

## **Annex 3: Individual Appraisal of each Core Strategy Publication Version Policy**

**Note: These were originally produced for the Revised Preferred Options and have been updated to take account of the new SA Objectives and any changes made to the policies in the Publication Version**

## Policy 1 Quality of Life

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|---|--|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.  | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | ++      | The policy ensures that new development proposals create jobs (where appropriate). The policy also aims to make Doncaster a more attractive place for people and businesses alike.  | Ensure the policy is appropriately used and monitored.<br>Strengthen impact of policy by ensuring it is implemented in conjunction with other relevant policies. |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | ++      | The policy aims to make Doncaster a more attractive place for people and businesses alike. A better quality of life also means greater skilled population which means employees could be an asset to existing businesses. | Ensure the policy is appropriately used and monitored.<br>Strengthen impact of policy by ensuring it is implemented in conjunction with other relevant policies. |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the                  | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new                                     | +       | The policy means that for development to be acceptable it must have a positive impact on the borough providing one of the following uses listed in objective A of the   | Ensure the policy is appropriately used and monitored.<br>Strengthen impact of policy by ensuring it is implemented in   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|---|--|
|    | population.   | skills?   |         | policy. Skills is one of these objectives.  | conjunction with other relevant policies.  |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? | 0       | These more detailed requirements are mostly out with the scope of the policy, however, indirect use of tools such as Building for Life as eluded to in the policy can contribute to affordability and mix of housing. | Ensure the policy is appropriately used and monitored.<br>Strengthen impact of policy by ensuring it is implemented in conjunction with other relevant policies. |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?   | +       | The scope of the policy is too broad to directly reduce pollution but by facilitating more sustainable communities and developments this could have a marginal impact.  | Ensure policy links to other CS policies that will have an impact on reducing pollution.   |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti –social behaviour?   | ++      | The policy states that all development should be “capable of achieving nationally recognised environmental, anti-crime and design standards” which  | Ensure the policy is appropriately used and monitored.<br>Strengthen impact of policy by ensuring it is implemented in   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|--|--|
|    |   |   |         | includes SBD. Aiming to create well balanced places with good quality development, opportunities and   | conjunction with other relevant policies.  |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all.            | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums? | ++      | The policy sets out overall strategy for a better quality of life which means better health, protecting green spaces and encouraging development of cultural facilities. | Ensure the policy is appropriately used and monitored.<br>Strengthen impact of policy by ensuring it is implemented in conjunction with other relevant policies. |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to   | +       | The policy links to other policies within the core strategy but does not directly mention the settlement hierarchy. The policy will however ensure                       | Ensure the policy is appropriately used and monitored.<br>Strengthen impact of policy by ensuring it is implemented in   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|---|--|
|    |  | services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?  |         | developments are located close to facilities such as healthcare, education etc.   | conjunction with other relevant policies.  |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail? | +       | The policy ensures development is sustainably located and specifically states that it must be accessible by a range of modes.<br>Freight is generally out with the scope of the policy.   | Ensure the policy is appropriately used and monitored.<br>Strengthen impact of policy by ensuring it is implemented in conjunction with other relevant policies. |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings.                                       | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites?   | 0       | Again the policy is has a wide scope and does not go down to this level of detail, however, this aims of the policy to ensure development as well located by default can mean that new development is located in existing areas where Brownfield land is a likely | Strengthen impact of policy by ensuring it is implemented in conjunction with other relevant policies.   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts         |
|----|---|--|---------|--|--|
|    |   |  |         | site option and thus protecting greenfield sites.  |  |
| 11 | An attractive place.  | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?                                | ++      | The policy actively provides for a high quality built environment, townscape and character.                                  | This will be strengthened by the Sustainable Design and Construction Policy. |
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.                                     | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?              | ++      | The policy sets out that heritage asset will be preserved or enhanced. Non-designated assets are also covered by the policy. | This will be strengthened by the Historic Environment policy.                |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity. | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest? | +       | The policy supports the preservation and enhancement of the natural environment but does not give specific detail.           | The policy will be supported by other policy within the document.            |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                  |
|----|--|--|---------|--|---|
|    |  | 3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value?   |         |  |   |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals.                            | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates? | 0       | The policy does not specifically relate to minerals and soil pollution.  | The policy does not prejudice the use of minerals policies elsewhere in the document. |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?   | +       | By creating sustainable places, built to environmental standards, and that respect the environment, an indirect result will be better water quality. |   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts            |
|----|---|--|---------|--|---|
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?   | +       | By creating sustainable places, built to environmental standards, and that respect the environment this will have a positive impact on climate change. | This will be backed up by policies such as Sustainable Design and Construction. |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed? | 0       | The policy ensures development is well located but not specific to flood risk.   | This will be dealt with elsewhere in the document.                              |
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources                                   | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of  | ++      | The policy specifies the use of standards such as code for sustainable homes.  | This will be backed up by policies such as Sustainable Design and Construction. |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    | (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques. | development?  |         |  |  |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough? | +       | The policy only supports proposals that can be accessed by a range of transport modes.<br>New infrastructure |  |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green  | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?  | +       | The policy does not specifically mention green infrastructure but aims to                                    | This will be backed up with other more detailed policies within the  |

| No | Objective                          | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation                        | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|------------------------------------|---|---------|------------------------------------|--|
|    | infrastructure within the borough. | 2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space? |         | protect assets such as open space. | document.  |

### Policy 2 Growth and Regeneration Strategy

| No | Objective                                       | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|---|---------|--|---|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone. | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | +       | The focus of the policy re employment land is to provide sites where they are deliverable. | The policy requires a range of transport schemes to ensure that communities can access job opportunities including links to RHADS, SRFI and strategic employment sites. |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success,       | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential  | ++      | A wide range of provision is made for business success                                     | The focus of the policy is on deliverability of a   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|--|--|
|    | economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy.  | investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?  |         | across a range of projects.  | range of sites to enable business success.   |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.                                     | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?   | +       | The strategy supports locating business development and the college where they are accessible.     | The range of transport schemes includes access to job related opportunities in the borough.  |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? | ++      | The policy is balanced to ensure that housing growth is distributed to all the larger settlements. | Where housing growth is not supported in certain settlements an exceptions policy permits affordable housing outside the village boundary. |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air   | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect   | +       | The policy is urban centric to reduce pollution and make best use of existing infrastructure       | The policy supports the vibrancy of communities.   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    | pollution.   | pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?   |         |  |  |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.                                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti –social behaviour?   | +       | The urban centric approach supports a higher density development pattern.                                  | The policy supports the vibrancy of communities.   |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums? | +       | The policy directs these activities to centres where they can be more easily accessed by a choice of modes | The policy directs these activities to Doncaster town centre as the main location which is the most accessible location. |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with  | ++      | The proposed settlement pattern seeks to reduce the need to travel and make best use of local facilities.  | The policy includes f) to support the vibrancy of communities.   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
|    | and local needs met locally.   | the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?   |         |  |   |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail? | +       | The policy supports the existing settlement pattern but new transport infrastructure is required to ensure proposals are deliverable and accessible. | The policy seeks to ensure that new transport schemes support the settlement hierarchy.   |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings.                                       | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?  | +       | The strategy prioritises brownfield land. Use of strategic warehousing will require large footprint sites.   | Need for transport links to ensure connectivity to urban centric facilities.<br><br>The policy favours strategic sites that support the settlement hierarchy. |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                                      |
|----|---|--|---------|---|---|
|    |   | 3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites?  | -       |   |   |
| 11 | An attractive place.  | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?                                | 0       | N/A   | N/A   |
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.                                     | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?              | - /+    | Heritage facilities will be impacted on by development but it will also support access to them  | The policy directs cultural facilities to town centres.   |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity. | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest? | - /+    | The urban focus reduces the need for development in open countryside.<br><br>The location of deliverable employment sites will require use of greenfield sites. | The policy supports the preservation and enhancement of the natural environment and green infrastructure. |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts      |
|----|--|--|---------|--|---|
|    |  | 3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value?   |         |  |   |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals.                            | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates? | - /+    | The urban centric approach will steer development away from designated sites but deliverable employment sites will requires sites in the M18 corridor. | The loss of access to underground resources and soil cannot be mitigated. |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?   | 0       | N/A  | N/A   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                      |
|----|---|--|---------|--|---|
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?   | +       | The urban centric approach focuses development where efficient use is made of transport infrastructure.  | The policy supports a range of transport schemes which supports the settlement hierarchy. |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed? | -       | Large parts of the urban areas lie within flood zones 2 and 3 but benefit from existing flood defences; sites in these areas are often otherwise sustainable; a development strategy that focussed on Flood Zone 1 areas would be less sustainable in other respects and would be likely to lead to a less sustainable travel pattern which would increase carbon emissions thereby contributing to global warming and increased flood risk. | Policy 4 addresses this issue in detail   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|---|---|
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques. | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?  | +       | The urban centric approach will favour efficient use of energy through reduced transport and opportunities for community heating. | The policy supports vibrant communities by improving access to local facilities which can include recycling facilities.       |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure | +       | The urban centric approach focuses development where efficient use is made of existing physical infrastructure.                   | The policy supports transport schemes which will improve the accessibility within the borough to its physical infrastructure. |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
|    |  | for the benefit of the borough?   |         |  |   |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space? | +       | The strategy directs developments to the main urban areas away from open countryside and with a priority given to brownfield and other urban sites but not at the expense of green infrastructure corridors; large scale development sites will provide opportunities to maintain and enhance green infrastructure corridors | Policy 17 will provide the context for protecting and enhancing green infrastructure corridors as part of development sites |

### Policy 3 Countryside

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|---|--|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.  | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | +       | Policy directs economic development to existing urban areas, which by their nature are the most accessible, whilst allowing appropriate rural employment opportunities, such as farm diversification. | Appropriate uses in the countryside that support employment opportunities, especially in rural areas, include agriculture, forestry, outdoor sport and recreation, mineral extraction and suitable farm diversification schemes etc. |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | +       | Policy directs economic development to existing urban areas, which by their nature are the most accessible, whilst allowing appropriate rural employment opportunities, such as farm diversification. | Appropriate uses in the countryside that support employment opportunities, especially in rural areas, include agriculture, forestry, outdoor sport and recreation, mineral extraction and suitable farm diversification schemes etc. |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|---|--|
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.                                     | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?   | 0       | N/A   | N/A  |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? | -       | Policy promotes housing development to urban areas which are naturally accessible to everyone, but also restricts development in rural areas. | The rural exceptions housing policy allows, in appropriate circumstances, small scale 100% affordable housing development adjoining rural settlements and communities. |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?   | +       | Policy promotes protection of the countryside which is a valuable asset for healthy lifestyles.   | Appropriate developments that will generally be acceptable include outdoor sport and recreation.   |
| 6  | Safety and security for   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and  | 0       | N/A   | N/A  |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|---|--|
|    | people and property.  | developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti –social behaviour?  |         |   |  |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all.            | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums? | ++      | Policy promotes countryside protection whilst supporting appropriate leisure and recreational activities. | Appropriate uses in the countryside include outdoor sport and recreation and habitat creation.   |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc  | ++      | Policy promotes development to be located in urban areas, which by their nature are the most accessible.  | Except in exceptional circumstance, including the need to achieve the Growth and Regeneration Strategy, all new development allocations will be located outside the Green Belt and new |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
|    |  | (including in rural areas)?   |         |  | urban extensions in Countryside Policy Area will be confined to those necessary to achieve the Growth and Regeneration Strategy.  |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail? | ++      | Policy promotes development to be located in urban areas, which by their nature are the most accessible. | Except in exceptional circumstance, including the need to achieve the Growth and Regeneration Strategy, all new development allocations will be located outside the Green Belt and new urban extensions in Countryside Policy Area will be confined to those necessary to achieve the Growth and Regeneration Strategy. |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings.                                       | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the   | ++      | Policy promotes development to urban areas which naturally include numerous brownfield                   | Limited extension, alteration or replacement of existing dwellings and re-use of suitable   |

| No | Objective                                 | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|---|---------|--|---|
|    |   | opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites?   |         | opportunities.   | buildings for uses appropriate in the countryside.  |
| 11 | An attractive place.                      | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?                   | 0       | N/A  | N/A   |
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced. | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings? | +       | Policy promotes development to urban areas which will support regeneration and existing culture and other social infrastructure. | Development will only be permitted where it would be appropriate to countryside location and would protect and enhance the countryside for the sake of its intrinsic character and beauty and diversity of its landscapes, heritage and wildlife. |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the      | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of   | ++      | Policy promotes development to urban areas   | Development will only be permitted where it would   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|--|---------|---|--|
|    | borough's biodiversity and geodiversity.  | designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value?   |         | which protects the countryside and valuable habitats etc  | be appropriate to countryside location and would protect and enhance the countryside for the sake of its intrinsic character and beauty and diversity of its landscapes, heritage and wildlife.  |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates? | ++      | Policy promotes development to urban areas and protects the countryside which will help minimise conflict with these resources. | Development will only be permitted where it would be appropriate to countryside location and would protect and enhance the countryside for the sake of its intrinsic character and beauty and diversity of its landscapes, heritage and wildlife, and the wealth of natural resources. |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and   | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?   | ++      | Policy promotes development to urban areas which will help minimise   | Development will only be permitted where it would be appropriate to  |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|--|---------|---|---|
|    | water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework.      | 2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?   |         | conflict with some of these resources.  | countryside location and would protect and enhance the countryside for the sake of its intrinsic character and beauty and diversity of its landscapes, heritage and wildlife, and the wealth of natural resources.  |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change? | +       | Policy promotes development to urban areas which are, by their nature, the most accessible reducing the need to travel. | Except in exceptional circumstance, including the need to achieve the Growth and Regeneration Strategy, all new development allocations will be located outside the Green Belt and new urban extensions in Countryside Policy Area will be confined to those necessary to achieve the Growth and Regeneration Strategy. |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the   | 0       | Whilst the policy directs   | Except in exceptional   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|--|---------|--|--|
|    |   | <p>flood risk of existing properties?</p> <p>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?</p> <p>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed?</p> |         | <p>development to urban areas, many of these are within flood risk zones 2/3, but have the benefit of existing flood defences.</p> | <p>circumstance, including the need to achieve the Growth and Regeneration Strategy, all new development allocations will be located outside the Green Belt and new urban extensions in Countryside Policy Area will be confined to those necessary to achieve the Growth and Regeneration Strategy.</p> |
| 18 | <p>Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of</p> | <p>Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?</p>  | +       | <p>Policy promotes development to urban areas which, by their very nature, are well served by existing infrastructure.</p>         | <p>Development will only be permitted where it would be appropriate to countryside location and would protect and enhance the countryside for the sake of its intrinsic character and beauty and diversity of its landscapes, heritage and wildlife, and the wealth of natural resources.</p>            |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
|    | both waste minimisation and recycling techniques.                      |   |         |  |   |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.                              | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough? | ++      | Policy promotes development in existing urban areas which, by their very nature, are well served by existing infrastructure.                           | New urban extensions allocations will be confined to those necessary to achieve the Growth and Regeneration Strategy. |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space?           | ++      | The policy supports both the protection and creation of green wedges which will form substantial green infrastructure corridors throughout the borough | The policy seeks to protect and increase important green wedges across the borough.                                   |



## Policy 4 Flooding and Drainage

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.  | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | +/-     | The policy seeks to manage flood risk within areas of growth, especially mixed use and employment sites within the town centre and employment sites along the M18 and M180 corridors. However, it could increase the risk of flooding unless appropriate measures are taken. There may be occasions where opportunities for economic development may need to be foregone for the sake of public safety | The policy will allow development within flood risk areas if they pass the sequential and exception tests                  |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | +/-     | Flooding events can be costly and pose a risk to businesses and investment. Developers will be asked to contribute towards flood resilience and attenuation to   | The policy requires that development incorporates measures to mitigate the impacts of flooding such as SUDS, flood storage |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                                      |
|----|---|---|---------|--|---|
|    |   |   |         | avoid damage to property and life. However, the costs of this may prevent development from taking place in some locations.   |   |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.                                     | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?   | 0       | The policy will not impact education or training opportunities.  | n/a   |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? | +       | The policy permits development within flood risk areas so that sufficient number of homes can be built in the most sustainable locations in line with the targets set out in national and regional policies. | The policy will allow development within flood risk areas if they pass the sequential and exception tests |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise,   | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?   | 0       | The policy will have no impact on this policy  | n/a   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|--|---------|---|--|
|    | dust, light and air pollution.                               | 2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?   |         |   |  |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.                 | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti-social behaviour? | +/-     | The policy acknowledges that some development will take place within regeneration and growth areas such as the M18 corridor and town centre, many of which are at high risk of flooding. This means that development could potentially increase the volume of surface run off from hard standing and undermine safety of residents from hazards, especially urban extensions and other development on agricultural land and greenbelt | Appropriate measures must be taken to minimise this risk and ensure that this risk is not transferred downstream. For example, the policy states that development within flood risk areas provide adequate safe egress and access in the event of a flood. |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?   | +       | Better flood risk management will present opportunities to create   | The policy seeks to identify opportunities to create wetland habitat   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|--|---------|---|--|
|    | available to all.   | 2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums?              |         | habitats and improve access to and recreation activities within washland areas. | within washlands in line with the actions from the Don and Trent CFMPs   |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)? | +       | The policy will have a positive impact on this objective                        | The policy seeks to allow development within flood risk areas if they pass the sequential and exception tests. Large parts of the borough are constrained by flood risk, but are otherwise very sustainable locations for development including access to services and public transport. |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises  | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by   | +       | The policy will have a positive impact on this objective.                       | The policy seeks to allow development within flood risk areas if they pass the   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation                                   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|---|---|
|    | access and minimises detrimental impacts.          | public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail?              |         |   | sequential and exception tests. Large parts of the borough are constrained by flood risk, but are otherwise very sustainable locations for development including access public transport. |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings. | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites? | 0       | The policy will not impact on this objective. | Redundant buildings are except from the sequential test to regeneration.  |
| 11 | An attractive place.                               | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?   | +       | The policy will promote high quality design.  | The policy will require developments to have high quality design that are resilient to flooding and can adapt to the effects of climate change.   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                       |
|----|---|--|---------|--|--|
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.                                     | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?  | 0       | The policy will have no impact on this objective.  | N/A  |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity. | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value? | ++      | The policy seeks to safeguard the floodplain from inappropriate development to store water in times of flood. In this respect, the policy will encourage the creation of new habitats within washlands such as ponds, fens and reed beds. This will increase the quantity of the water and biological resource in Doncaster borough. | The policy will protect the existing biological resource by requiring enhancement measures |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource,                                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the   | 0       | The policy will encourage retention of water in the  | Washlands will be protected from   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|---|---|
|    | including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals.  | Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates? |         | landscape, which in turn will contribute towards flood risk mitigation and improve the quality of soils and reduce erosion. Agricultural land within washlands will be used for floodwater storage.   | development, other than water compatible uses.  |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?                            | ++/-    | Significant positive effects: the policy has the potential to positively contribute the quantity and quality of water resources in the borough. The policy's approach to flood risk management will:<br><br>Minimise the risk of water pollution (i.e. the likelihood of contaminants being washed into water bodies and the potential backfilling of sewerage systems)<br><br>protect and enhance water based environments such as | The policy requires new development proposals to demonstrate how they have taken available opportunities to incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques. |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|---|---------|--|---|
|    |   |   |         | <p>washlands and rivers</p> <p>Address sewage and drainage issues arising from surface run off and flooding.</p> <p>However, development will increase the amount of impermeable surfaces and in turn increase surface water runoff and ground water flooding.</p> |   |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change. | <p>Will the policy:</p> <p>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?</p> <p>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?</p> | ++      | The policy will help minimise greenhouse gas emissions and helps us to manage the response to climate change.  | Flood risk assessments must demonstrate how the development within flood risk areas will be designed to withstand extreme weather conditions and incorporate flood resilience measures. |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.   | <p>Will the policy:</p> <p>1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?</p>  | ++/-    | The policy is expected to have a significant positive effect on flood risk in the  | The policy will support the creation of natural flood defences along rivers.  |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|--|---------|---|--|
|    |   | <p>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?</p> <p>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed?</p> |         | <p>borough. For example, it seeks to ensure that development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and can be made safe.</p> <p>However, the cumulative impact of major growth proposals could potentially increase flood risk unless strong mitigation measures are undertaken to reduce the effects of surface run off and flooding.</p> | <p>This will help to reduce flood risk. In addition it requires that all development incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems, including balancing ponds. These are likely to have significant positive effects on flood risk if they are comprehensively implemented.</p> |
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?   | +       | The policy will require efficient and prudent use of water resources.   | SUDS or other water retention and flood storage measures will be required as part of any new development. In terms of flood risk, proposals on non allocated sites must follow the sequential approach to avoid high   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    | waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques. |   |         |  | risk areas unless there are no appropriate alternatives and flood risk can be satisfactorily addressed.  |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.                                | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough? | +       | The policy sets out a range of mitigation and flood control measures to protect property and other physical infrastructure such as roads from flooding damage. | The policy states that development must be designed to prevent damage to physical infrastructure and provide and maintain adequate physical flood defence infrastructure. In some cases, a financial contribution will be sought towards flood defences. |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links   | ++      | The policy supports both the creation and protection of existing washland/wetland which forms an important contribution to green infrastructure corridors.     | The policy seeks to protect and increase the capacity of washland and only permits water compatible uses, such as open space, provided the exceptions test is passed.  |

| No | Objective | Detailed decision making criteria | Impacts | Explanation | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------|--|
|    |           | and corridors between open space? |         |             |  |

### Policy 5 Employment Strategy

| No | Objective                                       | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts      | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|--------------|--|--|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone. | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | ++<br><br>++ | Supports and encourages a diverse economy and provides a range of sites in locations that are accessible from across the borough | A variety of employment sectors are encouraged by providing sufficient land for the forecast net increase in jobs (by both new business and expansion of existing businesses). Employment investment will be encouraged throughout the borough, particularly where there are good transport links, therefore all residents will be able to access work including those in rural areas. There |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts      | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|--------------|--|---|
|    |  |   |              |  | are clear links to the interventions required to make those jobs happen so issues such as overall unemployment can be reduced.  |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?           | ++<br><br>++ | Promotes a range of types of jobs across the borough for both existing businesses and potential investors.   | Commits to providing sufficient land in the right locations for the market to support economic growth and diversity. A mix of business sectors is proposed which will both protect existing businesses and attract new investors. |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.      | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills? | +<br><br>+   | Links are made to the need for employment provision to be linked to the provision of education and training. | Demonstrates that for the amount of jobs and various sectors to be realised, clear links must be made to other strategies and schemes such as the Work and  |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|---|--|
|    |   |   |         |   | Skills Strategy, graduate retention as well as further and higher education.   |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? | 0       | N/A   | N/A  |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?   | -<br>-  | Promotes allocating deliverable sites in line with the Growth and Regeneration Strategy. However uses which involve products travelling by road, such as warehousing, may have an impact on greenhouse gases. | Priority will be given to sites with good access on public transport routes with the aim to reduce and increase in traffic. Although planning applications will require travel plans, uses such as warehousing may result in an increase in traffic. |
| 6  | Safety and security for   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and  | 0       | N/A   | N/A  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation            | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|---|---------|------------------------|--|
|    | people and property.   | developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti-social behaviour?   |         |                        |  |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums? | 0       | N/A                    | N/A  |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that   | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new  | +       | 1) Promotes allocating | Priority will be given to  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts                      | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|------------------------------|--|--|
|    | minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally.                                 | developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?   | 0                            | deliverable sites in line with the Growth and Regeneration Strategy.<br><br>2) N/A   | sites with good access on public transport routes.   |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail? | +<br><br>+<br><br>+<br><br>+ | Policy promotes locating sites in line with the Growth and Regeneration Strategy which enables access to sites from walking and cycling and where public transport routes are stronger. Outside of these areas the policy supports locating sites where good sustainable transport links exist or can be provided. | Supports allocating sites which take account of public transport routes.<br><br>Supports allocating sites which take account of alternate modes of access (other than road).<br><br>Supports allocating sites which take account of proximity to highway/motorway network.<br><br>However some sites may |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts                 | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|-------------------------|--|---|
|    |  |   |                         |  | need additional public transport provision as they may be located in areas which are deliverable to the market but lack the necessary transport network.  |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings. | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites? | -<br><br>-<br><br>-     | Policy requires both brownfield and greenfield sites. New employment sites will be required for uses such as warehousing which due to their scale and nature are likely to be on greenfield sites. | Policy supports the retention of existing employment sites (through its links to policy 2) however some may be lost where they are undeliverable. Some jobs will be created within existing centres and some will require additional land take. |
| 11 | An attractive place.                               | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?   | +/-<br><br>+/-<br><br>- | Policy does not consider design issues. Larger scale warehousing sites on greenfield sites will have a negative impact on the landscape character.   | Policy does not address design issues. These will be addressed through other policies (14) and documents.   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts                   | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|--|---------------------------|--|--|
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.                                     | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?  | +/-                       | Policy does not consider heritage issues, although site suitability assessments included proximity to heritage assets. | Policy does not address heritage issues. These will be addressed through other policies and documents.   |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity. | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value? | +/-<br><br>+/-<br><br>+/- | Policy does not consider biodiversity and geodiversity issues.   | Policy does not address biodiversity and geodiversity issues. These will be addressed through other policies and documents. Any impacts will have to be addressed by mitigation in the planning application process. |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including                         | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile   | --                        | Policy will require sites to be allocated beyond the built up area and on greenfield                                   | Brownfield land will be utilised where possible through existing sites and   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts        | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|----------------|---|--|
|    | prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals.  | agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates? | -<br><br>+/-   | land. It is likely that some minerals will be sterilised.   | previously used land. However greenfield land will need to be utilised for warehousing which due to their nature and scale will require a large greenfield land take.      |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?    | +/-<br><br>+/- | Policy does not consider water quality.   | Planning applications will need to address this issue.   |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate  | -<br><br>+/-   | Policy supports a variety of employment sectors and jobs some of which may lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. | Each proposal will require a travel plan to reduce emissions and release congestion. However uses which involve products travelling by road, such as warehousing, may have |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts           | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|--|-------------------|--|--|
|    |   | change?  |                   |  | an impact on greenhouse gases.   |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed? | +/-<br>+/-<br>+/- | Policy will require sites to be allocated on previously developed land and greenfield. | Employment uses are not the most vulnerable use however flood risk areas will be avoided where possible through the Allocations process. Planning applications will also need to address flood risk issues. Appropriate mitigation will supported throughout the planning process. |
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?   | +/-               | Policy does not address natural resource issues.                                       | Policy does not address natural resource issues. These will be addressed through other policies and documents.   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts         | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|-----------------|--|--|
|    | promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques.         |   |                 |  |  |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.                              | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough? | +<br><br>+      | Policy directs development in line with the Growth and Regeneration Strategy to utilise existing infrastructure. Travel plans will assess the need for new transport infrastructure that should be provided. | New developments will provide opportunities for new infrastructure to be provided or improved.   |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between                       | -<br>+/-<br>+/- | Policy will require sites to be allocated beyond the built up area and therefore may have an impact on greenfield sites.   | Policy supports the retention and use of sites within the urban area. However there will be a need to allocate land for uses such as warehousing on greenfield sites. Allocations and planning applications will |

| No | Objective | Detailed decision making criteria | Impacts | Explanation | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------|--|
|    |           | open space?                       |         |             | <p>need to take this into account and mitigation will need to be provided. Mitigation requirements are set out in other policies (16, 17) which will may require enhancements and green infrastructure improvements.</p> |

## Policy 6 Robin Hood Airport and Business Park

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts     | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|---|-------------|--|---|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.   | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | ++<br><br>+ | <p>The airport should provide a significant number of new jobs and businesses. The Airport Mater Plan estimates that the airport and its business parks will provide for between 10,200 and 14,100 jobs by 2030.</p> <p>The employment areas alongside the airport will provide for supply chains to develop as a cluster around airport activities.</p> | <p>Access improvements are included to support access from deprived communities to engage in the new economic opportunities at the airport.</p> <p>The policy supports training and skills development to sustain and attract inward business development.</p> <p>FARRRS will improve access to and from the Sheffield City Region.</p> |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | ++          | <p>Accessibility to markets and international transport facilities are improved</p> <p>The business space will</p>   | <p>Business space is provided around the airport to support inward investment together with FARRRS to improve</p>   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts      | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|--------------|--|--|
|    | economy.  |   | ++           | attract a range of new business sectors to Doncaster.  | economic links between the airport and the Sheffield City Region and the wider region.   |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population. | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills? | ++<br><br>++ | The airport will raise aspirations and provide a wider range of jobs in the economy.<br><br>Development is linked to training and recruitment plans. | The policy supports training at the airport and public sector will support interventions to attract training and links to education. Proposals will be supported where there are training and recruitment plans that will assist delivery of improved skills and economic development, particularly for local people. Training activities have already been attracted to the airport which may act as a cluster for aviation related training. |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is  | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the  |              | The airport is not located in a  | The policy does not  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts        | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|--|----------------|--|---|
|    | available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? | +/-<br><br>+/- | settlement that support housing other than infill.   | cover proposals for housing however the jobs and economic growth arising from the airport will increase demand for housing and support its affordability.   |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?  | -<br><br>- /+  | Local air pollution will increase due to emissions from aircraft and traffic attracted to the airport. Jobs improve health however increased negative environmental impacts are likely to occur. | The policy requires mitigation of negative impacts. The Health Impact Assessment on the airport application supported the airport development. Proposal will be supported where environmental impacts are adequately mitigated.<br><br>Relocation of air services to Robin Hood Airport from more congested airports will reduce national emissions levels (reduced need for aircraft |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts         | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|--|-----------------|--|--|
|    |  |  |                 |  | stacking, more scope for environmental friendly take off and landings, less road congestions and improved prospects high modal targets for public transport).  |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.                                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti –social behaviour?  | +<br><br>+/-    | The airport business requires high levels of security which support business. Public Safety Zones and Safeguarding Areas are established to protect safety                 | Airports are subject to high security and safety procedures which are subject to CAA licensing. The policy refers to the Public Safety Zones and Safeguarding which are important to public safety and security. |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment? | +<br>+/-<br>+/- | The Health Impact Assessment undertaken for the airport planning application supported the airport development as it created employment that would benefit overall health. | The Landscape Management and Habitat Creation Plan provides for the management of the areas in and around the airport including suitable public access. The airport provides links                               |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts       | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|--|---------------|---|---|
|    |   | 4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums?  | +             | The propensity to travel in the sub-region is lower than nationally. It is expected that new air services stimulates some demand for travel abroad to leisure and cultural destinations.  | to a range of destinations beneficial to cultural links and recreational pursuits.  |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)? | ++<br><br>+/- | The airport makes best use of disused military airport infrastructure located near to markets. Although the opportunities do not align directly with the settlement hierarchy the airport will link into urban fabric through the strategic transport network which will be enhanced by FARRRS. The airport is located on the edge of built up areas balancing access to users of the airport with few residential areas affected by noise disturbance. | The airport has a catchment area that reduces the need to travel out of the region and to more distant airports. Jobs created reduce the need for Doncaster residents to travel out of the borough for employment. The Airport Masterplan supports the development of new services locally in accessible locations. |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts                         | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail? | ++<br><br>+<br><br>+<br><br>+/- | Road access is currently poor compared to expected levels of service for a regional airport but its growth is dependant on improving the transport connectivity. The airport is located adjacent bus and rail corridors which provide potential for reaching higher modal targets. The airport is located and accessible by cycling from urban areas. Overall the airport is well positioned near to a range of strategic transport networks that can operate together to create a multi modal transport interchange. | Policies are in place to maximise use of previous transport investment e.g. motorways, QBC and support further improvements to the airports connectivity. This minimises impacts that may occur elsewhere should the local choice of an airport not exist.<br><br>The FARRRS will improve airport connectivity and improve the capacity and efficiency of the transport network. A rail station is also proposed at the airport. The role of the Surface Access Strategy to co-ordinate access is built into the policy to |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts                   | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------------------------|---|--|
|    |  |   |                           |   | ensure transport efficiency.   |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings. | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites? | ++<br><br>++<br><br>- / + | The Airport utilises existing infrastructure, buildings, runway plus redevelop land to accommodate air services, training and business space.<br><br>Some greenfield land will be required to accommodate the proposed business park development but the use of brownfield land will reduce the need to develop at other airports generally located in greenbelt/countryside areas. | Priority should be given to developing brownfield areas in advance of using greenfield sites.  |
| 11 | An attractive place.                               | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?   | ++<br><br>+/-<br><br>+/-  | Airports generally attract development in high quality buildings for businesses that require a higher quality environment or access to air services.<br><br>Located on the urban fringe   | Proposals will be supported where buildings, layout and landscaping are of high quality. Improved landscaping will be needed to shield new buildings that may be |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts               | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|--|-----------------------|--|---|
|    |   |  |                       | will result in impacts on the landscape but the airport is generally well shielded with in the landscape.  | located outside the current built core of the airport.  |
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.                                     | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?  | +                     | Important features of the area are largely unaffected however the airport itself is part of the cultural heritage which is protected and where possible included in the development; e.g. heritage garden. | Proposal will be supported where environmental impacts are adequately mitigated including improved landscaping and tree planting, and a quiet operations policy.                                |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity. | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value? | -<br><br>-<br><br>+/- | Airport use retains the re-use of a former military site but expansion extends development into open landscape areas. Some sites surrounding the airport may be affected                                   | The policy requires environmental impacts to be reduced or mitigated. There will be no detrimental impacts on the conservation objectives of Thorne and Hatfield Moor and Nightjar populations. |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts         | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                     |
|----|--|--|-----------------|--|--|
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals.                            | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates? | -<br><br>-<br>0 | The airport development covers large areas overlying resources.<br><br><br>N/A | The loss of access to underground resources and soil cannot be mitigated.<br><br><br>N/A |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?   | -<br><br>-      | The airport overlies the aquifer.  | The policy requires environmental impacts to be reduced or mitigated.                    |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a   | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas   | -- /+           | Aviation results in high levels of greenhouse gases but the                    | The policy seeks to improve access and links   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|--|---------|--|--|
|    | managed response to the effects of climate change. | emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?  | +/-     | location of the airport offers an alternative to use of more distant airports using congested road routes. | to the mainline railway to reduce reliance on more distant airports and utilise Doncaster's position on the rail network encouraging journeys by rail to the airport. This is unlikely to be achieved at least until the end of the plan period. |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.                              | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed? | ++      | The airport is located in flood zone 1   | None required  |
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of                       | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural   | 0       | N/A  | Reference included to Design And Sustainable   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|--|---------|--|--|
|    | energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques. | resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?  |         |  | Construction Policy  |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the | + / -   | The airport makes use of existing infrastructure and transport links. Further links are necessary to maximise use of the site – see also notes on explanation notes in response to SA objective 9. | Significant growth of the airport will be dependant on FARRRS to link to existing strategic infrastructure; motorway network, mainline rail. |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts       | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|---|---------------|---|--|
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space? | +/-<br>+<br>+ | <p>Airports are large users of space. The use of a ex military sites avoids using alternative site elsewhere which would be likely to have an impact on green infrastructure.</p> <p>The airport manages open space areas (although not all accessible) including significant areas of woodland. The master plan proposes further enhancing green infrastructure.</p> | The policy requires improved landscaping and tree planting.          |

## Policy 7 Retail and Town Centres

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                            |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.  | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | +       | Policy promotes new economic development in town, local and village centres thereby also supporting rural areas. | All new retail is focussed on serving existing and new communities where accessibility is good. |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | +       | Policy promotes new economic development in town, local and village centres thereby also supporting rural areas. | Focussing retail development into centres helps create and support economic diversity.          |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.      | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?                             | +       | Policy supports employment growth which in turn creates training opportunities.                                  | Support business intensity in central and accessible locations                                  |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is   | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the  | +       | Town centres will accommodate a variety of   | Support mixed use schemes in town centres   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|--|---------|--|---|
|    | available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? |         | housing types as part of an intensive mix of land uses   |   |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?  | -       | Intense mixes of uses in centres may actually increase negative environmental impacts.                   | Support for public transport will help reduce some pollution.   |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti-social behaviour?                                     | +       | Vibrant and lively centres create safe environments because activity promotes surveillance and security. | Attention to location and urban design/architectural detailing needed to ensure high standards of safety and security |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be                                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?   | +       | Focussing these uses in centres reduces the need to travel and encourages linked trips. Village centres  | Seek opportunities to forge links between centres and environmental assets.   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts           |
|----|---|--|---------|---|--|
|    | available to all.   | 2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums?              |         | often have good links to natural environmental assets.                                  |  |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)? | +       | Focussing these uses in centres reduces the need to travel and encourages linked trips. | Provide allocations to define extent of centres and types of uses appropriate. |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises                       | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and  | +/-     | N/A   | N/A  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    | detrimental impacts.                               | cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail?   |         |  |  |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings. | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites? | +       | Focussing retail and service development into centres promotes reuse of existing buildings and sites.  | Maintaining tight centre boundaries will encourage reuse of land and buildings and thereby maintain the commercial intensity of the centres. |
| 11 | An attractive place.                               | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?   | +       | Concentrating retail and service uses into centres can create opportunities for additional environmental benefits such as public realm improvements. | Seek S106 contributions to townscape and public realm improvements.  |
| 12 | Cultural heritage                                  | Will the policy conserve or   | +       | Support for viability of   | Focus retail and service   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|--|---------|---|--|
|    | conserved and enhanced.  | enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?  |         | centres helps to sustain their cultural value as meeting places and foci of local identity. | development into centres   |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity.          | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value? | 0       | N/A   | N/A  |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?  | 0       | N/A   | N/A  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|--|---------|--|--|
|    | sterilisation of minerals.   | 2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates?  |         |  |  |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?           | 0       | N/A  | N/A  |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change? | +       | Promotes linked trips and reduces need to travel because of high accessibility | Focus retail and service development into centres                    |
| 17 | Flood risk   | Will the policy:   | +       | Focussing retail and service   | Focus retail and service   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                               |
|----|---|--|---------|---|--|
|    | minimised.  | 1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed? |         | uses into centres minimises impact of flood risk  | development into centres   |
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?   | +       | Policy directs key uses to central and very accessible locations which afford opportunities for linked trips. | Improvements to accessibility and removal of barriers to development opportunities in the centres. |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                               |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    | minimisation and recycling techniques.                                 |   |         |  |  |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.                              | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough? | +       | Policy directs key uses to central and very accessible locations where best use can be made of existing high quality infrastructure. | Improvements to accessibility and removal of barriers to development opportunities in the centres. |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space?           | 0       | N/A  | N/A  |

## Policy 8 Doncaster Town Centre

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|---|---|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.  | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | ++      | Town centre is defined as a hub of employment.                                  | Drives new economic development to the town centre and proposes environmental improvements and land assembly to release land to the market.<br><br>Good transport links and its central position mean that the town centre is largely convenient to serve some of the employment needs of the rural area. |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | ++      | Promotes a dense, compact mix of employment uses in a very accessible location. | Commitment to maintaining and improving accessibility and provision of land for employment.<br>Commitment to mixes of uses promotes diversity   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|--|--|
|    |   |   |         |  | and vitality.  |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.                                     | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?   | +       | Focussing of further education activity in the centre.                               | Support for the current FE facility and its potential expansion offers opportunities for business to exploit training and to develop bespoke vocational courses. |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? | +       | The town centre will accommodate a mix of uses including residential.                | Support and encourage mixed use schemes in town centre.  |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?   | -       | Intense mix of uses in the town centre may create additional environmental problems. | Support for public transport may help minimise negative environmental conditions.  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts             |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.                                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti-social behaviour?  | +       | Policy promotes pedestrian safety initiative through pedestrianisation and traffic calming.                        | Supports mitigation of car-dominance on ring road to improve walking experience. |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums? | ++      | Promotes 'town centre first' approach where there is very good access by public transport and cycling and walking. | Promotes better access to countryside and green space from town centre.          |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with  | ++      | Policy requires major new retail, office and leisure developments to be located in the town centre where           | Plenty of brownfield land made available in the town centre for this purpose.    |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    | and local needs met locally.   | the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?   |         | there is good access by public transport.  |  |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail? | ++      | Policy promotes access to the town centre by all modes of transport but with emphasis on public transport. | Supports the already substantial public transport facilities in the town centre and protects, enhances and expands the pedestrian environment from the negative affects of motor vehicles. |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings.                                       | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?  | ++      | All development sites in the town centre are brownfield.   | Policy protects green space, provides more and utilises previously used land for new development.  |

| No | Objective                                 | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|---|--|
|    |   | 3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites?   |         |   |  |
| 11 | An attractive place.                      | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?                   | ++      | Policies promote high quality architecture and urban design.                      | Based on a positive policy approach, the Council's development management system demands the highest standards of design. Appropriate enforcement actions help to mitigate inappropriate design.                               |
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced. | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings? | ++      | Policy supports protection and enhancement of heritage assets in the town centre. | Based on a positive policy approach, the Council's development management system demands the highest standards of conservation and heritage protection. Appropriate enforcement actions help to mitigate inappropriate design. |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                                   |
|----|---|--|---------|--|--|
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity.                                     | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value?                 | ++      | Policy supports biodiversity particularly in the river/canal corridor. | Ensure that new development in the waterway corridor retains soft waterside edges to protect habitats. |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates? | 0       | N/A  | N/A  |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of   | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and  | +       | Policy supports biodiversity particularly in the river/canal           | Ensure that new development in the   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|---|---------|---|--|
|    | groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?  |         | corridor.   | waterway corridor retains soft waterside edges to protect habitats.  |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change.                          | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?  | +       | Intensification of key land uses in town centre reduces need to travel. | Application of 'town centre first' policy as set out in PPS4.        |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where | +       | New development will take account of flood risk in design.              | Monitor planning applications in this respect.                       |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                               |
|----|--|--|---------|---|--|
|    |  | development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed?                                       |         |   |  |
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques. | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development? | ++      | Policy directs key uses to central and very accessible locations which afford opportunities for linked trips.                         | Improvements to accessibility and removal of barriers to development opportunities in the centres. |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no         | +       | Policy directs key uses to a central and very accessible location where best use can be made of existing high quality infrastructure. | Improvements to accessibility and removal of barriers to development opportunities in the          |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|---|--|
|    |  | existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough?  |         |   | centre.  |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space? | +       | Creation of new green spaces and protection of waterway corridor will contribute in this respect. | Monitor planning applications and promote delivery particularly where development is proposed on Council owned land. |

## Policy 9 Providing Travel Choice

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|---|--|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.  | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | ++      | The policy will facilitate the delivery of new road, rail, public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure where required to support employment opportunities and economic growth. | The range of transport schemes included in Policy 9 will unlock areas for growth and regeneration and deliver new opportunities for the Doncaster borough. Sites will be assessed for impact on the transport network and environment and any impacts will be mitigated through works such as travel planning. |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | ++      | The policy utilises a series of transport opportunities that will facilitate growth through support and development of the transport network.   | The transport schemes included in Policy 9 will (in conjunction with the Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy) through the implementation and support of a range of transport schemes, support and facilitate investment and   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|---|---------|--|---|
|    |   |   |         |  | development.  |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.                                     | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?   | +       | By providing travel choice and promoting social inclusion, access to education and training facilitates will be improved.  | The transport schemes included in this policy will provide access to job and training opportunities within Doncaster. This will be in conjunction with schemes identified in the LTP3 to directly improve transport for education and training. |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? | +       | The transport schemes included within policy 9 will unlock land allocated for potential new housing sites within Doncaster. This supports the development of the housing stock, which when supported by housing policy (e.g. affordable housing) means more opportunities are created for housing. | Any new developments will provide as required a transport assessment and travel plans this will ensure the delivery of a choice of travel.  |
| 5  | Conditions and services which   | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct  | +       | Policy 9 supports the delivery of a wide range of  | The transport schemes included in Policy 9 and  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|--|---------|--|--|
|    | minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.                                 | pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?   |         | sustainable transport infrastructure.  | partnership working to deliver the LTP programme will support the delivery of schemes (for example cycling and walking infrastructure links) that could have a positive impact on pollution reduction. |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.                                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti-social behaviour?   | 0       | N/A  | N/A  |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment? | +       | Policy 9 supports the provision of travel choices (through supporting the growth of Doncaster's walking and cycling networks) and promotes social inclusion. These routes increase access to leisure and recreation; | The range of transport schemes in policy 9 will support the delivery of infrastructure that provides the borough of Doncaster with travel choices.   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|---|--|
|    |   | 4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums?   |         | <p>i) Many routes are green space alternative recreational opportunities</p> <p>ii) Many routes improve access to other activities e.g. leisure centres.</p>  |  |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | <p>Will the policy:</p> <p>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?</p> <p>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?</p> | ++      | The policy supports the delivery of travel choice and the promotion of social inclusion and access to key facilities. Accessibility criteria are addressed through SHLAA and the ELR and this work will be further developed through other LDF documents. | Where appropriate developments will be located on public transport corridors or the transport policy will ensure public transport access is delivered. By ensuring new developments provide as appropriate, transport assessment and travel plans, and partnership working between developers and the council. |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises  | <p>Will the policy:</p> <p>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by</p>   | ++      | The range of transport infrastructure listed in the policy will ensure that the Doncaster borough transport   | The transport policy will support travel choice throughout the borough. Where appropriate  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|---|---|
|    | access and minimises detrimental impacts.          | public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail?              |         | network is efficient. The varying range of interventions in policy 9 will facilitate travel choice.   | developments will be located on public transport corridors or the transport policy will ensure public transport is delivered. Ensuring new developments provide (as appropriate) transport assessment and travel plans. |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings. | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites? | +       | The policy supports the reuse of brownfield field sites through the infrastructure interventions, which unlock land For example FARRRS and the regeneration of the Rossington Colliery. | The infrastructure interventions included in policy 9 will be tailored to the different settlement needs, which have potential benefits for brownfield regeneration.  |
| 11 | An attractive place.                               | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?   | +       | New transport infrastructure will help to attract new development and investment to Doncaster.  | The range of travel choice initiatives contained in the policy will be important in   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|---|---------|--|---|
|    |   | 2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?  |         | Works are promoted within the transport policy will improve integration.   | contributing to an attractive place. Potentially the Local Transport aspiration of the Great Street project will add to a high quality built environment.                 |
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.                                     | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?   | +       | Elements of the policy will provide will help to enhance heritage sites, for example the Roman Ridge Green Way Cycling Scheme.   | If schemes are being delivered in heritage site areas, liaison with the key organisations (for example English Heritage) will be an integral part to deliver any project. |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity. | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity | + /-    | The policy supports the delivery of a variety of different types of transport interventions. Where these schemes cause the loss or biodiversity or geodiversity mitigation will be provided. | The negative impact of transport schemes will be mitigated through for example the construction of new habitats and liaison with key environmental partners.              |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation                   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|--|---------|-------------------------------|--|
|    |  | value?   |         |                               |  |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals.                            | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates? | 0       | N/A                           | N/A  |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?   | 0       | N/A                           | N/A  |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas   | Will the policy:   | -       | Due to the need to facilitate | New measures such as   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|--|---------|---|---|
|    | emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change. | 1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?   |         | development and in some cases by road infrastructure. The policy could have the potential to create green house gas emissions e.g. CO2. | infrastructure for electric cars will be pursued. All developments where they meet the criteria will be required to provide travel plans and transport assessments, which will provide for sustainable transport infrastructure, vehicle monitoring and mitigation for adverse impacts. |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed? | -       |   |   |
| 18 | Prudent and  | Will the policy reduce the   |         | N/A   | N/A   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|--|---------|--|--|
|    | efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques. | amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?  | 0       |  |  |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the | +       | The policy through transport interventions will ensure that efficient use of the existing infrastructure is a key priority. Where new infrastructure is required, the incorporation of sustainable opportunities will be included and the new infrastructure will be | The transport schemes within policy 9 will improve access and transport infrastructure within the Doncaster borough. Travel Planning will be used to make the best use of resources. |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    |  | borough?  |         | managed responsibly. For example developments build on a new road corridor will need to ensure a reduced level of trips through travel planning. |  |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space? | +       | The policy contains a wide variety of schemes that will enable travel choices. These schemes include walking and cycling infrastructure.         | The transport schemes in the policy and partnership working to deliver the LTP programme will ensure the creation and enhancement of walking and cycling routes within Doncaster. This will be done in conjunction with the Public Rights of Way Improvement plan. |

## Policy 10 Housing Requirement, Land Supply and Phasing

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.  | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | +       | Major house building programme will support construction industry; new homes will support new jobs | Housing in a wide range of sustainable locations (including rural areas) will support existing communities and infrastructure and existing and new jobs |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | ++      | Supply of sufficient new homes is essential to business success                                    | Housing in a wide range of sustainable locations will support existing communities and infrastructure and existing and new jobs                         |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.      | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?                             | +       | Training opportunities created through house building  | House building target which exceeds historic build rate has the potential to maximise positive impacts  |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is   | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the  | ++      | Policy seeks to provide a  | The house building target   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|--|---------|--|--|
|    | available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? |         | quality and level of housing that addresses both market demand and affordable housing need.  | exceeds historic build rate and therefore has the potential to maximise positive impacts<br><br>Policy 12 addresses mix, tenure and type of housing and affordable housing |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?  | +       | Policy provides for new housing which will generally be more sustainable than older housing and located sustainably thereby contributing to a more sustainable travel pattern and less pollution | N/A  |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti-social behaviour?                                     | +       | Provision of sufficient homes built to modern standards<br><br>Providing for more people to have a decent home will help address anti-social behaviour   | Policy 14 also addresses this issue  |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                                   |
|----|---|---|---------|--|--|
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all.            | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums? | +       | Location of new homes to support sustainable communities will support existing and new facilities                                    | House building target which exceeds historic build rate has the potential to maximise positive impacts |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?  | ++      | Priority given to housing renewal and other urban sites which are generally in sustainable locations well served by public transport | Phasing also prioritises delivery of urban sites before urban extension sites                          |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which  | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being   | ++      | Priority given to housing renewal and other urban sites which are generally in   | Phasing also prioritises delivery of urban sites before urban extension                                |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts          |
|----|---|---|---------|--|---|
|    | maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts. | located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail? |         | sustainable locations well served by public transport  | sites   |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites?               | ++      | Priority given to housing renewal and urban sites the vast majority of which are Brownfield      | Phasing also prioritises delivery of urban sites before urban extension sites |
| 11 | An attractive place.                                | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?   | +       | Priority to urban sites will support regeneration which will improve existing urban environments | Phasing also prioritises delivery of urban sites before urban extension sites |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|--|---------|--|--|
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.  | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?  | +       | Priority to urban sites will support regeneration and existing culture and other social infrastructure | Phasing also prioritises delivery of urban sites before urban extension sites  |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity.          | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value? | +       | Priority to urban site sites over urban extension sites will minimise loss of countryside              | Phasing also prioritises delivery of urban sites before urban extension sites; the biological resource associated with some urban sites will be given due weight through the allocations process |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?  | +       | Priority to urban site sites over urban extension sites will minimise loss of countryside              | Phasing also prioritises delivery of urban sites before urban extension sites  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts          |
|----|--|--|---------|--|---|
|    | sterilisation of minerals.   | 2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates?  |         |  |   |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?           | 0       | Priority to urban site sites over urban extension sites will help minimise conflict with some of these resources and could provide opportunities for enhancement in some cases | N/A   |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change? | ++      | Priority to urban sites over urban extension sites will support more efficient development and travel pattern  | Phasing also prioritises delivery of urban sites before urban extension sites |
| 17 | Flood risk   | Will the policy:   | 0       | Priority to urban sites many   | Policy makes clear that   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|--|---------|--|--|
|    | minimised.   | 1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed? |         | of which lie in flood zones 2/3 (but have benefit of existing defences); efficient land use pattern will reduce carbon emissions, global warming and associated flood risk | where delivery issues including flood risk cannot be resolved sites will not be allocated; urban extension sites will be the most sustainable taking account of a range of issues including flood risk |
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?   | +       | Priority to urban sites over urban extension sites; re-use of Brownfield land; maximise use of existing infrastructure   | Phasing also prioritises delivery of urban sites before urban extension sites  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
|    | recycling techniques.  |   |         |  |   |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.                              | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough? | ++      | Priority to urban sites over urban extension sites                             | Phasing also prioritises delivery of urban sites before urban extension sites and ties delivery to delivery of infrastructure |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space?           | +       | Priority to urban sites over urban extension sites; re-use of brownfield land; | Green infrastructure will be enhanced as part of housing developments but this is addressed through Policy 17                 |

## Policy 11 Housing Renewal and Regeneration

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                           |
|----|--|---|---------|---|--|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.  | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | +       | Support for mixed-use development where it would support retail centres and secure new jobs   | Mixed-use developments on surplus employment sites to be supported only if it secures new jobs |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | +       | Re-use of Brownfield land, empty homes and housing renewal will support regeneration; mixed-use development will provide flexibility to secure new investment | Mixed-use developments on surplus employment sites to be supported only if it secures new jobs |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.      | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?                             | 0       | N/A   | N/A  |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is   | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the  | ++      | Policy seeks to provide   |  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts       |
|----|--|--|---------|--|--|
|    | available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? |         | quality housing and to prioritise housing renewal programmes and re-use of empty housing   | Policy 12 addresses mix, tenure and type of housing and affordable housing |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?  | +       | Policy provides for new housing which will generally be more sustainable than older housing and located sustainably thereby contributing to a more sustainable travel pattern and less pollution | N/A  |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti-social behaviour?                                     | +       | Provision of high quality homes built to modern standards<br><br>Providing for more people to have a decent home will  | Policy 14 also addresses this issue  |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|---|---|---------|---|--|
|    |   |   |         | help address anti-social behaviour  |  |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all.            | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums? | +       | Location of new homes to support sustainable communities will support existing and new facilities   | N/A  |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?  | ++      | Priority given to housing renewal and re-use of empty houses which are generally in sustainable locations well served by public transport | N/A  |
| 9  | An efficient  | Will the policy:  | ++      | Priority given to housing   | N/A  |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|---|---|---------|---|--|
|    | transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts. | 1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail? |         | renewal and re-use of empty houses which are generally in sustainable locations well served by public transport |  |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings.                          | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites?   | ++      | Priority given to housing renewal and re-use of empty houses  | N/A  |
| 11 | An attractive place.  | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?   | +       | Priority given to housing renewal and re-use of empty houses and other urban sites will support                 | N/A  |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|--|---------|--|---|
|    |   | 2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?   |         | regeneration which will improve existing urban environments. Promotion of mixed-use schemes will support the creation of vibrant mixed communities |   |
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.                                     | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?  | +       | Priority to urban sites will support regeneration and existing cultural heritage   | N/A   |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity. | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value? | +       | Priority to urban site sites will minimise loss of countryside   | The biological resource associated with some urban sites will be given due weight through the allocations process |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|--|---------|---|--|
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals.                            | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates? | +       | Priority to urban site sites will minimise loss of countryside  | N/A  |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?   | 0       | Priority to urban site sites will help minimise conflict with some of these resources and could provide opportunities for enhancement in some cases | N/A  |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a   | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas   | ++      | Priority to urban sites will support more efficient development and travel  | N/A  |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|--|---------|---|---|
|    | managed response to the effects of climate change.  | emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?  |         | pattern   |   |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed? | 0       | Priority to urban sites many of which lie in flood zones 2/3 (but have benefit of existing defences); efficient land use pattern will reduce carbon emissions, global warming and associated flood risk | Policy 10 makes clear that where delivery issues including flood risk cannot be resolved sites will not be allocated; urban extension sites will be the most sustainable taking account of a range of issues including flood risk |
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?   | +       | Priority to urban sites, re-use of Brownfield land; maximise use of existing infrastructure   | N/A   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
|    | unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques. |   |         |  |   |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough? | ++      | Priority to urban sites will maximise use of existing infrastructure | N/A   |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough.                             | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of   | +       | Priority to urban sites, re-use of brownfield land;                  | Green infrastructure will be enhanced as part of housing developments but this is addressed through Policy 17 |

| No | Objective | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|-----------|---|---------|-------------|--|
|    |           | new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space? |         |             |  |

## Policy 12 Housing Mix and Affordable Housing

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts           |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.  | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | +       | Affordable housing will support key workers;   | exceptions policy element specifically addresses rural areas                   |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | +       | Affordable housing will support key workers; mix of house types and tenures to meet all housing demand and needs | New housing developments need to respond to identified needs and market demand |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.      | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?                             | 0       | N/A  | N/A  |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is   | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the  | ++      | Provision of affordable housing to meet identified   | exceptions policy element specifically addresses                               |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|--|---------|---|---|
|    | available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? |         | needs; specialist accommodation to meet specialist needs  | rural areas; specialist accommodation provision to be commensurate with need so as not to undermine mixed communities objectives          |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?  | ++      | Provision of a mix of homes to meet needs is one of the most important conditions for good health | Affordable housing to be provided as part of all new developments over the site-size threshold or as small site exceptions in rural areas |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti-social behaviour?                                     | ++      | Provision of new homes to meet identified needs and built to modern standards                     | specialist accommodation to be supported to meet identified needs   |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be                                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?   | 0       | Creation of vibrant mixed communities would indirectly support this                               | N/A   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|---|--|---------|--|--|
|    | available to all.   | 2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums?              |         |  |  |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)? | 0       | Creation of vibrant mixed communities would indirectly support this as would use of commuted sums to bring empty houses back into use. | N/A  |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises                       | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and  | +       | Creation of vibrant mixed communities would indirectly support this as would use of commuted sums to bring empty houses back into use. | N/A  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    | detrimental impacts.                               | cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail?   |         |  |  |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings. | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites? | +       | Use of commuted sums to bring empty houses back into use.  | N/A  |
| 11 | An attractive place.                               | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?   | +       | Creation of vibrant mixed communities would indirectly support this as would use of commuted sums to bring empty houses back into use. | N/A  |
| 12 | Cultural heritage                                  | Will the policy conserve or   | +       | Creation of vibrant mixed  | N/A  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|--|---------|--|--|
|    | conserved and enhanced.  | enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?  |         | communities would indirectly support this as would use of commuted sums to bring empty houses back into use. |  |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity.          | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value? | 0       | N/A  | N/A  |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?  | 0       | N/A  | N/A  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|--|---------|--|--|
|    | sterilisation of minerals.   | 2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates?  |         |  |  |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?           | 0       | N/A  | N/A  |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change? | +       | Creation of vibrant mixed communities would indirectly support this as would use of commuted sums to bring empty houses back into use. | N/A  |
| 17 | Flood risk   | Will the policy:   | 0       | N/A  | N/A  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|--|---------|-------------|--|
|    | minimised.   | 1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed? |         |             |  |
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?   | 0       | N/A         | N/A  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    | recycling techniques.  |   |         |  |  |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.                              | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough? | +       | Creation of vibrant mixed communities would indirectly support this as would use of commuted sums to bring empty houses back into use. | N/A  |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space?           | 0       | N/A  | N/A  |

## Policy 13 Gypsies and Travellers

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|---|---|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.  | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | +       | Provision of homes (and in the case of travelling show people – sites to store and maintain their equipment) helps equip people to better access jobs | Provision to meet identified need as far as possible and appropriate close to where people want to live and work  |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | +       | Suitable accommodation will support employment in these communities;  | Whilst traveller sites in the countryside are unlikely to enhance the local environment planned provision for sites in suitable locations will better protect and enhance the countryside than unauthorised developments due to lack of planned provision |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and                                  | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities   | 0       | N/A   | N/A   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|---|--|
|    | capacity of the population.   | for adults to learn new skills?   |         |   |  |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? | ++      | Provides specialist accommodation to meet the specific needs of a community that is often vulnerable and disadvantaged. | Provision to meet identified need; locations can be within existing built up areas or in countryside locations; in the case of the latter this is in effect positive discrimination in favour of this disadvantaged group and recognises their unique accommodation requirements |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?   | -       | Provides for suitable accommodation including in the countryside and so increase journey distances                      | Planned provision will usually be on more sustainably located sites than some unauthorised sites. Accommodation will still be permitted within urban areas.  |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and  | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are   | +       | Provision of new and extended sites to meet the   | planned provision on suitable sites with layouts   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|---|---------|---|---|
|    | property.   | 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti –social behaviour?   |         | specific needs of these communities.  | meeting defined standards   |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all.            | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums? | +       | Meeting the needs of these communities in locations they want to be will support this                                     | Provision to meet identified need including in countryside areas  |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?  | -       | For reasons of site deliverability and travellers' preferred locations, most provision is likely to be in the countryside | Policy requires sites to be close to or have good public transport access to places with a good range of services |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail? | 0       | Sites in sustainable locations benefiting from access to public transport are required but given the range of constraints to provision it is possible that some new sites or extensions to existing sites will be in less than ideal locations in this respect | The policy sets out a requirement for locations benefiting from access to public transport   |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings.                                       | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites?   | 0       | N/A  | Policy supports provision within built up areas but most provision is likely to be in the countryside where there are few Brownfield opportunities |
| 11 | An attractive place.   | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built  | 0       | N/A  | Development of new sites in the countryside is unlikely to enhance the   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|--|---------|---|--|
|    |   | environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?   |         |   | environment but the policy seeks to minimise the impact of such sites within the landscape and permanent planned sites are likely to be more attractive than unauthorised sites. |
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.                                     | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?  | 0       | N/A   | N/A  |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity. | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new | -       | Development of new sites in the countryside is unlikely to enhance biodiversity | The policy seeks to minimise the impact of such sites on biodiversity and requires landscaping that can offset some impacts.   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation     | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|--|---------|-----------------|--|
|    |  | features of biodiversity value?  |         |                 |  |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals.                            | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates? | 0       | Minimal impact. | N/A  |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?   | 0       | N/A             | N/A  |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas   | Will the policy:   | 0       | Minimal impact. | N/A  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|--|---------|--|--|
|    | emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change. | 1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?   |         |  |  |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed? | 0       | Provision in flood zone 3 will not be acceptable but sites in flood zone 2 may be necessary due to lack of alternatives. | Policy excludes provision in flood zone 3.                           |
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water)  | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?   | 0       | N/A  | N/A  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
|    | by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques. |   |         |  |   |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough? | -       | Countryside locations will not result in efficient use of infrastructure in some cases.                    | Policy supports provision within built up areas and requires countryside locations to be close to, or have good public transport access to, such areas. |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure   | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's  | 0       | Policy criteria make clear that proposals would only be supported where there would be no significant harm | New and extended sites will normally be required to provide new/enhanced landscaping.   |

| No | Objective           | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|---------------------|--|---------|---|--|
|    | within the borough. | green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space? |         | to trees, hedgerows, biodiversity etc. or conflict with other policies (including that for green infrastructure). |  |

### Policy 14 Design and Sustainable Construction

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                 |
|----|---|---|---------|--|--|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.                           | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | +       | Policy will help to diversify the job opportunities in the borough |  |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing   | +       | Policy will encourage well designed business premises              | By ensuring new developments are well designed, safe and secure the policy will help |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|---|--|
|    | and a diverse economy.  | businesses?   |         |   | enable business competitiveness and should help to encourage inward investment.  |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.                                     | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?   | 0       | N/A   | N/A  |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? | ++      | The policy will help to deliver high quality accessible housing | Policy uses nationally recognised principles of good design and 'sustainable' design standards to set quality benchmarks to be met. The policy should help to create robust, attractive and environmentally sound housing and new developments that respect their setting. |
| 5  | Conditions and services which   | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct  | +       | The policy will help to   | The policy encourages  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|--|---------|--|--|
|    | minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.                                 | pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?   |         | deliver healthier living environments.                             | developments to be designed with lower environmental impact.   |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.                                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti –social behaviour?  | ++      | The policy includes safety and security as a key design objective. | By requiring new developments to be safe and secure, in terms of their design and layout, the policy should help to reduce crime / fear of crime in local neighbourhoods. Policy refers to SBD standard. |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment? | +       | The policy will help to deliver healthier living environments.     | The policy encourages developments to be designed for pedestrian needs with good access to local facilities encouraging walking / cycling. By ensuring streets and spaces are                            |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|--|---------|---|---|
|    |   | 4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums?  |         |   | safe and secure, more people should be inclined to undertake outdoor activities.  |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?   | +       | The policy will help to create developments that minimise the need to travel. | The policy encourages accessibility by non car modes and will help to ensure developments are well located to local services and facilities through the Building for Life criteria and design principles. |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport | +       | The policy will help to create developments that minimise the need to travel. | The policy encourages accessibility by non car modes and will help to ensure developments are well located to local services and facilities through the Building for Life criteria and design principles. |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    |  | of freight by canal or rail?  |         |  |  |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings. | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites? | +       | The policy will help to encourage the re-use of land and buildings.    | The BREEAM and Building for Life requirements awards points for the re-use of land and buildings so by meeting this standard new non-domestic developments will help to meet the objective.  |
| 11 | An attractive place.                               | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?   | ++      | The purpose of the policy is to encourage a quality built environment. | Policy uses nationally recognised principles of good design and 'sustainable' design standards to set quality benchmarks to be met. The policy should help to create robust, attractive and environmentally sound developments that respect their setting. |
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.          | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the  | ++      | The policy will help to retain the characteristics of the              | The policy encourages contextually sensitive   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|--|---------|---|--|
|    |   | significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?   |         | borough's built heritage.   | design which respects the character of the borough.  |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity.                                     | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value? | +/-     | The policy encourages ecological improvement but does not insist upon it. | The Code and BREEAM give points for ecological enhancements to a development site however the credits are not mandatory so developers may choose not to meet these credits / improve biodiversity. |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?  | +/-     | N/A   | N/A  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|--|---------|---|---|
|    |  | 3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates?  |         |   |   |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?           | +       | The policy will help to encourage water efficiency and take up of SUD's which will help recharge the aquifer.   | The Code and BREEAM give points for using SUD's systems and water saving features.  |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change? | +       | Policy requires housing to meet code level 3 as a minimum and all developments to provide 10% of their energy from renewables so CO2 emissions will be reduced. | The policy requirements will encourage developers to enhance energy efficiency and provide small scale decentralised renewable energy which will reduce the carbon emissions of new developments. |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the   | +       | The policy will help to   | Building for Life, the Code   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|--|---------|---|--|
|    |  | <p>flood risk of existing properties?<br/>           2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br/>           3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed?</p> |         | encourage uptake of SUD's.  | and BREEAM give points for using SUD's. Therefore the policy will encourage developers to use these systems as a way of managing surface water drainage.   |
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?   | ++      | The policy will help to create developments which use resources more efficiently. | The Code and BREEAM have been designed in order to facilitate more environmentally responsible design of buildings which are more efficient in terms of energy and water use, and are constructed from recyclable materials with low environmental impacts. Points are also awarded for provision of recycling space and ensuring construction |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    | techniques.  |   |         |  | waste is minimised and managed.  |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.                              | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough? | +       | The policy will help to encourage uptake of SUD's.   | Building for Life, the Code and BREEAM give points for using SUD's. Therefore the policy will encourage developers to use these systems as a way of managing surface water drainage. |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space?           | +       | The policy will help to protect existing site features and encourage new green infrastructure. | Building for Life / the Code / BREEAM award points for retaining and enhancing ecological provision on site.   |

## Policy 15 Valuing Our Historic Environment

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|---|--|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.   | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | +       | <p>The policy encourages repair and reuse of historic buildings in rural areas. Greater investment in historic buildings in rural areas may lead to increase in employment requiring traditional building skills.</p> <p>Data published by English Heritage demonstrates that the historic environment is a proven source of employment and helps underpin local economies.</p> | <p>Promotion of traditional building crafts.</p> <p>Improving and building on the positive elements of the area, including the significance of heritage assets.</p> <p>Where negative areas exist these are promoted to be redeveloped in a sensitive manner to add further to the ambience of the area.</p> |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | +       | <p>The policy encourages enhancing local distinctiveness which should lead to more attractive historic environment leading to increase in inward investment and tourism.</p>  | <p>Improving and building on the positive elements of the area, including the significance of heritage assets.</p> <p>Where negative areas exist</p>   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|--|--|
|    | economy.  |   |         | Data published by English Heritage demonstrates that (i) heritage-led regeneration acts as a catalyst for improvement of local areas, (ii) an attractive environment encourages external investment and maintains existing businesses, (iii) the historic environment is a key determinant for tourism.                        | these are promoted to be redeveloped in a sensitive manner to add further to the ambience of the area.             |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population. | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills? | +       | Promoting the use of traditional building crafts, will have a knock on affect of encouraging jobs and training in these areas.<br><br>Data published by English Heritage demonstrates the immense potential of the historic environment as a local educational resource, with particular relevance to social studies, history, | Promotion of traditional building crafts.<br><br>Promotion of the historic environment as an educational resource. |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                        |
|----|---|---|---------|---|---|
|    |   |   |         | science, English, drama and art. Cusworth Hall and Brodsworth Hall are local exemplars of this, but the historic environment in general has potential for wider use.  |   |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? | 0       | Heritage assets are strongly connected with quality however this quality does often have a cost which is difficult for all to maintain or afford to move into<br><br>The constraints of conversion of existing heritage assets often leads to a mix of uses and/or house types. | The use of funding from other sources could be tapped, for example, Green Corridor funding. |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?   | +       | Encouraging the re-use of vacant historic buildings rather than new development makes use of embedded energy with some reduction in direct and indirect pollution   | Retention of historic assets.   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|--|---------|---|--|
|    |  |  |         | e.g. less material to be transported.   |  |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.                                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti-social behaviour?   | 0       | Encouraging the re-use of vacant historic buildings can help to create natural surveillance.<br><br>Public engagement in consultations potentially increases "ownership" and vigilance. | Consider layout and window design in planning applications.<br><br>Ensure public consultation on Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Proposals and on local listings.  |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as | +       | The protection of listed buildings, historic parks and gardens, and conservation areas allows many opportunities for cultural/leisure/recreation activities in a historic setting.      | Appraisals and creation of new CAs – management proposals could recognise opportunities for cultural/leisure/recreation activities encourage improvement of provision in Historic parks and gardens which will lead to better opportunities for related leisure activities |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|---|---------|--|---|
|    |   | museums?  |         |  | such as walking.<br><br>Consider improvements for access to historic buildings as part of the development management process. |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?          | +       | Historic buildings were built at a time when transport was less easy and are therefore strongly related to local travel and needs. | Retention of historic assets and encouragement of new uses particularly in rural areas.                                       |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure? | 0       | N/A  | N/A   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    |  | 4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail?  |         |  |  |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings. | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites? | ++      | The policy is strongly related to retaining and using existing buildings.  | Retention of historic assets and encouragement of new uses through the development management process.   |
| 11 | An attractive place.                               | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?   | ++      | The policy will protect architecturally important buildings and encourage locally distinctive buildings using high quality materials which enhances the built environment.<br><br>The policy will protect the distinctive character of historic townscapes and landscapes as well as historic parks and gardens. | Ensure that existing historic buildings and areas of quality are retained and that new developments reflect the best qualities of our existing historic townscape and landscape. |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|--|---------|---|--|
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.                                     | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?  | ++      | The policy directly protects designated and undesignated heritage assets including areas of archaeological importance which directly contributes to conserving and enhancing the borough's cultural heritage. | Ensure that heritage assets of quality are retained and that new developments reflect the best qualities of our existing historic environment. |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity. | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value? | +       | Many of the historic landscape elements mentioned above have an ecological element.   | Maintain green character of certain CAs and historic parks.  |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and  | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the   | 0       | Reuse of existing buildings   | Protection of existing   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
|    | minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals.   | protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates? |         | means that new resources are not used.<br><br>However many new buildings in conservation areas should be built in either stone or brick (using clay) which is a finite resource. | buildings.<br><br>Reuse of previous historic building material.<br><br>More important to ensure prominent new developments use local materials and where less noticeable there is scope to use less historic recycled materials (i.e artificial stone and slate etc.) |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?  | +       | Lakes in designed landscapes (parks and gardens).  | Protect historic character of ponds and lakes in designed landscapes (parks and gardens).   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|--|---------|---|--|
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change? | +       | Existing buildings have embedded energy so their retention is directly linked. Historic buildings were often built at times when energy was less available and are 'designed' so as to use natural light, orientation to make the best of their situation. Updating of buildings to increase the thermal efficiency may be problematic though if this could affect their significance. However where alterations can be done without affected the buildings significance and/or are located in a discrete location this will be acceptable. | Protect historic buildings.<br><br>Ensure alterations do not affect potential carbon footprint. Natural light, natural ventilation.<br><br>support measures to improve the energy efficiency of historic buildings where this does not compromise their special interest<br><br>SPD on historic buildings and climate control. EH guidance on this issue is already available. |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid  | ?       | Settlements of a historic nature are likely to be built on higher ground so avoiding flood plains.  | encourage housing/business in established historic settlements.  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|--|---------|---|---|
|    |  | development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed? |         |   |   |
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques. | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?                           | +       | See 16<br><br>Historic buildings may be less energy efficient though this is balanced against the embedded energy put into historic buildings which will be reused. | See 16<br><br>The policy discourages demolition of historic buildings which destroys embedded energy, creates landfill, and is wasteful. We will support measures to improve the energy efficiency of historic buildings where this does not compromise their special interest. |
| 19 | Efficient use of   | Will the policy:   | +       | Historic buildings were build   | Retention of historic assets  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|---|---------|---|--|
|    | physical infrastructure.   | 1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure?<br>Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough?        |         | at a time when transport was less easy and are therefore strongly related to local travel and needs.  |  |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space? | +       | Many of the historic landscape elements mentioned above such as historic parks and gardens and conservation areas are an intrinsic part of the green infrastructure of the borough. The green character of parks and gardens and some conservation areas would be protected and enhanced as part of the policy. | Protection of the historic character of these heritage assets.       |

## Policy 16 Valuing our Natural Environment

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.  | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | 0       | The policy will not impact on employment opportunities in any area.  | The policy will allow development of sites if the need for the proposal outweigh the value of what will be lost. This will help avoid any negative impacts on Employment opportunities. |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | +       | The policy will make Doncaster a visually attractive and pleasant place to live and work. This will help promote economic growth and investment. | The policy will maximise opportunities to incorporate visually attractive landscape and biodiversity features into proposals.   |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the                  | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new                                     | 0       | The policy will not impact education or training opportunities.  | N/A   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|---|---------|---|---|
|    | population.   | skills?   |         |   |   |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? | 0       | The policy will not impact this objective.  | N/A   |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?   | +       | The policy will help promote good health including minimisation of noise, dust and air pollution. | The policy will result in tree planting within development proposals. This can help buffer noise and dust pollution. Tree planting can also lead to cleaner air, helping to engender good health. |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti –social behaviour?   | 0       | The policy will not impact safety and security for people and property.                           | N/A   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|---|---------|--|---|
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all.            | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums? | +       | Better management of existing sites of nature conservation interest can include making them more accessible to the public. | Delivery of appropriate management plans on local wildlife sites can often include improving and managing access to the site. The policy will particularly target management of wildlife sites within development proposals. In the case of housing developments these are often the most accessible to the public. |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?  | 0       | The policy will not impact this objective.   | N/A   |
| 9  | An efficient transport  | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new  | 0       | The policy will not impact this objective.   | N/A   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                                      |
|----|---|--|---------|--|---|
|    | network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts. | developments being located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail? |         |  |   |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings.                | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites?                                  | 0       | The policy will not impact this objective.   | N/A   |
| 11 | An attractive place.  | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?   | ++      | The policy will promote high quality designs. The policy will protect and enhance the landscape character qualities. | The policy will require developments to have high quality designs that protect the distinctiveness of the |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|--|---------|---|---|
|    |   | 3) Landscape character?  |         |   | local landscape. The policy will ensure that proposals are appropriate to landscape character qualities. It will also mean that negative impacts on the landscape are avoided by requiring appropriate mitigation measures. |
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.                                     | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?    | 0       | The policy will have no impact on our cultural heritage.  | N/A   |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity. | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of | ++      | The policy will protect enhance and increase the biological resource of the borough. The policy will enhance Thorne and Hatfield Moors Special Protection Area as well as | The policy will protect the existing biological resource by requiring proposals to protect local sites, ecological networks and features of biological interest. It will also   |

| No | Objective | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|-----------|--|---------|---|---|
|    |           | <p>interest?</p> <p>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value?</p> |         | <p>protecting and enhancing local wildlife and geological sites. It will also help bring more local sites into good management.</p> | <p>increase the biological resource by requiring enhancement measures to deliver local and national biodiversity action plan targets. The policy means developments within 3km of Thorne or Hatfield Moors must provide a net gain in nightjar habitat foraging habitat. This will help to protect and enhance this internationally important site. International, national, regional and locally designated sites of conservation importance will be a significant part of Doncaster's existing ecological network. Proposals will need to protect and enhance this network. The policy will</p> |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|--|---------|--|---|
|    |  |  |         |  | also require developments to protect and enhance local sites.   |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals.                            | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates? | 0       | The policy will have no impact on the soil and mineral resource.   | N/A   |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?   | ++      | The policy will lead to habitat creation and enhancement that will have a positive impact on this objective. | The policy will encourage the creation of new habitats such as ponds, fens and reedbeds. This will increase the quantity of the water resource in Doncaster. Reedbed creation is certain locations can also help to reduce pollution entering existing water courses. |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|--|---------|--|---|
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?   | ++      | The policy will help minimise greenhouse gas emission and helps us to manage the response to climate change. | The policy will encourage tree planting which will help to offset carbon dioxide emissions. In addition it will lead to the protection and enhancement of ecological networks which is a key factor in ensuring species can move in response to climate change. |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed? | +       | The policy will help minimise flood risk.  | The policy will support the creation of natural flood defences along rivers. This will help to reduce flood risk.   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|---|---------|---|--|
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques. | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?  | 0       | The policy will have no impact on the soil and mineral resource.      | N/A  |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure | 0       | The policy will have no impact on the use of physical infrastructure. | N/A  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    |  | for the benefit of the borough?   |         |  |  |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space? | ++      | The policy will help protect enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | The policy will help protect the borough's biological resources, local and nationally important wildlife sites. These are important aspects of green infrastructure. |

## Policy 17 Providing Green Infrastructure

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|---|--|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.  | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | +       | GI adds quality to places and attracts inward investment (with potential to attract high value industry) – offering opportunities for employment.   | As part of a GI strategy, target new employment sites for provision of GI with greater provision within the important regional GI corridors of Don and Dearne, where regeneration is a priority and there are many deprived communities.                                       |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | +       | GI adds quality to places and attracts inward investment, with potential to attract high value industry and increase diversity. Land values are increased by high value industry and housing. Research shows that GI supports business e.g. shops in tree-lined streets are busier. | As part of a GI strategy, target business and employment sites for provision of GI. GI strategy will promote GI provision in existing business areas. Have greater GI provision within the important regional GI corridors of Don and Dearne, where regeneration is a priority |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|--|--|
|    |   |   |         |  | and there are many deprived communities.   |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population. | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills? | +       | <p>Education /training is a GI function e.g. horticulture apprenticeships at Cusworth Hall, field centres at visitor destinations, activities for schools in the countryside. For the older age groups, there are volunteer groups carrying out environmental work (e.g. the volunteer groups currently carrying out works in Cusworth Park and the Don Gorge).</p> <p>Play areas foster child development and social skills, especially for pre-school age.</p> | <p>As part of a GI strategy, develop visitor destinations by providing appropriate facilities in areas with potential (e.g. Don Gorge, Thorne and Hatfield Moors) so that schools can go out into the countryside and learn more about their environment and culture, developing environmental skills and fostering an interest in future employment in the countryside. Provide opportunities for volunteer environmental work by identifying areas for GI provision on GI opportunity map.</p> <p>Provide more play areas.</p> |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|--|--|
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? | +       |  | GI is an element of quality design proposals for housing developments e.g. use of SUDS and increased planting of trees in developments to reduce run-off. GI can provide biomass for household boilers and community heat and power systems. The creation of areas of wetland may reduce flood risk thereby creating areas which potentially could be developed for housing. |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?   | +       | GI absorbs pollution and improves air quality. Poor air quality affects life expectancy. PROW network and POS provides health benefits with opportunities for exercise and reflection. | Enhancing existing assets in urban areas as part of a GI strategy to include tree planting to provide shade and improve air quality, particularly in Air Quality   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    |  |   |         | Sustainable forms of transport such as cycling and walking provide alternative and take traffic off the road.  | Management Areas. Provide additional cycleways (off road where possible) and improve public rights of way network.   |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.                                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti –social behaviour?   | +       | Attractive public places with GI attract more people and vibrancy to reduce crime. Poorly maintained GI provides the perception of a hiding place for criminals and causes anxiety and fear of crime.  | Policy emphasises maintenance of GI and quality GI design (this will include designing out crime).   |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural | +       | Accessible, quality open space with links to the countryside is an element of GI. The GI typology includes cultural and recreational assets (e.g. heritage, parks). Doncaster has several historic parks and garden access to these is encouraged within the | Enhance existing GI assets (e.g. parks in urban areas) to improve leisure and recreational activities for all groups. Improve access for all groups, wherever possible. Promote Thorne and Hatfield Moors as visitor |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|---|--|
|    |   | facilities such as museums?   |         | policy.   | destination, to include enhancement of visitor facilities and other GI assets.   |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?  | +       | Public rights of way (a form of GI) can link population to public transport and local facilities.   | Improve and extend the existing public rights of way network, creating links to new development schemes and making connections to public transport and local facilities. |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail? | +       | Public rights of way network (GI) can be used to access public transport and to provide links between different public transport modes. Use of PROW promotes less car use and a more sustainable way of life. | Enhance and extend PROW network to form safe and attractive links between different public transport modes.  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|---|--|
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings. | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites? | +       | GI typology includes heritage and tourism assets, where buildings are reused and sites redeveloped. Former industrial sites can be re-used to provide new GI assets for communities. The reclamation of derelict land and brown field site opens up opportunities for development relieving pressure on greenfield sites. | As part of a GI strategy and in GI opportunity map, use brownfield sites for GI provision (e.g. community woodlands) and use GI to enhance heritage settings. The policy provides for the reclamation brownfield and contaminated land.                |
| 11 | An attractive place.                               | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?   | +       | It is part of the philosophy GI is to create an attractive place where people can live and work. GI provision is part of quality design. Landscape character of the countryside and townscape is an important element of green infrastructure.  | Require quality well designed GI on new development proposals. The GI Strategy to be developed sub regionally and locally will require GI to enhance the built environment and countryside in the borough Identify opportunities for the above on a GI |

| No | Objective                                      | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
|    |  |   |         |  | opportunity map.  |
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.      | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings? | +       | <p>GI creates a quality setting for heritage and improves its economic viability, (often gardens become a popular visitor attraction in their own right e.g. Brodsworth Hall grounds). Heritage is a GI asset and part of the network (requiring protection and enhancement, as stated in the policy).</p> <p>A conflict could arise between areas of GI function with enhancement of cultural heritage – an increase in visitor numbers would impact on biodiversity.</p> | <p>Promote relatively undeveloped areas with cultural heritage as visitor destinations – this will promote conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage assets (with improvements to access and provision of visitor facilities). Minimise the impact on biodiversity through quality design, designating areas for tourist facilities and creating new habitat areas in a GI strategy and GI opportunity map.</p> |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?   | +       | GI assets include areas of habitat and nature conservation sites. GI   | Protect, improve and extend existing green infrastructure network to  |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|--|---------|--|---|
|    | biodiversity and geodiversity.  | 2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value?  |         | corridors and links allow migration of species and adaption to climate change. The protection and enhancement of SACs, SSSIs and local site for nature and geological interest as well as non designated features is a part of green infrastructure. Green infrastructure should improve biodiversity. | provide more space and links for wildlife. Create new habitat for wildlife e.g. creation of wetlands which can also store flood water.                  |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates? | +       | green infrastructure not sterilise use of mineral resources however new GI assets can be created by quarry restoration. geodiversity promotes the protection of designated sites. Having land in agricultural production is a GI function and productive agricultural land is a GI asset.              | Use quarry restoration as an opportunity to create new GI assets. On GI opportunity map and part of strategy, identify areas for local food production. |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|--|---------|--|---|
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?           | +       | Ponds, lakes and water-courses (often termed blue infrastructure) are GI assets. Watercourses create natural corridors or links.<br><br>Policy supports proposals that protect and enhance GI network to include water bodies and watercourses. The planting of trees and use of green roof improves the quality water within the water cycle. | Promote importance of Rivers Don and Don corridors as regional GI corridors - target GI investment to these areas as priority in GI strategy. Promote habitat creation around blue infrastructure in GI strategy. Encourages the planting of trees and green roofs. |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change? | +       | PROW provides sustainable travel routes with no emissions. GI can reduce impacts of climate change e.g. SUDS, trees provide shade and their canopies retain rainwater and reduce run off. Wetland habitat reduces flood risk. Lowland Raised Mire habitat on   | Extend PROW network.<br><br>Require SUDS on new development.<br><br>Use GI to provide shade, cool the atmosphere and reduce flood risk by identifying GI opportunities in urban   |

| No | Objective             | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|-----------------------|--|---------|---|--|
|    |                       |  |         | moors acts as carbon sink to reduce CO <sup>2</sup> . Green roofs provide multiple benefits in reducing CO <sup>2</sup> .emissions by reducing energy consumption and absorbing CO <sup>2</sup> through photosynthesis. Most important the creation linking of habitats will allow wildlife to adapt to the impact of climate change. | areas or next to watercourses, as part of a GI strategy. Identify areas for wetland creation in GI opportunity mapping (as part of a GI strategy) in line with Wetland Vision. Initiatives to re-wet Lowland Raised Mire will increase ability of moors to act as carbon sink. Support green roof and vertical greening. |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised. | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood | +       | GI can reduce impacts of climate change by reducing flood risk. Flood risk is a GI function; areas of natural or sustainable drainage are GI assets. The reclamation of derelict sites such as former collieries encourages development outside flood zone 2 and 3.   | Identify areas for wetland creation (to reduce flood risk) in GI opportunity map, in line with Wetland Vision. Require development proposals to develop GI assets that reduce flood risk (e.g. SUDS) Policy encourages restoration of damaged landscapes.  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|--|---------|--|---|
|    |  | risk will be addressed?  |         |  |   |
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques. | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?   | +       | GI (trees, shrubs, green roofs) can provide shading and cooling benefits in very hot weather, to reduce need for air conditioning. Green roof will extend the lifespan of roofs reducing use of natural resources during construction. | In development proposals, require quality well designed GI that will provide insulation and shade, to reduce energy use (e.g. green roofs, trees) Green roofs are supported.    |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new | +       | PROW network takes people off the road. Sustainable or natural drainage reduces load (through water attenuation) on conventional drainage systems and provides an alternative.   | Extend, enhance existing GI (e.g. PROW networks) and create new GI assets, which provide natural drainage, provide shade and provide energy source. Require new developments to |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|---|---|
|    |  | sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough?  |         | <p>GI provides shade and reduces use of air conditioning. Biomass can be part of GI provision and is a renewable energy source.</p> <p>Green roofs provide insulation. and thereby reduce energy costs for cooling and heating.</p> | have adequate GI provision and have natural drainage to reduce run-off. Support flood defence network through creation of wetland habitat in appropriate locations. Support use of green roofs. |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space? | +       | The GI policy protects and enhances the borough's green infrastructure and facilitates the creation of links between green infrastructure assets and the creation of the open space.  | Implementation o the policy.  |

## Policy 18 Air, Water and Agricultural Land

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.  | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | +       | <p>The development of new low emission technologies will require investment in green industries. In turn this would have a positive impact on the local economy.</p> <p>The policy could increase employment opportunities within rural areas associated with increased agricultural production and diversification.</p> | The policy will protect agricultural land from unnecessary development.   |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | +/-     | <p>The policy sets out a long term approach to improve the air quality of the borough especially in sensitive locations and reduce pollution to make Doncaster a more pleasant place to live and work. This will help promote long-term</p>  | Maximise opportunities to reduce emissions and improve air quality such as demand management measures to reduce energy consumption such as electric or hydrogen gas fuelled vehicles and support economic growth, |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|---|--|
|    |  |   |         | <p>sustainable economic growth and investment by reducing green house gas emissions and promoting a shift to public transport and low carbon technologies. However, the continued development of the borough as a logistics hub and the proposed expansion of the airport will mean road-based travel will continue in the long term.</p> <p>The policy also seeks to protect the best and most versatile land from development to encourage food production. This will also contribute to the economy of the borough and <b>support</b> rural diversification.</p> | <p>notably within key growth areas</p> <p>Maximise the economic benefits from ground water preservation (especially the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer) and effective land management (e.g. contaminated land strategy).</p> |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people? | 0/?     | The policy will not directly impact education or training opportunities.  |  |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|--|--|
|    | skills and capacity of the population.  | 2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?  |         |  |  |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? | 0       | The policy will not impact this objective.   |  |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?   | ++/-    | The policy will help promote good health, including the minimisation of noise, dust and air pollution. | The policy requires new development to:<br><br>limit and mitigate negative effects on air and water quality, noise and soil;<br><br>improve air quality and reduce emissions within AQMAs and other areas affected from pollution; |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
|    |  |   |         |  | encourages effective land use and spatial planning to minimise opportunities for pollution; and<br><br>promote alternative forms of travel  |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.                                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti –social behaviour?       | +       | This policy will have a positive impact on safety and security, particularly people.   | The policy seeks to ensure that water is safe to drink in that it refuses development that would affect the ground water aquifers and protects land and resources to provide long term security, especially for the farming and water industries. |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space? | +       | The policy will promote healthier lifestyles (through better air quality and more walking and cycling) and encourage locally-sourced | Promote opportunities to create locally sourced food and enhance access to the countryside.   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|---|--|
|    |   | <p>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?</p> <p>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums?</p>   |         | food production (through the protection of agricultural land). Locally-sourced food has a number of health and environmental benefits.  |  |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | <p>Will the policy:</p> <p>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?</p> <p>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?</p> | 0       | The distribution <b>pattern</b> of <b>land use</b> will affect <b>air quality</b> and health. The policy seeks to minimise the need to travel so as to reduce emissions and congestion. | The policy will ensure that the location of new development does not have an adverse impact on land use patterns.  |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts.  | <p>Will the policy:</p> <p>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?</p> <p>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?</p> <p>3) Maximise the efficiency</p>                                       | +       | The policy will have a positive, indirect impact on the efficiency of the wider transport network.  | The policy seeks to direct development into locations that reduce congestion/air pollution and promote. alternative forms of travel to the car, particularly along public transport corridors. |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    |  | and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail?  |         |  |  |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings. | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites? | +       | This policy will encourage the re-use of derelict, unstable and contaminated land. | Proposals will be required to remove contamination prior to construction. Priority is also given to reusing degraded or underused land.  |
| 11 | An attractive place.                               | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?   | +       | The policy will promote a high quality environment.                                | Low emissions strategies are an essential tool to ensure new developments are designed with the lowest environmental impact possible and will complement other <b>design</b> and mitigation options. |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|--|---------|--|--|
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.                                     | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?  | 0       | The policy will have no direct impact on our cultural heritage.  | N/a  |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity. | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value? | +/-     | The policy seeks to limit air <b>pollution</b> to levels that do not damage natural systems and sites. The policy will also require developments to protect and enhance local sites. | The policy seeks to make sure that development does not have an adverse impact on Thorne and Hatfield Moors Special Protection Area from air pollution.<br><br>Removal of contaminated or degraded land provides an opportunity to create habitats and create ecological networks. |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource,                                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the   | ++/-    | The policy seeks to protect the best and most versatile  | The policy will help meet this objective by:   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|---|--|
|    | including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals.   | Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates? |         | agricultural land from development as far as possible and improve soil quality (while reducing soil and water pollution). However, the growth and regeneration strategy could result in the loss of high quality agricultural land on the edge of existing built up areas and any loss should be kept to a minimum. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reducing the quantity of un-remediated land;</li> <li>• protecting agricultural land for food production;</li> <li>• restricting development that may result in contamination,</li> <li>• requiring contaminated land to be remediated as part of development,</li> </ul> |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?                            | ++      | The policy will protect the quality and quantity of ground water within the aquifers,   | The policy will prevent development or abstraction activities that would undermine the quality of water within the source protection zones,  |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|--|---------|---|--|
|    | Framework.  |  |         |   |  |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?   | ++      | This policy help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transport-related air pollution,   | The policy sets out a range of mitigation measures to reduce the effects arising from these gases such as air quality targets, low emission strategies, land restoration and contamination and promoting alternatives to road. |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed? | +       | The policy will help minimise flood risk arising from ground water sources and pollution, especially within vulnerable areas such as source protection zones, |  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                                |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques. | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?  | +       | The policy will have a positive impact on the use of energy and also protect water resources to ensure Doncaster has an adequate supply of drinking water.   | Low emission strategies will set out how energy will be reduced and managed within new development. |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure | +/0     | This policy will promote and protect infrastructure (e.g. water based) and encourage measures that will improve capacity of existing infrastructure to protect water supply, waste and soil resources. |   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    |  | for the benefit of the borough?   |         |  |  |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space? | +       | Indirect positive effects. Green infrastructure can reduce air pollution but this is covered under policy 17 of the Core Strategy. | The policy requires that major proposals demonstrate how they will reduce and manage energy and air quality emissions, such as greenhouse gas emissions and heat from buildings. |

## Policy 19 Renewable Energy

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|---|---|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.  | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | +       | Policy could strengthen rural economic diversification, | Policy sets out areas more appropriate for new energy proposals in rural areas,   |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | +       | Policy will encourage renewable energy developments,    | The policy will help to create the conditions to foster development of businesses in green industries / economic diversity, |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.      | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?<br>2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?                             | 0       | N/A   | N/A   |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is   | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the  | 0       | N/A   | N/A   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|--|---------|---|--|
|    | available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? |         |   |  |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?  | -       | Some forms of renewable energy production have the scope to create environmental issues | The policy sets out the assessment criteria which will help to ensure any potential negative effects on people and property are minimised and mitigated. |
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti-social behaviour?                                     | 0       | N/A   | N/A  |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation  | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy   | 0       | N/A   | N/A  |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|---|--|---------|--|--|
|    | activities will be available to all.  | lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums? |         |  |  |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?   | +       | The policy will help to diversify the borough's energy supply ensuring a greater proportion of energy is produced locally, | The policy sets out a clear target for renewable energy production.  |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises access and                                 | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?   | 0       | N/A  | N/A  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
|    | minimises detrimental impacts.                     | 2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail?                                   |         |  |   |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings. | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites? | 0       | N/A  | N/A   |
| 11 | An attractive place.                               | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character?   | -       | Some forms of renewable energy production have the scope to create negative effects on the character of the borough. | The policy sets out the key considerations when proposing renewable energy developments in order to limit the potential negative effects. |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|--|---------|--|---|
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.                                     | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?  | -       | Some forms of renewable energy production have the scope to create negative effects on the character of the borough. | The policy sets out the key considerations when proposing renewable energy developments in order to limit the potential negative effects.   |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity. | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value? | +       | The policy discourages development that will have negative impacts upon nature conservation assets.                  | The policy makes specific reference to protecting nature conservation assets particularly the Thorne and Hatfield Moors Special protection Area. The policy also promotes the creation of new habitat in association with Biomass planting schemes. |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil      | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades   | 0       | N/A  | N/A   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|--|---------|--|---|
|    | pollution and sterilisation of minerals.   | 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates?                                  |         |  |   |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?           | 0       | N/A  | N/A   |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change? | ++      | Producing energy through renewable energy sources will reduce Co2 emissions. | The policy has clear targets for installed renewable energy capacity. |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|--|---------|---|---|
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed? | +       | The policy will help to reduce co2 emissions and the associated flood risk from caused by climate change. | The policy has clear targets for installed renewable energy capacity.   |
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?   | ++      | Producing energy through renewable energy sources will reduce Co2 emissions.                              | The policy has clear targets for installed renewable energy capacity and promotes power generation from waste and heat sources. |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts |
|----|--|---|---------|---|--|
|    | minimisation and recycling techniques.                                 |   |         |   |  |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.                              | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough? | +       | Policy will encourage development of new energy infrastructure. | N/A  |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough. | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?<br>3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space?           | +       | Policy supports GI development.                                 | Policy supports biomass and energy crop schemes.                     |

## Policy 20 Minerals

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|--|---|
| 1  | Employment opportunities available to everyone.  | Will the policy help to:<br>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?<br>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains? | +       | Reducing the reliance on primary minerals and diversifying to recycled / reclaimed materials could diversify job market. | A more buoyant economy will increase the need for minerals, which can lead to increased employment opportunities within site and supporting industry.<br><br>Reducing the reliance on primary minerals and diversifying to recycled / reclaimed materials can increase job diversity. |
| 2  | Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses?<br>2) Support existing businesses?                                       | +       | Supports economic growth through the allocation of resources in a sustainable way .                                      | The policy will provide for an adequate and steady supply of minerals.  |
| 3  | Education and training opportunities which build the   | Will the policy:<br>1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people?   | 0       | N/A  | N/A   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|---|---------|---|--|
|    | skills and capacity of the population.  | 2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?  |         |   |  |
| 4  | Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities. | Will the policy:<br>1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population?<br>2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types? | 0       | N/A   | N/A  |
| 5  | Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Reduce direct pollution?<br>2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?   | 0       | Suitable locations for 'preferred areas' and 'site allocations' have accounted for proximity to existing development reducing impacts<br><br>Also Covered by legislation and other Environmental Health policies. | There should be no detrimental impact from minerals development as the issues are covered by legislation and other Environmental Health policies.<br><br>Where extensions are proposed the levels of traffic will not increase |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|---|---------|---|---|
| 6  | Safety and security for people and property.                                   | Will the policy:<br>1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'?<br>2) Address anti-social behaviour?  | 0       | N/A   | N/A   |
| 7  | Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all. | Will the policy:<br>1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles?<br>2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space?<br>3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment?<br>4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums? | +       | The policy will ensure that minerals development will be restored to an environmentally acceptable after-use. | The policy will ensure that minerals development will be restored to an environmentally acceptable after-use in accordance with LBAP, DGAP, and priority UK habitats, POS (access to natural Greenspace)<br><br>Will link to GI policy priorities and may contribute to increased biodiversity but not necessarily to accessible open space |
| 8  | Efficient land use patterns that   | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new  | 0       | The policy has no impact on   | The policy has no impact  |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                     |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    | minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally.                                 | developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy?<br>2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?   |         | location of new developments.  | on location of new developments and minerals can only be extracted where they are found. |
| 9  | An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport?<br>2) Facilitate walking and cycling?<br>3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure?<br>4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail? | 0       | The policy has no bearing on developments being fed by public transport.   | The policy has no bearing on developments being fed by public transport.                 |
| 10 | Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings.                                       | Will the policy:<br>1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused?<br>2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop  | ++      | The policy requires developments to provide/include secondary recycled material.<br><br>The policy also supports | The policy requires developments to provide/include secondary recycled material.         |

| No | Objective                                 | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|---|---------|---|---|
|    |   | existing brownfield or contaminated land?<br>3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites?  |         | exploration of energy minerals in derelict / degraded areas.  | The policy also supports exploration of energy minerals in derelict / degraded areas.   |
| 11 | An attractive place.                      | Will the policy positively contribute to:<br>1) A high quality built environment?<br>2) The overall townscape?<br>3) Landscape character? | 0       | The policy does not relate to built environment improvements, but contributes minerals required for development.<br><br>The policy makes provision for an adequate and steady supply of mineral during the plan period. | Legislation / policy ensures impact are minimised.<br><br>The policy makes provision for an adequate and steady supply of mineral during the plan period and direct development toward site extensions and preferred areas to ensure steady supply. |
| 12 | Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced. | Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the  | +/-     | Minerals can only be extracted where they are   | Impacts on cultural heritage will be dealt with   |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|---|--|---------|---|--|
|    |   | significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?   |         | found. The SA process for sites and preferred areas cannot categorically state there will be no impact on archaeology until a site specific survey is carried out.      | through other CS policies DPD policies.  |
| 13 | To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity. | Will the policy facilitate;<br>1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites?<br>2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest?<br>3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value? | +/--    | The policy will ensure Restoration will be to an environmentally acceptable after-use. Proposals will also account for other CS policies including GI and biodiversity. | Minerals develop is temporary any short term and has the potential to increase biodiversity including UK BAP habitats.<br><br>The evaluation is both positive or negative as this is dependent on the restoration proposals, but overall could lead to a net increase in habitat creation.<br><br>Allowing for the extraction of minerals adjacent to Hatfield moor could have |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|---|--|---------|---|---|
|    |   |  |         |   | a detrimental impact, due to the nature of the underlying geology. Hatfield moor has a relatively high hydraulic connectivity making it sensitive to groundwater abstraction.   |
| 14 | Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals. | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?<br>2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources?<br>3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates? | ++ / -  | The policy aims to ensure longevity of primary minerals and safeguards minerals from sterilisation.<br><br>The policy will ensure restoration is to an environmentally acceptable after-use in consideration with other CS policies such as GI and biodiversity this may result in the loss in agricultural land. | Minerals develop is temporary with sand and gravel extraction being relatively short term.<br><br>Internationally important sites are protected by legislation.<br><br>The evaluation is both positive or negative as this is dependent on the restoration proposals. |
| 15 | Quality and quantity of   | Will the policy:<br>1) Increase the quality and  | 0/-     | The policy will ensure  | PPS25 says minerals   |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|--|--|---------|---|---|
|    | groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework. | quantity of the water environment?<br>2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment? |         | restoration is to an environmentally acceptable appropriate after-use.<br><br>Appropriate after-use will take account of other legislation, policies and environmental limitations. | development   water compatible (sand and gravel extraction).<br><br>Regional government says we must conserve the Sherwood sandstone aquifer.<br><br>Restoration proposals over the limestone (secondary) aquifer will be limited as the EA now object to infilling with waste (Policy and practice for the protection of groundwater).<br><br>Restoration around Finningley is also limited due to the proximity to the airport as all the sand and gravel resource is within 13km of the airport. |
| 16 | Greenhouse gas emissions   | Will the policy:<br>1) Result in the reduction   | 0       | The policy will ensure  | Restoration is for  |

| No | Objective   | Detailed decision making criteria  | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts                    |
|----|---|--|---------|---|---|
|    | minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change.                          | of greenhouse gas emissions?<br>2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?  |         | restoration is to an environmentally acceptable appropriate after-use.  | biodiversity can contribute to and deliver carbon sinks.                                |
| 17 | Flood risk minimised.   | Will the policy:<br>1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties?<br>2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3?<br>3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed? | 0       | The policy does not relate to 'developments' in the flood plain.<br><br>PPS25 says minerals development is water compatible (primarily sand and gravel extraction). | PPS25 says minerals development I water compatible (sand and gravel extraction).        |
| 18 | Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments | Will the policy reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?   | ++      | The policy aims to reduce the reliance on primary minerals, therefore allowing them to last longer.<br><br>The policy also requires developments to contribute      | A target could be set for recycled / reclaimed / secondary mineral use in developments. |

| No | Objective  | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation  | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts   |
|----|--|---|---------|--|--|
|    | without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques. |   |         | or include recycled / reclaimed / secondary minerals in development.   | Primary minerals once depleted cannot be replaced – the policy will slow the rate of extraction by replacement with secondary / recycled aggregate.  |
| 19 | Efficient use of physical infrastructure.  | Will the policy:<br>1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or;<br>2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough? | 0       | Minerals development will be located in proximity to the strategic transport network. And where possible canal transport will be used. | Future consideration should be given to railhead and wharf investment if the outcome is dual use (for both goods and minerals).<br><br>It is not proposed to increase the traffic volume but keep it consistent. |
| 20 | Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the  | Will the policy:<br>1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure?<br>2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure?  | +/-     | The policy will ensure Restoration will be to an environmentally acceptable appropriate after-use.                                     | Minerals develop is temporary any short term and has the potential to increase biodiversity  |

| No | Objective | Detailed decision making criteria   | Impacts | Explanation   | Actions to maximise positive impacts or to mitigate negative impacts  |
|----|-----------|---|---------|---|---|
|    | borough.  | 3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space? |         | <p>Proposals will also account for other CS policies including 'green infrastructure' and 'Valuing our Natural Environment.'</p> <p>The policy has no influence on the designation of protected sites.</p> <p>The policy will ensure restoration is to an environmentally acceptable after-use. Proposals will also consider other CS policies including GI and biodiversity.</p> | <p>including UK BAP habitats.</p> <p>The evaluation is both positive or negative as this is dependent on the restoration proposals, but overall could lead to a net increase in habitat creation.</p> <p>Internationally important sites are protected by legislation.</p> <p>The evaluation can be both positive or negative for GI as this is dependent on the restoration proposals.</p> <p>Enhancement to local sites will be required through other CS policies.</p> |

