnscoe are not used to any extent for Comparison goods. It is likely that residents in these areas go to Goldthorpe for comparison goods but a much higher proportion of shoppers from the Goldthorpe and Dearne Valley area use Barnsley town centre, Cortonwood, Doncaster and Rotherham for comparison goods.

Hoyland

12.7 The household survey shows that the Co-op in Hoyland is used to a limited extent for main food shopping but more residents use Morrisons at Cortonwood. The household and In-Centre surveys shows that the Co-op has a greater role for top-up shopping. Despite the presence of the Co-op supermarket in Hoyland Common, the Local Centre was not mentioned as a destination for food shopping in the household survey. Hoyland has a minor role for comparison goods shopping and it is likely that some residents from Hoyland Common go to Hoyland for comparison goods but a much higher proportion of shoppers from the Hoyland and Hoyland Common areas visit Barnsley town centre, Cortonwood and Meadowhall for comparison goods.

Penistone

12.8 The household survey shows that Penistone has an important role for convenience goods shopping. It has the highest convenience goods turnover of all the District Centres. The survey shows that most shoppers use the Co-op supermarket but also the Spar store, but a higher proportion of residents go to Asda and Morrisons in Barnsley for main food shopping. This pattern will have changed following the opening of the new Tesco store in Penistone in Summer 2010. The In-Centre survey shows that Penistone is well used for top-up food shopping. Penistone also has the highest comparison goods turnover of all the District Centres but its market share is lower than that of Barnsley town centre, Meadowhall and Sheffield city centre. There are no Local Centres within the catchment area of Penistone. The nearest Local Centre is Dodworth and a small proportion of convenience goods spending from Zone 2 Penistone/West goes to Dodworth, which has a Budgens supermarket.

Royston

12.9 The household survey shows that Royston is used mostly for top-up food shopping, principally at the Co-op, The Wells and Netto, Midland Road. The In-Centre survey shows these stores have a greater role for top-up rather than main food shopping. Royston is not used to any significant extent for comparison goods shopping. Most residents of the Royston area visit Barnsley town centre, Wakefield and Meadowhall for comparison goods. There are no Local Centres within the catchment area of Royston. The Royston In-Street survey shows that very few people interviewed in Royston use the nearest Local Centres of Athersley and Mapplewell for top-up food shopping.

Wombwell

12.10 The household survey shows that Wombwell has a relatively minor role for convenience goods shopping. In 2007 it has a small Co-op supermarket. The In-Centre survey shows that most main food shopping by local residents is done at Morrisons, Cortonwood and Tesco, Wombwell Lane. Most top-up food shopping is done in Wombwell but some shoppers interviewed also visit Stairfoot and Darfield for top-up food shopping. Stirfoot has an Aldi store and Darfield has a small Co-op convenience store. The role of Wombwell for convenience goods should increase following the opening of Tesco Express in the High Street. Wombwell has a relatively small turnover in comparison goods compared to the other District Centres. Most of the comparison spending by local residents goes to Barnsley town centre, Cortonwood and Meadowhall.

Local Centres and Barnsley Town Centre

12.11 To explore the relationships between Barnsley town centre and the Local Centres which lie on the periphery of the Barnsley urban area, we have made a closer inspection of the household survey data on shopping patterns. The data from the In-Centre surveys is only for the District Centres and so is not applicable to this analysis.

12.12 Athersley, Darton and Mapplewell Local Centres are located to the north of the Barnsley urban area in Zone 4, Royston/North. Most convenience goods expenditure by residents of this area goes to Asda at Old Mill Lane and to a lesser extent Morrisons in the town centre. 75% of convenience trade in these three local centres is drawn from Zone 4 but it represents only 5% of total convenience spending from Zone 4. The role of these centres is predominantly in top-up food shopping. All three centres have a Co-op supermarket. They serve localised catchment areas around the northern edge of Barnsley town. None of these centres has any identifiable role for comparison goods shopping, which is dominated by Barnsley town centre.

12.13 Dodworth Local Centre is located to the west of Barnsley on the western side of the M1 motorway. It is located in Zone 2, Penistone/West, but residents of Dodworth look mostly towards Barnsley for shopping. There is a small amount of main food shopping in the Budgens supermarket but most convenience goods expenditure by residents of this area goes to Morrisons and Asda in Barnsley. Most of the convenience trade in Dodworth is drawn from Zone 2 and the remainder is drawn from Zone 1, Barnsley Central. The role of the centre is predominantly in top-up food shopping and it serves a fairly localised catchment area in the settlement of Dodworth. The surrounding rural area is sparsely populated. Dodworth does not have an identifiable role for comparison goods shopping, which is dominated by Barnsley town centre and to a lesser extent Meadowhall.

12.14 Lundwood and Stairfoot Local Centres are located to the east of the Barnsley urban area. Lundwood is on the edge of Zone 5 and Stairfoot is just within Zone 1. Convenience shopping in Lundwood is dominated by Netto and in Stairfoot by Aldi. Most convenience goods expenditure by residents of this area goes to Asda and Morrisons in Barnsley. The role of these centres is predominantly in top-up food shopping. They serve localised catchment areas, meeting the need for day to day top-up shopping and they benefit from attracting passing trade on main routes into Barnsley town centre. Neither centre has any identifiable role for comparison goods shopping, which is dominated by Barnsley town centre, in close proximity to the west.

Adequacy of Local Centre Provision

12.15 The distribution of District and Local Centres shown in Figure 3 represents a fairly full geographical coverage of Barnsley Borough. In the north the elevation in status of Royston to a District Centre should enable the centre to expand to provide a better retail offer for residents of Royston. The Local Centres of Athersley, Darton and Mapplewell adequately cover the local shopping needs of the residential areas to the north of Barnsley. All are anchored by Co-op supermarkets and have a localised role for convenience goods shopping which complements the role of larger foodstores in Barnsley and Barnsley town centre.

12.16 In the east of the Borough, the District Centres of Cudworth and Goldthorpe provide key retail and other services for these larger settlements. Cudworth also meets the shopping needs of the neighbouring settlements of Grimethorpe and Shafton but Grimethorpe is also an important Local Centre with a modern Netto store. Lundwood Local Centre is located close to Cudworth and also has a Netto store. Cudworth and Goldthorpe Local Centres and the Local Centres of Grimethorpe and Lundwood adequately cover the local shopping needs of the residential areas to the east of Barnsley

12.17 In the Dearne Valley area Goldthorpe has a significant role as a District Centre and local shopping needs are met by the Local Centres of Bolton upon Dearne and Thurnscoe Houghton Road and Shepherd Lane. Goldthorpe is undergoing regeneration and there are plans for a new supermarket in the town centre, together with an extension of the existing Netto store. Houghton Road provides a good range of local shopping facilities. Shepherd Lane is more limited but there is planning approval for a new supermarket. Bolton upon Dearne is a small centre but is anchored by a Co-op supermarket. These centres adequately cover the local shopping needs of the residential areas to the south east of Barnsley and there are no gaps in provision.

12.18 In the south of the Borough, the District Centres of Hoyland and Wombwell provide a good range of services for these larger settlements. Hoyland has a Co-op supermarket but has the potential for further retail development to strengthen its role. Hoyland also meets some of the shopping needs of the neighbouring Hoyland Common and the Hoyland Common Local Centre has a Co-op supermarket. The role of Wombwell as a District Centre is complemented by Darfield which has a small amount of shopping provision. Darfield has the potential to fulfil a stronger role as a Centre. Stairfoot Local Centre is also complementary to Wombwell to the south of Barnsley.

12.19 There appears to be a geographical gap in Local Centre provision to the south of Barnsley in the Worsborough area. Worsborough was previously designated as a Local Centre in the UDP but the Council has de-classified it because the level of provision is insufficient for a Local Centre. We have not carried out a detailed survey of Worsborough but we would suggest that the Council looks again at the level of provision in Worsborough in order to decide whether it should be re-designated as a Local Centre.

12.20 In the west of the Borough, Penistone has a strong role as a District Centre and market town, which has been strengthened by the development of the new Tesco supermarket. Penistone serves a wide catchment area. It is an attractive centre with a good range of shopping and service provision. There are no defined Local Centres in the Penistone catchment area. Dodworth Local Centre lies between Penistone and Barnsley town centre but it has a closer link to Barnsley urban area than it has to Penistone. Dodworth is anchored by a Budgens supermarket. These centres adequately cover the local shopping needs of the areas to the west of the M1 motorway.

13. ADVICE ON CENTRES

13.1 Our advice on centres takes the form of a schedule of key findings for each centre and a map of each centre containing the main policy features to be included in the relevant development plan documents. The schedules summarise the findings on:

- Existing Provision
- Extracts from the Core Strategy (where applicable)
- Vitality & Viability
- In-Centre Survey (District Centres only)
- Need Assessment (District Centres only)
- Place Quality Assessment, and
- Classification of Centre (see below).

13.2 In addition to these schedules an assessment has been made of each centre to review the existing centre boundaries defined on the Proposals Maps in the LDF Preferred Options document, October 2005. Maps of all the centres are included in Figure 4. The maps show:

- The current boundaries of District and Local Centres on the Proposals Maps;
- Proposed boundaries of District and Local Centres;
- Proposed primary shopping areas in the District Centres;
- Proposed primary and secondary shopping frontages in the District Centres;
- Development opportunities.

13.3 In reviewing the centre boundaries the principle that has been adopted is that boundaries of District and Local Centres should define the areas where main town centre uses and other uses that are an integral part of the character of the centre predominate. For these purposes main town centre uses are as defined in PPS4 and we have also considered uses which contribute directly to the centres, such as recreation, churches, public offices, health centres, leisure centres, other public buildings and community uses.

13.4 Primary shopping areas are consistent with the PPS4 definition and comprise both primary and secondary shopping frontages.

13.5 Potential development opportunities have been identified in some centres and are also shown on the maps in Figure 4.

13.6 The Study Brief notes that, as part of the preparation of the Development Sites and Places DPD, the Council needs to develop a better understanding of the smaller centres and what potential they have for development to support growth over the plan period. Where a need for additional floorspace is identified the study should suggest how this can be accommodated in the centre including advice on possible locations for the extension of the centre.

13.7 Based on our experience in retail studies for local authorities elsewhere, we recommend that centres should be classified into four categories according to their potential for growth or change:

1. **Expand –** centres which have the potential to physically expand outside of their existing boundaries.
2. **Intensify –** centres where sites have been identified within the existing boundaries which have the potential to be redeveloped or reconfigured in order to intensify the level of current town centre uses.
3. **Rationalise –** where existing changes have already taken place to decrease the size of the centre. The boundary should be reduced to reflect these changes.
4. **Consolidate –** centres which have no potential for physical expansion, and other constraints mean that intensification is unlikely to be achievable. They are proposed to continue as they are presently.

13.8 It should be noted that we do not consider that any centres in Barnsley Borough which should be 'rationalised'. In our view there are no declining centres in the Borough.

13.9 On the basis of this classification we recommend the following classification of centres.

District Centres	
Cudworth	INTENSIFY
Goldthorpe	INTENSIFY
Hoyland	INTENSIFY
Penistone	EXPAND/INTENSIFY *
Royston	EXPAND
Wombwell	INTENSIFY
Local Centres	
Athersley	CONSOLIDATE
Bolton upon Dearne	CONSOLIDATE
Darfield	EXPAND
Darton	CONSOLIDATE
Dodworth	CONSOLIDATE
Grimethorpe	INTENSIFY
Hoyland Common	CONSOLIDATE
Lundwood	CONSOLIDATE
Mapplewell	CONSOLIDATE
Stairfoot	CONSOLIDATE
Thurnscoe Houghton Road	CONSOLIDATE
Thurnscoe Shepherd Lane	INTENSIFY

* NB. The potential for expansion in Penistone has already taken place with the recent Tesco supermarket development. There is further potential for intensification.

District Centres

Centre	**Cudworth**
Existing Provision	Cudworth is one of the smaller district centres. The main retail and service provision in Cudworth is located along the main Barnsley Road. The proportion of retail units is slightly above the national average. Convenience shops have a higher representation than the national average. However the Co-op store is the only supermarket in Cudworth. Service units represent 43% of total units, slightly below the national average. Leisure and retail services are fairly well represented with a slightly lower than average representation of financial and business services. The vacancy rate of 11% is the same as the national average.
Extracts from the Core Strategy	Cudworth suffered severe decline in traditional sources of employment during the 1980's, a process which accelerated in the 90's with the almost complete cessation of coal mining and associated activity. The inadequacy of the existing infrastructure and the generally poor image of the area was identified in the UDP as having presented difficulties in attracting new employment opportunities. The Core Strategy identifies Cudworth as an area of growth and aims to enable Cudworth to fulfill its important role as a Principal Town. The Cudworth and West Green Link Road has recently been built and the treatment of the town centre when the when the bypass is completed needs to be carefully considered.
Vitality & Viability 3.0	The overall vitality and viability index in Cudworth is 3.0. This is an average score. Cudworth's main strengths are the amount of shopping floorspace; the absence of floorspace outside the centre; lack of charity shops; length of time key sites have remained undeveloped; pedestrian flow and availability of public transport. Its main weaknesses are the lack of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities; lack of non-food multiple retailers; lack of evidence of recent investment by retailers; difficulty of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled; difficulty of access to main attractions and very poor availability and condition of toilets.
In-Centre Surveys	<u>Likes</u> 31% like Cudworth centre because it is easily accessible from home. 19% like the centre for its attractive environment/nice place 17% good range of services 13% good range of entertainment/restaurants/public houses 11% good shops, clean/well maintained streets and good value for money. <u>Dislikes</u> 32% dislike the poor range of food stores in Cudworth 24% indicate that there is a poor range of comparison retailers 24% dislike the poor range of restaurants/cafes 20% dislike the lack of atmosphere within the centre. <u>Need for Improvements</u> 27% would like to see Cudworth attract larger retailers 23% would like to see a better range of specialist/independent shops 21% would like to see more shelters created to protect from weather 19%

	cleaner shopping streets 33% in total said parking, particularly more short stay parking spaces (16%).
Need Assessment	Retention levels – convenience 12%; comparison 2%. Limited potential for additional retail floorspace, particularly in convenience goods. No commitments at present.
Place Quality Assessment 3.0	Cudworth is a fairly attractive settlement which achieves a place quality rating of 3.0. Cudworth possesses a number of features that make it distinctive from other settlements in the Borough, including the sloping topography of the High Street and the views of the wider surrounding area that this offers; the appearance of recent investment in the centre's public realm included extended pavements and hanging baskets. In terms of infrastructure, it is located on a primary bus route and benefits the availability of public transport, close proximity to community facilities, a sense of community and pride and there is evidence of investment to reduce traffic levels through Cudworth through the recent opening of the bypass. In going forward, the consequent reduction in traffic may allow the opportunity to improve the centre's public realm, particularly in relation to mitigating the domination of the car in the centre and further enhancing permeability within centre, where the road still forms a physical barrier to the pedestrian movement. This, along with the creation of a gateway feature to announce arrival to the centre, a design code to ensure future developments compliment existing architectural styles, and improvement to the centre's convenience retail offer, will help to improve the capacity of Cudworth as a distinctive place.
Classification of Centre	INTENSIFY

Centre	**Goldthorpe**
Existing Provision	Goldthorpe is one of the larger district centres. Goldthorpe's main retail and service provision is located along the main Barnsley and Doncaster Roads. The proportion of retail units within the centre (48%) is good and is above the national average. Service uses represent 41% of all units, below the national average. Retail and financial and business services are fairly well represented but leisure services (restaurants, cafes etc) have a relatively low representation, well below the national average. The vacancy rate of 11% is the same as the national average.
Extracts from the Core Strategy	Goldthorpe town centre is the main shopping and service centre for the Dearne Towns and benefits from the Goldthorpe Renaissance Market Town Initiative and interventions from the Housing Market Renewal initiative. As part of this the Goldthorpe masterplan provides a guide for the long term regeneration of Goldthorpe. It focuses on the central area of the village, covering the majority of the main shopping area, important community facilities such as the junior and infant school, the market and police station, areas of older terraced housing and potential sites for new housing – some of which has already taken place. Issues around retail activity are also addressed. It is recognised that the current retail area is too spread out, resulting in a number of empty and derelict shops, giving a poor initial impression to those arriving in Goldthorpe from the east of the village. The masterplan refocuses the shopping area by removing some of the eastern retail units alongside a programme of public realm and shop front improvements. The market is also a key consideration. Public consultation showed that the market is very important to local people but that the current location is hidden away. This will be remedied with the relocation of the junior and infant school as the vacant site will provide an opportunity to create a public open square. This has the potential for a number of uses including a market area together with retail development that will further enhance the sustainability of the village.
Vitality & Viability 3.0	The overall vitality and viability index in Goldthorpe is 3.0. This is an average score. Goldthorpe's mains strengths are the number and type of shops; supply of offices; the absence of floorspace outside the centre; the opportunity for the centre to expand or consolidate; the variety of specialist/independent shops; the market; the availability of food shopping; pedestrian flow and availability of public transport. Its main weaknesses are the lack of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities; lack of evidence of investment by retailers; difficulties in movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled; difficulties in ease of access to main attractions; lack of satisfaction and need for improvements in the centre highlighted by the In-Centre Survey; low feeling of security; environmental problems and low quality of open spaces and landscaping.

In-Centre Surveys	<u>Likes</u> 19% like Goldthorpe centre as it easily accessible from home 9% like Goldthorpe as they were born there 7% said it is friendly 14% suggest 'Other' which includes easy to park and clean/well maintained streets. <u>Dislikes</u> 24% feel the streets in Goldthorpe are dirty, badly maintained or in a poor condition 17% dislike feeling unsafe/poor security/crime 10% say the area is run down. <u>Need for Improvements</u> 32% would like to see cleaner shopping streets in Goldthorpe 25% would like to see improvements to play areas for children 15% said improve policing/other security measures 14% said something for children to do 21% would like to see 'other' improvements which include better public transport links and a new supermarket.
Need Assessment	Retention levels – convenience 15%; comparison 4%. Proposals for Netto extension, an approved supermarket at Thurnscoe Shepherd Lane and the potential for a food retailer as part of the retail development should increase the convenience retention level to 40%. Potential for additional retail floorspace, in both convenience and comparison goods.
Place Quality Assessment 2.9	Goldthorpe achieves a place quality rating of 2.9. This is the lowest rating of the District Centres in the Borough. Goldthorpe is rather in a state of flux at present with the impending major regeneration scheme. Goldthorpe currently lacks in the number of positively distinctive features it has and also fails to make the most of some of those it does possess. The distinctive features it does possess are a market which is currently rather hidden in the Market Place behind the main retail offer on Doncaster Road; a good range of community facilities including the Dearne Playhouse; availability of public transport and fairly attractive outlook on to the surrounding agricultural land. Goldthorpe could become more distinctive through the creation of gateway features to announce arrival to the settlement; Improvements to the heart and vitality within the centre through making the centre more pedestrian friendly; Improvements in retail offer particularly non-food multiple retailers; Improvements to public transport infrastructure in the wider Dearne area with direct local access to Barnsely and Doncaster, as well as Sheffield, Leeds, Wakefield, further afield; Future development adding character to the centre whilst also complimenting the current architecture in place. The new proposed masterplan for the area appears to address these concerns and indicates that the place quality of Goldthorpe will be significantly enhanced particularly in terms of vitality and sustainability.
Classification of Centre	INTENSIFY

Centre	**Hoyland**
Existing Provision	Hoyland is one of the smaller district centres. Hoyland's main retail and service offer is concentrated on High Street, King Street and Market Street radiating from the main square which includes the Town Hall and the Co-op supermarket. The proportion of shops is relatively high at 52% of total units (well above the national average) and the number of service units is slightly below average. Leisure and retail services are fairly represented but financial & business services are slightly under-represented compared with the national average. The vacancy rate is only 5%, well below the national average.
Extracts from the Core Strategy	Hoyland was again hit by pit closures which removed traditional sources of employment in the area. Interest in the area recovered in the late 80's and 90's with industrial estates being established on the sites of two former collieries and housing development taking place. It is a district centre with a market which the Core Strategy will support by focusing retail, service and community facilities here. Hoyland is accessible to the M1 and the Dearne Valley Parkway which forms part of the A1-M1 link road. There is a train station at Elsecar on the Wakefield - Sheffield line which has the tourism assets of the Elsecar Heritage Centre and the Trans Pennine Trail.
Vitality & Viability 3.2	The overall vitality and viability index in Hoyland is 3.2. This is a slightly better than average score. Hoyland's main strengths are the number and type of shops; the absence of floorspace outside the centre; the market; the lack of charity shops; the low vacancy rate and vacant floorspace; pedestrian flow; bus services and linked trips. Its main weaknesses are the lack of opportunities for the centre to expand or consolidate; lack of evidence of recent investment by retailers; difficulties in movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled; and the need for improvements in shopping provision highlighted by the In-Centre survey.
In-Centre Surveys	<u>Likes</u> 32% like Hoyland as it is easily accessible from home 18% like the range of good shops 14% like 'other' aspects including 'everything is here' and that Hoyland is compact 11% also like the good range of services available. <u>Dislikes</u> 20% dislike the poor range of food stores in Hoyland centre 17% dislike the poor range of comparison retailers 24% indicated 'Other' which includes 'nothing to do' and feels unsafe/poor security/crime. <u>Need for Improvements</u> 29% would like to see the attraction of larger retailers 21% would like to see an improvement in the range of specialist/independent shops 16% in total mentioned parking, particularly more parking spaces.

Need Assessment	Retention levels – convenience 18%; comparison 5%. Limited potential for additional retail floorspace, particularly in comparison goods. No commitments at present. Proposed foodstore development outside the centre at Market Street is not included in the need assessment.
Place Quality Assessment 3.5	Hoyland achieves a place quality rating of 3.5 and is characterised by a number of positive and distinctive features. Whilst it is not totally unique from other District Centres in the Borough, Hoyland is a fairly attractive settlement which performs the role of a market town and is particularly distinctive for its semi-rural location and attractive views on the southern outskirts of the Borough. The centre's circular and compact layout creates a distinctive physical heart and improves vitality levels. Hoyland has good overall levels of infrastructure with sufficient public transport, retail offer and community facilities, which will be further enhanced by the new Hoyland Centre that is currently under development. Improvements to the centre's public realm have been made through hanging baskets and street furniture, although this could be improved further by additional landscaping, seating and through signage. A one way system is in place but the road through the centre still acts as a physical barrier and improvements could be made to the centre's pedestrian environment. The centre particularly lacks in high quality architecture and is made up of a wide range of building styles, so future development should be designed with place-defining features to add character to the settlement, whilst the creation of gateways to mark arrival to the centre would also help to achieve this aim. Overall Hoyland is one of the most distinctive centres in the Borough with a good place quality and a few minor alterations will further enhance this.
Classification of Centre	INTENSIFY

Centre	**Penistone**
Existing Provision	Penistone is one of the smaller district centres. Penistone is an historic market town with its main retail and service offer concentrated on Market Street which will be further enhanced when the attractive new Market Hall and Tesco store open shortly on the former cattle market site. The total proportion of retail units is about the same as the national average. The proportion of service units is above the national average but services do not dominate the overall composition of the centre. There is a slightly higher than average retail service offer. The vacancy rate is very low and well below the national average.
Extracts from the Core Strategy	Penistone stands alone as a long established Pennine rural market town which is an important shopping and service centre serving a large rural hinterland in the west of the borough. Penistone is in an area of attractive countryside, close to the Peak Park and surrounded by Green Belt. Its close proximity to Sheffield, Huddersfield and Barnsley has made it attractive to people who wish to combine the benefits of living in a pleasant environment without having excessively long journeys to work. The unemployment rate in the town is lower than other parts of the Borough due to the large number of commuters, but many residents still depend upon the limited number of employment opportunities in the town. The relative remoteness of the town from the remainder of the Borough, particularly for people who rely on public transport make these employment opportunities even more important. The Core Strategy will strengthen the role of Penistone as market town by focusing retail, service and community facilities in the town. Development in Penistone will be restricted to that which will facilitate Penistone's renaissance as a market town, therefore predominantly related to economic growth. The Core Strategy will also support the rural economy and encourage tourism whilst maintaining the extent of the Green Belt around Penistone and improve accessibility to housing, leisure, retail, work and leisure facilities.
Vitality & Viability 3.7	The overall vitality and viability index in Penistone is 3.7 this is a much better than average score. Penistone has numerous strengths including the availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside centre; the market; the availability of food shopping; the evidence of recent investment by retailers; the lack of charity shops; the very low vacancy rate and lack of vacant floorspace; pedestrian flow; public transport; ease of access to main attractions; feeling of security; quality of open spaces/landscaping and environment and satisfaction and lack of need for improvements highlighted by In-Centre Survey. There are no major weaknesses in Penistone however areas where improvements can be made are the number and types of shops; availability of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities; number of non-food multiple retailers; variety of specialist/independent shops; car parking; ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and disabled; linked trips highlighted in the In-Centre Survey and the availability and condition of toilets.

In-Centre Surveys	Likes 32% like Penistone centre because it is easily accessible from home. 21% like the good range of shops available in the centre 11% like the good safety and security in the centre 21% liked ‘other’ which includes ‘I like everything’ and availability of goods at discounted rates. Dislikes 12% indicated that they find it difficult to park near shops 9% find that traffic congestion makes it difficult to reach the centre by car 8% indicate that the streets are dirty or badly maintained 8% dislike the poor range of comparison retailers 13% said ‘other’ which includes not enough parking available. Need for Improvements 17% would like to see larger retailers attracted to the centre to improve it. 17% would like to see more parking spaces (type unspecified) made available in the centre. In total 45% mentioned parking issues. 15% mentioned improving public transport links 9% said improving the range of independent or specialist shops.
Need Assessment	Retention levels – convenience 14%; comparison 6%. Recent Tesco development is expected to increase the retention levels to 50% in convenience goods and 8% in comparison goods. No potential for additional convenience goods floorspace. Moderate potential for additional comparison goods floorspace.
Place Quality Assessment 4.0	Penistone achieves a place quality rating of 4.0 and is the highest rated District Centre in the Borough. Penistone is an attractive, principal market town and is distinctive from other settlements in the Borough because of its rural setting, views and proximity to the Pennines; the number, physical quality and appearance of historic buildings, particularly the Grade I listed St Johns the Baptist Church; the attention to design and existing architecture shown in the new development taking place; proximity to tourists attractions; quality and appearance of public realm including street furniture, landscaping and signage; gateway to town (signage and planting); feeling of safety and security (11% of respondents liked this in In-Centre Survey) and also the level of infrastructure available including improvements to public transport links and community facilities. Therefore there is little that can be improved to further enhance the place quality of Penistone, with the exception of improving its retail offer, range of community facilities and public transport accessibility. It is essential however that the measures currently taken to create this level of place quality are maintained, (for example, Penistone Conservation Area Partnership Scheme) to keep Penistone the most attractive and distinctive town in the Borough.
Classification of Centre	EXPAND/INTENSIFY

Centre	**Royston**
Existing Provision	Royston is one of the smaller district centres. Royston comprises two separate centres, The Wells and Midland Road which are separated by housing. The Wells is a centre located on a main road junction and Midland Road is a linear centre surrounding by residential areas. The proportion of retail units within Royston is equivalent to the national average. There is however a higher than average representation of convenience stores particularly at Midland Road and therefore a lower than average comparison representation overall. Services uses represent 36% of total units, lower than the national average. There is a particular low leisure service representation within the area. The vacancy rate of 21% is considerably higher than the national average.
Extracts from the Core Strategy	Royston is situated on the northern edge of the Borough adjacent to Wakefield District. To the north and west are extensive areas of countryside and to the south open land separates the settlement from Athersley to Carlton (although this is where the new secondary school is to be located). As in other places, pit closures meant the loss of a major source of local employment. A shirt factory provided employment in Royston from the 1940s to 1980s, but Royston has traditionally looked to Wakefield District, urban Barnsley and the North East towns for employment opportunities. Most housing growth in recent decades has taken place in the western half of Royston. Reflecting this pattern of housing growth the eastern part of Royston is characterised by older housing stock, much of which is relatively high density and local authority owned. The trans Pennine trail runs through Royston along the canal bank. The Core Strategy will support the district centre by focusing retail, service, and community facilities at The Wells and Midland Road. The pattern of development currently represents a rather disjointed and linear centre which could be improved. Renewing areas where the local housing market has failed is also a priority and like Cudworth, Royston is part of Barnsley's Green Corridor area. At Royston the Green Corridor work has been centred around improvements on the Midland Road gateway, providing grants for owners and landlords via a facelift scheme.
Vitality & Viability 3.0	The overall vitality and viability index in Royston is 3.0.This is an average score. Royston’s main strengths are the absence of floorspace outside the centre; availability of food shopping; availability of car parking and frequency and range of places served by bus services. Its main weaknesses are the lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of non-food multiple retailers; presence of charity shops; high vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace and the evidence of a lack of linked trips to the centre highlighted in the In-Centre Survey.

In-Centre Surveys	<u>Likes</u> 27% like Royston as it is easily accessible from home 15% like Royston as it offers good shops. 17% suggested other aspects which include ‘it is quiet’ and goods at discounted rate/cheaper goods/bargains. <u>Dislikes</u> 11% dislike the poor range of restaurants/cafes in Royston 31% dislike ‘other’ aspects which include lack of atmosphere and ‘there is nothing to do’. <u>Need for Improvements</u> 19% would like to see cleaner shopping streets 15% would like improvements to play areas for children 21% would like to see ‘Other’ improvements which include improving public transport links and improving cycle routes to the centre.
Need Assessment	Retention levels – convenience 14%; comparison 2%. Limited potential for additional retail floorspace based on existing retention levels. No commitments at present.
Place Quality Assessment 3.0	Royston achieves a place quality rating of 3.0. Royston is fairly limited in the number of features it possesses that make it positively distinctive from other settlements in the Borough, these include its location on the northern edge of the Borough where it is surrounded by agricultural and industrial land with no direct boundaries with surrounding settlements increasing the feeling of it as a separate settlement; Royston has two separate centres which are around 600m apart from one another on Midland Road; Attempts have been made to landscape the public realm particularly at The Wells and the Welcroft House development adds character to the centre through some of its architectural features. Royston could further enhance its place quality by making more of the open spaces available to increase the leisure and recreational facilities on offer to children (15% would like to see improvements to play areas to children); Increase the quality of the streetscape by improving cleanliness (19% would like to see cleaner shopping streets); Due to its relative isolation there is potential to make a feature of gateways to Royston; Improve links between centres by foot through signage or making a feature of the walk to improve the vitality in the area; Improvement in comparison retail offer; Number of shops fronts in Midland Road in poor condition and in need of repair and improve restaurant/cafes provision to further the ability to interact and socialise. The school site is soon to become available and could provide potential development opportunities.
Classification of Centre	EXPAND

Centre	**Wombwell**
Existing Provision	Wombwell is one of the larger district centres. Wombwell's main retail and service offer is located along High Street. The proportion of retail units within the centre is good and slightly above the national average. Convenience shopping in the centre tends to be dominated by discount supermarkets. However, a new Tesco Express store in the former Co-op unit will help to improve the choice of food shopping. The total number of service units is slightly above the national average with a higher than average number of retail services. The vacancy rate of 7% is below the national average.
Extracts from the Core Strategy	Wombwell is recognised as a small but busy market town which continues to be a well defined centre. The area suffered from the decline of the coal industry and levels of new housebuilding have been historically low. Wombwell has a train station on Wakefield Sheffield line with a park and ride facility. The Dearne Valley Parkway runs to the south of Wombwell linking from Junction 36 of the M1 to the Dearne Towns and on to Doncaster. Wombwell has a bypass in the form of Mitchell's Way and Valley Way to the east of the town. This forms a link from urban Barnsley to the Dearne Valley Parkway.
Vitality & Viability 3.5	The overall vitality and viability index in Wombwell is 3.5. This is a better than average score. Wombwell's main strengths are the number and type of shops; the amount of shopping floorspace within the centre; the supply of offices and pubs, cafes and restaurants; number of multiple retailers; variety of specialist/independent retailers; the market; the low vacancy rate; pedestrian flow; car parking; bus services; ease of access to main attractions; quality of open spaces/landscaping and environment; satisfaction with centre and evidence of linked trips highlighted by the In-Centre Survey. Its main weaknesses are the amount of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside centre; the presence of charity shops and the need for improvements in shopping provision highlighted by the In-Centre Survey.
In-Centre Surveys	<u>Likes</u> 38% like Wombwell centre as it is easily accessible from home. 14% like the good range of services available 10% like the good range of shops. <u>Dislikes</u> 19% dislike the poor range of comparison retailer 14% dislike the poor range of food stores 14% said 'Other' which includes numerous lesser categories. <u>Need for Improvements</u> 20% would like to see larger retailers attracted to Wombwell 20% would like to see an improvement in the range of independent and specialist shops 13% would like to see a new supermarket located in the centre.

Need Assessment	Retention levels – convenience 8%; comparison 7%. Recent development of a Tesco Express store is expected to increase the convenience retention level to 18%. Potential for additional retail floorspace, in both convenience and comparison goods. No commitments at present.
Place Quality Assessment 3.6	Wombwell achieves a place quality rating of 3.6 and is one of the more desirable settlements within the Borough. There are a range of factors which make Wombwell distinctive from the other settlements in the Borough which include the amount and quality of landscaping within the centre; Good and varied retail offer; number of attractive and historic buildings at core; Strong vitality within centre due to layout, urban grain, permeability and levels of footfall; Good amenity and leisure offer and attractive gateway on arrival to the eastern end of centre with Victorian buildings and new development, however more could be made of the gateways on accesses to the settlement off the A633 and public transport could also be improved. Another area where Wombwell could also improve to make it more distinctive and improve place quality is to further reduce the traffic flow through the centre to improve vitality. Overall there are few areas where Wombwell needs to improve and Wombwell's main challenge is ensuring that the current level of place quality is not allowed to reduce.
Classification of Centre	INTENSIFY

Local Centres

Centre	**Athersley**
Existing Provision	The main retail and service provision within Athersley is mainly located in the compact Laithes Shopping Centre with a post office located opposite and the Netto store further down Laithes Lane. Retail units form a high proportion (67%) of the total units within the centre, a figure which is substantially higher than the national average. This is particularly evident in the high proportion of convenience units within the centre (47%), substantially higher than the national average. This includes a Netto store, a Co-op and a Fulton Foods store. The representation of services is 33%, below the national average. There are no financial and business services located in the centre. There are no vacant units within the centre at present.
Vitality & Viability 3.5	The overall vitality and viability index in Athersley is 3.5. This is a better than average score. Athersley's main strengths are the amount of shopping floorspace; availability of food shopping; evidence of recent investment by retailers; lack of charity shops; very low vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; length of time key sites have remained undeveloped; pedestrian flow; car parking; public transport and physical appearance of properties. Its main weaknesses are the lack of offices and the lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants.
Place Quality Assessment 3.4	Athersley achieves a place quality rating of 3.4. Athersley has some positive features which makes it distinctive from the other small settlements in the Borough. These include an attractive local centre which has a large convenience offer and due to layout has good vitality levels; Many buildings are of good physical quality and the newer buildings developed appear to compliment the styles of those existing; Good level of infrastructure particularly public transport and retail offer. The areas in which Athersley can improve in, in order to make it more distinctive including the settlement is currently rather segregated by the main A61 road which passes through, attempts can be made to improve pedestrian accessibility between the west and east of Athersley; A feature could be made of the gateways to Athersley in order to distinguish it from the surrounding settlements; Public realm can be further enhanced by improving the landscaping this will also reduce the built up feeling of the area created by the number of housing estates.
Classification of Centre	CONSOLIDATE

Centre	**Bolton upon Dearne**
Existing Provision	The main retail and service provision within Bolton upon Dearne is located in the compact neighbourhood centre of St Andrews Square. There is a substantially lower than average proportion of total retail units at 28% with the proportion of convenience units (6%) and comparison units (22%) both lower than the national average. Service uses comprise 44% of total units, slightly below national average. There are no financial and business services within St Andrews Square. The vacancy rate is 28%, substantially higher than the national average. The number of vacant properties has a particularly dominant effect on the centre in the north East corner and to the west on the large former Dearne Hotel Site.
Vitality & Viability 2.9	The overall vitality and viability index in St Andrews Square (Bolton on Dearne) is 2.9. This is a slightly less than average score. St Andrews Square's main strengths are the opportunities for the centre to expand or consolidate; lack of charity shops; availability of car parking; public transport; ease of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and disabled; ease of access to main attractions; quality of open spaces and landscaping and quality of environment. Its main weaknesses are the lack of offices; lack of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities; lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of non-food multiple retailers; lack of variety of independent/specialist shops; lack of evidence of recent investment by retailers; high vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; length of time key sites have remained undeveloped; and pedestrian flow.
Place Quality Assessment 2.9	Bolton upon Dearne achieves a place quality rating of 2.9. This is one of the lowest scores of the Local Centres. Bolton upon Dearne has some distinctive features but at present a fair proportion of these are rather undermined by other factors. A prime example of this is at St Andrews Square where legibility and permeability due to layout and the potential for vitality is good however this is significantly reduced by the number of vacant units and overall poor physical quality of buildings. Landscaping within the centre and surrounding areas is good, adding greenness and reducing the impact of the built up nature of the area. New development such as the apartments do add some character to the area however they are not very in keeping with existing buildings and there is a large variation in building styles in Bolton-upon-Dearne which rather reduces the quality of urban grain. Bolton upon Dearne can become more distinctive by making a feature of the gateways to announce arrival to the settlement, particularly at its the entrance from Goldthorpe; Refurbishment of buildings in St Andrews Square as a number of units have poor physical appearance and a number have become vacant to make it a centre residents want to visit again.
Classification of Centre	INTENSIFY

Centre	**Darfield**
Existing Provision	The main retail and service provision within Darfield is dispersed amongst residential units on Garden Street and Snape Hill Road. There are a relatively high proportion of retail units (53%). This is evenly spread between comparison units and convenience units. The higher than average proportion of convenience units is to be expected in a local neighbourhood centre. Service provision is fairly well represented at 47% of total units but there are no financial and business services in the centre and therefore proportionally an over-representation of retail services. There are no vacant units within the centre.
Vitality & Viability 3.1	The overall vitality and viability index in Darfield is 3.1. This is a slightly above average score. Darfield's main strengths are the lack of charity shops; low vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; length of time key sites have remained undeveloped and the availability of public transport. Its main weaknesses are the lack of offices; lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of opportunities for the centre to expand or consolidate; lack of independent/specialist shops; lack of recent investment by retailers and shortage of parking.
Place Quality Assessment 3.0	Darfield achieves a place quality rating of 3.0. This is an average score and Darfield has a fairly limited amount of positively distinctive features which include its setting and the views over the surrounding area due to its position on a sandstone ridge. Darfield also has a sufficient level of infrastructure particularly community facilities. Generally the physical quality and appearance of buildings in Darfield is good, however some of the shop fronts are unattractive in the way they fail to appropriately respect their host buildings and appear 'stuck on'. Other areas where Darfield can improve its distinctiveness is by making a feature of the gateways to the settlement in order to welcome you to the settlement. Bus services to and from Darfield could be improved and the dispersed layout of retail units detracts from the centre's vitality. At the present time, there is little that can be done to improve this aspect, other than ensure that public realm and landscaping are maintained to a high standard. However, the former school site may become vacant and may offer an important place-making opportunity with the potential to include retail elements. Overall Darfield has a sufficient place quality and there are a small number of changes required to make it more distinctive.
Classification of Centre	EXPAND

Centre	**Darton**
Existing Provision	The main retail and service provision within Darton is located along Church Street. 40% of total units are retail units, slightly below the national average. Retailing is dominated by comparison goods shops. Service provision is well represented at 52% of total units. There is a particularly higher than average proportion of retail services and lower than average proportion of financial and business services. The vacancy rate in Darton is 8%, below the national average.
Extracts from the Core Strategy	Darton experienced considerable housing growth in the 1980's and 90's but supporting facilities which were substantially established in the 1960's have not matched the growth in population.
Vitality & Viability 3.3	The overall vitality and viability index in Darton is 3.3. This is a better than average score. Darton’s main strengths are the supply of offices; availability of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities; availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of charity shops; low vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; length of time key sites have remained undeveloped; availability of car parking; feeling of security; lack of environmental problems and quality of open spaces/landscaping. Its main weaknesses are the availability of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside centre; lack of multiple retailers and a lack of food shopping.
Place Quality Assessment 3.8	Darton achieves a place quality rating of 3.8. This is the equal highest rating of the Local Centres in the Borough. Darton is an attractive settlement and has a number of features which make it distinctive, these include its attractive surroundings of open countryside, parkland and its location on the River Dearne; good legibility due to the general feeling of openness create and its linear layout; close proximity to the M1 in terms of vehicular access; good rail links to Barnsley, Leeds, Wakefield and Sheffield and community facilities; good leisure facilities and supply of recreational land. All Saints church forms attractive gateway to centre, although a gateway feature could be provided at the main entrances to Darton particularly on the A637. Vitality within the centre is reduced a little by the narrowness of pavements, limited accessibility by bus, and the steady flows of traffic passing through. Pedestrian access between the east and west of the settlement is rather reduced by the A637, which forms a physical barrier which reduces permeability, although crossings are provided. Overall, Darton is a desirable settlement and there is a limited amount of changes required to enhance its distinctiveness.
Classification of Centre	CONSOLIDATE

Centre	**Dodworth**
Existing Provision	The main retail and service provision within Dodworth is located primarily along High Street with a few further units on Barnsley Road including the Budgens supermarket. There is a good proportion of retail units at 48% of total units, above the national average, with a higher representation of both convenience and comparison shops. Service provision represents 48% of total units, comprising a slightly higher than average leisure and retail services offer and a lower than average financial and business service offer. The vacancy rate in Dodworth is well below average at 4%.
Extracts from the Core Strategy	Dodworth has been the focus for significant strategic growth in the past, both for housing and employment uses because of its accessibility to the national motorway network and proximity to the urban area of Barnsley.
Vitality & Viability 3.5	The overall vitality and viability index in Dodworth is 3.5. This is a better than average score. Dodworth's main strengths are the amount of shopping floorspace; the supply of offices; availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of leisure, retail and office floorspace outside centre; variety of independent/specialist shops; lack of charity shops; low vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; length of time key sites have remained undeveloped; car parking; ease of access to main attractions; feeling of security; physical appearance of properties and quality of open spaces/landscaping. Its main weaknesses are the lack of opportunities for the centre to expand or consolidate and the lack of non-food multiple retailers.
Place Quality Assessment 3.8	Dodworth achieves a place quality rating of 3.8. Dodworth is an attractive settlement and has the equal highest place quality rating for a Local Centre in the Borough. Dodworth has a number of positively distinctive features: Dodworth benefits from a diverse setting which combines its location in the main urban area with a rural outlook and feel that has been significantly enhanced by the planting of woodland carried out since mining ceased in the area; Dodworth is located on one of the gateways to the Southern Pennines and the attractive market towns of Penistone and Holmfirth; Dodworth is in close proximity to a number of the Boroughs tourist attractions including Cannon Hall Museum and the Trans-Pennine Trail; It has a number of attractive historic buildings around the local centre including the former weavers cottages and the newer development such as Apollo Court compliment the existing; excellent proximity to transport infrastructure including J37 of the M1, A628 and a train station. The areas where Dodworth can become more distinctive include making more of a feature of the gateways to the centre although the prominent new business park and hotel development announces arrival at present. The potential of a memorial on High Street to remember miners of the area would bring a feature to the centre and ensure that Dodworth's past and heritage is not forgotten. Overall it is evident that Dodworth has a number of distinctive features and which judging by the amount of recent development is making it an increasingly attractive settlement to

	businesses and commuters to locate. There are areas where its distinctiveness can be enhanced and it is important that as Dodworth expands the characteristics that make it distinctive are protected and enhanced.
Classification of Centre	CONSOLIDATE

Centre	**Grimethorpe**
Existing Provision	The main retail and service provision within Grimethorpe is located on the northern side of High Street with additional units located to the western end in the Acorn Centre and to the eastern end on Queensway including Netto. There is a fair proportion of retail units at 46% of total units, including a higher than average proportion of convenience units (17%). Service units form 38% of total units, lower than average with a higher than average leisure services sector and lower than average retail services. There are no financial and business service units. The vacancy rate in Grimethorpe of 17% is significantly higher than average.
Extracts from the Core Strategy	Grimethorpe has its own smaller local centre which will also be supported. It has been the focus of major regeneration and renewal in recent years, particularly benefiting from the Green Corridor Programme of housing investment. Grimethorpe is included within the Cudworth Principal Town boundary as set out in the Vision section of the Core Strategy. This enables some development to be focused on Grimethorpe to take forward and continue the regeneration that has already been carried out.
Vitality & Viability 3.0	The overall vitality and viability index in Grimethorpe is 3.0. This is an average score. Grimethorpe's main strengths are the opportunity for the centre to expand or consolidate; availability of public transport and ease of access to main attractions. Its main weaknesses are the lack of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities; lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of multiple retailers and the high vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace.
Place Quality Assessment 3.1	Grimethorpe achieves a place quality rating of 3.1. Grimethorpe has some positive features that make it distinctive from other settlements in the Borough however this can be furthered. Grimethorpe has a sufficient level of permeability and legibility with good pedestrian access between the centre and surrounding residential areas; good range of community facilities with recent investment in this area clearly visible; good level of public transport with buses from the interchange and a large supply of green space and play areas for children. Grimethorpe can improve its distinctiveness by improving gateways to form a welcome to Grimethorpe; Creation of a feature or structure to form focal point in centre and to perhaps symbolise Grimethorpe's mining past and an improvement in vitality of the centre by reducing the number of vacant units and impact of shuttered up takeaways during day. Overall it is evident that Grimethorpe has undergone significant regeneration which has significantly enhanced its place quality however there are still further areas which can be improved to enhance Grimethorpe's distinctiveness.
Classification of Centre	INTENSIFY

Centre	**Hoyland Common**
Existing Provision	The main retail and service provision within Hoyland Common is located on the corner junction of Hoyland Road and Sheffield Road. There is a higher than average proportion of retail units (50%). Comparison goods shops (44%) have a significantly higher than average representation, notable higher than the comparison retail offer in other local centres in the Borough. Service provision forms 35% of total units lower than average. There are no financial and business service uses. The vacancy rate in Hoyland Common of 15% is higher than average.
Vitality & Viability 3.0	The overall vitality and viability index in Hoyland Common is 3.0. This is an average score. Hoyland Common's main strengths are the amount of shopping floorspace; the opportunities for the centre to expand or consolidate; the variety of specialist or independent shops; lack of charity shops; the feeling of security and availability of public transport. Its main weaknesses are the lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of food shopping; high vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; lack of car parking; difficulty of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled and difficulty of movement to main attractions.
Place Quality Assessment 3.1	Hoyland Common achieves a place quality rating of 3.1. Hoyland Common has some positive features which make it distinctive, however there are some of which enough is not made of. Hoyland Common has an attractive setting with agricultural land almost completely surrounding, however within there are some undeveloped sites on particularly Sheffield Road which rather unattractive. Approaches are fairly attractive, however a feature could be made of the gateways to mark arrival particularly on the boundary with Hoyland Common. The physical quality of buildings is generally good with a range of architectural styles, however some of this is degraded in the centre by vacant units and shutters. Permeability can be improved by improving pedestrian movement within centre. Vitality is rather poor due to the main roads forming a barrier between parts of the settlement and can be improved by increasing the ability to socialise through the addition of more cafes and restaurants. Overall, Hoyland Common has some distinctive attributes however these are rather negated by factors that a limited amount can be done to improve.
Classification of Centre	CONSOLIDATE

Centre	**Lundwood**
Existing Provision	The main retail and service provision within Lundwood is located along Pontefract Road. Total retail units form 32% of total units, well below the national average and lower than other local centres in the Borough. There is a very low comparison offer of 8% and significantly higher than average convenience offer of 24% of total units. Service provision forms 52% of total units, higher than average. The proportion of leisure services (44%) is much higher than average and there are no financial and business service units in Lundwood. There is a vacancy rate of 16% within Lundwood, higher than average.
Vitality & Viability 2.8	The overall vitality and viability index in Lundwood is 2.8. This is a below average score. Lundwood's main strengths are the availability of food shopping and lack of charity shops. Its main weaknesses are the number and types of shops; lack of offices; availability of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside centre; lack of multiple retailers; lack of evidence of recent investment by retailers; high vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; pedestrian flow, feeling of security and environmental problems.
Place Quality Assessment 3.0	Lundwood achieves a place quality of 3.0. Lundwood is rather lacking in distinctive features that make it unique from the other settlements in the Borough. Lundwood is almost surrounded in recreational and agricultural land which is surprising for its close proximity to central Barnsley, however a feeling of this is not really gathered due to the compact nature of its housing stock. There is a suitable level of infrastructure with a good range of community facilities which has received investment and availability of public transport. However Lundwood can improve its distinctiveness by improving vitality within the centre by improving the physical appearance of retail units and bringing vacant units back in to use; further attempts to landscape the public realm to make it more attractive; improve the comparison offer available; A feature could be made of the gateways in order to mark arrival to Lundwood which relates to its heritage and new development such as St Mary's should improve the quality of the urban grain. The Priory school site is likely provide a potential development site. Overall Lundwood has an average place quality and has limited distinctive features, but there are potential opportunities to its local distinctiveness
Classification of Centre	CONSOLIDATE

Centre	**Mapplewell**
Existing Provision	The main retail and service provision within Mapplewell is widely dispersed mainly along Blacker Road, Towngate and Spark Lane. The proportion of retail units is relatively high (50% of total units) and is also higher than the national average with a higher than average availability of convenience shops, including a Co-op store. Services uses represent 47% of total units, about the same as the national average. There is a high representation of retail services (hairdressers, beauty salons etc) at 21%. The vacancy rate of only 3% is well below the national average.
Vitality & Viability 3.5	The overall vitality and viability index in Mapplewell is 3.5. This is a better than average score. Mapplewell's main strengths are the amount of shopping floorspace; the supply of offices; the availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants; the lack of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside the centre; lack of charity shops; low vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; length of time that key sites have remained undeveloped; pedestrian flow; car parking; public transport and the quality of open spaces/landscaping. Its main weaknesses are the lack of multiple retailers and the difficulty of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled.
Place Quality Assessment 3.4	Mapplewell achieves a place quality rating of 3.4. Overall Mapplewell is a fairly attractive settlement which has a range of positive features that makes it distinctive from other settlements in the Borough. Mapplewell is located to the north-east of the Borough and has attractive views to the surrounding agricultural land and on to the more urban central Barnsley; Newer development on the whole has been incorporated successfully to compliment existing architectural styles (Fountains Parade); A number of buildings are attractive in the traditional terrace style from when Mapplewell was a mining village; There is a good level of infrastructure with a good availability of public transport and excellent range of community facilities particularly at the village hall and attempts have been made through soft landscaping to enhance the public realm, however this could be perhaps enhanced by the creation of an area for people to meet and socialise perhaps with a structure to remember Mapplewell's heritage as at present the centre lacks vitality due to the narrowness of pavements and the wide dispersal of retail units. Mapplewell could also enhance its distinctiveness by improving the quality of gateways currently presented on the entrances to the settlement. Overall Mapplewell is a fairly attractive settlement which has opportunities to enhance its place quality but in doing so must also protect the features it currently possesses.
Classification of Centre	CONSOLIDATE

Centre	**Stairfoot**
Existing Provision	The main retail and service provision within Stairfoot is located along Doncaster Road. There is a slightly higher than average proportion of retail units at 46% of total units. Of this there is a slightly lower than average comparison offer (29%) and a slightly higher than average proportion of convenience units (17%). Service units form 54% of total units, higher than average. This comprises a significant proportion of leisure services (46%) and lower than average financial and business and retail service provision. There are no vacant properties currently in Stairfoot.
Vitality & Viability 3.2	The overall vitality and viability index in Stairfoot is 3.2. This is a slightly better than average score. Stairfoot's main strengths are the amount of shopping floorspace; the availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants; the variety of specialist/independent shops; the lack of charity shops; very low vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; length of time key sites have remained undeveloped; public transport and quality of open spaces/landscaping. Its main weaknesses are the availability of retail, leisure and office floorspace outside centre; lack of opportunity for the centre to expand or consolidate; difficulty of movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled; difficulty of access to main attractions; poor feeling of safety and security and level of environmental problems.
Place Quality Assessment 2.6	Stairfoot achieved a place quality rating of 2.6. This is the lowest rating of all the Local Centres in the Borough. Stairfoot has a rather limited amount of positive features that makes it distinctive from the other settlements in the Borough. It does have a fairly attractive public realm due to planting and landscaping. It has good road access and good levels of retail park-style parking, although the roads reduce the centre's vitality by making pedestrian access and overall permeability through the centre difficult. Although pedestrian crossings and the Trans-Pennine Trail alleviate this to an extent, there is very little potential for measures to alleviate this; Gateways can be improved to create a sense of arrival to the centre by use of a feature and some of the properties can be refurbished to match the physical quality of those which already have. Overall, Stairfoot is hampered by its proximity to the road which creates a physical barrier through the centre, but recent retail development enhance its attraction to visitors from the wider local area, and recent housing development may help to improve the sense of community within Stairfoot.
Classification of Centre	CONSOLIDATE

Centre	**Thurnscoe – Houghton Road**
Existing Provision	The main retail and service provision within Houghton Road is located primarily on the southern side of the road. Total retail units form 44% of total units, about the same as the national average. There is however a higher than average proportion of convenience units (19%) and lower than average number of comparison units (26%). The proportion of service units (48%) is slightly higher than average. Financial and business (11%) and leisure services (22%) are above average. Retail services are slightly higher than average. The vacancy rate of 7% within Houghton Road is lower than average.
Vitality & Viability 3.3	The overall vitality and viability index in Houghton Road is 3.3. This is a slightly better than average score. Houghton Road's main strengths are the number and types of shops; the amount of shopping floorspace; the availability of food shopping; the lack of charity shops; low vacancy rate; pedestrian flow; car parking; public transport and the quality of open spaces and landscaping. Its main weaknesses are the lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants and the lack of multiple retailers.
Place Quality Assessment 3.0	Thurnscoe (Houghton Road) achieves a place quality rating of 3.0. It has some positive features that make it distinctive from the other settlements in the Borough, however there are also some factors which rather negate this. The centre appears to be well used; attractive landscaping has taken place which improves the physical quality of the area; it has fairly attractive and legible urban grain with new development complimenting existing units; Substantial redevelopment of the housing stock in the wider area has taken place. However its distinctiveness can be improved by making a feature of the gateways upon arrival to Thurnscoe. There are also currently two large vacant units which rather detract the physical quality of the wider area which could be brought back in to use, whilst public transport links to the centre could be improved. Overall Thurnscoe (Houghton Road) has a fair place quality and its surrounding area has undergone significant regeneration, however further improvements are still required to improve place quality.
Classification of Centre	CONSOLIDATE

Centre	**Thurnscoe – Shepherd Lane**
Existing Provision	The main retail and service provision within Shepherd Lane, Thurnscoe is located on the corner junction of Shepherd Lane and Station Road. 43% of total units are comprised of retail units, the same as average. Of this however there is a significantly high proportion of convenience units (29%) and low proportion of comparison units (14%). Service units represent 50% of total units, slightly higher than average. Of this there is a higher than average proportion of leisure services. The vacancy rate of 7% in Shepherd Lane is lower than average. There is also however the undeveloped former market site which has a rather negative effect on the appearance of the centre.
Vitality & Viability 2.8	In our assessment the overall vitality and viability index for Shepherd Lane is 2.8. This is a slightly below average score. Shepherd Lane’s main strengths are the opportunity for the centre to expand and consolidate; lack of charity shops and the availability of public transport. Its main weaknesses are the lack of offices; lack of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities; lack of pubs, cafes and restaurants; lack of multiple retailers; lack of specialist/independent shops, lack of evidence of recent investment; high vacancy rate and amount of vacant floorspace; length of time key sites have remained undeveloped; and lack of car parking.
Place Quality Assessment 2.8	Thurnscoe (Shepherd Lane) achieves a place quality rating of 2.8. It rather lacks in positive features that make it distinctive from other settlements in the Borough. It is however in close proximity to public transport and particularly the train station, however enough is not made of this with two large undeveloped sites which could be brought back in to use which could substantially improve the public realm in the area whilst also forming as a gateway to the centre as well as a point of destination. Attempts could also be made to improve the supply of leisure and community facilities. Overall Shepherd Lane can make improvements to its distinctiveness and much of this will depend upon the future of the former market place site which has outline permission for a retail foodstore and the regeneration taking place in the surrounding housing estates.
Classification of Centre	INTENSIFY

14. OTHER POLICY ADVICE

Floorspace Thresholds for Impact Assessments

14.1 PPS4 states that the Council should consider setting floorspace thresholds for the scale of retail development outside centres (ie. edge-of-centre and out-of-centre locations) which should be subject to an impact assessment under Policy EC16 and specify the geographic areas these thresholds will apply to. The application of floorspace thresholds for impact assessments should be based on the different levels of centres in the retail hierarchy. A distinction should be made between the District Centres and Local Centres.

14.2 PPS4 refers to the need to assess the impact of developments over 2,500 sq.m. gross floorspace. In our view such a threshold is too large in the context of the smaller centres in Barnsley Borough.

Retail Development outside District Centres

14.3 We suggest that major shopping proposals in locations outside the District Centres as defined on the maps in Figure 4 of this report should not be permitted, in order to protect the vitality and viability of existing centres, unless the proposal can be demonstrated to be acceptable under national planning policies contained in PPS4.

14.4 A “major” shopping proposal in the context of the District Centres should be defined as a retail development of more than 500 sq. metres gross floorspace. Below this threshold, retail developments with a smaller amount of floorspace outside the Primary Shopping Area are not likely to have a significant impact on the town centre. However, the Council should have the discretion to request a retail impact assessment for a proposed development of less than 500 sq. metres gross where in the Council’s view it may have a significant impact on particular centres, depending on the relative size and nature of the development in relation to the centre.

Retail Developments Elsewhere

14.5 We suggest that proposals for small-scale retail developments outside the boundaries of Local Centres defined on the maps in Figure 4 of this report should be permitted where they are below 100 sq. metres gross floorspace.

14.6 A small-scale retail development of less than 100 sq. metres gross floorspace would be appropriate to meet local needs. Above 100 sq. metres the impact of a proposed retail development should be assessed.

14.7 The adoption of these thresholds would give the Council a high degree of control over proposed retail developments outside centres. The thresholds would ensure that impact assessments are prepared with a level of detail and type of evidence and analysis that is proportionate to the scale and nature of the proposal and its likely impact. The type and level of information that needs to be included within an impact assessment should be discussed and agreed between the applicant and the Council.

Monitoring

14.8 The Council should use its annual monitoring reports to keep the following matters under review in order to inform consideration of the impact of policies and planning applications:

- the network and hierarchy of centres
- the need for further development and
- the vitality and viability of centres.

14.9 To measure the vitality and viability and monitor the health of centres in Barnsley Borough over time and inform judgements about the impact of policies and development, the Council should also regularly collect market information and economic data on the key indicators set out at Annex D to PPS4. Because of the emphasis in PPS4 on keeping the evidence base up-to-date we would recommend that the health checks of the District and Local Centres are carried out annually.

Locally Important Impacts

14.10 The Council should define any locally important impacts on centres which should be tested in impact assessments of new development proposals under Policy EC16 of PPS4.

14.11 With reference to the District Centres we believe that the locally important impacts that need to be considered are as follows:

- a qualitative need to improve choice and competition in the retail offer, in particular the representation of supermarkets and non-food multiples
- protection of the character of the District Centres so that new retail development preserves and enhances the appearance of centres.

14.12 With reference to the Local Centres we believe that the locally important impacts that need to be considered are concerned with qualitative need, in particular:

- improving the retail offer and retailer representation in the centre
- increasing consumer choice for residents, and
- creating a critical mass of shopping that better serves the local community.

14.13 We believe that allocating sites for new retail development in and on the edge of the smaller centres will have positive locally important impacts.

PPS4 Policy on Smaller Centres

14.14 PPS4 does not specifically give policy advice on smaller centres, although it does refer to the need for local authorities to take account of the requirements of its smaller centres, for example in:

- identifying any deficiencies in the provision of local convenience shopping and other facilities which serve people's day-to-day needs
- supporting shops, services and other important small scale economic uses in local centres and villages.
- ensuring that the scale of sites identified is in keeping with the role and function of the centre within the hierarchy of centres and the catchment served.

14.15 PPS4 refers to the need for local authorities to take account of the requirements of smaller centres, for example in:

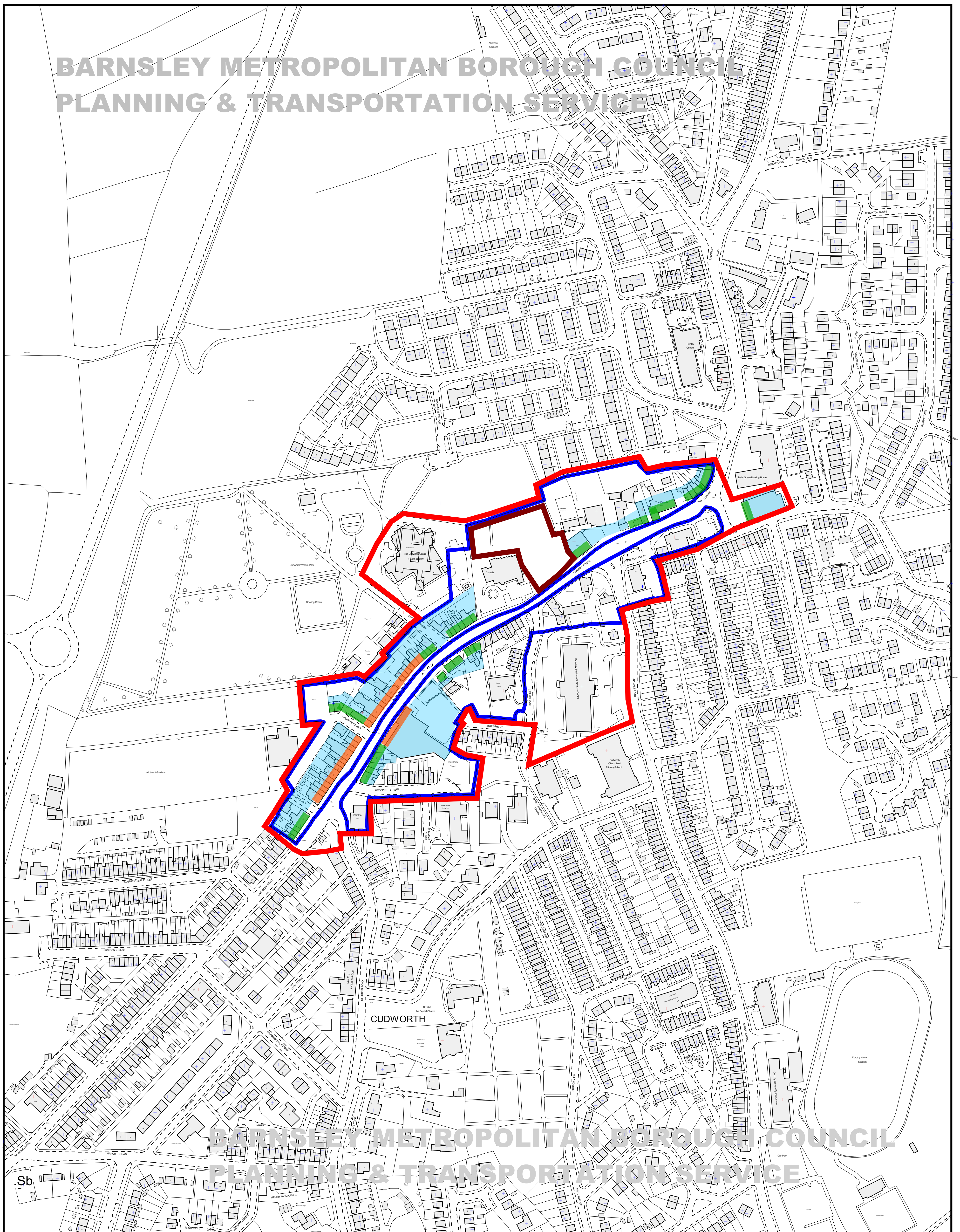
- identifying any deficiencies in the provision of local convenience shopping and other facilities which serve people's day-to-day needs
- supporting shops, services and other important small scale economic uses in local centres and villages, and
- ensuring that the scale of sites identified is in keeping with the role and function of the centre within the hierarchy of centres and the catchment served.

FIGURE 4 – CENTRE MAPS

LEGEND:

	Existing Town Centre Boundary
	Proposed Town Centre Boundary
	Primary Frontage
	Secondary Frontage
	Primary Shopping Area
	Development Opportunity

District Centre Maps



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NORTH

Project: RETAIL SMALL CENTRES

BARNSLEY Metropolitan Borough Council

Drawn by: DS

Drwg No:

Date: .Da

Drawing: CUDWORTH

Planning and Transportation Service

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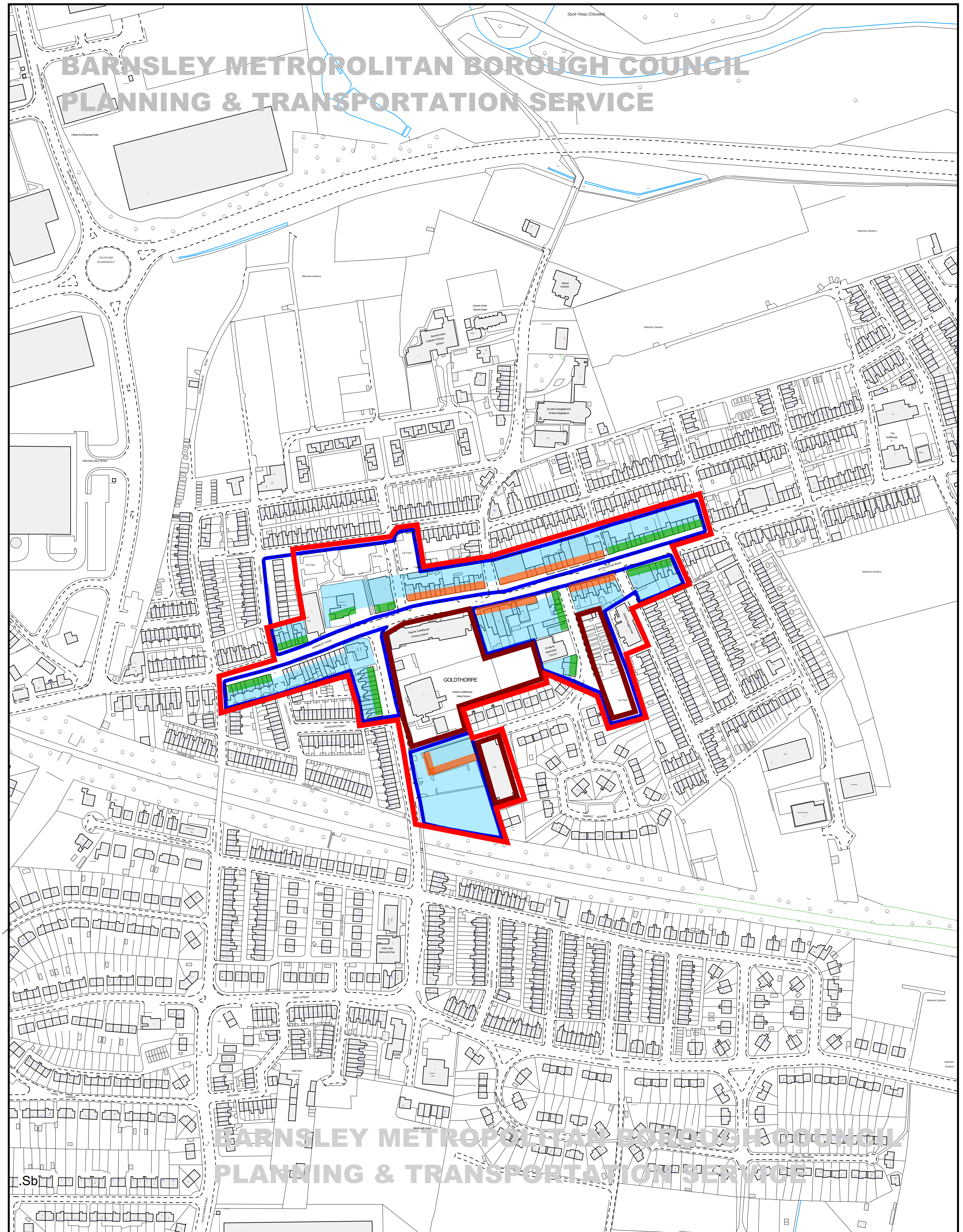

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
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NORTH

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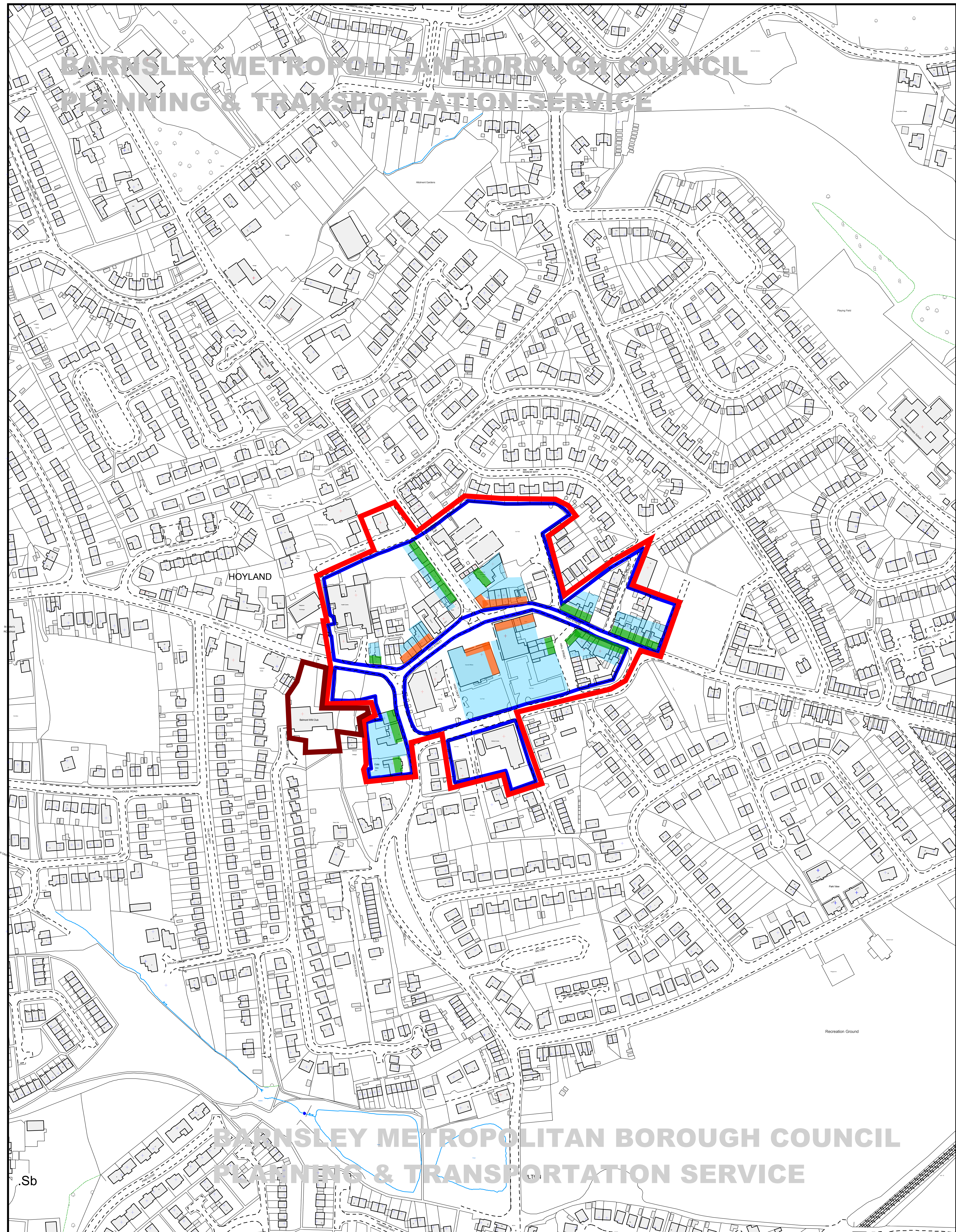

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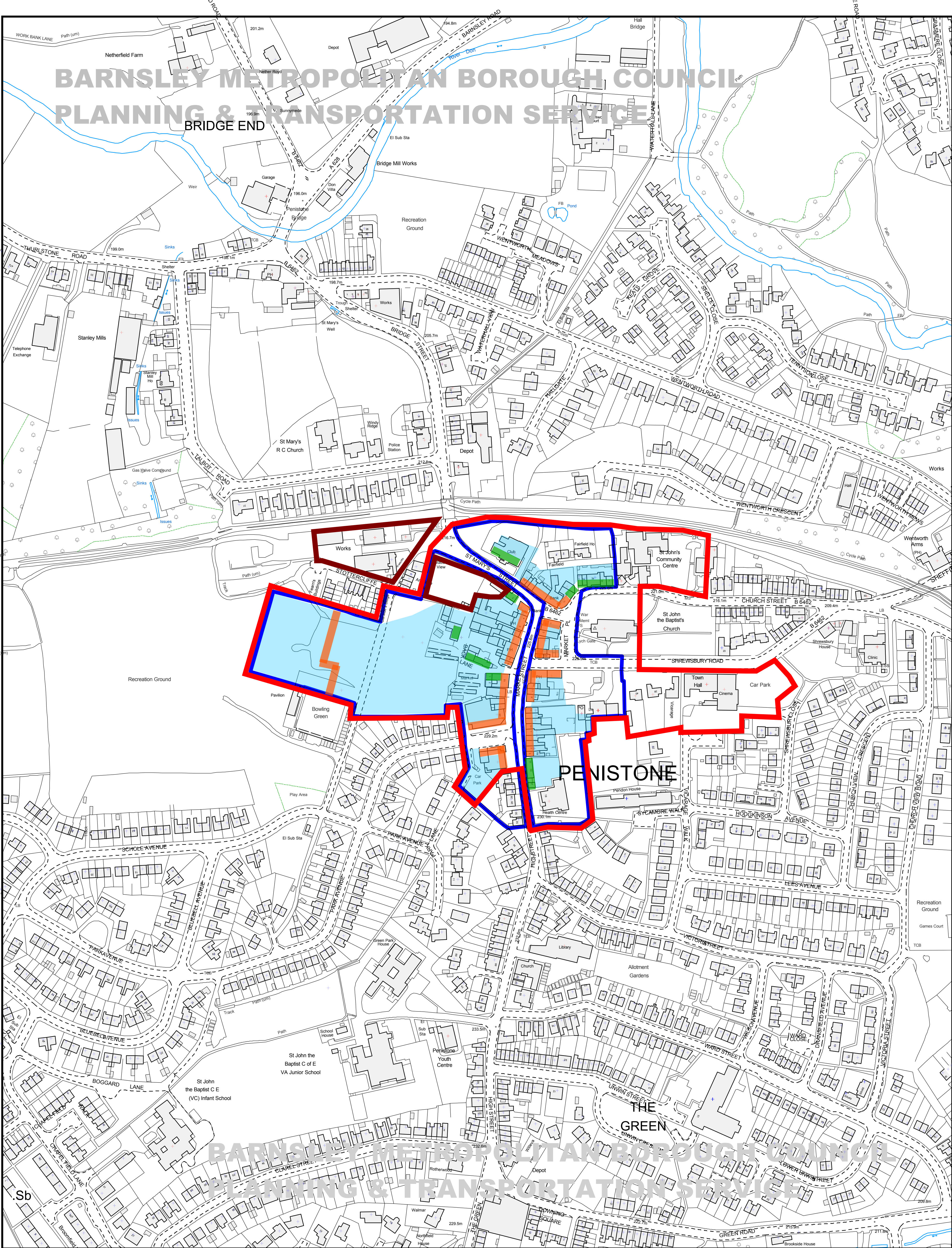

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
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Scale 1: 2500

NORTH

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BARNSLEY
Metropolitan Borough Council

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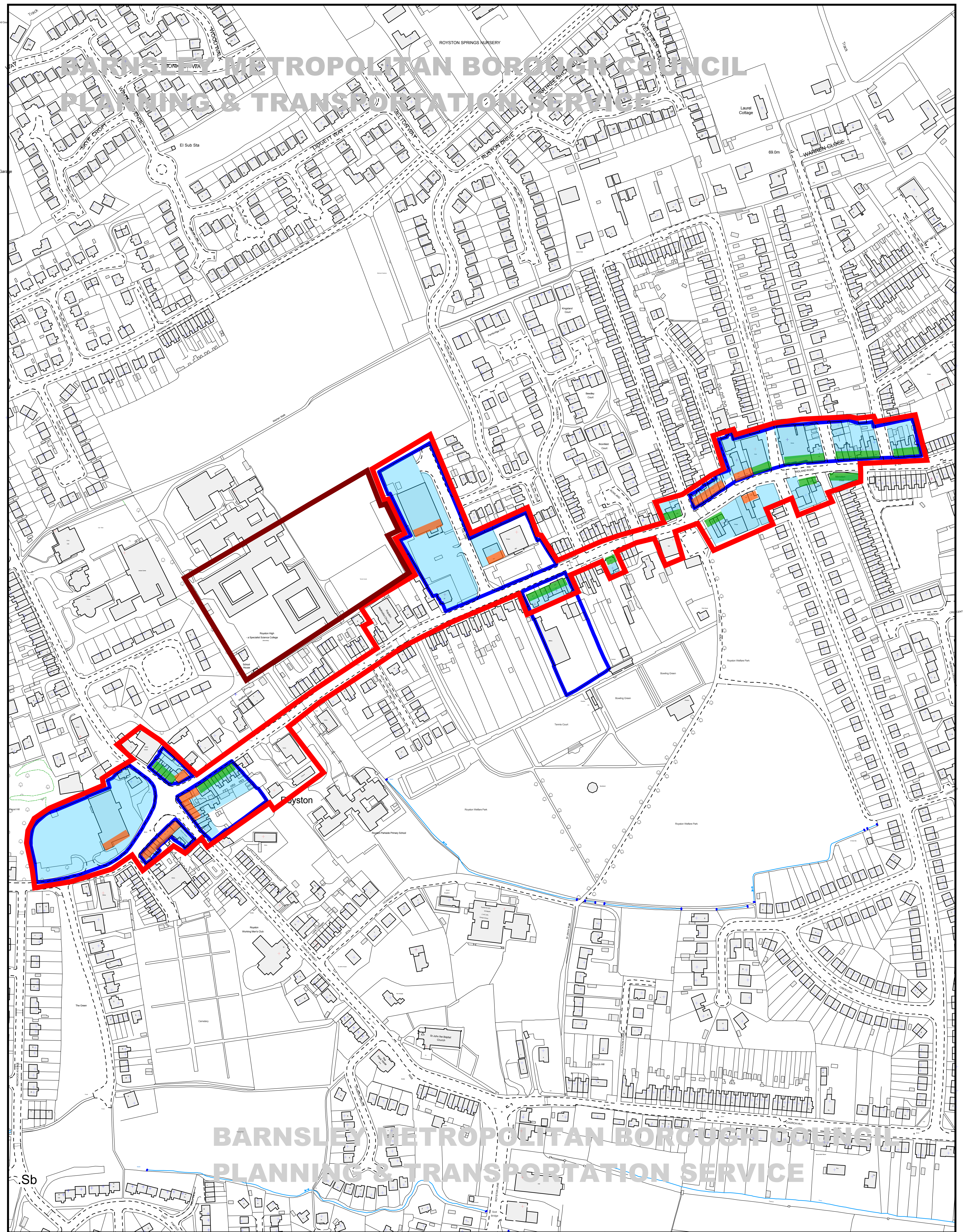

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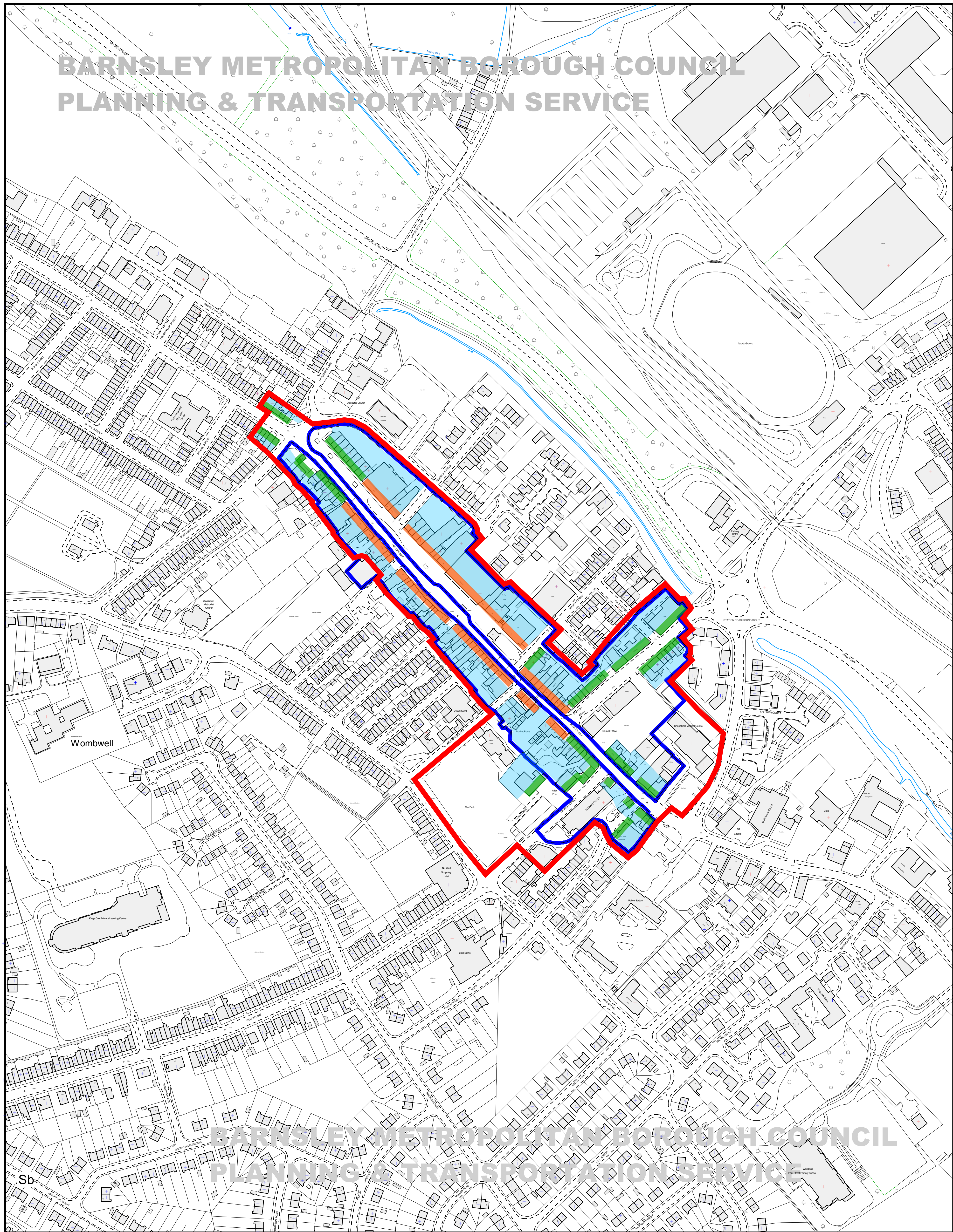

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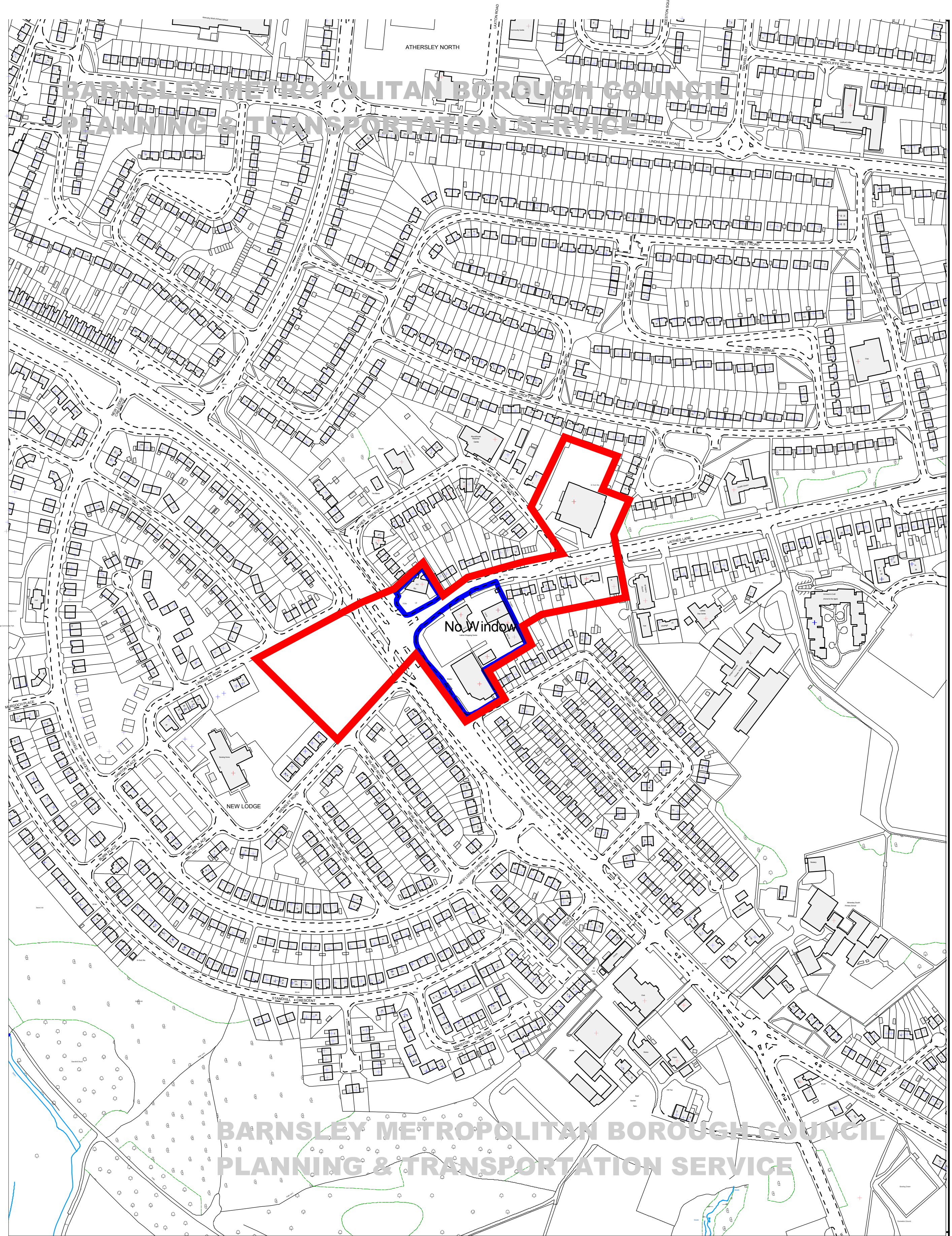
Drawn by: DS **Drwg No:** **Date:** .Da	**Drawing:** WOMBWELL	**Planning and Transportation Service** Assistant Director: Stephen Moralee BA(Hons) MBA PO Box 604, Barnsley. S70 9FE Tel: (01226) 772601

Local Centre Maps



BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
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Scale 1: .Sc

NORTH

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BARNSLEY
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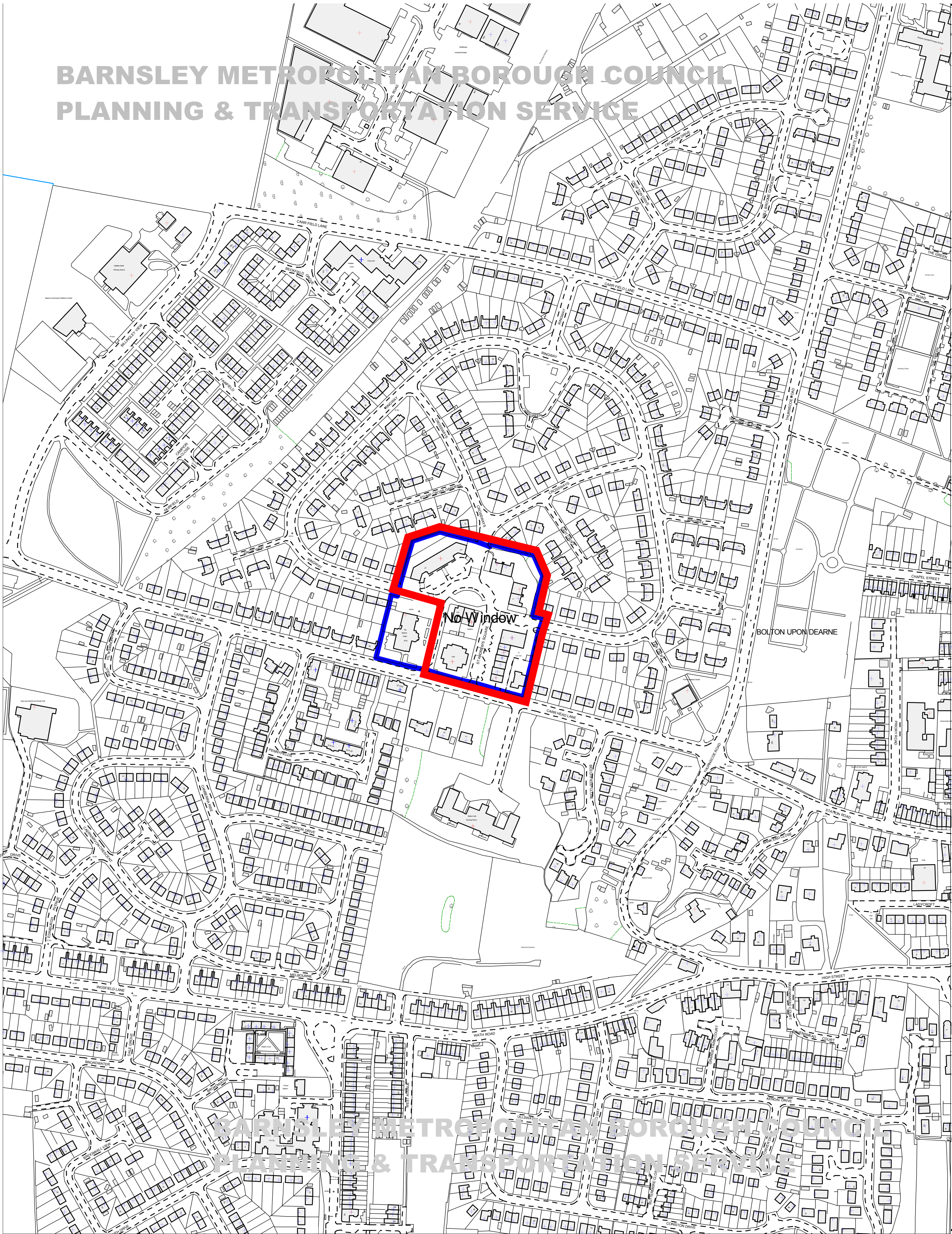

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Project: RETAIL SMALL CENTRES

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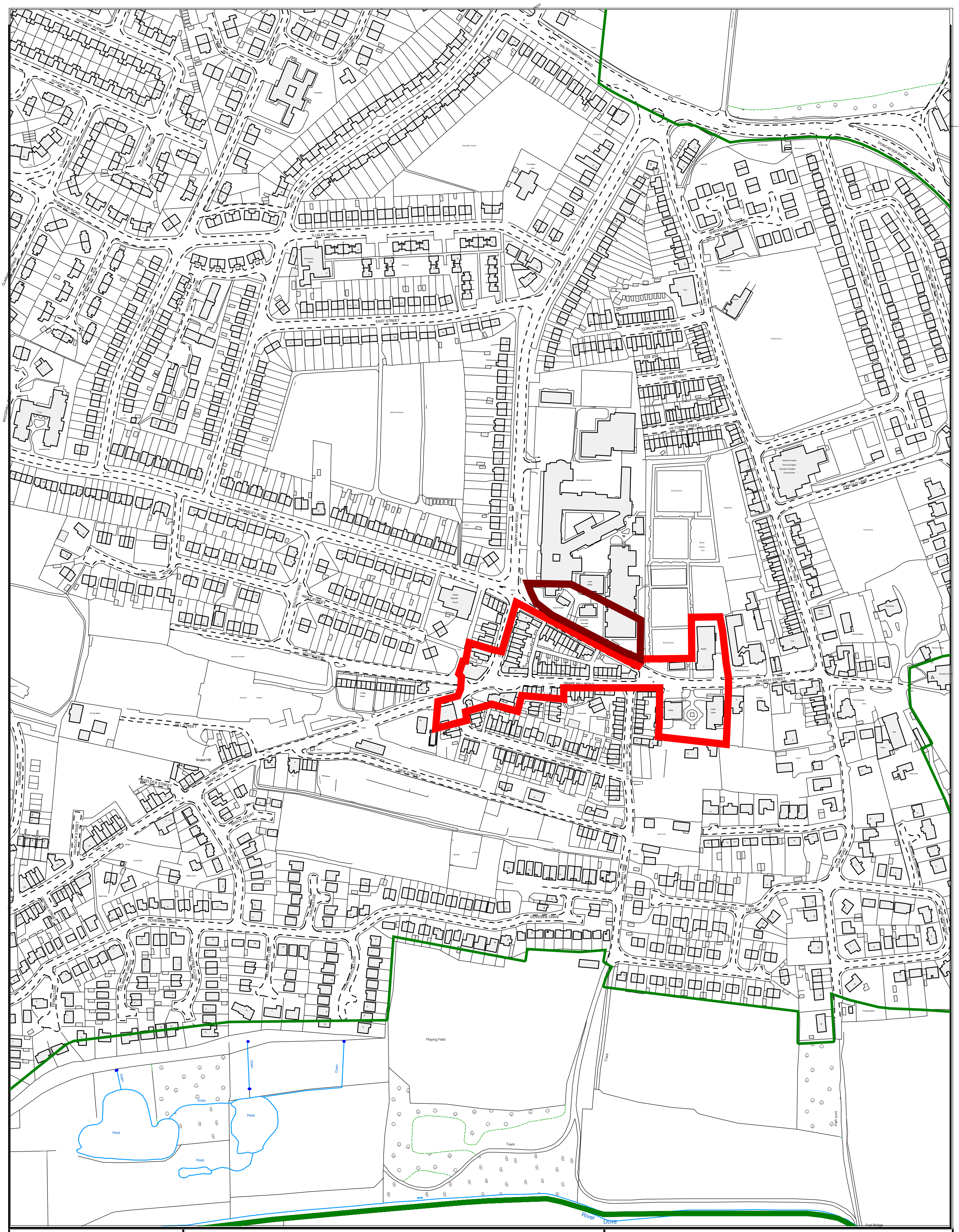

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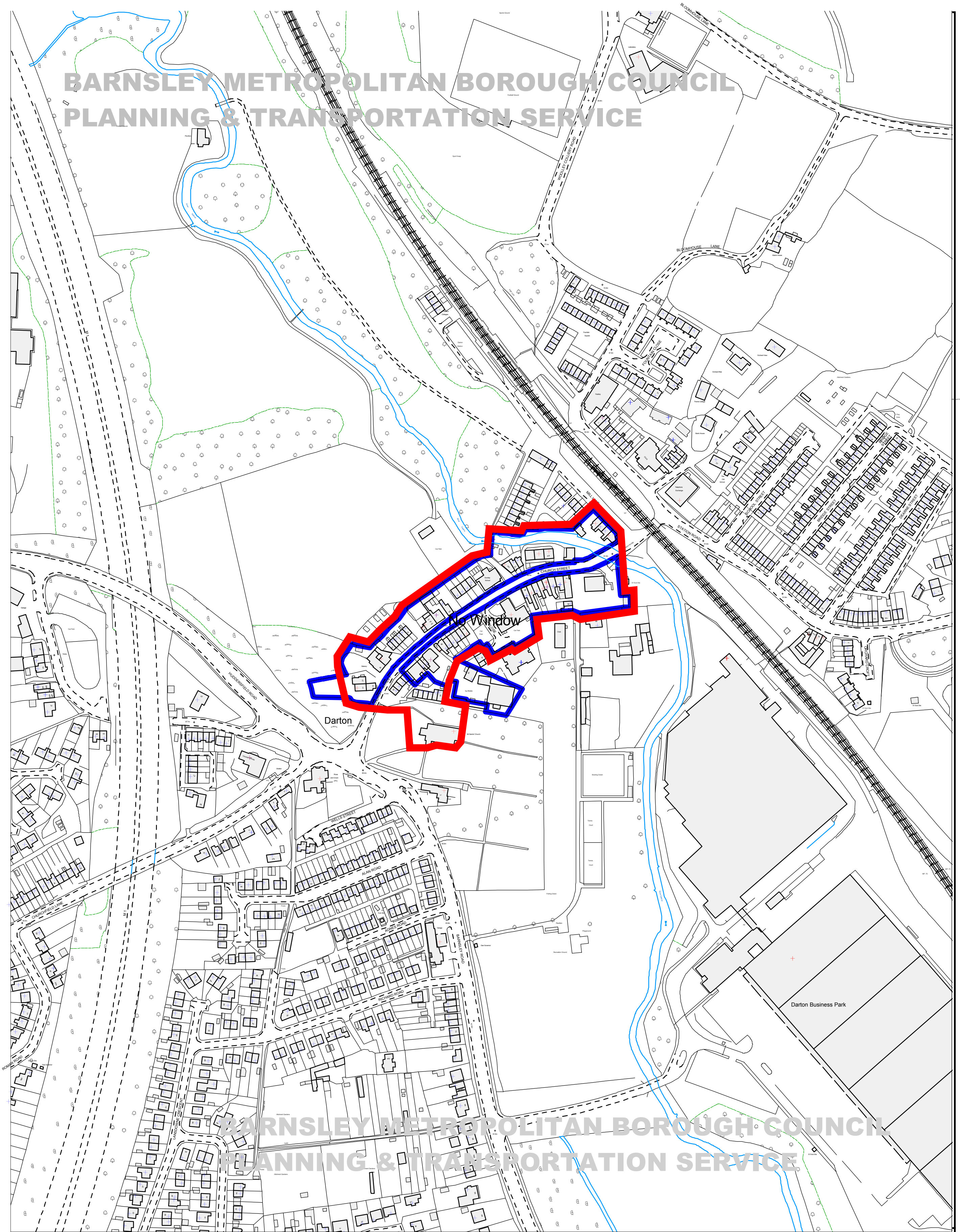

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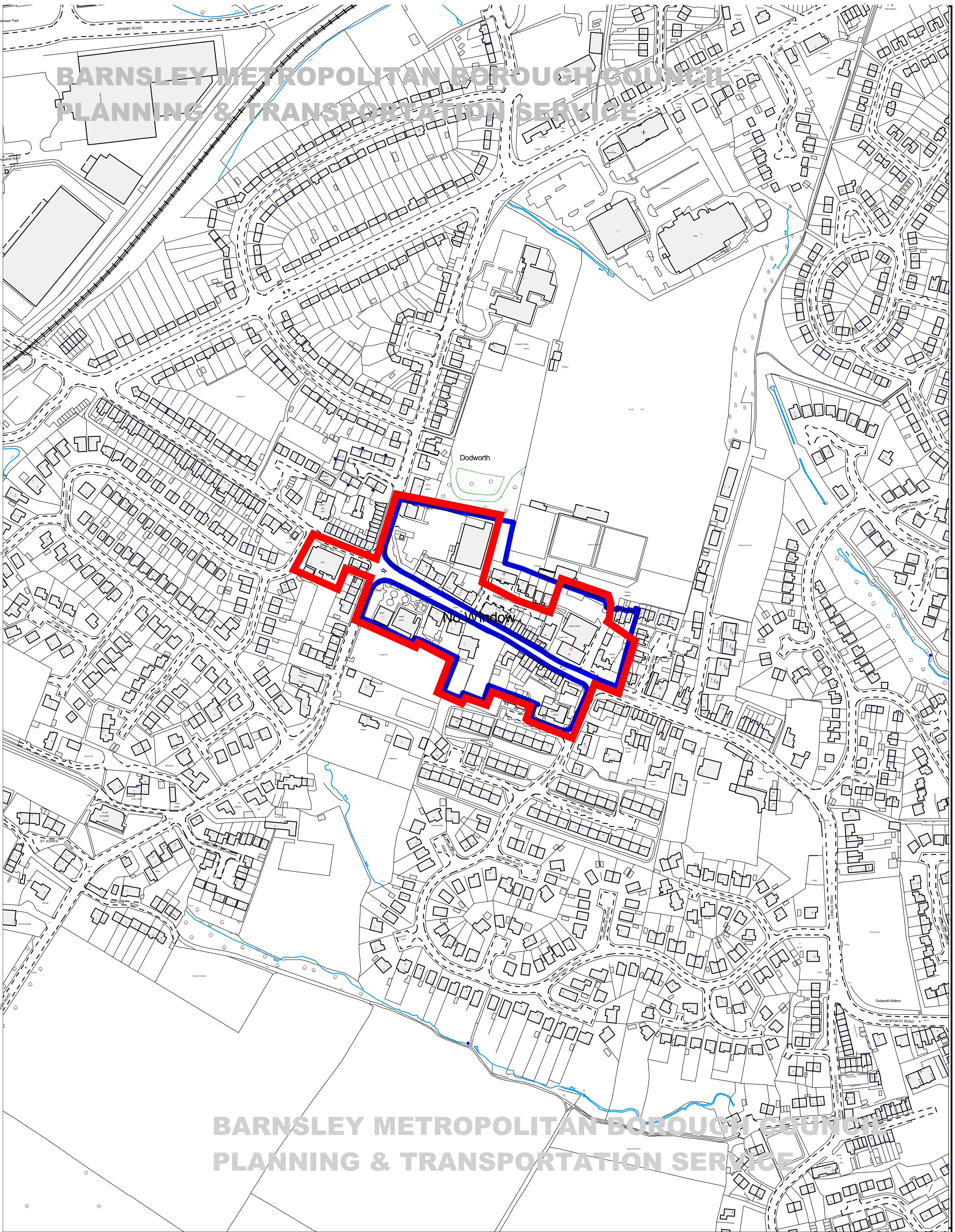

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Project: RETAIL SMALL CENTRES

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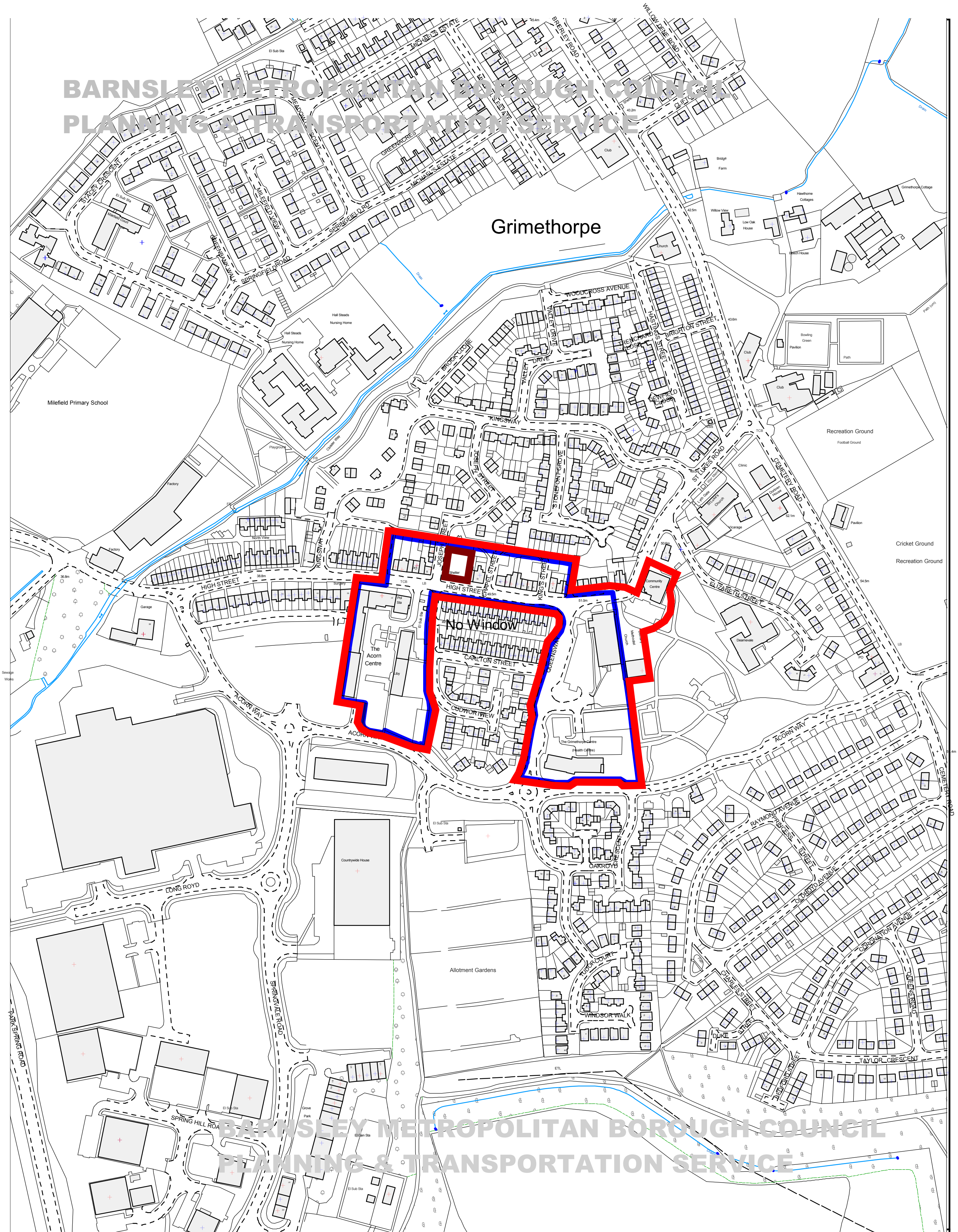

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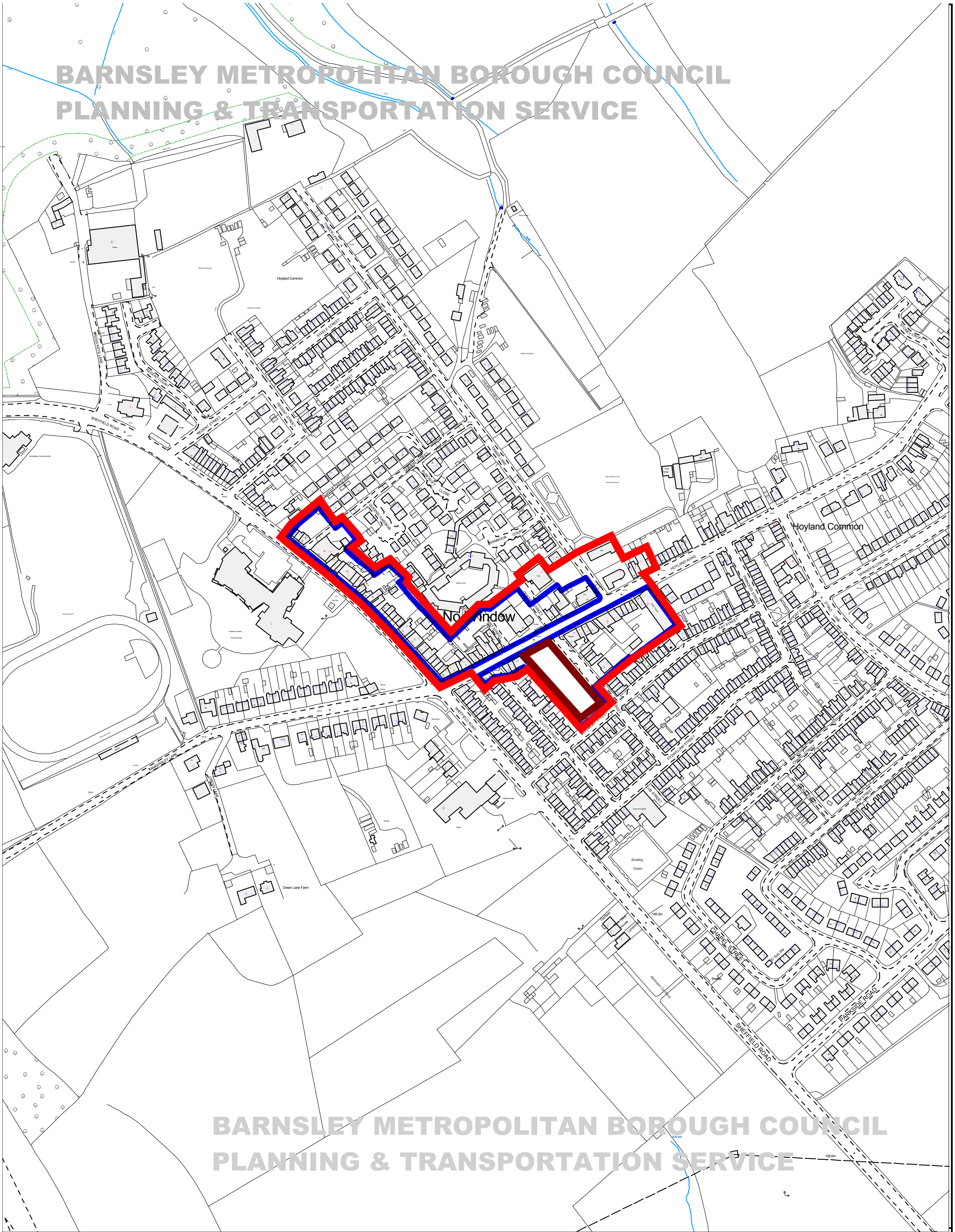

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Drwg No: drwg

Date: .Da

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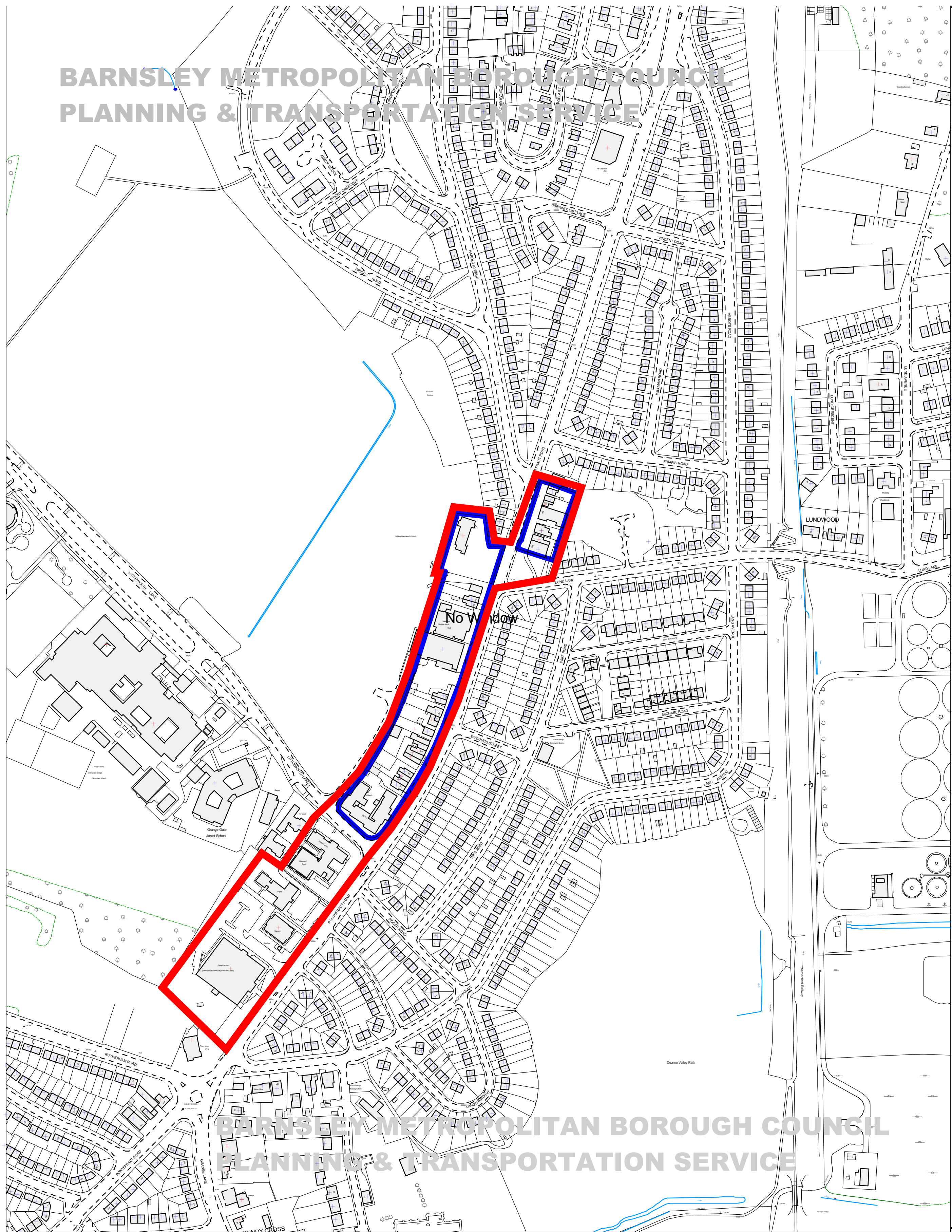

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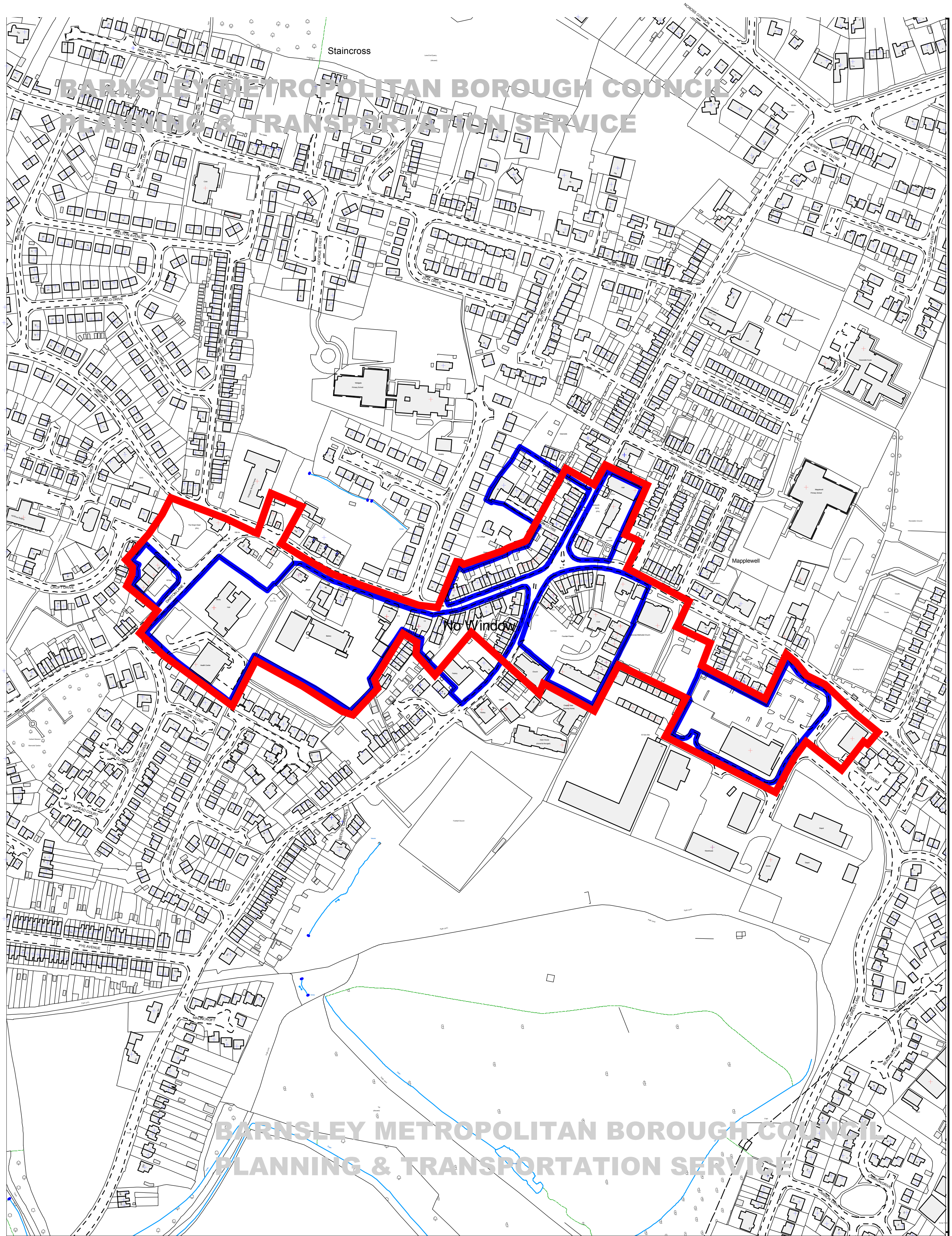

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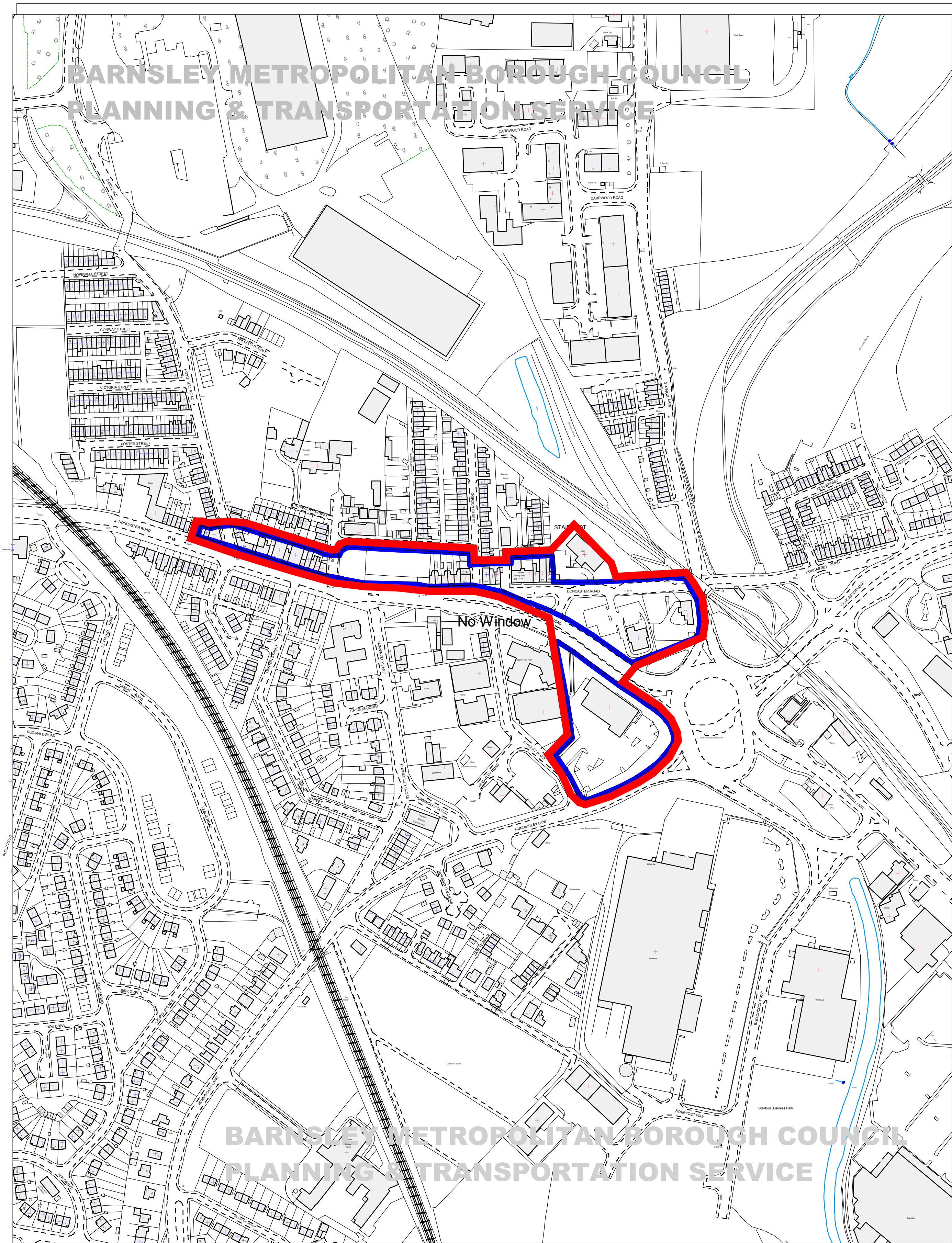

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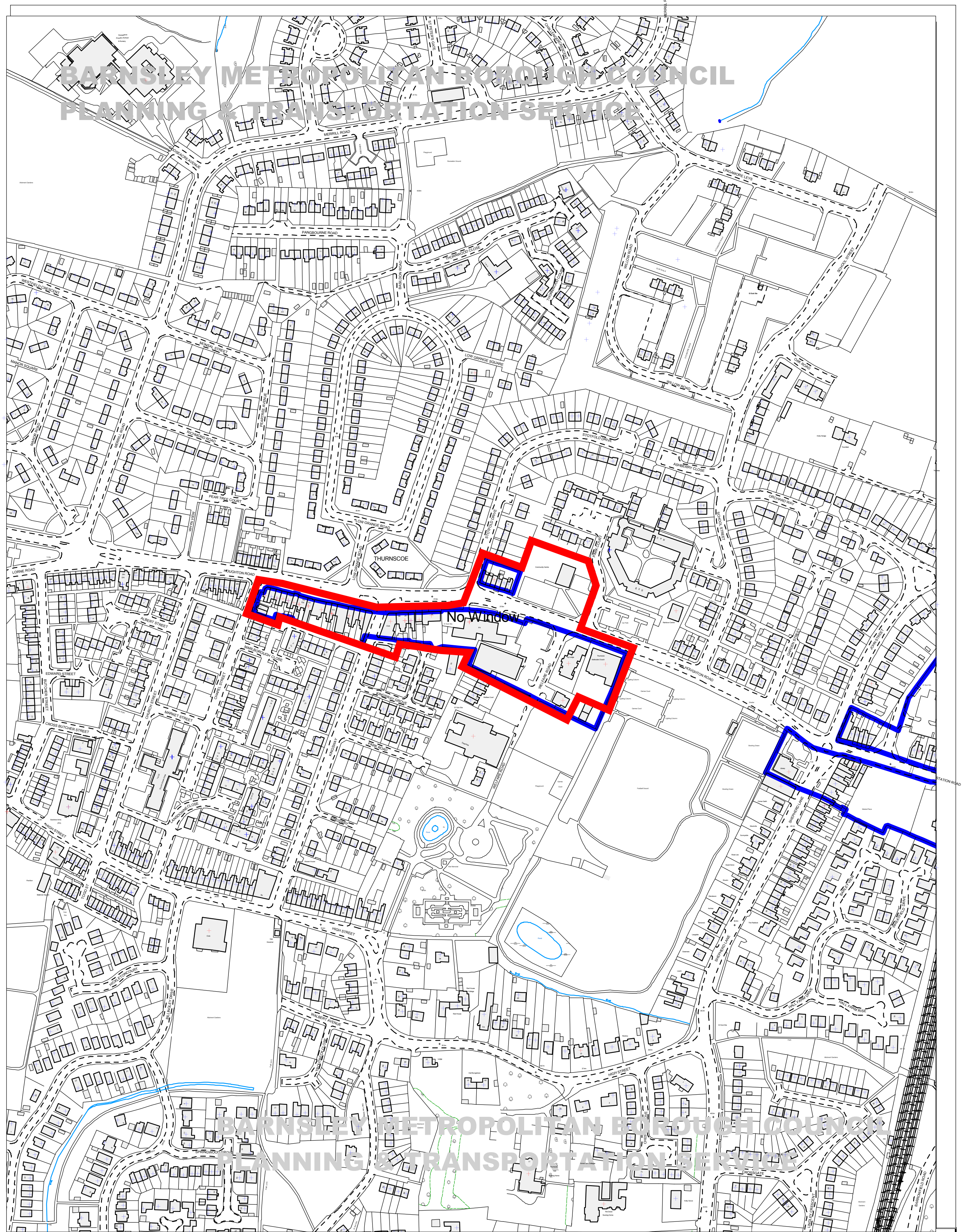

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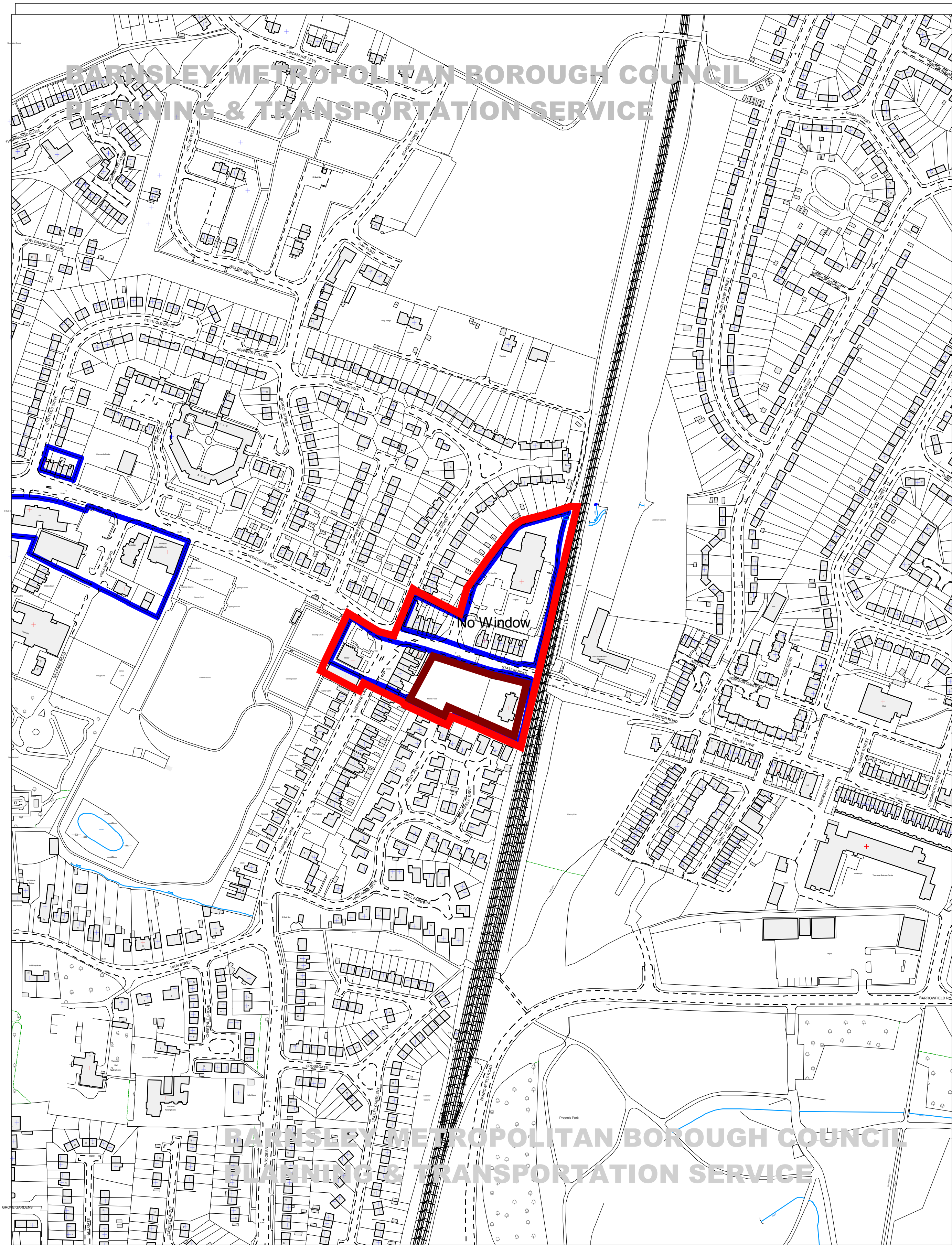

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