

# **Annex 1: Plans and Programmes**

| No                   | Name of Plan / Programme  | Key Objectives relevant to the Local Development Document  | Direct Implications for the Local Development Document  | Sustainability Appraisal Objective |
|----------------------|---|--|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>International</b> |   |  |   |                                    |
| 1                    | The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development (1992)  | Commitment to sustainability principles and sustainable development agenda agreed at Rio De Janerio Earth Summit. Involve all major groups in Sustainable Development. | None - The requirements are reflected in National Policy.   | All SA objectives                  |
| 2                    | Kyoto Protocol Agreement (1997)<br>Framework Convention on Climate Change   | Gather, share and monitor information on greenhouse gas emissions. Sets binding targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions for the United Kingdom.          | The requirements of the Protocol are reflected in National Policy. There are targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5 per cent by 1990 levels by 2008 -12 and reducing Carbon Dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010. | SA Objective16                     |
| 3                    | European Council Directive 92/43/EEC (Conservation of Natural Habitats of wild Fauna and Flora)<br>'Habitats Directive' | Protection of Internationally important sites.   | The requirements of the Directive can be included in the SEA objectives to take into consideration Natura 2000 sites in local authority areas. (Thorne and Hatfield Moors and South Pennine Moors Special Areas of Conservation and Special         | SA objective 13                    |

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|    |  |  | Protection Areas)  |                                    |
| 4  | European Council Directive 79/409/EEC (The conservation of wild birds) 'Birds Directive' | Conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild, their eggs and their habitats. Including their protection, management and control.   | As above.  | SA objective 13                    |
| 5  | The Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community 2002 - 2012           | The Action programme contains six Thematic Strategies. These are a modernisation of EU environment policy-making, and take a broader, strategic approach. The Thematic Strategies build on the existing EU legal/regulatory framework and include new knowledge on threats to human health and the environment and cover the following areas; Air, Waste prevention and recycling, Marine Environment, Soil, Pesticides, Natural resources, Urban environment. | None - The requirements are reflected in National and regional policy. | All SA objectives                  |
| 6  | European Council Directive 2008/98/EC Waste Framework Directive 'Waste Directive'        | The Directive prevents adverse impacts of waste generation through the prevention of waste, encouraging the use of waste as resource by recycling and recovery.  | None -The requirements are incorporated in National policy.            | SA objective                       |

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| 7  | The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994, As amended 2007                                     | Has the same objectives as the Directive but transposes the Directive in to UK law.  | See the Habitats Directive above.   | SA objectives 13                   |
| 8  | Water Framework Directive   | Established a new integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of Europe's rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater has specific environmental objectives, and broader ecological objectives which must be delivered.  | To promote sustainable water management and improvement in water quality of 'water bodies'. | SA objective 15 and 17             |
| 9  | UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (16 November 1972) | Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage regards heritage as both cultural and natural. The introduction of the convention reinforced the need for the UK to preserve the balance between these two assets. The Convention established the World Heritage List (properties considered to have Outstanding Universal Value). By endorsing this convention the UK agrees to:<br><br>identify and nominate properties in its territory | None - The requirements are incorporated in National policy.                                | SA objective 12                    |

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|    |   | <p>to be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List ensure that a listed property is properly protected.</p> <p>Ensure that a management plan is produced and kept up to date for each enlisted property protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties inscribed.</p> <p>Provide periodical update to the World Heritage Committee on the state of the properties</p> |  |                                    |
| 10 | Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada: Council of Europe, 1985, ETS 121) | This Convention reinforced and promoted policies for the conservation and enchantment of Europe's heritage. It established a co-ordinated approach to conservation policies and how they are implemented.   | None - The requirements are incorporated in National policy. | SA objective 12                    |
| 11 | European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta: Council of Europe, 1992, ETS 143) | The Valletta Convention was endorsed by the UK in March 2001 and replaced the previous London Convention (1972). This Convention requires the UK to 'maintain a legal system for the protection of the archaeological heritage fulfilling the conditions of the Convention, and devise supervision and protection measures'. The convention also  | None - The requirements are incorporated in National policy. | SA objective 12                    |

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|    |  | <p>requires the UK to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote an integrated policy for the conservation of archaeological heritage</li> <li>Arrange financial support for research</li> <li>Facilitate the pooling of information</li> <li>Promote public awareness</li> <li>Intensify co-operation between parties</li> </ul>   |  |                                    |
| 12 | European Landscape Convention (Florence: Council of Europe, 2000, ETS 176) | <p>The Convention was adopted by the UK in March 2004 and covers all forms of landscape which the UK possesses. The aim of the Convention is to “promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues”(Article 3) The general purpose of the Convention is to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe so as to maintain and improve landscape quality and bring the public, institutions and local and regional authorities to recognise the value and importance of landscape and to take part in related public decisions.</p> | None - The requirements are incorporated in National policy. | SA objective 11                    |

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| <b>National</b> |   |  |   |                                    |
| 13              | 'Securing the Future'<br>The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy. March 2005 | Sets out the following principles;<br><br>Living within environmental limits. Ensuring a Strong and Healthy and just society.<br>Achieving a Sustainable Economy<br>Promoting good governance<br>Using sound science responsibility.                                     | Reflect objectives in Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal. | All SA objectives                  |
| 14              | The Climate Change Act 2008   | The Act sets targets for the reductions in Greenhouse gas emissions. Including, adaption to Climate Change and encouraging waste recycling and minimisation. There is a key requirement for the UK's net carbon to be at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline by 2050. | None - The requirements are incorporated in National policy.                    | SA objectives 16 and 18            |
| 15              | Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach October 2007                                  | This sets out the vision, approach, and framework for conserving biodiversity within the UK which includes the following shared priorities;  | Reflect objectives in Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal. | SA objectives 13, 11 and 20        |

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|    |  | <p>Protection the best sites for wildlife.<br/> Targeting action on priority species and habitats.<br/> Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision making.<br/> Engaging people and encouraging behaviour change.<br/> Developing and interpreting the evidence base.</p> |  |                                    |
| 16 | The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland July 2007 | Provides a framework for addressing air quality (outdoor), reductions, emissions and concentrations to achieve the improvements in air quality.   | None - Air quality requirements are incorporated in National policy in particular, Planning Policy Statement 23 Planning and Pollution Control and Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 Transport. However, the SEA Objectives will need to address issues of air quality. | SA objective 5                     |
| 17 | The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future                                     | Sets out Government Vision for the Historic Environment .Protecting and sustaining.   | Ensure that policies include protection of the historic environment  | SA objective 12                    |

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| 18 | Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: The Future (DETR 2000). | <p>The use of brownfield land for development and brining empty properties back into use. Take greater care of the urban environment.</p> <p>To produce better housing and improve the design of the built environment and streetscape.</p> | Ensure that policies include the use of brownfield land and improvements to housing. For developers to be encouraged to improve design. | SA objective 4, 10,                |
| 19 | Rural White Paper: Our Countryside (2000)                        | <p>Sets out the Governments vision for countryside and means of achieving it.</p> <p>Affordable housing<br/>Access to services<br/>Promote rural economy<br/>Protection of the environment</p>  | <p>Include policies on:</p> <p>Affordable housing, designation of housing sites, rural diversification, environmental protection</p>    | SA objective 1, 2 4 and 5          |
| 20 | BREEAM Eco Homes   | <p>Reduce the impacts that development has on the environment.</p> <p>Promotes energy efficiency Sets standards for development schemes to attain.</p>  | Standards for construction and design could be incorporated into policy.  | SA objectives 5, 6, 16 and 18.     |
| 21 | Waste Strategy (2007)  | Change the management of waste (waste hierarchy) and resources which can make an  | Ensure policies aid the delivery of the national targets.   | SA objective 18                    |

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|    |                          | <p>important contribution to improving our quality of life.</p> <p>The Strategy aims to break the link between economic growth and increased waste.</p> <p>Sets targets for the re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste;<br/>Household waste recycling</p> <p>2015: 45%<br/>2020: 50%</p> <p>Household residual waste</p> <p>2015: 35% reduction<br/>2020: 45% reduction</p> <p>Municipal waste recovery</p> <p>2015: 67%<br/>2020: 75%</p> <p>20% reduction by 2010 from 2004 levels in Commercial and Industrial waste landfilled.</p> |  |                                    |
| 22 | 'Safeguarding our Soils' | This document replaces the 'First Soil Action  | To promote sustainable soil                            | SA objective                       |

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|    | A Strategy for England 2009                        | Plan for England' 2004 – 2006. 'A Strategy for England' places an emphasis on dealing with soils in a sustainable way. The strategy contains many objectives which cover such issues as degradation threats on soil functions, improving monitoring regimes, maintaining levels of organic matter, ensure that regulatory mechanisms and incentives work effectively to prevent soil degradation reduce the rate of loss of stored soil carbon by 2020.         | managed.   | 14 and 18                          |
| 23 | The UK National Ecosystem Assessment February 2010 | The UK National Ecosystem Assessment is the first analysis of the UK's natural environment including Mountains, moors and heaths, Semi-natural grassland, Enclosed Farmland, Woodland, Freshwater, wetlands, floodplains, Urban, Marine and Coastal Margins. The purpose of the study is to demonstrate the importance of ecosystem services to human well being, society and future economic prosperity and show how key services are being degraded and lost. | Ensure policies consider the National Ecosystem Assessment programme and forthcoming report. | SA objectives 13                   |

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|    |  | <p>The final report which will be produced in February 2011 will include the following objectives;</p> <p>Produce an independent and peer reviewed National Ecosystem Assessment for the whole of the UK.</p> <p>Raise awareness of the importance of the natural environment to human well-being and economic prosperity.</p> <p>Ensure full stakeholder participation and encourage different stakeholders and communities to interact and, in particular to foster better inter disciplinary co-operation between natural and social scientists, as well as economists.</p> |   |                                    |
| 24 | Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000                     | Gives Natural England more power and Local Authorities more responsibilities with regard to the protection and enhancement of Sites of Special Scientific Interest.  | Ensure SSSI designations are taken into account and opportunities for enhancement are identified. | SA objective 15 and 20             |
| 25 | Natural England's Guidance on Local Transport Plan and the | This guide provides advice to local transport authorities on how they might achieve prioritisation and protection of the natural   | The Local Transport Plan should consult this document to ensure that the development and          |                                    |

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|    | Natural Environment 2009                                       | <p>environment in the development and implementation of the Local Transport Plans. The guide identifies the following five key areas for consideration;</p> <p>Protection and enhancement of the natural environment<br/> Climate change mitigation and adaption<br/> Improving sustainable access to the natural environment<br/> Integrating Rights of Way Improvement Plans<br/> Delivering green infrastructure</p> | implementation of the their Local Transport Plan takes on board the guidance about the relationship between rights of way, and local transport plans, the promotion of active travel, and a more interesting connected transport network. |                                    |
| 26 | Airport White Paper  | <p>Set's out government vision for future air travel.<br/> Supports the expansion of regional airports and stresses the economic and social benefits.</p>   | Any policies regarding Robin Hood Airport should be consistent.   | SA objectives 1, 2, and 19         |
| 27 | Planning Policy Statement 1 Delivering Sustainable Development | <p>Planning authorities should integrate the four aims of sustainable development.<br/> Positive approach, proactive management of development, rather than simply regulation and control.<br/> Plans should set clear vision for communities.</p>  | <p>Must integrate the four key sustainable development objectives.<br/> Economic Development<br/> Social Inclusion<br/> Environmental protection.</p>   | All SA objectives                  |

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|    |   | The planning systems should be transparent, accessible and accountable.  | Prudent use of natural resources.  |                                    |
| 28 | Planning Policy Guidance Note 2 Green Belt                            | To provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population.<br>To provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas.<br>To retain attractive landscapes, and enhance townscapes, near to where people live.<br>To improve damaged and derelict land around towns.<br>To secure nature conservation interest.<br>To retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses. | The LDF should strive to maintain the Green Belt and any development proposed should be in accordance with this guidance and maintain the open character of the landscape. | SA objectives 8, 10, 13, 14 and 20 |
| 29 | Planning Policy Statement 3 Housing                                   | Sets out policies relating to housing provision. Promotes greater choice in housing (including affordable housing).<br>Good public transport links in sustainable locations  | The LDF should identify a sustainable hierarchy of settlements and preferred areas for new development.  | SA objectives 4, 8, 9              |
| 30 | Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth | Sets out how planning authorities should, in the wider context of delivering sustainable development, positively plan for sustainable economic growth and respond to the   | Safeguarding and improving existing transport modes should be included within the LDF to ensure delivery of economic   | SA objectives 1, 2, and 8.         |

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|    |  | <p>challenges of the global economy in their planning decisions.<br/>Includes the role of town centres and focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.</p>  | <p>growth.<br/>Improving accessibility, ensuring that new development is or will be accessible and served by a choice of public transport.</p> |                                    |
| 31 | <p>Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning and the Historic Environment.</p> | <p>The key aim is that the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations. The Governments objectives are:</p> <p>To deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment:<br/>Recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource<br/>Take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation<br/>Recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.<br/>To conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by</p> | <p>Policies should take account the impact that development might have upon the historic environment.</p>                                      | <p>SA Objective 12</p>             |

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|    |  | <p>ensuring that:</p> <p>Decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset</p> <p>Wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation</p> <p>The positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued</p> <p>Consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place shaping</p> <p>To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.</p> |   |                                    |
| 32 | Planning Policy Statement 6 Town Centres | <p>Sets out government policies on town centres and retail development.</p> <p>The Government's key objective for town</p>  | The LDF should develop a hierarchy and network of centres; focus development in, and plan for the expansion of existing centres | SA objectives 1, 2, 7, 8, 9 and 12 |

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|    |   | centres is to promote their vitality and viability by: planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all. | as appropriate.  |  |
| 33 | Planning Policy Statement 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas.   | Protection of the countryside and agricultural land  | LDF should take account of protecting agricultural land and the countryside.   | SA objectives 1, 4, 8, 10, 13, and 14. |
| 34 | Planning Policy Statement 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. | Seeks to ensure that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced within the context of sustainable development. It also promotes the conservation, enhancement and restoration of the diversity of England's wildlife and geology.  | Identification, maintenance and enhancement of the biodiversity and geological resources of the plan area. The LDF should also seek to promote, and add to, biodiversity and geological features through new developments. | SA objectives 13 and 14                |
| 35 | Planning Policy Statement 10 Sustainable Waste                        | The movement of waste up the waste hierarchy. Provide sufficient waste management facilities, restrict landfill,   | The LDF should contribute to the movement of waste up the hierarchy, including appropriate   | SA objective 18                        |

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|    | Management  | consider recycling opportunities and needs in non-waste development.   | designs of non waste development to facilitate recycling.  |                                    |
| 36 | Planning Policy Statement 12 – Local Development Framework                        | Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone.<br>Effective protection of the environment.<br>Prudent use of natural resources.<br>Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth.  | The LDF must have an integrated approach to the key objectives of sustainable development and positive planning to proactively manage development. Clear visions for communities and an open inclusive planning process. | All SA objectives.                 |
| 37 | Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 – Transport March 2001                           | The objectives of this guidance are to integrate transport and the planning process at a national, regional, strategic and local level in order to;<br>Promote more sustainable transport choices for moving people and freight,<br>Promote accessibility via non-ca modes<br>Reduce the need to travel, especially by car | The LDF should promote sustainable transport and travel choices.   | SA objectives 5 and 9              |
| 38 | Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation. | Promote quality of life in both urban and rural areas through access to high quality leisure and community services.<br><br>Key objectives include;  | The LDF should safeguard existing leisure and community facilities.<br><br>Consideration should be given to new facilities to ensure   | SA Objectives 7, 11 and 20         |

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|    |  | <p>Supporting an Urban Renaissance</p> <p>Supporting a Rural Renewal</p> <p>Promotion of Social Inclusion and Community Health and Well being</p> <p>Promoting more sustainable</p>  | <p>accessibility to the whole community.</p> <p>Improve the vitality and viability of the surrounding area.</p>  |                                    |
| 39 | Planning Policy Statement 23 – Pollution Control | Reduce the impact that development has on water air and land quality. To encourage close consultation and prevent unnecessary duplication and conflict of interest between planning and pollution control authorities in order to protect the environment from potential harm caused by development and operations.        | <p>The LTP should consider the guidance in this document and aim to reduce emissions from transport.</p> <p>The LDF will need to ensure pollution risks are addressed through the Development Management Process.</p>                | SA Objectives 5, 14, 15 and 16     |
| 40 | PPS22 – Renewable Energy                         | <p>Promote positive planning which facilitates renewable energy developments.</p> <p>Provides guidance on planning for renewable energy schemes.</p> <p>This is aligned to central Government’s four sustainable development priorities.</p> <p>Renewable energy development should be accommodated wherever possible.</p> | <p>Needs to interpret this guidance locally where applicable.</p> <p>The LDF should contain policies designed to promote renewable energy resources and set criteria for applications process for renewable energy developments.</p> | SA Objective 18                    |

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| 41 | Planning Policy Guidance Note 24 Planning and Noise           | <p>Outlines the considerations for determining planning applications for noise sensitive development and those activities, which generate noise.</p> <p>Noise exposure levels for certain forms of development and mitigation measures.</p>  | The LDF needs to consider the guidelines in this document when planning for development (with particular relation to aircraft noise and future residential development). | SA Objective5                      |
| 42 | Planning Policy Guidance Note 25 - Development and Flood Risk | <p>Management and reduction of flood risk. Act in a precautionary basis taking account of climate change.</p> <p>Flood plains should be protected from inappropriate development.</p> <p>Risk based search sequence, giving priority to sites at lower risk.</p> <p>Minimum standard of defence for new development.</p> | The LDF needs to take account of these guidelines.   | SA Objective 17                    |
| 43 | Mineral Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals             | Conserve and safeguarding of minerals as far as possible and sufficient supply, in a sustainable manner, to promote development  | The LDF will comprise the development plan for minerals, and will therefore need to take account of the principles laid out.   | SA Objective 14                    |
| 44 | Mineral Policy  | Sets out policies and considerations that the  | To consider the guidelines in this   | SA Objective 5                     |

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|    | Statement 2: Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Mineral Extraction in England | <p>Government expects Mineral Planning Authorities (MPA) to follow.</p> <p>Conserve minerals as far as possible. Minimise impact upon the environment of mineral operations and transport. Minimise waste production and encourage efficient use of materials. Encourage sensitive working, restoration and aftercare. Safeguard long-term capacity of best and most versatile agricultural land and conserve soil resources for use in sustainable way. Protect areas of nationally designated landscape, archaeological value, cultural heritage or nature conservation.</p> | document when planning for development.   | and 14                             |
| 45 | Mineral Planning Guidance Note 3 - Coal Mining and Colliery Spoil Disposal.                        | Provides policy framework for mineral planning authorities and the coal industry in England to ensure that extraction of coal and disposal of colliery spoil only takes place at the best balance of community, social, environmental and economic interests, consistent with the principles of sustainable development.   | The LDF should be aligned to this directive by promoting the conservation of mineral resources. | SA Objective 5 and 14              |

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| 46 | Mineral Planning Guidance Note 5 - Stability in surface Mineral Workings and Tips | <p>Sets out broad planning and technical issues in respect of development on unstable land with particular reference to the problems caused by landslides, unstable slopes, quarries, surface mines and associated tips and structures.</p> <p>MPA need to consider stability in relation to surface mineral workings and tips.<br/>MPA need to consider stability in relation to development.<br/>Policies should outline the consideration which will be given to stability.<br/>Potential effects of development on stability.</p> | The LDF will take into account these guidelines.       | SA Objective 5                     |
| 47 | Mineral Planning Guidance Note 6 - Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England | Provides advice to mineral planning authorities and the mineral industry on how to ensure that the construction industry receives an adequate and steady supply of materials at the best balance of social, environmental and economic cost whilst ensuring that extraction and development are consistent with the principles of sustainable development.  | The LDF should take into consideration this guidance.  | SA Objective 14                    |

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|    |  | No targets are set but advice and guidance is provided.  |  |                                    |
| 48 | Mineral Planning Guidance Note 7 - The Reclamation of mineral workings                 | <p>Sets out Government policy on minerals and planning issues and provide guidance to local authorities, the minerals industry and others on policies and the operation of planning system with regard to minerals.</p> <p>Sets out contribution reclaimed material can make to sustainable development<br/> Advices on scope of information which should be submitted with applications.<br/> Some advice on preparation of schemes.<br/> Funding advice.</p> | The LDF should take into consideration this guidance.  | SA Objectives 14, 15, and 18.      |
| 49 | Mineral Planning Guidance Note 10 – Provision of Raw Material for the Cement Industry. | <p>The guidelines provide advice to MPA on the exercise of planning control over the provision of raw material for the cement industry.</p> <p>Need continuous supply of raw material to maintain production in construction and civil engineering industry.<br/> Reduce levels of materials being imported.<br/> Use reviewed procedures as introduced by</p>   | The LDF should take into consideration this guidance.  | SA Objective 5, 14, 13 and 18.     |

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|    |  | <p>the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.<br/>Use opportunities presented by former cement industry land to provide sites for development.<br/>Use Derelict Land Grant for eligible sites.</p>   |  |                                     |
| 50 | Mineral Planning Guidance Note 13- Guidelines for Peat Provision in England. | <p>Provides advice to MPA and the peat extraction industry on the exercise of planning control over the extraction of peat.</p> <p>Indicates national policy considerations. Advise LA on the identification and protection of important peat land habitats and archaeological sites.<br/>Sets criteria for selection and identification. Provides framework for updating old permissions for peat extraction.<br/>Provides guidelines for the rehabilitation of damaged peat bogs.</p> | The LDF will have to consider the national policy and protect peat land habitats and archaeological sites. | SA Objectives 13, 12, 14, 16 and 20 |
| 51 | Mineral Planning Guidance Note 15 – Provision of Silica Sand in England      | <p>Outlines the Government Policies with regards to silica sand in England.</p> <p>Emphasises that silica sand is essential as raw material for industry.<br/>Advises that silica sand is geologically</p>  | The LDF will take into consideration this MPG.   | SA Objective 14 and 18.             |

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|    |   | <p>sparsely distributed and therefore valuable. Advises that silica sand extraction has an impact on the environment which must be carefully balanced against the needs of the community for the material.</p>  |   |                                    |
| 52 | Equality Framework for Local Government | <p>This provides a framework for local authorities to use to ensure that Equalities are mainstreamed within their services and takes into account the individual requirements of different people and different communities. The key groups are;</p> <p>Race/ethnicity (BME and non- BME communities including Refugees and Asylum Seekers, Gypsies and Travellers etc)<br/> Gender (male, female and transgender)<br/> Disability (using the Social Model of Disability)<br/> Age – considering the needs of both the older and younger people and people of working age<br/> Faith/religious or other beliefs.<br/> Sexual orientation – people who are lesbian, gay or bisexual<br/> And other groups who might not have equal</p> | <p>The requirements of the equality legislation will be incorporated by each Local Planning Authority in their respective procedures and Equalities Action Plans. In addition individual Equality Appraisals for respective Community Strategies will have been undertaken. However, issues of equality should also be considered within the SEA objectives. Equalities will be included in the respective Equalities Impact and Assessment and Equalities Impact Action Plan and the Council’s Sustainable Community Strategies, and. However equalities should be considered with the SEA objectives.</p> | All SA Objectives                  |

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|                 |  | access to the council's services such as Carers, homeless people   |   |                                    |
| <b>Regional</b> |  |  |   |                                    |
| 53              | Advancing Together - The Vision and Strategic Framework for Yorkshire and Humber | <p>A world class, prosperous and sustainable economy for Yorkshire and Humber.</p> <p>A physical infrastructure and communications that meet the needs of people, businesses, places and the environment.</p> <p>High quality natural and man-made environments.</p> <p>Exceptional education and training.</p> <p>A socially cohesive and inclusive region.</p> <p>Highest levels of governance in all sectors, at all levels.</p> <p>Economy.</p> <p>Physical infrastructure.</p> <p>Prudent use of natural resources.</p> | The LDF should reflect the six objectives and incorporate the principles into policies.                       | All Sustainability Objectives      |
| 54              | Regional Sustainable Development Strategy  | <p>Integrating sustainability into policy and decision making.</p> <p>Developing regional approach to tackling climate change.</p>   | The LDF must consider the priorities laid out in this document and reflect them within the policies produced. | ALL SA Objectives                  |

| No | Name of Plan / Programme  | Key Objectives relevant to the Local Development Document   | Direct Implications for the Local Development Document  | Sustainability Appraisal Objective             |
|----|---|---|---|--|
|    |   | No targets as this document is a vision for the Region, rather than a strategy.   |   |  |
| 55 | “Building a Better Quality of Life” – A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction. | <p>To promote awareness and understanding of sustainable construction.<br/>To set out how the Government expects the construction industry to contribute to sustainable development.</p> <p>To show how Government policies will help to bring about change.<br/>To stimulate action by individual businesses to set and monitor their progress towards targets for more sustainable construction which require continuous improvements.<br/>More investment in people and equipment for competitive economy.<br/>Achieve high growth whilst reducing pollution.<br/>Improving towns and protecting countryside.<br/>Contribute to sustainable development internationally.</p> | The LDF will be aligned to this strategy once it incorporates the principles of the Regional Sustainable Development Framework. | SA Objectives 4, 5, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 19. |
| 56 | Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy May 2008                             | The objective of the plan is to identify specific types of development land (Minerals, Housing, Tourism, Employment and Transport) for the region.  | The LDF must be aligned to the allocations set by the RSS and support the protection of greenbelt land from development.        | All SA Objectives                              |

| No | Name of Plan / Programme  | Key Objectives relevant to the Local Development Document   | Direct Implications for the Local Development Document  | Sustainability Appraisal Objective |
|----|---|---|---|------------------------------------|
|    |   | <p>The transport requirements for the plan cover the integration of transport planning and land use planning. The region has to deliver; reductions in travel, changes in modal shift, parking standards, parking strategies , improvements in public transport, the development of integrated freight, improvements in access, airport development, protection and enhancement of waterways, rural transport and transport investment and management priorities.</p> |   |                                    |
| 57 | The Regional Economic Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber 2006 - 2015 | <p>The strategy has the following six objectives;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. More Businesses that Last</li> <li>2. Competitive Businesses</li> <li>3. Skilled People Benefiting Business</li> <li>4. Connecting People to Good Jobs</li> <li>5. Transport Infrastructure and Environment</li> <li>6. Stronger Cities, Towns and Rural Communities.</li> </ol>  | The LDF should provide the spatial framework locally to achieve the priorities set out in the Regional Economic Strategy. | All SA Objectives                  |

| No | Name of Plan / Programme   | Key Objectives relevant to the Local Development Document  | Direct Implications for the Local Development Document  | Sustainability Appraisal Objective |
|----|--|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 58 | South Yorkshire Green Infrastructure Plan  | This document is produced by the South Yorkshire Forest Partnership.   | Under development – but LTP could include measures for promotion of multi-functional green infrastructure including opportunities for walking and cycling | SA Objective 20                    |
| 59 | Sheffield City Region Strategic Economic Assessment Strategic Environmental Assessment | <p>The Strategic Economic Assessment report provides an outline of the economic, Social and physical performance of the Sheffield City Region and how it functions within and outside the region. The report has adopted the following three approaches;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A conventional analytical method looking at the Sheffield City Region's trends for its economic, physical and social performance, taken up to the last available data;</li> <li>2. Where appropriate the analysis will look ahead at forecasts for the city region, including GVA, sector employment, productivity, and population.</li> <li>3. Analysis of the functionality of the economy</li> </ol> | This document is still under development and is presently out to public consultation.   | SA Objective 1 and 2               |

| No | Name of Plan / Programme                                    | Key Objectives relevant to the Local Development Document   | Direct Implications for the Local Development Document   | Sustainability Appraisal Objective |
|----|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
|    |   | <p>looking at current linkages on commuting, industrial sectors and specialists employment sectors from the largest to the smallest city region economies.</p> <p>The Strategic Environmental Assessment is the appraisal of this draft document.</p>   |  |                                    |
| 60 | The Top Ten interventions to Cut Regional Carbon Emissions. | <p>The study has three main objectives;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish a comprehensive and detailed carbon emissions baseline for the Yorkshire and Humber region and explore how emission levels will develop in the future,</li> <li>2. Identify a long list of possible interventions in the Yorkshire and Humber region to reduce carbon emissions,</li> <li>3. Assess interventions on the long list applying a set of criteria to establish their potential impact and viability, and develop a short list (Top 10) of those interventions that would deliver the biggest benefit for the region.</li> </ol> | The LDF should provide the spatial framework locally to achieve the priorities set out to cut regional carbon emissions. | SA Objective 16                    |

| No | Name of Plan / Programme                                 | Key Objectives relevant to the Local Development Document   | Direct Implications for the Local Development Document  | Sustainability Appraisal Objective |
|----|--|---|---|------------------------------------|
| 61 | Yorkshire and Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy 2009 | <p>The Yorkshire and Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy sets the framework for the integration of biodiversity at a regional and local level and promotes a more joined up approach to biodiversity for all parties.</p> <p>This strategy has six key themes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting the best sites for wildlife in the region</li> <li>Focusing conservation action on the region's priority habitats and species</li> <li>Improving functional habitat networks and enhancing the wider environment</li> <li>Developing a robust evidence base for the region</li> <li>Engaging people with the region's biodiversity</li> <li>Helping the region's biodiversity adapt to climate change</li> </ul> | The LDF should provide the spatial framework locally to achieve the priorities set out in the Regional Biodiversity Strategy. | SA Objectives 13 and 20            |
| 62 | Regional Transport Strategy                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Sets out framework for transport including investment.</li> <li>* Reduce congestion and pollution.</li> <li>* Improve all types of transport including rail, road, public and private.</li> </ul>  | The LDF must take account of the priorities of the Regional Transport Strategy.   | SA Objective 9                     |

| No | Name of Plan / Programme  | Key Objectives relevant to the Local Development Document   | Direct Implications for the Local Development Document                  | Sustainability Appraisal Objective |
|----|---------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
|    |                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Reduce emissions.</li> <li>* Reduce congestion.</li> <li>* Improve all types of transport.</li> </ul>  |   |                                    |
| 63 | Regional E-Strategy       | <p>Seeks to create positive change in the economic, social and environmental performance of Yorkshire and Humber.</p> <p>Recognition of the vital role of technology as a “cross cutting” driver of change.<br/>For people to harness e-technologies to improve quality of life, inclusion and future skill requirements.<br/>For businesses to seize the opportunities provided by e-business.<br/>Develop physical infrastructure and connectivity to support the best and most sustainable use of the e-technology to protect the natural and built environment.</p> | The LDF must take account of the priorities of the Regional E Strategy. | SA Objectives 1, 2 and 3.          |
| 64 | Regional Freight Strategy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Rail and road safety.</li> <li>* Growth of ports and inland waterways.</li> <li>* LA and the Highways agency take responsibility for the provision of driver rest stops and lorry parking facilities.</li> <li>* Support people to become qualified and</li> </ul>   | The LDF must take account of the Regional Freight Strategy.             | SA Objectives 9, 6 and 19          |

| No | Name of Plan / Programme   | Key Objectives relevant to the Local Development Document  | Direct Implications for the Local Development Document                             | Sustainability Appraisal Objective  |
|----|----------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
|    |                            | <p>experienced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Promotes integrated transport systems.</li> <li>* Enhance rail networks wherever possible, including new rail freight terminals.</li> <li>* Air quality and noise to be dealt with appropriately.</li> </ul> <p>Promote and support claims for all airports for freight services. The use of integrated transport systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Reduce accidents on road and rail.</li> <li>* Reduce emissions.</li> <li>* Reduce noise pollution.</li> </ul> |  |                                     |
| 65 | Regional Forestry Strategy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Strategic framework for future management of trees and woodlands in Yorkshire and the Humber region</li> <li>* Increase woodland creation in reclamation and underused land</li> <li>* Protect SSI and Ancient Woodland</li> <li>* Promote access</li> <li>* Use of wood in sustainable construction and renewable energy</li> <li>* Increase planting to reduce floodrisk</li> </ul>   | The LDF will take account of the strategy and attempt to facilitate its objectives | SA Objectives 7, 11, 12, 13 and 20. |

| No                 | Name of Plan / Programme              | Key Objectives relevant to the Local Development Document  | Direct Implications for the Local Development Document   | Sustainability Appraisal Objective |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| 65A                | Humber River Basin Management Plan    | Produced by the Environment Agency, the Humber River Basin Management Plan is about the pressures facing the water environment in this river basin district, and the actions that will address them. It has been prepared in consultation with a wide range of organisations and individuals and is the first of a series of six-year planning cycles.             | To promote sustainable water management and improvement in water quality of 'water bodies'.  | SA objective 15 and 17             |
| <b>Local Plans</b> |                                       |  |  |                                    |
| 66                 | Doncaster Borough Strategy(2010 – 25) |  | There are strong links between the Borough Strategy and the Local Development Framework as the LDF will provide the Borough Strategy with a spatial framework  | All SA Objectives                  |
| 64                 | Doncaster Economic Strategy           | The Strategy is designed to ensure that we continue to build on our achievements, to link our communities to the increased opportunity in the borough and to achieve our 2025 vision to be a city of international significance by closing the £830 million output gap with the England average. The strategy is a living document and is under continuous review. | The Local transport plan should aim to utilise Doncaster's transport assets by improving internal connectivity ensuring that access to Doncaster Town Centre, existing and new major development is good. The Local Transport Plan could provide | SA Objectives 1, 2 and 3.          |

| No | Name of Plan / Programme | Key Objectives relevant to the Local Development Document  | Direct Implications for the Local Development Document  | Sustainability Appraisal Objective |
|----|--------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
|    |                          | <p>Whilst developing the strategy there was a focus on six critical success factors for a city - including Connectivity: physical, telecoms and cultural networks.</p>   | <p>improvements to the public transport services (bus) to outlying communities to link local residents to jobs, education, training and other opportunities outside the borough. The Regional Spatial Strategy recognises that the South Yorkshire Region's potential is its accessible location within the country and transport connections including Robin Hood Airport. The Local Transport Plan where possible, should support Doncaster's partners in the development of the Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Rout Scheme (FAARS) to support further economic regeneration and improve public access.</p> |                                    |
| 66 | Dearne Valley Eco Vision | <p>The key objective of the document is to ensure the regeneration and economic recovery of the Dearne Valley. This will include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Delivery of more energy efficient homes</li> <li>* Better public transport links</li> </ul> | <p>The LTP has a key role to play in enabling the objectives of the Dearne Valley to be delivered especially in relation to 'Growing a low carbon infrastructure'.</p>  | SA Objectives 1, 2 and 3.          |

| No | Name of Plan / Programme                                  | Key Objectives relevant to the Local Development Document  | Direct Implications for the Local Development Document   | Sustainability Appraisal Objective |
|----|---|--|--|------------------------------------|
|    |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* More training opportunities</li> <li>* An enhanced natural environment</li> <li>* Reduce pollution</li> </ul>   |  |                                    |
| 67 | Doncaster Strategic Flood Risk Assessment                 | Strategic assessment intended to assist in land designation, but does not preclude the need for individual flood risk assessments as part of planning applications Steer development away from areas of floodrisk.   | Ensure floodrisk is addressed in land allocations and criteria based policy in the LDF .                                 | SA Objective 17                    |
| 68 | Doncaster Contaminated Land Strategy                      | <p>Provides a framework for identifying and remediating contaminated land, especially through working with the Planning Development Control Process .</p> <p>A useful source of information, and also highlights that whilst contamination can be an issue for developers, development is in itself an opportunity to remediate sites.</p> | The aims of the Contaminated Land Strategy will be considered when allocating sites and drawing up relevant DC policies. | SA Objective 15.                   |
| 69 | Bennetthorpe and Thorne Road Conservation Area Appraisals | Analyses and defines the character and local distinctiveness of the relevant area.   | Consider when allocating sites and refer to when drafting DC policies.   | SA Objective 7 and 12.             |
| 70 | South Yorkshire   | Protect and enhance the built and natural  | The LDF will have to provide   | SA Objectives                      |

| No | Name of Plan / Programme                | Key Objectives relevant to the Local Development Document  | Direct Implications for the Local Development Document      | Sustainability Appraisal Objective |
|----|---|--|---|------------------------------------|
|    | Transport Plan                          | <p>environment.</p> <p>Improve safety for all travellers.</p> <p>Contribute to an efficient economy and support sustainable economic growth in appropriate locations.</p> <p>Promoting accessibility to everyday facilities for all, especially those without a car.</p> <p>Promoting the integration of all forms of transport and land use planning, leading to a better, more efficient transport system.</p> | support locally for the South Yorkshire Transport Plan.     | 9 and 19.                          |
| 71 | Doncaster Renaissance Town Charter 2002 | <p>Sets out a 25 year vision for how Doncaster and the surrounding borough could be transformed into a place of genuine quality.</p> <p>Attract high-end economic activity and refine the evening economy</p> <p>Attract and retain balanced community</p> <p>Improve Doncaster's image</p> <p>Improve Arts and Culture</p> <p>Support Sustainability</p> <p>Maintain fixed Urban edges</p>                      | The LDF will provide the spatial framework for these goals. | All SA Objectives.                 |

| No | Name of Plan / Programme                           | Key Objectives relevant to the Local Development Document   | Direct Implications for the Local Development Document   | Sustainability Appraisal Objective |
|----|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| 72 | Doncaster, Barnsley and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan |   | The LDF will provide the spatial framework for these goals.  | SA Objective 18                    |
| 73 | Doncaster's Community Safety Strategy.             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Reduce burglary.</li> <li>* Reduce vehicle crime.</li> <li>* Reduce violent crime.</li> <li>* Reduce youth offending.</li> <li>* Deal with anti-social behaviour quickly and effectively.</li> <li>* Reduce the supply and demand of drugs.</li> <li>* Reduce crime in the town centre.</li> <li>* Targeting prolific offenders.</li> <li>* Develop policy of prostitution.</li> <li>* To increase support to victims of domestic violence.</li> <li>* To increase support to victims of homophobic, transphobic and racial crime.</li> <li>* Reduce of fear of crime.</li> <li>* Reduce the incidence of repeat victimisation.</li> </ul> | The Community Safety Strategy is part of the Borough Strategy therefore the LDF will provide the spatial framework for the priorities. | SA Objective 6                     |
| 74 | Doncaster's Air Quality Action Plan                | Sets out performance in relation to government targets and designated Air Quality Management Areas.   | The LDF will take account of Management Areas and try to reduce vehicle traffic in general.  | SA Objectives 5 and 16             |

| No | Name of Plan / Programme | Key Objectives relevant to the Local Development Document   | Direct Implications for the Local Development Document | Sustainability Appraisal Objective |
|----|--------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
|    |                          | <p>Concluded that the one pollutant out of the seven specified by the Government that may not meet the objective by its target date is nitrogen dioxide, primarily due to vehicle emissions. Therefore indicating that the reduction of vehicle emissions is the key issue to meeting the Government's targets.</p> |  |                                    |

# **Annex 2: Annual Monitoring Report (1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010)**

## Contents

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## Summary

The structure of the AMR seeks to follow the guidance set out in the ODPM Good Practice Guide and the LDF core output indicators. The AMR describes the backdrop to the borough and the context for developing spatial plan policies. It provides information and where applicable a commentary on the number of monitoring indicators including; core indicators, sustainability appraisal and individual policy indicators. The AMR also reports on the progress of the Local Development Scheme and revisions to it agreed during the last year and consultations undertaken as part of that process.

### Contextual indicators

This year a set of contextual indicators have been included which set a background in which the Local Development Framework should be considered. The latest position of a number of other council and partnership documents are also highlighted in this section as the LDF is to work alongside a number of other plans in order to benefit the community of Doncaster.

Although some indicators have been included this year, it is envisaged that they will be built upon in future years, especially as a number of the documents highlighted are currently being reviewed and monitoring indicators will be chosen to reflect any changes once the review process is complete.

### Themes

The monitoring has been broken down into themes which reflect the emerging Core Strategy. These themes are:

- Overall approach
- Employment, Town Centres and Transport
- Homes and Communities
- Attractive, Safe and Healthy Places
- Efficient use of Resources
- Waste Plan (this is not covered within the Core Strategy but is instead covered in the separate Development Plan Document - Joint Waste Plan (Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham) Core Strategy)

An introduction has been included for each theme, briefly outlining the intentions of the policies it incorporates. There are then a set of indicators (again these will increase once the Core Strategy has been finalised), which also includes any relevant Core Indicators and other document indicators.

## Process

The Core Strategy is due for adoption in 2012; more detail on this and other forthcoming Development Plan Documents (DPDs) is included in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). These can be viewed on the website at: [www.doncaster.gov.uk/ldf](http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/ldf)

Where documents such as Supplementary Planning Document (SPDs) have already been completed, monitoring for these is included under the relevant theme, the latest position of other documents is shown under Other Development Documents.

## Introduction

This is the sixth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) produced as part of the Local Development Framework (LDF). It reports on the year 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010 (known as the AMR period), and must be submitted to the Secretary of State by 31 December 2010.

Comments on the content and approach to the AMR are welcomed, where appropriate, changes can be included in future documents. These should be forwarded to the LDF Team, Development and Planning; address and contact details are located on the back cover of this document.

## Consultation Database

An extensive LDF consultation database of organisations, stakeholders, consultees and interested persons has been developed. As the LDF documents are published, the database contacts are notified in writing of the consultation and informed how these documents can be accessed. Any organisation or individual that wishes to be added to the database or has recently changed their contact details should contact the LDF team.

## Purpose

The AMR is intended to address:-

- Are policies achieving their objectives and in particular are they delivering sustainable development and sustainable communities?
- Have policies had unintended consequences?
- Are the assumptions and objectives behind the policies still relevant?
- Are the targets being achieved?

The AMR takes account of the Good Practice and Guidance for AMR's (2006) published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and the Local Development Framework (LDF) core output indicators.

## Policy Background

The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase act 2004 and the details are provided in the Town and

Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. Further guidance is also set out in a number of additional documents, including

- Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (2004)
- Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (2005)
- Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators U2/2008 (2008)

### **Saved Policies**

Doncaster Council and the Secretary of State have approved the saving of the majority of Doncaster's adopted UDP policies after September 2007, until they are replaced by the emerging LDF. A copy of the Secretary of State's Direction on this, confirming which policies are saved is available on the Council's website on the Planning web page.

[www.doncaster.gov.uk/environment\\_and\\_planning/planning/our\\_plans/our\\_plans.asp](http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/environment_and_planning/planning/our_plans/our_plans.asp)

### **The monitoring process and context**

This year's LDF monitoring reports shows a marked departure from those of previous years. This has been done in order to reflect the changing circumstances in which the LDF is being prepared; these include:

- Since the publication of the 2009 Annual Monitoring Report, the Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) have been revoked, monitoring for these has previously tied in with the monitoring for the AMR, but this has not been prepared this year. However, many of the indicators used for monitoring the RSS are now incorporated within those for monitoring the LDF themes.
- New Mayoral Priorities have been published for Doncaster, the LDF will contribute towards these, as will other documents; relevant priorities are outlined where they tie in with the LDF themes and objectives. An outline of the LDF objectives is provided in Appendix 1, and the Mayoral priorities are provided in Appendix 2.
- Reporting on the use of 106 monies is being collated, and a summary is now included within the AMR document. A full report is published separately at [www.doncaster.gov.uk/Environment\\_and\\_Planning/Planning/Local\\_Development\\_Framework/LDF - Annual Monitoring Report.asp](http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/Environment_and_Planning/Planning/Local_Development_Framework/LDF_-_Annual_Monitoring_Report.asp)
- Local authorities have been preparing and consulting on a number of other documents, the status of a number of these will be incorporated to provide a contextual basis for Doncaster.

- The Core Strategy is now close to adoption stage, and so the Annual Monitoring Report has been broadened and realigned to better represent this document.

The Annual Monitoring Report is to be used to keep the LDF under review and ensure that it is meeting necessary guidance and Sustainability objectives; it is therefore to be measured against a range of indicators which represent local, regional and national requirements:

- Contextual indicators – data that shows important changes within Doncaster, but where the LDF has a limited impact (this will include reporting on the progress of other council documents). This provides a backdrop to the environment in which the LDF is working. A range of indicators have been included for the first time this year, although this will continue to develop in order to reflect emerging guidance and additional documents.
- Core Output Indicators and Local Indicators – show the changes that relate directly to the implementation of the planning policies (including indicators for each policy, and other local indicators such as the mayoral priorities). This year this is limited to the Core Output Indicators. As the Core Strategy policies have not yet been finalised, it is still unclear as to what will be measured to indicate their success. However, where possible some further measurements are shown which allow more detail to be highlighted (some of these may be used as policy measurements in coming years.)
- Significant effects indicators – allow comparison to be made between the intended outcome of policies, and the actual result; this reflects the sustainability appraisal process (including the Strategic Environmental Assessment, Habitats Regulation Assessment and Equalities Impact Assessment). The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives are being reviewed to ensure they accurately reflect the aims of the LDF (the previous version had been completed in 2005 and so are to be updated in line with current guidance). Where documents have already been completed (DPD's) an attempt has been made to measure their result against the Sustainability Appraisal Indicators as they currently stand.

### **Adoption of policies**

The Core Strategy has not yet been adopted, however consultation of the Revised Preferred Options, was carried out during the summer of 2010 (just after the period covered by this document). It has been decided to re-organise the AMR this year in preparation for reporting on the changes brought about by the core strategy once adopted, and so this year's AMR takes account of the themes covered by the core strategy and will be used as base data for monitoring in future years. The Local Development Scheme (LDS) (page 32), indicates the proposed timeframe for progressing the Core Strategy and other Development Plan Documents (DPD's).

Other policy documents already adopted (before the end of the reporting period) as part of the LDF are:

| Document Type                         | Document Title                           | Document Ref | Date Adopted  | Monitoring Indicators         |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) | Sustainable Construction                 | SCSPD        | February 2008 | SCSPD1                        |
| SPD                                   | Landscape Planning on Development Sites  | LPDSPD       | February 2008 | LPDSPD1<br>LPDSPD2<br>LPDSPD3 |
| SPD                                   | Planning for Trees and Hedgerows         | PTHSPD       | February 2008 |                               |
| SPD                                   | Planning for Nature                      | PNSPD        | February 2008 | PNSPD1<br>PNSPD2<br>PNSPD3    |
| SPD                                   | Biodiversity Mitigation and Compensation | BMCSPD       | July 2008     |                               |

Table 1 – Adopted Supplementary Planning Documents SPDs

Monitoring indicators for each of these documents are also highlighted in this document, however the indicators for a number of these documents are currently being re-evaluated as they have proved difficult to quantify. More detail will be available next year.

During the reporting year further work has been undertaken on the following SPD's, which will be monitored in due course, an outline of the status for each of these documents is included in the section 'Other Local Development Documents' (page 30)

- Development and Floodrisk
- Local Wildlife and Geological Sites
- Residential Backland and Infill

### **Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and Core Indicators**

The Regional Spatial Strategies have now been revoked, and so no monitoring specifically for this has been prepared this year. However, many of the indicators used for monitoring the RSS were incorporated within those for monitoring the LDF themes, and so have still been completed for this purpose.

The core indicators are set out by Communities and Local Government (CLG), these continue to be monitored. This year the indicator H6: Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments has been included for the first time.

### **Data**

Some of the indicators covered in this report have been monitored for a number of years; where this is the case relevant changes will be shown. However, the report has been increased this year to take account of the

emerging core strategy, and as such there are a number of new indicators, the data for these are therefore being collected for the first time and will be used as base data for the coming years.

Where possible the monitoring indicators chosen for the LDF are already collated for other functions, where this is the case the monitoring will make use of existing systems within the council for collation of the relevant data, such as 'IDOX Uniform' for the collation of planning information, and the performance management system 'Covalent', for access to wider monitoring information.

### Format

This years AMR has been written to better reflect the layout of the emerging Core Strategy, whilst still fulfilling the necessary guidance. As such the document now takes the following structure:

A set of contextual indicators are provided; these provide a backdrop to the area, highlighting some of the restraints and opportunities that exist in Doncaster. It will include key themes such as demographic structure, socio-cultural issues, economy, environment, housing and built environment, and transport and spatial connectivity. This includes a brief commentary on other documents which will affect the area.

Each of the themes covered by the Core Strategy is then considered, with relevant objectives and indicators shown and measured, where appropriate the target is shown, along with the progress made. For clarity, this information is shown in table form such as:

| Indicator Reference | Indicator Text | Target | 2009-10 measurement | Variation from last year | Data Location |
|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------|

*Indicator Reference:* The reference for each indicator (there may be more than one, such as where a Core Indicator has also been used as a Core Strategy objective). The types of indicators include:

- Core Output Indicator (BD1 / BD2 / BD3 / BD4 / H1 / H2 / H3 / H4 / H5 / H6 / E1 / E2 / E3 / M1 / M2 / W1 / W2)
- Core Strategy Indicator (CS1-20)
- Significant Effects Indicator (Sustainability Appraisal) (SA1-22) – these are currently subject to review (as are the objectives) and so are not covered in detail, but where they have previously been used to monitor completed documents they are still shown as a guide to change, but will still be subject to review in later years.
- Additional Indicators used as interim for this year (AD1-7)
- DPD specific indicator (for example Sustainable Construction SPD indicator is SCSPD1)

*Indicator Text:* The wording for the indicator measured.

*Target:* Where set, the target for a given indicator. Specific targets have not always been set.

*2009-10 measurement:* Result for the last year – if this hasn't been collated a reason will be given, or alternative date stated where collation is not possible every year.

*Variation from last year:* Progress over the last 12 months, or statement saying why the data has not been collected over the two years (e.g. if a new measure will state NEW)

*Data Location:* This states which table in the appendices further information can be found about the indicator. If the data is reliant on an external source, this will also be stated.

### **Additional Information**

Also included in this years AMR is information regarding the Section 106 activity. This gives an overview of what Section 106 agreements are; how they are used and monitors what has been achieved in Doncaster using the agreements over the AMR period.

### **Contextual Indicators**

In line with the change in reporting for this years AMR, a set of contextual characteristics are being outlined for monitoring, these provide a background to the social, environmental and economic status of the area. These indicators and any changes which occur are not primarily due to the implementing of the development plan.

The council has also produced a number of other documents which will influence the changes in Doncaster; the current position (where relevant, changes beyond the AMR period are included) of the following documents is included at the end of this section where possible.

- Sustainable Borough Strategy
- Local Area Agreement (LAA)
- Housing Strategy
- Local Economic Assessment (LEA)
- Sheffield City Region Economic Assessment (SCR SEA)
- Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy

Some of these documents are currently being rewritten and so the latest updates are not available. Each of the documents will have a range of objectives and monitoring indicators themselves, the LDF is being written alongside these other documents and so will contain a number of the same objectives and indicators.

The following indicators give a general introduction to Doncaster and are influenced by the above documents, but also by other factors. The indicators are subject to review following the publication of updated versions of relevant documents.

| Indicator Reference                                    | Indicator Text  | Target                                 | 2009-10 measurement  | Variation from last year              | Data Location                         |
|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Demographic Structure (DS)</b>                      |   |  |  |                                       |                                       |
| DS01   | Indices of Multiple Deprivation   |  | 2007 – placed 41 from 354 local authorities (1 is most deprived). Amongst top 20% most deprived LA's. 38% of population live in areas classed as being in top 20% most deprived. | Improved by 1 place since 2004        | Communities and Local Government 2007 |
| <b>Socio-cultural Issues (SC)</b>                      |   |  |  |                                       |                                       |
| Currently in discussion on deciding what these will be |   |  |  |                                       |                                       |
| <b>Economy (Ec)</b>                                    |   |  |  |                                       |                                       |
| Ec01 / NI 151  | % of working age population that are economically active across all communities | 66.2% (for Q3) – no later target known | 64.8% (Q3 – last known)  | Decrease of 6% on same time last year | Internal (Covalent) System            |
| Ec02 / NI 166  | Average (median) earnings   | £450.80 (2009-10)                      | £440.40  | £9 increase                           | Internal (Covalent) System            |
| <b>Environment (Env)</b>                               |   |  |  |                                       |                                       |
| Env01  | SSSI  |  | 15 sites   | Static                                | 14 (Natural England)                  |
| Env02  | Area covered by Greenbelt   |  | 23250 Ha (41%)   | Static                                | Measured from internal GIS            |
| Env03  | Area covered by Countryside Policy Area   |  | 24250 Ha (43%)   | Static                                | Measured from internal GIS            |
| <b>Housing and Built Environment (HBE)</b>             |   |  |  |                                       |                                       |
| HBE01 / NI 155   | Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)                                    | 46 (2009-10)                           | 48   | Reduced by 73                         | Internal (Covalent) System            |
| <b>Transport and Spatial Connectivity (TSC)</b>        |   |  |  |                                       |                                       |
| TSC01 / NI 176   | Working age people with access by public transport (and other specified modes)  |  | Not yet available for 2009-10  | Last years measurement 79.9%          | Internal (Covalent) System            |
| TSC02 / NI 167   | Congestion average journey time per mile during                                 | 4.38 minutes (2009-10)                 | Not yet available for 2009-10  | Previously 3.53 minutes               | Internal (Covalent) System            |

| Indicator Reference | Indicator Text                 | Target | 2009-10 measurement | Variation from last year | Data Location |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
|                     | the morning peak (0700 – 1000) |        |                     |                          |               |

Table 2 – Contextual Indicators for Doncaster

## Spatial Characteristics of Doncaster Borough

Doncaster has a diverse settlement pattern; the main urban area of Doncaster with its town centre, employment areas and suburbs lies in the centre of the borough; around it lie a dozen market and coalfield towns and approximately 50 villages. The form and functions of many of these settlements have changed considerably from their original purpose and continue to change.

Doncaster's economy is undergoing major structural change; a decline of mining and traditional manufacturing industries has led to problems, particularly in some communities, of high unemployment, low wages, social deprivation and poor access to jobs. On the other hand major investment in recent years in the Doncaster Carr/Lakeside, town centre, M18 and A1(M) corridors, including the opening of the former Finningley Airbase as a commercial airport, has significantly improved Doncaster's economy. Access is improving between some of these areas and in particular into the town centre through the opening of quality bus corridors, and the Access Strategy continues to identify new public transport corridors to improve access.

Doncaster benefits from a variety of strategic transport links but also faces a number of challenges, primarily from issues of limited capacity on the strategic highway network and how best to capitalise on the opportunities created by the new airport and meet its medium-long term surface access needs.

Large areas of the borough are rural in character with some attractive villages and large swathes of attractive countryside; the largest land use (67%) is agriculture.

Doncaster has very substantial deposits of magnesium limestone (dolomite), sand and gravel, coal and peat, all of which have been worked for many years. Natural gas, clay, and recently coalmine methane and oil are also exploited. Peat extraction on Thorne Moor has now ceased and now is very limited on Hatfield Moors, in recognition of the international nature conservation importance of these major sites. The main minerals in terms of output in Doncaster are the limestones and sand and gravels used for aggregates (i.e. materials used for construction).

## Sustainable Borough Strategy

Doncaster's Borough Strategy is the "plan of plans" - the key long-term document for improving quality of life in Doncaster – for residents, visitors and people considering moving, working or investing here. It includes priorities which will affect the delivery of a wide range of services including housing, education, transport, crime prevention, economic development, health, social

care, culture and leisure. It must focus on creating genuinely sustainable communities - places where people want to live and work, now and in the future.

### **The Current Sustainable Borough Strategy \***

Doncaster's current Sustainable Borough Strategy (2008-2025) was agreed by Full Council on 20 October 2008 and stated that our vision was to drive Doncaster forward as an emerging city of European significance.

The following priorities are set out in the current Sustainable Borough Strategy: A Prosperous Place, Skills and Lifelong Learning, Healthy and Caring, Safer, Cleaner and Greener, Improving Neighbourhoods Together, Equality of Opportunity and Environmental Sustainability.

### **Doncaster's Sustainable Borough Strategy is Currently Under Review**

The Corporate Leadership Team (CLT), Executive Board, Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee and the Doncaster Together Board (formally the DtS Board) all agreed that the current Sustainable Borough Strategy needed to be reviewed to:

- Capture the latest evidence about Doncaster's challenges and opportunities, including current and future economic realities
- Develop a distinctive, motivational and realistic vision for Doncaster, supported by clear, measurable outcomes
- Reflect the Mayor's priorities

### **Priority Themes Shaping the Borough Strategy Review**

As part of the review process draft priorities for the Borough Strategy have been developed by the Doncaster Together Partnership Theme Boards. Feedback has been provided by elected members and the community throughout and has helped to shape the Strategy and Vision for Doncaster.

The following priority themes have guided the review work:

- Creating a strong, connected and inclusive economy
- Developing stronger communities
- Increasing and improving housing
- Protecting and improving all our children's lives
- Improving health and support for independent lives
- Tackling crime and anti-social behaviour
- Creating a cleaner and better environment

Issues for improvement identified by the Comprehensive Area Assessment 2009 have been given prominence within the priority themes.

A visioning group which included the chairs of each of the theme boards and led by the Chair of the Enterprising Doncaster Theme Board has developed a new vision for Doncaster. Elected members were involved and provided valuable feedback.

The Borough Strategy contains a summary of Doncaster's distinctive strengths and the challenges we face if the vision is to be achieved. This addresses a number of the cross cutting issues which elected members have highlighted.

#### **Timeline**

Terms of Reference for reviewing the Borough Strategy were considered by CLT, Executive Board and the DtS Board (Doncaster's Local Strategic Partnership) in June 2010.

Scrutiny Panels, including Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee, have held a series of workshops and meetings. A community consultation exercise took place during September and a Borough Strategy Review Partnership Event was held on 20 September 2010.

There was broad agreement on the proposed scope, roles and responsibilities and timeframe proposed at the Doncaster Together Board (formally DtS Board) held on 28 September 2010.

Final approval will be sought from Full Council on 29 November 2010.

### **LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT (LAA)**

Doncaster's LAA is the key partnership document which sets out the priorities that the Council and its partners have agreed to focus on up until 2011. It is an agreement between all those who have an interest in improving services and the quality of life for local people.

The LAA comprises 27 Shared Priorities which include safeguarding children, improving neighbourhood service delivery, reducing crime, increasing the independence of vulnerable adults and improving the skills of Doncaster's workforce. By delivering the LAA priorities, progress will be made towards the longer term priorities in Doncaster's Sustainable Borough Strategy. The LAA includes performance indicators which will measure the progress made towards delivering the 27 Shared Priorities. The AMR does not attempt to report on all of these indicators, but where appropriate, the same indicators have been used to measure the LDF and its progress.

Final approval will be sought from Full Council on 29 From April 2009 the 'Comprehensive Area Assessment' (CAA) process was used by the Audit

Commission to assess the progress that Doncaster Council and its partners made during 2009/10.

### **Current Situation**

The current round of Local Area Agreements runs until March 2011. The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government stated (on 12 October 2010) that LAAs will be discontinued, as will National Performance Indicators.

Councils are continuing to develop their own ideas for a streamlined form of area agreement or delivery agreement, drawing on sustainable community strategies and negotiated outwards with citizens rather than upwards with Government. These ideas are linked to propositions for place-based budgets and a successor framework to Total Place, and are being discussed as part of the Spending Review.

The new Government has confirmed the Conservative manifesto commitment to abolish the Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA) regime. The Audit Commission has subsequently advised that all work on updating the area assessment and organisational assessment has ceased. Audit Commission CAA leads have since discussed the practical implications, with local strategic partnerships (LSPs) and councils.

The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government announced, on 13 August 2010, plans to disband the Audit Commission. These proposals remain subject to the necessary legislation going through Parliament. The process of winding up the Audit Commission is expected to take until December 2012. The Audit Commission's responsibilities for overseeing and delivering local audit and inspections will stop; the Commission's research activities will end; audit functions will be moved to the private sector; and councils will be free to appoint their own independent external auditors. There will be a new audit framework for local health bodies.

### **Local Economic Assessment (LEA)**

From April 2010 all councils are required by the Government to assess the economic conditions of its area. This Local Economic Assessment enables Local Authorities to gain a clear understanding of the conditions required for business to thrive in the area and for people to take advantage of economic opportunities. It will ensure that future economic planning is based on a good understanding of the economic strengths and weaknesses of the area.

In April 2010 Doncaster began work on the development of a LEA to meet the statutory obligation placed on local authorities to produce an evidence base that presented a current position and performance of the local economy. The assessment compared Doncaster with selected comparator areas in order to gain a perspective of performance in context, and highlight economic relationships with other areas. Overall, the LEA will highlight strengths and weaknesses particular to Doncaster in order to inform and provide consistency for future policy and strategy development.

The consultation process for the development of the LEA ran from the 9th August until the 17th September 2010 where elected members, representatives from the private sector and all key stakeholders were actively engaged and the draft evidence base was placed online open for all to comment upon.

The LEA is intended to act as a 'living document' such that content can and will be continuously updated ensuring it contains current economic evidence. Data and findings are set out so they can be easily extracted for further analysis to suit the requirements of users. The LEA will become the shared evidence base for the Economic Strategy and LDF as well other strategies such as the Local Transport Plan and the Housing Strategy. The LEA will be updated to monitor progress and performance of the local economy in a wider sense but the individual strategies will define success and subsequently monitor that success through a set of indicators.

### **Sheffield City Region Economic Assessment (SEA)**

The final Strategic Economic Assessment report was completed in May 2010 after a period of consultation. The assessment provides an economic, social and physical analysis of the city region with the aim of identifying key issues and challenges. The SCR Executive Team has tried to achieve an analysis that provides a clear picture of where the economy stands and illustrate its relationship with economies that surround the city region but also to provide information that can influence and support future policy decisions. It is intended that this work will help those local authorities who will be required to conduct their own Economic Assessment's during 2010. The findings will also feed into the review of the Sheffield City Region's (SCR) Development Plan.

The consultation process began in November 2009 when a draft report was posted on the SCR website. In the meantime, the city region team have received comments from a variety of stakeholders and partners. Presentations, workshops and discussions were held with senior managers, local councillors and technical officers. These helped to test and explore some of the emerging issues and findings.

### **Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy**

The Government requires that local authorities publish a Local Transport Plan (LTP). The LTP should explain the principles and priorities for transport improvements in the short and long term and within metropolitan areas be a joint plan prepared by the relevant Integrated Transport Authority (in Doncaster's case the South Yorkshire ITA).

The SYITA and Sheffield City Region (SCR) partners are currently developing the Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy, incorporating the 3rd South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3). This will cover the period from 2011 to 2026 and will set out the long term vision. A detailed Implementation Plan will also be produced setting out a three year investment programme.

A draft Transport Strategy was consulted on between July and October 2010 including presentation to Doncaster's Scrutiny panel in October.

The Transport Strategy will set out how ‘transport’ will help deliver the wider vision of the Sheffield City Region. This will be undertaken by delivering against 4 key transport goals:

1. To enhance and unlock the economic growth of SCR, through tackling unreliability on all transport networks, congestion and overcrowding, improving connections, enhancing the attractiveness of key locations and ensuring equality of opportunity - effectively linking people to jobs, training and education opportunities
2. To make real progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving environmental quality in the Sheffield City Region enhance its position as a city region valuing sustainability at its heart
3. To focus on lifestyle and health benefits and quality of life for the people of the city region – capitalizing on the city region’s high quality nature environment and green spaces
4. To make transport safe and secure – especially to those more vulnerable or more at risk

The Transport Strategy will be adopted by the South Yorkshire partners by 1st April 2011. In Doncaster’s case this will be through full Council in February.

Milestones are:

- Final draft                      end December
- ITA approval                    6 January
- DMBC cabinet                  2 February
- DMBC Council                  21 February

The Implementation Plan will set out targets and monitoring at South Yorkshire level.

## Overall approach

As part of the LDF some policies have been written to give an overall approach to the growth and regeneration of the borough, to build a strong economy and deliver economic, social and environmental benefits.

The policies covered within this theme contribute to:

- LDF objectives: 1/2/3/4/5/6/8/9
- SA objectives: Subject to review
- Mayoral Priorities: 1/2/3/4/5/6/7/9
- Emerging Core Strategy Policies: CS1/CS2/CS3/CS4 (monitoring indicators are to be confirmed)

| Indicator Reference | Indicator Text                         | Target | 2009-10 measurement                                       | Variation from last year | Data Location |
|---------------------|--|--------|---|--------------------------|---------------|
| E1                  | Number of planning permissions granted |        | 0 applications granted with unresolved objections from EA |                          | 15            |

|  |   |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
|  | contrary to Environmental Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|

Table 3 – Overall Approach Indicators for Doncaster

The Environment Agency (EA) did initially object to three planning applications; one was refused, one the EA later removed the objection, and the other was granted subject to conditions which are felt satisfied the EA objections raised.

### Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

In order to identify flood risk areas and their impact on spatial opportunities JBA Consultants were commissioned to prepare a strategic flood risk assessment covering the river Don catchment area. This identified various categories of flood risk to guide sustainable development decisions. During the reporting year work was undertaken to update this to take account of PPS25 and more up to date information. Level 1 of this assessment is available to view on our website: [www.doncaster.gov.uk/floodrisk](http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/floodrisk); this includes a set of maps which show the various flooding potential for various scenarios.

**The purpose of the level 1 SFRA is to identify and analyse current and future broad scale flooding issues for proposed development allocation sites / areas, and provides support for further assessment and sequential testing of proposed development allocations.**

**Level 2 of the SFRA will focus on residual risks, such as the rate and depth of flooding in the event that flood defences fail within the river Don catchment area. Once completed the SFRA will be reviewed approximately every four years.**

## Employment, Town Centres and Transport

This area sets out how the LDF will support the growth of Doncaster's economy, including having more and better quality jobs and providing opportunities for all of Doncaster's residents to engage with the economy.

The policies covered within this theme contribute to:

- LDF objectives: 1/2/3/4/5/7
- SA objectives: Subject to review
- Mayoral Priorities: 4/5/6/8
- Emerging Core Strategy Policies: CS6/CS7/CS8/CS9 (monitoring indicators are to be confirmed)

| Indicator Reference | Indicator Text                        | Target | 2009-10 measurement                 | Variation from last year | Data Location          |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| BD1                 | Total amount of additional employment |        | 1.00 hectares (gross) over 4 sites. | Increase from 6.37 ha    | 16 (and 17 for yearly) |

| Indicator Reference            | Indicator Text  | Target | 2009-10 measurement                             | Variation from last year | Data Location                                       |
|--------------------------------|---|--------|---|--------------------------|---|
|                                | floorspace – by type  |        | The net build external floorspace area 0.22 ha. |                          | detail)<br>Based on internal survey (ELA)           |
| BD2                            | Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type            |        | 100% on brownfield land                         | Increase from 88%        | 16 (ELA)  |
| BD3                            | Employment land available – by type   |        | 329.31 ha                                       | Increase from 326.71 ha  | 18/19 (ELA)   |
| BD4                            | <i>Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses' (completed office development)</i> |        | 0.01 ha – 1 site outside the town centre        | Decrease from 0.04 ha    | 20 (ELA)  |
| PNSPD1 / LPDSPD1 / SA2 / NI171 | <i>Employment Land Take-up rate</i>   |        | No value available for this year                | 2008-2009 is 39%         | Data from Council system (Covalent)                 |
| AD1                            | <i>Doncaster Town Centre Floorspace</i>   |        | 182,946 sq m                                    | NEW                      | 21 (Based on data from Doncaster Retail Study 2010) |
| AD2                            | <i>Mexborough Town Centre Floorspace</i>  |        | 21,637 sq m                                     | NEW                      | 22 (Based on data from Doncaster Retail Study 2010) |
| AD3                            | <i>Thorne Town Centre Floorspace</i>  |        | 15,961 sq m                                     |                          | 23 (Based on data from Doncaster Retail Study 2010) |

Table 4 – Employment, Town Centres and Transport Indicators for Doncaster

The total amount of land developed for employment use in the AMR period was 1.00 hectares (gross) spread over 4 sites. This is the lowest total in the last 10 years. The net build external floorspace area of all this years completions is 0.22 ha, which equates to a net plot ratio of 22% of the total gross site area. None of this year's development was on land allocated in the 1998 Unitary Development Plan as Employment Land.

The amount of employment land available is 329 hectares at April 2010. Of this total 43% is on Brownfield sites and 57% on greenfield. 61 hectares has full planning permission.

Assessment has been undertaken on the suitability of existing employment land supply and potential new sites as part of the LDF process. All existing sites have been assessed together with potential new sites as part of the Employment Land Review (ELR).

The circumstances for developing employment land for alternative uses and proposals for large site users e.g. warehousing, has been covered by the Interim Planning Position Statement (IPPS) which was approved in February 2008.

The amount of available employment land in the borough that is allocated in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (EMP1 and 2) including reserve land (EMP3) is high but as covered in the IPPS, large portions of this land have limited availability. A function of the ELR has been to review this land to ascertain what should be taken forward into the LDF.

The impact of the current economic situation may be judged by the fact that there has been:

- No new development in Mixed use Regeneration Policy Areas (MURP) – this are areas designated in the UDP as large areas with flexible mixed use proposals that were located to support regeneration especially in or near deprived areas.
- No development occurred on land allocated for employment
- There are no sites in temporary use.

The performance of the retail sector is monitored on a regular basis through retail capacity studies and town centre health checks. The most recent study is the Doncaster Retail Study 2010. This contains the most up-to-date retail healthcheck for Doncaster town centre which was carried out in November 2008, Thorne data is from 2007 and Mexborough from 2006. It also uses different categories for its analysis so it is not possible now to directly compare the data with earlier studies. However, it is possible to put the new data in a national context to assess performance. For instance, all three towns have less leisure floorspace than the national average; Doncaster Town Centre also has less Convenience and Retail floorspace than the national average, whilst Thorne has more floorspace for these two uses.

### **Employment Land Review (ELR)**

As part of the LDF process an Employment Land Review (ELR) has been prepared.

The ELR:

- Analysed the existing employment situation including past trends.
- Assessed future requirements for the amount of floorspace and land required

(up to 2026).

- Identified a portfolio of employment sites by assessing existing sites and potential new sites.

In total 166 existing and proposed sites were assessed for their suitability for employment use over a range of criteria including (i) Policy, (ii) Access, (iii) Environmental Heritage and Resource and (iv) Marketability and Deliverability. The ELR was published in December 2009 and will be used to inform the Doncaster Core Strategy and the Allocations development Plan Document.

### **During the AMR period there was significant activity on the following schemes in Doncaster**

**Inland Port** - Planning Committee resolved to support the Outline application for a Strategic Rail Interchange on a 196 Hectare Greenbelt site at Rossington in November 2009. The application was referred to Government Office who ruled that a public inquiry is unnecessary (March 2010). The development promises over 4000 new jobs at a road/rail served inter-modal freight terminal with distribution units.

**Hatfield Power Park** - The world's first Carbon capture Coal power station is set to be built eight years after receiving planning permission. The European Commission has backed a £169 million subsidy to fund the scheme next to Hatfield Colliery. It is anticipated the project will provide 1,500 construction jobs during the build and 200 operative jobs when complete. Developer Powerfuel hope to be operational by the end of 2014.

**Westmoor Park Extension** - An Outline application has been granted for an 'Employment Park' development on a 50 Hectare un-allocated site at Armthorpe adjacent to the existing Westmoor Park development.

## **Homes and Communities**

This section is concerned with ensuring that enough houses are built within Doncaster, of the right type and in the right place. This is essential to improving Doncaster's economy, by retaining and attracting entrepreneurs, skilled workers and graduates, and meeting the aspirations of local communities.

The policies covered within this theme contribute to:

- LDF objectives: 1/9
- SA objectives: Subject to review
- Mayoral Priorities: 9
- Emerging Core Strategy Policies: CS10/CS11/CS12/CS13 (monitoring indicators are to be confirmed)

| <b>Indicator Reference</b> | <b>Indicator Text</b>    | <b>Target</b> | <b>2009-10 measurement</b> | <b>Variation from last year</b> | <b>Data Location</b> |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| H2a-d                      | Housing Trajectory - Net | 1230 per year | 141                        | Reduced from 596                | 24 (and Chart 1      |

| Indicator Reference | Indicator Text  | Target   | 2009-10 measurement          | Variation from last year                                   | Data Location  |
|---------------------|---|--|------------------------------|--|--|
|                     | Additional Dwellings  | net<br><br>(may now be subject to review)  |                              |  | below)<br><br>Based on internal survey (Residential Land Availability - RLA)<br><br>Targets from RSS |
| H3                  | New and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land  | As set in RSS was 65%.<br><br>A local target will be set through Allocations DPD | 309 completions – 99% on PDL | Increase in % (from 98), but less sites overall (from 587) | 25 (and 27 for detail)<br><br>(RLA)  |
| AD4                 | Units granted Planning Permission   |  | 450                          | Increased from 421   | 28<br><br>(Uniform)  |
| AD5                 | Number of demolitions   |  | 168                          | Increased from 100   | 29 and 30<br>(RLA)   |
| AD6                 | Density of new dwellings completed (%)<br>a) <30 dwellings per ha<br>b) between 30 and 50 dwellings per ha<br>c) >50 dwellings per ha |  | a) 36<br>b) 18<br>c) 45      | Last years figures:<br>a) 27<br>b) 24<br>c) 48             | (RLA)  |
| H4                  | Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)  | *  | +63 (347)                    | Increase from last years 284 pitches                       | 26   |
| H5 / LPDSPD2 / SA5  | Gross affordable housing completions  | 26%  | None                         |  | Target from Housing Market Assessment Housing Needs Study (see note below)                           |

Table 5 – Homes and Communities Indicators for Doncaster

\* The housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers have been assessed through the South Yorkshire Accommodation Needs Assessment 2007, Doncaster's Pitch Requirement Update 2008 and the Doncaster Travelling Showpeople's Needs Assessment 2008

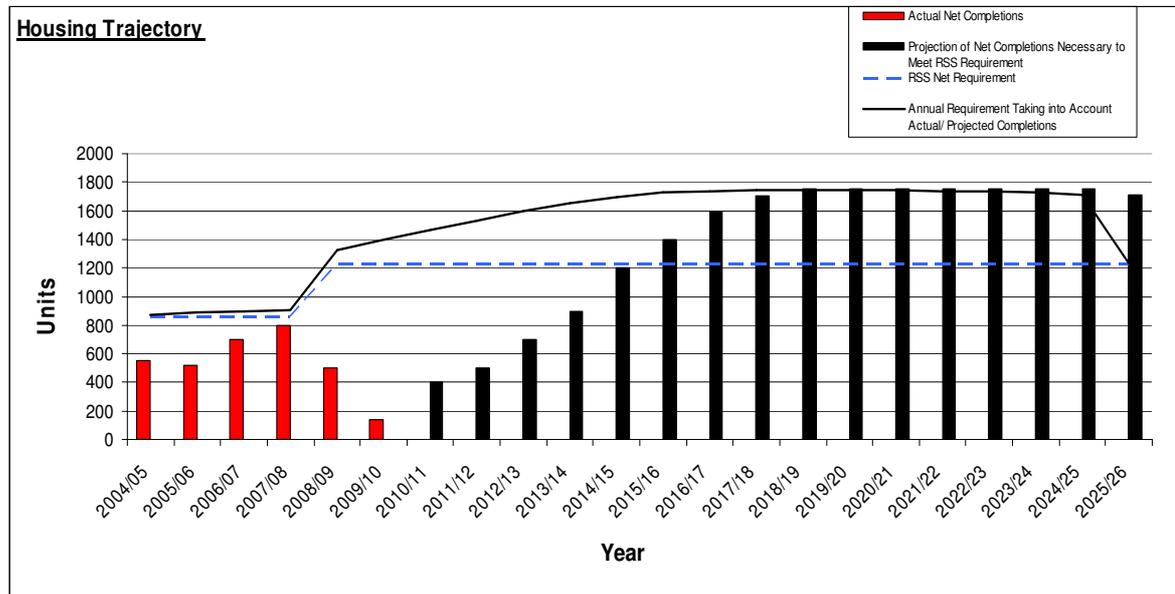


Figure 1 – Housing Trajectory

Over the AMR period 141 (net) dwellings have been completed, this is significantly down on the figure of 596 from last year. This has consisted of 309 new and converted dwellings (99% on previously developed land – again based on much lower figures) and 168 demolitions (including 77% on housing renewal sites).

There have also been 450 units granted planning permission; this is a slight increase on last year. 36% of these units are to be of the lowest density types, this is an increase from last year; the percentage of units which consist of higher densities have decreased but the largest proportion of units (45%) is still the highest density forms. The types of units (either completed or granted planning permission this year) range from 1-bed flats to 5+ bed houses. The largest volume of type (again both completed and granted permission) are 2-bed flats, suggesting there is still a preference for the smaller forms.

There are an additional 63 authorised Gypsy and Traveller pitches this year compared to last. These consist of both Council and private sites, and are made up of both permanent and transit pitches.

### Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

Doncaster's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) provides an assessment of over 400 "possible" future housing sites (many of which have been submitted as representations to the LDF) and will help inform the selection of housing allocations through the LDF. The SHLAA was updated in December 2009 to incorporate potential new sites and information was updated on some existing sites to reflect changes over the year, for example some sites may have received planning permission.

### Doncaster's Housing Market Assessment Housing Needs Study

Doncaster's Housing Market Assessment Housing Needs Study (May 2007) identified that there is a significant shortfall of affordable housing throughout the Doncaster borough and has stated that Doncaster's affordable housing requirement should be not less than 26% of all units on site.

Doncaster MBC adopted a number of Interim Planning Position Statements at Full Council on the 25th February 2008. Amongst other issues, these statements require 26% affordable housing contributions on sites of 15 or more dwellings (or a site area of 0.5+ha) in accordance with the need identified through the Housing Needs Study and the governments national indicative minimum site size threshold (Planning Policy Statement 3 Housing).

### Attractive, Safe and Healthy Places

The policies in this section set out how the LDF will ensure that all of Doncaster's towns, villages and neighbourhoods are attractive, safe and healthy places. This is essential to improving Doncaster's economy, as it will make Doncaster somewhere which people want to invest, work and live in. There are specific policies that deal with design, valuing our natural and built heritage, and ensuring the green infrastructure network (paths, parks, nature reserves etc.) are looked after.

The policies covered within this theme contribute to:

- LDF objectives: 1/4/5/10
- SA objectives: Subject to review
- Mayoral Priorities: 4/5/6/9
- Emerging Core Strategy Policies: CS14/CS15/CS16/CS17 (monitoring indicators are to be confirmed)

| Indicator Reference  | Indicator Text                                  | Target   | 2009-10 measurement                            | Variation from last year | Data Location                         |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| H6 / SCSPD1          | Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments |  | 3 sites rate as average, 1 site rates as poor. | NEW                      | 31<br>(description is included below) |
| E2 / NI 197 / PNSPD2 | Change in areas of biodiversity importance      | 2% increase per year in the number of sites in positive management | 15% (54 sites)                                 | 6% Increase on last year | 32                                    |

|  |  |  |   |   |                             |
|--|--|--|---|---|-----------------------------|
| PNSPD3/<br>LPSPD3/<br>SA8                                    | % Ward meeting<br>- NPFA 6 Acre Standard<br>- NPFA 4 Acre Standard<br>- NPFA 2 Acre Standard |  | 47.6% of Wards meet NPFA 6 Acre standard<br><br>14% of Wards meet NPFA 4 Acre standard<br><br>42.8% of Wards meet NPFA 2 standard | Taken from Greenspace Strategy covering 2008-11, therefore shows same amount for this period until further work is done to update | Greenspace strategy 2008-11 |
| AD7<br>(should be to monitor Local Sites SPD – once adopted) | Number of Sites appraised and meeting Local Sites Criteria                                   | All sites to be re-viewed every 5-10 years |   |   |                             |

Table 6 – Attractive, Safe and Healthy Places Indicators for Doncaster

New housing schemes have been built in sustainable locations (although based on only a few sites) with access to facilities and transport in line with key planning objectives. The Building for Life assessment suggests that a proportion have a good standard of appearance being suitable for their location and relatively distinctive. The results suggest that where there is a strong character or precedent to follow (e.g. Thorne), the applications are subject to greater design scrutiny and developers have been encouraged to respond to this in a positive manner. However, where there is a less distinctive built context (e.g. Mexborough) the designers have resorted to the default position of standard house types and layout.

It is clear from the schemes assessed the attention to detail in the specification and detailing of external elevations, public realm materials, landscaping and boundary treatments are critical in raising the overall aesthetic quality of a scheme, and these elements are comparatively low cost for developers. This is particularly important in Housing Market Renewal Areas such as Mexborough.

Other key areas where schemes could do better include taking advantages of new technology (such as renewable energy generation) and being flexible and adaptable to change. The design and integration of car parking also remains an area for improvement.

These results show that the new schemes built in Doncaster struggle to get above an average rating; however this is unsurprising as they were generally designed before Building for Life being used in the application process. The use of Building for Life as a tool at the start of the planning and design process is set to change this, although it may take a number of years for overall standards to improve through the annual reporting mechanism. Also a greater emphasis on renewable energy and proposed changes to the Building Regulations should start to improve the environmental credentials of new housing developments. The AMR has the potential to show how housing

quality in Doncaster will increase over the next few years as a direct result of the use of Building for Life and associated LDF policy and guidance.

Environmental aspects which will also contribute to attractive and healthy places have also been progressed. The number of Local Wildlife Sites in positive management have increased by 6% this year (well above the 2% target), however as the plans will be subject to periodic review care will have to be taken over the long term to ensure that sites continue to be managed appropriately. The process for selecting and designating sites as Local Wildlife and Geological Sites has recently been reviewed and a SPD is being produced and should be adopted shortly (please see Other Local Development Documents – page 30).

There is also a mixed story regarding the provision of sports facilities, with a number of Doncaster's wards failing to meet at least one of the National Playing Field Association (NPFA) standards on playing pitch provision. However, this is based on data that formed the greenspace strategy in 2008. The guidance has been revised through Fields In Trust (formerly NPFA), and so this indicator may be changed in the future. Work is currently being undertaken on a Playing Pitch Strategy, and this should give a better indication of the level of provision for formal sports pitches.

### **Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments**

This new indicator is being used for the first time this year. Building for Life is a national set of standards produced through the home Builders Federation and the Commission for the Built Environment which are used to assess the quality of new housing schemes.

The standards are in the form of twenty criteria grouped into four categories:

- Environment and Community - evidence that the scheme has been built in a sustainable location, has a mix of housing types and tenure and considers it's environmental impact.
- Character - assess if the scheme has been designed with an understanding of the existing context, is distinctive and easy to find your way around.
- Streets, Parking and Pedestrianisation - how vehicles and pedestrians have been considered in the layout of the scheme.
- Design and Construction - the finer details of a scheme and looks at the inherent quality of a scheme including exceeding basic standards, aesthetics and the use of sustainable technology

Schemes are given a point per criteria met (half a point if partially met) to produce an overall score out of twenty. Schemes are then rated Very Good (16 to 20 points), Good (14 to 15.5 points), Average (10 to 13.5 points) or Poor (under 10 points).

Housing schemes that have reached completion of construction in the AMR period and consisted of over 10 dwellings have been assessed.

Details of the full Building for Life criteria can be found in Appendix 3.

## Landscape Character

The Landscape Character and Capacity Assessment 2009 (LCCA) by Golder Associates (UK) Ltd identifies and describe eight landscape character types in Doncaster. These are further divided into Landscape Character Areas of similar character. The study assesses the overall landscape capacity of landscape character areas to accommodate different types of development including housing, strategic employment, minerals and waste, large-scale forestry and renewable energy. Generally the LCCA does not examine in detail localized areas near to the urban edge which may be subject to pressure from development. In order to refine the study, further assessment of these areas to accommodate housing and strategic employment is being carried out.

The further landscape assessment will form an addendum to the LCCA and will be part of the evidence base for the LDF. It should help differentiate a range of potential housing and strategic employment sites with regard to their impact on the landscape. The new study and the existing LCCA will provide clearly defined criteria to help assess the impact of proposed development on the landscape. They will be used in the determination of current and future planning applications and assist in the assessment of mineral and other major developments. The landscape character and capacity studies will support emerging LDF policies as a key evidence base.

The new study is now completed and should be adopted late 2010.

The LCCA can be viewed on the Doncaster LDF web site:

<http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/ldf>

## Efficient Use of Resources

This section sets out how the LDF will ensure that best use is made of the limited natural resources for the benefit of the borough as a whole, to help tackle climate change and to ensure that we maximise the potential contribution of green industries to Doncaster's economy.

The policies covered within this theme contribute to:

- LDF objectives: 1/2/3/10
- SA objectives: Subject to review
- Mayoral Priorities: 9
- Emerging Core Strategy Policies: CS18/CS19/CS20 (monitoring indicators are to be confirmed)

| Indicator Reference | Indicator Text                                    | Target | 2009-10 measurement  | Variation from last year | Data Location                        |
|---------------------|---|--------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| E3                  | Renewable Energy Generation - amount by installed |        | No applications granted during the reporting year, but one application for 5 wind turbines and |                          | Taken from internal system (Uniform) |

|    |   |  |  |  |   |
|----|---|--|--|--|---|
|    | capacity and type   |  | several applications for wind turbines or solar panels received.   |  |   |
| M1 | Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority       |  | Data is not available for the reporting year.<br>But for 2008<br>- 0.4 million tonnes of sand and gravel were extracted in Doncaster<br>- 2.2 million tonnes of limestone were won in Doncaster      | 2008 figures compared to 2007 figures as:<br>- Sand and gravel was same as the year before<br>- Limestone won was a decrease of 100,000 tonnes | RAWPS (Regional Aggregates Working Party) Reports 2009  |
| M2 | Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority |  | No actual figures available for the monitoring year, but regional estimates from 2005 are:<br>- recycled aggregate 5.25mt<br>- recycled soil 0.55mt<br>- total estimated arisings of CDEW of 10.50mt |  | "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005; Construction Demolition and Excavation Waste" by Capita Symonds Ltd for the DCLG (Feb 2007) |

Table 7 – Efficient Use of Resources Indicators for Doncaster

No Pulverized Fuel Ash, Furnace Bottom Ash (power station ash), Metal Slag or colliery Spoil was produced or exported from Doncaster (source 2008 RAWP report). (RAWP is the Regional Aggregates Working Part for Yorkshire and the Humber, who provide technical advice in relation to the supply of aggregates on behalf of local authorities). Colliery spoil is however still imported into Stainton quarry under licence as part of their restoration programme.

It is also noted locally, that there a number of recycling and reclamation companies in the borough and Westmoreland are reputed to recycle 50,000 tonnes of waste a year (no details available)

## Waste Plan

Waste management - the way in which waste is collected, treated and disposed of - is one of our most pressing issues. Most of our waste is buried in landfill sites. Despite efforts to reduce waste and increase recycling, waste generation is still expected to increase in the future as a result of population growth, economic expansion, changing customer lifestyles and the rising number of households.

Alternative and more environmentally friendly ways to manage, treat and dispose of waste need to be developed. In order to meet these future challenges, the three councils of Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham have produced the Joint Waste Plan which sets out the detailed planning strategy for managing waste across the three boroughs up to 2026.

The Joint Waste Plan addresses all types of waste - including waste from industrial and business sources, construction, demolition and excavation waste, agricultural waste, hazardous waste and waste from households.

The policies covered within this theme contribute to:

- LDF objectives:
- SA objectives: Subject to review
- Mayoral Priorities:

| Indicator Reference | Indicator Text  | Target | 2009-10 measurement        | Variation from last year                                    | Data Location   |
|---------------------|---|--------|----------------------------|---|---|
| W1                  | Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority                       |        | No new facilities on line. |   | Internal (Uniform) system                                   |
| W2                  | Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority |        | 166292 tonnes              | Increase from 152317tonnes last year or nearly 14000 tonnes | 33 / 34<br>Data provided by Internal Resource Recovery team |

Table 8 – Waste Indicators for Doncaster

No new waste facilities have gone on line during the monitoring period, however planning permission has been granted for the construction of an energy recovery facility involving the gasification of up to 120,000 tonnes of non-hazardous waste per annum. Fully operational it will generate enough renewable energy to power 18,000 homes, plus heat and steam for neighbouring businesses.

## Other Local Development Documents

During the reporting year a number of additional (not covered elsewhere within the AMR) documents are being progressed, these include:

- 3 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) – the latest versions of these documents can be viewed on the LDF website.
- Other evidence base documents

## **Development and Flood Risk Supplementary Planning Document**

The Development and Flood Risk Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out in detail how national and local planning policy in relation to flooding will be applied in the planning process.

The draft SPD was published for public consultation between February and April 2010 and 39 responses were received. Most were broadly supportive, acknowledging the need for further guidance in this area, and understood the broad intentions behind the SPD. Many comments suggested minor amendments or sought clarification, particularly in relation to what forms of development could be considered to automatically pass the Sequential Test.

Two areas where more detailed consideration was needed related to the role of the settlement hierarchy, and the implications of the abolition of regional planning, and also the approach taken in relation to single infill residential proposals within an existing frontage.

Following these changes, the SPD was adopted by the Council on 4 October 2010.

## **Local Wildlife and Geological Sites Supplementary Planning Document**

With respect to non-statutory 'Local Sites' a SPD has been produced, which sets out the Local Sites system including revised site selection criteria. The draft document was out for consultation between 9 November and 21 December 2009. All Local Sites have been assessed against the revised site selection criteria and as a result a number of changes have been proposed concerning site designation status. These changes have not yet been implemented.

Similarly a small number of sites have boundary amendments proposed in accordance with the revised Local Sites system. These will result in a change in area of designated sites, but are yet to be implemented.

The SPD detailing the revised criteria was adopted by the Council on 15 November 2010.

## **Residential Backland and Infill Development Supplementary Planning Document**

The aim of the SPD is to provide robust, up-to date design policy guidance for applicants, agents, developers and designers. It will be used for Development Control purposes, clearly setting out the councils expectations for backland and infill development types. It will promote high quality design and development, which is sensitive to the context in which it is located.

The SPD will help to protect and enhance the qualities of existing urban areas, ensure residents amenity is protected, and help to meet the councils priorities for attractive, safe and prosperous neighbourhoods.

The Residential Backland and Infill Development SPD was published for public consultation between December 2008 and January 2009.

The SPD was adopted by the Council on 15 November 2010.

### **Infrastructure Delivery Plan**

National planning policy identifies the LDF Core Strategy as the means of orchestrating the necessary social, physical and green infrastructure required to ensure that sustainable communities are created. To fulfil that role, and to be found sound at Examination in Public, the Core Strategy or evidence base underpinning it must identify the infrastructure required to deliver the strategy, who will provide it, where and when?

In order to address this therefore, the Council is working on its first Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which is intended to be a key part of the evidence base and will sit as a supporting document to the Core Strategy. To date, the draft IDP has been prepared following extensive and ongoing consultation with key infrastructure providers, delivery agencies and stakeholders for the borough.

The key findings have been fed into the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (IDS) which can be found in the Implementation Chapter of the Core Strategy and seeks to identify what the critical infrastructure dependencies are that should be delivered in order to support and deliver the growth levels being proposed through the LDF.

Due to the nature of the subject, information on infrastructure projects is constantly evolving and it is important that the IDP is a 'live' document that will be used as a tool for helping to deliver infrastructure, but frequently monitored and revised accordingly when more up-to-date information transpires.

## **Local Development Scheme**

### **Local Development Document Profiles**

The following pages set out a profile for each Development Plan Document, outlining its purpose, timetable for adoption and geographic coverage.

| <b>Document Title</b>   | <b>Doncaster Core Strategy</b>   |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Role and Content</b> | Doncaster's Core Strategy will provide a planning framework to deliver the aspirations of the Sustainable Borough Strategy. It will set out the development opportunities across Doncaster from 2011-2026 including: the level and type of development; the broad locations and considerations; the timescales for development and; the mechanisms by which the Strategy will be |

|   |   |                           |
|---|---|---------------------------|
|   | implemented.  |                           |
| <b>Status</b>   | Development Plan Document   |                           |
| <b>Chain of Conformity</b>  | Consistent with National Planning Policy and Doncaster's Sustainable Borough Strategy |                           |
| <b>Geographic Coverage</b>  | Whole Authority Area  |                           |
| <b>Timetable and Key Milestones</b>   | Issues and Options Consultation   | May 2005                  |
|   | Preferred Options Consultation  | December 2005- March 2006 |
|   | Revised Preferred Options Consultation  | August- September 2010    |
|   | Publication   | March-April 2011          |
|   | Submission to Secretary of State  | June 2011                 |
|   | Examination in Public   | August 2011               |
|   | Adoption  | February 2012             |
| <b>Comments:</b> The Core Strategy will not cover Waste as this will be addressed in the separate Joint Waste Plan Core Strategy. |   |                           |

Table 9 – Doncaster Core Strategy Profile

|                                     |   |                              |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| <b>Document Title</b>               | <b>Allocations DPD</b>  |                              |
| <b>Role and Content</b>             | The Allocations DPD will set out site specific allocations for development as well as detailed policy and designations for certain land uses. |                              |
| <b>Status</b>                       | Development Plan Document   |                              |
| <b>Chain of Conformity</b>          | Conformity with National Planning Policy and Doncaster's Core Strategy  |                              |
| <b>Geographic Coverage</b>          | Whole Authority Area  |                              |
| <b>Timetable and Key Milestones</b> | Issues and Options Consultation   | December 2007 – January 2008 |
|                                     | Preferred Options Consultation  | July-August 2011             |
|                                     | Publication   | March 2012                   |
|                                     | Submission to Secretary of State  | June 2012                    |
|                                     | Examination in Public   | August 2012                  |
|                                     | Adoption  | January 2013                 |
| <b>Comments:</b>                    |   |                              |

Table 10 – Allocations DPD Profile

|                                     |  |                     |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| <b>Document Title</b>               | <b>Joint Waste Plan (Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham) Core Strategy</b>  |                     |
| <b>Role and Content</b>             | Doncaster is working with Barnsley and Rotherham councils to prepare the joint waste plan. The Joint Waste Plan will set out our planning strategy for dealing with all types of waste, including the provision of new waste facilities, up until 2026. The Joint Waste Plan will provide the framework to guide and assess new waste proposals and will allocate suitable sites to manage different types of waste. |                     |
| <b>Status</b>                       | Development Plan Document  |                     |
| <b>Chain of Conformity</b>          | Consistent with National Planning Policy and Doncaster's Sustainable Borough Strategy.   |                     |
| <b>Geographic Coverage</b>          | The whole authority areas of Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham.  |                     |
| <b>Timetable and Key Milestones</b> | Issues and Options Consultation  | February-March 2008 |
|                                     | Preferred Options Consultation   | June-August 2010    |
|                                     | Publication  | November 2010       |
|                                     | Submission to Secretary of State   | January 2011        |
|                                     | Examination in Public  | May 2011            |
|                                     | Adoption   | January 2012        |
|                                     | <b>Comments:</b>   |                     |

Table11 – Joint Waste Plan Profile

## Local Development Framework Progress Summary Timetable

The table below sets out the production programme for the three Development Plan Documents the Council intends to adopt over the next three years.

| Document             | 2010 |   |   | 2011 |   |   |   |   | 2012 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 2013 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |
|----------------------|------|---|---|------|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
|                      | O    | N | D | J    | F | M | A | M | J    | J | A | S | O | N | D | J | F | M | A | M | J    | J | A | S | O | N | D | J | F |  |
| Core Strategy DPD    |      |   |   |      |   | P |   |   | S    |   | E |   |   |   |   | A |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |
| Allocations DPD      |      |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |      | C |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | P |   |   |      | S |   | E |   |   |   |   | A |  |
| Joint Waste Plan DPD |      | P |   |      | S |   | E |   |      |   |   |   |   | A |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |

Table 12 – LDF Progress Summary Timetable

Key:

C = Public Consultation on Preferred Options

P = Publication

S = Submission

E = Examination in Public

**A = Adoption**

## Section 106 Agreements

Planning Obligations, commonly known as Section 106 Agreements, were introduced following the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Section 106 Agreements are legal agreements and are negotiated between a local authority and developers; they are intended to make a development proposal acceptable where in the absence of such an agreement planning permission would not be granted. An Agreement must be fairly and reasonably related in scale to the proposed development and be relevant to planning, and should only be used where planning conditions attached to a planning permission would not provide an alternative approach.

In Doncaster Section 106 Agreements have been used for a wide range of developments. Generally it is possible to classify planning obligations in Doncaster in four specific categories:

- Affordable Housing
- Public Open Space
- Transport
- Miscellaneous

Most Section 106 Agreements result in projects being implemented directly by the planning applicant or developer or the provision of a financial sum (a commuted sum) for a project to be implemented directly by the Council.

| Indicator Reference | Indicator Text   | 2009-10 measurement | Variation from last year                            | Data Location                                      |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|---|--|
| S106A               | Number of agreements negotiated                        | 18                  | Similar to last year (but less than previous years) |  |
| S106B               | Number of projects covered by agreements               | 36                  |   | 35   |
| S106C               | Resources Received for Section 106 works               | £1,245,000          | £162,000 less than last year                        | 36   |
| S106D               | Section 106 budget spent on projects                   | £1,647,742          |   | 37<br>(Breakdown by category in 38 / 39 / 40 / 41) |
| S106E               | Resources available for the implementation of projects | £11.166m            |   | 42   |
| S106F               | Number of South Yorkshire Travel Master Tickets Issued | 34                  |   | 43   |

Table 13 – section 106 Agreement Indicators for Doncaster

During 2009/10 a total of 18 agreements were successfully negotiated between the Council and developers. This is a similar number to last year; however it is still significantly lower than in previous years, due to the economic climate. Doncaster Council typically approves in the region of 40 planning applications per annum which are subject to a Section 106 Agreement.

For a number of reasons developers do not implement all planning permissions and therefore if a planning permission is not implemented the associated Section 106 Agreement will not be implemented.

A Section 106 Agreement may contain provision for more than one category. The 18 Section 106 Agreements signed during 2009/10 include requirements for 36 projects under the various categories. 21 of these projects are due to be implemented during 2009/10 and involve a financial contribution to the Council.

The need and delivery of more affordable homes in Doncaster is, and remains, a priority, but the Council has acknowledged that there have been recent examples where the 26% affordable housing target has made development unviable in some areas of weak demand and/or lower than average land values where developers may find it difficult to agree realistic site values as private land owners hold out for optimum values.

In response to this, the Council has already been flexible, and will continue to be so, looking at the evidence of viability on a site by site basis using an independent 'open book' approach where, if appropriate, a lower percentage of affordable housing is negotiated, alternatively payments may be deferred or phased to ensure viability of developments.

During 2009/10, two S106 Agreements have been signed where a reduced affordable housing contribution has been negotiated following the successful demonstration of viability issues. In both cases there are claw back agreements within the Section 106 Agreement that require the developer to make additional contributions towards affordable housing in the later phases if the scheme proves to be more profitable than expected.

During 2009/10 the Council received an income of £1.245m from Section 106 Agreements in order to implement specific projects defined in the Agreements. This income does not necessarily relate to the 18 Section 106 Agreements agreed in 2009/10. It could relate to Agreements made in earlier years that have been implemented in 2009/10. During 2009/10 the Council spent £1.648m of the Section 106 budget on projects.

At the end of the monitoring period the Council had available £11.166m for the implementation of projects (57% was available for public open space schemes, 33% for affordable housing, 6% for transport related and 4% for planning and other). Of this figure, £6.328m is already committed to projects, with the remaining £4.838m available for the delivery of new Section 106 projects.

**Affordable Housing** - In 2009/10 no affordable housing units have been delivered through Section 106 Agreements directly onsite. However £55,324 has been spent on the purchasing property for Affordable Housing Projects.

**Public Open Space** - Public open space projects are implemented through direct provision by developers or through the direct provision by the Council following receipt of a commuted sum. During 2009/10 38 projects were implemented by the Council using commuted sums amounting to £938,736.

**Transport** - Through a mix of direct provision by developers, and the provision by the Council following receipt of a commuted sum, a range of projects have been implemented in 2009/10.

Three Wards have had the benefit of South Yorkshire Travelmasters implemented. South Yorkshire Travelmasters are the provision, by the developer to households, of a public transport season ticket for one year.

**Planning and Other** - £50,842 has been spent on the Councils planning and other projects during the AMR period.

### **Enhancing the Section 106 Programme**

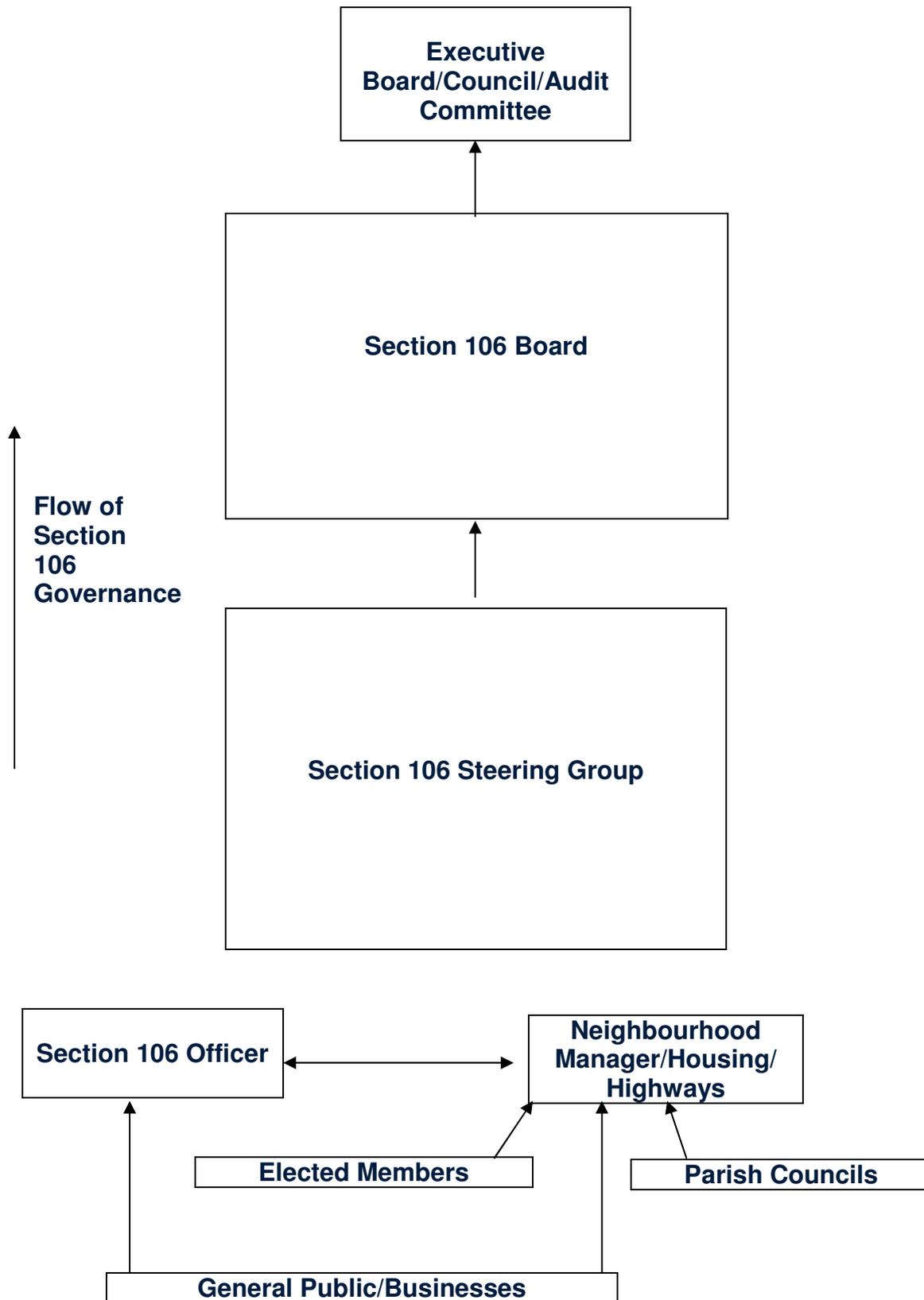
During 2009/10 positive steps have continued to be made to implement the Audit Commissions Recommendations 2009 including:

- The Section 106 Officer Steering Group and the Section 106 Board have continued to meet on a quarterly basis over the last 12 months. Elected Members/Parish Councils were keen for an Elected Member to sit on the Section 106 Board and Councillor Mark Thompson is now representing the Executive on the Section 106 Board.
- A Section 106 Annual Monitoring Report is now produced each year.
- During the past 12 months the Section 106 Officer has produced a Management Information System which holds all information relating to Section 106 Agreements that have been negotiated over the last 12 years. The long term aim is to make this information available on the internet.
- An all encompassing protocol has been created which maps out the whole of the Section 106 process from planning to delivery. Protocols have been produced for affordable housing, public open space, highways, miscellaneous and an Elected members/Parish Council protocol. Once the all encompassing protocol is approved by the Section 106 board it will be circulated to Elected Members.
- New governance arrangements have been implemented. Details are shown in Figure 2.

Priorities regarding the Section 106 Programme for the next year are:

- Management Information System been fully utilised
- Developing business plans for projects
- Ensuring outstanding Section 106 money is received

**Figure 2: The Section 106 Governance Arrangements**



## Tables

**Table 14 – Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and their assessment status**

|    | Site Name                 | Natural England assessment |
|----|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1  | Ashfield Brick Pit (Geol) | Unfavourable               |
| 2  | Bilham Quarry (Geol)      | Unfavourable               |
| 3  | Cadeby Quarry (Geol)      | Favourable                 |
| 4  | Deaby Ings                | Unfavourable               |
| 5  | Edlington Wood            | Unfavourable               |
| 6  | Edlington Brick Pit       | Destroyed                  |
| 7  | Hatfield Moors            | Unfavourable               |
| 8  | Owston Hay Meadow         | Favourable                 |
| 9  | Potteric Carr             | Unfavourable – Recovering  |
| 10 | River Idle Washlands      | Unfavourable               |
| 11 | Sandal Beat Wood          | Unfavourable               |
| 12 | Shirley Pool              | Unfavourable               |
| 13 | Sprotbrough Gorge         | Unfavourable - No Change   |
| 14 | Thorne/Crowl/Goole Moors  | Unfavourable to Recovering |
| 15 | Went Ings Hay Meadows     | Unfavourable - Favourable  |

Source: Natural England

**Table 15 – Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds (E1).**

| Planning application | Proposal    | Type  | Nature of objection   | Decision                           |
|----------------------|-------------|-------|---|------------------------------------|
| 08/03434             | Residential | Minor | Required Circular 3/99 or 10/99 Assessment                          | Granted subject to conditions      |
| 09/01457             | Residential | Minor | Non-mains drainage – unacceptable risk to groundwater/surface water | Granted – EA removed the objection |
| 09/02118             | Residential | Minor | Required Circular 3/99 or 10/99 Assessment                          | Refused – gone to appeal           |

Source: DMBC Internal (Uniform) system

**Table 16 – Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type (BD1)**

| Type  | Site area (ha) | %  | Gross external floor space m2 | Gross internal floor space m2 |
|-------|----------------|----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| B1    | 0.01           | 1  | 33                            | 32                            |
| B2    | 0.68           | 68 | 1,570                         | 1,511                         |
| B8    | 0.31           | 31 | 561                           | 540                           |
| Mixed | 0.00           | 0  | 0                             | 0                             |
| Total | 1.00           |    | 2164                          | 2083                          |

Source: Employment Land Availability (ELA)

**Table 17 – How land has been developed since 2000**

| Year               | No of Sites | Total Site Area (ha) | B1           | B2           | B8 (Strategic) | B8 (Non Strategic) | Mixed employment use | Other uses: No of sites | Other uses: ha |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 2000               | 13          | 28.35                | 0.90         | 0.46         | 26.66          | 0.33               | 0.00                 | 0                       | 0.00           |
| 2001               | 12          | 15.19                | 1.15         | 9.12         | 0.00           | 4.70               | 0.00                 | 1                       | 0.22           |
| 2002               | 9           | 19.83                | 8.35         | 1.89         | 8.12           | 0.00               | 1.47                 | 0                       | 0.00           |
| 2003               | 12          | 31.56                | 1.74         | 4.02         | 21.08          | 0.00               | 0.00                 | 1                       | 4.72           |
| 2004               | 3           | 26.67                | 0.00         | 3.02         | 23.65          | 0.00               | 0.00                 | 0                       | 0.00           |
| 2005               | 10          | 20.74                | 0.30         | 8.47         | 5.77           | 0.20               | 0.00                 | 3                       | 6.00           |
| 2006               | 16          | 46.70                | 3.97         | 9.79         | 18.90          | 0.00               | 0.00                 | 5                       | 14.04          |
| 2007               | 21          | 83.83                | 4.08         | 5.74         | 64.75          | 0.57               | 4.41                 | 2                       | 4.28           |
| 2008               | 10          | 15.10                | 0.29         | 5.19         | 5.51           | 0.00               | 4.11                 | 0                       | 0.00           |
| 2009               | 4           | 6.37                 | 0.04         | 0.06         | 5.53           | 0.00               | 0.74                 | 0                       | 0.00           |
| 2010               | 4           | 1.00                 | 0.01         | 0.68         | 0.00           | 0.31               | 0.00                 | 0                       | 0.00           |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>114</b>  | <b>295.34</b>        | <b>20.83</b> | <b>48.44</b> | <b>179.97</b>  | <b>6.11</b>        | <b>10.73</b>         | <b>12.00</b>            | <b>29.26</b>   |
| <b>Annual Rate</b> |             | <b>26.85</b>         | <b>1.89</b>  | <b>4.40</b>  | <b>16.36</b>   | <b>0.56</b>        | <b>0.98</b>          |                         | <b>2.66</b>    |

Source: Employment Land Availability (ELA)

**Table 18 – Employment land available by type (includes permissions granted and started)**

| Type         | Site area (ha) |
|--------------|----------------|
| B1           | 38.18          |
| B1/B8        | 4.67           |
| B2           | 6.39           |
| B8           | 11.37          |
| Mixed        | 241.69         |
| AU           | 27.01          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>329.31</b>  |

Source: Employment Land Availability (ELA)

**Table 19 – Status of Employment land available.**

| Status                          | Brownfield (BF) | greenfield (GF) | Total         |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>Site has full permission</b> | 27.94           | 32.63           | 60.57         |
| <b>Undeveloped sites</b>        | 112.77          | 155.97          | 268.74        |
| <b>Sites in temporary use</b>   | 0.00            | 0.00            | 0.00          |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>140.71</b>   | <b>188.60</b>   | <b>329.31</b> |
| %                               | 43              | 57              |               |

Source: Employment Land Availability (ELA)

**Table 20 – Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’ (BD4)  
(Amount of completed Office development)**

|                |     | Site area (ha) | Gross Internal Floorspace m2 | Gross External Floorspace m2 |
|----------------|-----|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| In town centre | A1  | 0              | 0                            | 0                            |
|                | A2  | 0              | 0                            | 0                            |
|                | B1a | 0              | 0                            | 0                            |
|                | D2  | 0              | 0                            | 0                            |
| LA Area        | A1  | 0              | 0                            | 0                            |
|                | A2  | 0              | 0                            | 0                            |
|                | B1a | 0.01           | 31.76                        | 33.00                        |
|                | D2  | 0              | 0                            | 0                            |
| Total          |     | 0.01           | 31.76                        | 33.00                        |
| % of total dev |     | 1              | 1.5                          | 1.5                          |

Source: Employment Land Availability (ELA)

**Table 21 – Doncaster Town Centre Floorspace November 2008**

| Retail Category   | Floorspace (sq m) | % of Total | UK Average (%) | Variance |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|----------|
| Comparison        | 83,065            | 45.40      | 37.81          | 7.59     |
| Convenience       | 17,020            | 9.30       | 14.31          | -5.01    |
| Retail Service    | 9,262             | 5.06       | 6.99           | -1.93    |
| Leisure Service   | 36,790            | 20.11      | 22.83          | -2.72    |
| Financial Service | 15,506            | 8.48       | 8.76           | -0.28    |
| Vacant            | 21,303            | 11.64      | 9.16           | 2.48     |
| Miscellaneous     | 0                 | 0.00       | 0.12           | -0.12    |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>182,946</b>    | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b>     |          |

Source: Doncaster Retail Study 2010

**Table 22 – Mexborough Town Centre Floorspace 2006**

| Retail Category   | Floorspace (sq m) | % Total       | UK Average    | Variance |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Comparison        | 6531.09           | 30.18         | 37.81         | -7.63    |
| Convenience       | 5323.35           | 24.60         | 14.31         | 10.29    |
| Retail Service    | 1393.99           | 6.44          | 6.99          | -0.55    |
| Leisure Service   | 4821.67           | 22.28         | 22.83         | -0.55    |
| Financial Service | 2090.32           | 9.66          | 8.76          | 0.90     |
| Vacant            | 1477.16           | 6.83          | 9.16          | -2.34    |
| Miscellaneous     | 0.00              | 0.00          | 0.12          | -0.12    |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>21,637.14</b>  | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> |          |

Source: Doncaster Retail Study 2010

**Table 23 – Thorne Town Centre Floorspace 2007**

| Retail Category          | Floorspace (sq m) | % Total | UK Average | Variance |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---------|------------|----------|
| <b>Comparison</b>        | 4803.09           | 30.09   | 37.81      | -7.72    |
| <b>Convenience</b>       | 3604.64           | 22.58   | 14.31      | 8.27     |
| <b>Retail Service</b>    | 1811.61           | 11.35   | 6.99       | 4.36     |
| <b>Leisure Service</b>   | 2359.74           | 14.78   | 22.83      | -8.05    |
| <b>Financial Service</b> | 1505.03           | 9.43    | 8.76       | 0.67     |
| <b>Vacant</b>            | 1876.64           | 11.76   | 9.16       | 2.59     |
| <b>Miscellaneous</b>     | 0.00              | 0.00    | 0.12       | 10.12    |
| <b>Total</b>             | 15,960.76         | 100.00  | 100.00     |          |

Source: Doncaster Retail Study 2010

**Table 24 – Net Additional Dwellings (H2a-d)**

|       |                | H2a  | H2 b | H2c              |             |           | H2d  |
|-------|----------------|------|------|------------------|-------------|-----------|------|
|       |                |      |      | a) Net additions | b) Hectares | c) Target |      |
| 04/05 |                | 780  |      |                  |             |           |      |
| 05/06 |                | 809  |      |                  |             |           |      |
| 06/07 |                | 988  |      |                  |             |           |      |
| 07/08 |                | 1109 |      |                  |             |           |      |
| 08/09 |                | 598  |      |                  |             |           |      |
| 09/10 | Reporting Year |      | 141  |                  |             |           | 309  |
| 10/11 | Current Year   |      |      | 433              |             |           | 600  |
| 11/12 | 1              |      |      | 1479             |             | 1230      | 800  |
| 12/13 | 2              |      |      | 1515             |             | 1230      | 1000 |
| 13/14 | 3              |      |      | 1542             |             | 1230      | 1200 |
| 14/15 | 4              |      |      | 1550             |             | 1230      | 1450 |
| 15/16 | 5              |      |      | 1550             |             | 1230      | 1550 |
| 16/17 | 6              |      |      | 1550             |             | 1230      | 1550 |
| 17/18 | 7              |      |      | 1550             |             | 1230      | 1550 |
| 18/19 | 8              |      |      | 1550             |             | 1230      | 1550 |
| 19/20 | 9              |      |      | 1550             |             | 1230      | 1550 |
| 20/21 | 10             |      |      | 1550             |             | 1230      | 1550 |
| 21/22 | 11             |      |      | 1550             |             | 1230      | 1550 |
| 22/23 | 12             |      |      | 1550             |             | 1230      | 1550 |
| 23/24 | 13             |      |      | 1550             |             | 1230      | 1550 |
| 24/25 | 14             |      |      | 1550             |             | 1230      | 1550 |
| 25/26 | 15             |      |      | 1230             |             | 1230      | 1550 |

Source: Residential Land Availability (RLA)

**Table 25 – Completions 1997-2010 and Average Completions Over Past 6 Years (RSS Period)**

|   | <b>Total</b> | <b>Brownfield<br/>(Previously<br/>developed land)</b> | <b>%</b> | <b>greenfield</b> | <b>%</b> |
|---|--------------|---|----------|-------------------|----------|
| Completions 1997-98                                       | 880          | 365   | 41       | 515               | 59       |
| Completions 1998-99                                       | 1486         | 607   | 41       | 879               | 59       |
| Completions 99-2000                                       | 1119         | 604   | 54       | 515               | 46       |
| Completions 2000-01                                       | 748          | 316   | 42       | 432               | 58       |
| Completions 2001-02                                       | 316          | 97  | 31       | 219               | 69       |
| Completions 2002-03                                       | 660          | 297   | 45       | 363               | 55       |
| Completions 2003-04                                       | 805          | 578   | 72       | 227               | 28       |
| Completions 2004-05                                       | 780          | 545   | 70       | 235               | 30       |
| Completions 2005-06                                       | 809          | 606   | 75       | 203               | 25       |
| Completions 2006-07                                       | 988          | 958   | 97       | 30                | 3        |
| Completions 2007-08                                       | 1109         | 1083  | 98       | 26                | 2        |
| Completions 2008-09                                       | 598          | 587   | 98       | 11                | 2        |
| Completions 2009-10                                       | 309          | 306   | 99       | 3                 | 1        |
| Completions over past 6 years<br>(New RSS Period)         | 4593         | 4085  | 89       | 508               | 11       |
| Average completions over past<br>6 years (New RSS Period) | 766          | 681   | 89       | 85                | 11       |

Source: Residential Land Availability (RLA)

**Table 26 – Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (H4)**

|       | <b>Number of<br/>pitches 08/09</b> | <b>Permanent<br/>pitches 09/10</b> | <b>Transit<br/>pitches 09/10</b> | <b>Total Pitches<br/>09/10</b> |
|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Total | 284                                | 337                                | 10                               | 347                            |

Source: DMBC

**Table 27 - Sites completed\* 01 Apr 09 – 31 Mar 10**

|                      | 1 Bed     | 2 Bed      | 3 Bed     | 4 Bed     | 5+ Bed    | Total      |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Detached</b>      | 0         | 1          | 24        | 32        | 19        | <b>76</b>  |
| <b>Semi-Detached</b> | 0         | 2          | 20        | 0         | 0         | <b>22</b>  |
| <b>Terraced</b>      | 0         | 27         | 30        | 21        | 0         | <b>78</b>  |
| <b>Bungalow</b>      | 0         | 5          | 5         | 3         | 0         | <b>13</b>  |
| <b>Flat</b>          | 27        | 78         | 15        | 0         | 0         | <b>120</b> |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>27</b> | <b>113</b> | <b>94</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>309</b> |

Source: Residential Land Availability (RLA) \*Data derived from sites fully completed during the 01 Apr – 31 Mar 10 RLA period. i.e. some completions may have taken place on some sites outside this RLA period, but house type and size information is only recorded once the whole development has been completed.

**Table 28 - Units granted planning permission\* 01 Apr 09 – 31 Mar 10**

|                      | 1 Bed     | 2 Bed      | 3 Bed      | 4 Bed     | 5+ Bed    | Total      |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Detached</b>      | 1         | 1          | 29         | 66        | 27        | <b>124</b> |
| <b>Semi-Detached</b> | 0         | 2          | 20         | 0         | 0         | <b>22</b>  |
| <b>Terraced</b>      | 0         | 27         | 42         | 21        | 0         | <b>90</b>  |
| <b>Bungalow</b>      | 0         | 5          | 5          | 3         | 0         | <b>13</b>  |
| <b>Flat</b>          | 63        | 131        | 7          | 0         | 0         | <b>201</b> |
| <b>Special</b>       | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0         | <b>0</b>   |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>64</b> | <b>166</b> | <b>103</b> | <b>90</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>450</b> |

Source: Residential Land Availability (RLA)

*\*Where house type and size known from the information in the application.*

**Table 29 - Demolitions Summary 2004-2010**

| Year  | Housing Renewal Site Demolitions* | Other Demolitions** |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1st April 2004 - 31st March 2005  | <b>187</b>                        | <b>44</b>           |
| 1st April 2005 - 31st March 2006  | <b>246</b>                        | <b>41</b>           |
| 1st April 2006 - 31st March 2007  | <b>252</b>                        | <b>39</b>           |
| 1st April 2007 - 31st March 2008  | <b>277</b>                        | <b>37</b>           |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2008 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2009                        | <b>72</b>                         | <b>28</b>           |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2009 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2010                        | <b>129</b>                        | <b>39</b>           |
| <b>Total Dwellings Demolished/Granted Permission (1st Apr 04 - 31st Mar 10)</b> | <b>1163</b>                       | <b>228</b>          |

Source: Residential Land Availability (RLA)

*\*Demolitions recorded – see table below*

*\*\*Permissions granted for demolition*

**Table 30 - Housing Renewal Site Demolitions 2009/10**

| Site                          | Dwellings Demolished |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 6 Streets, Hyde Park          | 22                   |
| The Granby Estate, Edlington  | 64                   |
| Windhill, Phase 1, Mexborough | 43                   |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>129</b>           |

Source: Residential Land Availability (RLA)

**Table 31 – Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments (H6)**

| Site                | Bessacarr | Hatfield | Mexborough | Thorne |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|------------|--------|
| Number of dwellings | 16        | 14       | 21         | 28     |

| Criteria      | Environment and Community              |                |             |                |
|---------------|--|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1             | 1                                      | 1              | 1           | 1              |
| 2             | 0                                      | 0.5            | 0           | 1              |
| 3             | 0                                      | 0              | 0           | 0              |
| 4             | 1                                      | 1              | 1           | 1              |
| 5             | 0                                      | 0.5            | 0           | 0.5            |
|               | Character                              |                |             |                |
| 6             | 0.5                                    | 1              | 0           | 1              |
| 7             | 0                                      | 1              | 0           | 1              |
| 8             | 0                                      | 1              | 0           | 1              |
| 9             | 0                                      | 0.5            | 0.5         | 0.5            |
| 10            | 0.5                                    | 1              | 0           | 1              |
|               | Streets, Parking and Pedestrianisation |                |             |                |
| 11            | 1                                      | 1              | 0           | 1              |
| 12            | 0.5                                    | 0              | 0           | 0.5            |
| 13            | 1                                      | 1              | 0.5         | 1              |
| 14            | 0.5                                    | 0.5            | 0           | 1              |
| 15            | 1                                      | 1              | 1           | 1              |
|               | Design and Constriction                |                |             |                |
| 16            | 1                                      | 0              | 0           | 0              |
| 17            | 1                                      | 1              | 0           | 0.5            |
| 18            | 1                                      | 0              | 0           | 0              |
| 19            | 0                                      | 0              | 0           | 0              |
| 20            | 0                                      | 0              | 0           | 0              |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>10</b>                              | <b>12</b>      | <b>4</b>    | <b>13</b>      |
| <b>Rating</b> | <b>average</b>                         | <b>average</b> | <b>poor</b> | <b>average</b> |

Source: DMBC

**Table 32 – Local Wildlife Sites in suitable management, with management type indicated**

| Site code | Site name  | How qualifies   |                   |                   |                           |
|-----------|--|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
|           |  | Management Plan | Management Scheme | Management Advice | Managed in line with LBAP |
| 2.16      | Hexthorpe Ings                                     | 1               |                   |                   |                           |
| 2.33a     | Hagg Wood  | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 2.36b     | Redhouse Plantation                                | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 2.39a     | Doncaster Common                                   | 1               |                   |                   |                           |
| 2.41a,b+c | Lodge Plantations including Beldam Plantation      | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 2.42a+b   | Kirk Moor Plantation                               | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 2.43a+b   | Cantley Lane/Almond Road/ Church Plantations       | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 2.44a     | Hatchell Wood West                                 | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 2.44b     | Hatchell Wood East                                 | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 2.53a+b   | Holmes Carr Great Wood and Holmes Carr Little Wood | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 2.59      | Rossington Hall Grounds                            |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 2.5a+b    | Eddington Wood                                     |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 3.10      | Cusworth Hall                                      | 1               |                   |                   |                           |
| 3.23      | Daw Lane Plantation                                | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 3.6       | Hanging Wood and Highfields Lakes                  | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 4.10d     | Wadworth Shrubbery                                 |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 4.14      | Stainton Little Wood                               |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 4.15      | Burberry's Holt                                    |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 4.2       | Crookhill Park and Plantation                      | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 4.23      | Hesley Park  |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 4.25      | Swinnow Wood                                       |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 4.29      | King's Wood, Bawtry                                |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 4.30      | Austerfield Sandpits and Willow Holt               | 1               |                   | 1                 | 1                         |
| 4.33      | Insley Plantation                                  | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 4.36      | Black Carr Plantation                              | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 4.39a     | Cantley Hall Park and Crow Trees                   |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 4.39b     | Cantley Hall Park and Crow Trees                   |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |

| Site code | Site name                        | How qualifies   |                   |                   |                           |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
|           |                                  | Management Plan | Management Scheme | Management Advice | Managed in line with LBAP |
| 4.40      | Crowther Wood and Fox Covert     | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 4.46      | Whin Covert                      |                 |                   | 1                 |                           |
| 5.10      | Conisborough Mill Piece          | 1               | 1                 | 1                 |                           |
| 5.7       | Cadeby Rattles                   |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 6.1       | Howell Wood                      |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 6.22      | Cliff Quarry Pasture             |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 6.25      | Bilham Park Fish Pond Plantation | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 6.34      | Hickleton Park                   |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 6.35      | Barnburgh Park Quarry Wood       |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 6.38      | Marr Hills and Holes             |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 6.47      | Melton Wood (Country Park)       |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 6.54a+b   | Conisborough Viaduct Tip         |                 |                   | 1                 |                           |
| 6.57      | Pot Ridings Wood                 | 1               |                   |                   |                           |
| 6.60      | Boat Farm Quarry                 |                 |                   | 1                 |                           |
| 6.61      | Nursery Lane Quarry              | 1               |                   | 1                 |                           |
| 7.10      | Burghwallis (Squirrel) Wood      |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 7.15      | Owston Wood                      |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 7.25b     | Thorpe Marsh Area                |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 7.8       | Campsall Country Park            | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 8.17      | Brecks Plantation                | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 8.19      | Brecks Common                    | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 8.20      | Long Plantation, Edenthorpe      | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 8.23      | Shaw Wood                        | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 9.13a     | Thorne Ashfields                 |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 9.2a      | Went Valley (near Sykehouse)     |                 | 1                 |                   |                           |
| 9.32      | Hopyard Hay Meadow               |                 | 1                 | 1                 |                           |
| 9.7       | Fen Carr                         | 1               | 1                 |                   |                           |

Source: DMBC

**Table 33 – Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority (W2)**

| Type                     | Amount 08/09  | Amount 09/10  |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Landfill                 | 92717         | 86265         |
| Incineration with EfW    | 0             | 0             |
| Incineration without EfW | 264           | 154.98        |
| Recycled / composted     | 59336         | 79872         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>152317</b> | <b>166292</b> |

Source: DMBC

*(all figures are in tonnes)*

**Table 34 – Breakdown of the processing of some of the above where known**

| Type                    | Amount 08/09 (tonnes) | Amount 09/10 (tonnes) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Sterecycle ®            | 7422                  | 24587                 |
| Amount sent to landfill | 2821                  | 10134                 |
| Amount CLO              | 4104                  | 13198                 |
| Amount Recyclables      | 376                   | 890                   |

Source: DMBC

*The Sterecycle ® process uses an autoclave to sterilise domestic waste, reducing the volume by 60-70%. The organic waste is broken down into a fibrous biomass and the inorganic matter is recycled.*

**Table 35 - Section 106 Agreements in 2009/10**

| Categories                      | Direct Provision by Developer | Direct Provision by DMBC via commuted sum | Total Number of Projects |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Provision of Affordable Housing | 9                             | 1   | 10                       |
| Public Open Space               | 3                             | 8   | 11                       |
| Transport Related               | 2                             | 11  | 13                       |
| Miscellaneous                   | 2                             | 0   | 2                        |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>16</b>                     | <b>20</b>                                 | <b>36</b>                |

Source: Doncaster Section 106 Agreements AMR

**Table 36 - Resources Received for Section 106 Works**

| Year            | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>Total</b>    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| <b>£million</b> | 3.344   | 1.333   | 3.359   | 2.485   | 1.368   | 1.407   | 1.245   |

Source: Doncaster Section 106 Agreements AMR

**Table 37 - 2009/10 Commuted Sum Expenditure by DMBC**

| <b>Categories</b>             | <b>Spend (£)</b> |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Affordable Housing            | 55,326           |
| Public Open Space             | 938,734          |
| Transport Related             | 570,605          |
| Planning and Other            | 50,842           |
| Management and Administration | 32,235           |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>1,647,742</b> |

Source: Doncaster Section 106 Agreements AMR

**Table 38 - Affordable Housing Projects funded from Section 106 Agreements during 2009/10**

| <b>Neighbourhood</b> | <b>Project</b>                 | <b>Spend (£)</b> |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Norton               | Purchase of 2 New Road, Norton | 55,326           |
| <b>Total Spend</b>   |                                | <b>55,326</b>    |

Source: Doncaster Section 106 Agreements AMR

**Table 39 - Public Open Space Projects funded from Section 106 Agreements during 2009/10**

| <b>Neighbourhood</b>  | <b>Project</b>  | <b>Spend (£)</b> |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| Askern                | Footbridge, Askern Lake, Askern   | 9,803            |
| Askern                | Victorian Lighting, Askern Lake, Askern                                       | 56,225           |
| Askern                | Meadow View Play Area, Askern   | 32,850           |
| Askern                | Play Area, Campsall Country Park, Campsall                                    | 38,608           |
| Balby/Hexthorpe       | Woodfield Plantation, Phase 6/7, Balby  | 9,173            |
| Balby/Hexthorpe       | Mallard Multi-Use Games Area, Balby   | 335              |
| Balby/Hexthorpe       | Grounds Maintenance, Woodfield Plantation, Balby                              | 5,138            |
| Bawtry/Tickhill       | Kingswood Close Play Area, Bawtry   | 9,979            |
| Bawtry/Tickhill       | Multi-Use Games Area, Wharf Street, Bawtry                                    | 36,875           |
| Bawtry/Tickhill       | Grounds Maintenance, Galley Fields, Bawtry                                    | 2,009            |
| Bessacarr/Cantley     | Natural Play Area, Cantley Park   | 4,678            |
| Bessacarr/Cantley     | Multi-Use Games Area, Bolton Hills, Bessacarr                                 | 122,459          |
| Bessacarr/Cantley     | Ground Maintenance, College Gardens, Bessacarr                                | 4,190            |
| Bessacarr/Cantley     | Fencing, Haslam Park, Bessacarr   | 8,019            |
| Bessacarr/Cantley     | Community Active Recreation Development Officer (CARDO) Post funding, Cantley | 63,315           |
| Conisbrough/Denaby    | Riverside Walk, Conisbrough   | 1,421            |
| Conisbrough/Denaby    | Footpath Maintenance, Low Road, Conisbrough                                   | 3,000            |
| Conisbrough/Denaby    | Tree maintenance, Conisbrough   | 2,000            |
| Edlington/Sprotbrough | Grounds Maintenance, Edlington Pit Wood, Edlington                            | 4,750            |
| Edlington/Sprotbrough | Grounds Maintenance, New Lane, Sprotbrough                                    | 4,250            |
| Edlington/Sprotbrough | Boundary Fence, Thomas Wharton College, Edlington                             | 14,579           |
| Hatfield/Stainforth   | Peacock Park Playing Field and Fencing, Stainforth                            | 4,915            |
| Hatfield/Stainforth   | Play Area, Quarry Park, Dunsville   | 47,550           |
| Hatfield/Stainforth   | Recreation Ground, Stainforth   | 63,393           |
| Hatfield/Stainforth   | Polton Toft Play Area, Stainforth   | 37,636           |
| Hatfield/Stainforth   | Grounds Maintenance, Ramskir View, Stainforth                                 | 9,178            |
| Hatfield/Stainforth   | Play Area Fencing, Sykehouse  | 4,440            |
| Hatfield/Stainforth   | Fibredeck Surfacing, Broadwater Drive, Dunscroft                              | 14,401           |
| Hatfield/Stainforth   | Fibredeck Surfacing, Broadway, Dunscroft                                      | 10,973           |
| Hatfield/Stainforth   | Footway, Broadway, Dunscroft  | 1,786            |
| Mexborough            | Play Area, Schofield Street, Mexborough                                       | 13,755           |
| Rossington            | Natural Play Area, Atterby Drive, Rossington                                  | 49,151           |
| Rossington            | Grounds Maintenance, Stripe Road, Rossington                                  | 12,516           |
| Thorne/Moorends       | Contribution to Thorne and Moorends Town Council                              | 200,000          |
| Thorne/Moorends       | Resurfacing, North Eastern Road, Thorne                                       | 6,375            |
| Thorne/Moorends       | Tudworth Roundabout renovation, Thorne  | 2,030            |
| Thorne/Moorends       | Footway Works, Wikegate Road, Thorne  | 6,887            |
| Wheatley/Intake       | Grove Gardens Improvements, Wheatley  | 20,092           |
| <b>Total Spend</b>    |   | <b>938,734</b>   |

Source: Doncaster Section 106 Agreements AMR

**Table 40 - Highway projects funded from Section 106 Agreements during 2009/10**

| Neighbourhood      | Project   | Spend (£)      |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| Armthorpe          | Glass Park Millennium Green Project, Kirk Sandall-Preliminary Works                                       | 14,581         |
| Armthorpe          | Cow House Lane/Nutwell Lane, Armthorpe-Maintenance and Traffic Calming Scheme-Preliminary Works           | 11,013         |
| Bawtry Tickhill    | Improvement Works to Blyth Roundabout   | 500,000        |
| Bawtry/Tickhill    | Highways Revenue-Highways Maintenance Scheme-Stainton   | 963            |
| N/A                | Highways Revenue-Payment incorrectly credited to Section 106  | 5,204          |
| N/A                | Highways Reconciliation-Payment incorrectly credited to S106 Highways. Transferred to Planning and Other. | 38,844         |
| <b>Total Spend</b> |   | <b>570,605</b> |

Source: Doncaster Section 106 Agreements AMR

**Table 41 - Planning and Other projects funded from Section 106 Agreements in 2009/10**

| Neighbourhood      | Project   | Spend (£)     |
|--------------------|---|---------------|
| Armthorpe          | Glass Park Millennium Green Project, Kirk Sandall-Preliminary Works | 4,531         |
| Bawtry/Tickhill    | 11 Acre Field, Wroot Road, Finningley- Refund of bond               | 46,311        |
| <b>Total Spend</b> |   | <b>50,842</b> |

Source: Doncaster Section 106 Agreements AMR

**Table 42 - Balance Following Commitments – 31st March 2010**

| Categories                | Resources held at 31.3.10 | Commitments at 31.3.10 | Balance available for distribution at 31.3.10 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <b>Affordable Housing</b> | 3,670,000                 | 3,350,000*             | 320,000                                       |
| <b>Public Open Space</b>  | 6,355,000                 | 2,806,000              | 3,549,000                                     |
| <b>Transport Related</b>  | 523,000                   | 131,000                | 392,000                                       |
| <b>Miscellaneous</b>      | 618,000                   | 41,000                 | 577,000                                       |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>11,166,000</b>         | <b>6,328,000</b>       | <b>4,838,000</b>                              |

Source: Doncaster Section 106 Agreements AMR

*\*£1.1m of the Affordable Housing commitment figure relates to the Housing Association Development Plan 2008/11, which received Cabinet Approval on 14th October 2009. £1m is ringfenced for the Empty Property Scheme and £1.3m is ringfenced for New Exemplar Standard Housing Scheme, subject to appropriate approvals been in place.*

**Table 43 - Number of South Yorkshire Travel Master Tickets Issued In 2009/10**

| <b>Ward</b> | <b>Number of tickets issued in 2009/10</b> |
|-------------|--|
| Cantley     | 5  |
| Hatfield    | 9  |
| Scawsby     | 20   |
| Total       | 34   |

Source: Doncaster Section 106 Agreements AMR

## Appendices

### Appendix 1 – LDF Objectives

The Core Strategy sets out the following objectives:

- 1) To use economic engagement to achieve widespread economic, social and environmental regeneration for all sectors of all our communities, and to allow Doncaster's economy to realise its potential.
- 2) To be a pro-business borough where we will welcome and support investment which stimulates employment opportunities; develops a diverse economy including innovative new sectors such as Green Industries and high tech and manufacturing industries and helps tackle deprivation through job creation and training in all our communities to support a healthy local economy.
- 3) To increase and maximise the role played by our excellent road, rail and canal links and future transport developments, our towns, villages and neighbourhoods and international airport to stimulate business growth particularly in the education, digital, communications and logistics sectors.
- 4) To ensure that all our residents, visitors and workers have the very best life opportunities, benefiting from easy access to high quality health, education, shopping, recreation facilities, heritage, culture and tourism.
- 5) To ensure that all our towns, villages and our countryside are well-connected, safe, clean and of the highest quality, displaying excellence in architecture and conservation of the built and natural environments for the enjoyment of all.
- 6) To locate most new homes, jobs and services in our existing towns to support job creation and improvements to services and facilities.
- 7) To make it possible for everyone to move easily around and across the borough and to and from our neighbouring towns and cities by a range of affordable and accessible transport options.
- 8) To identify the towns and villages we want to conserve and protect by restricting growth.
- 9) To ensure that new development for homes and jobs makes the most of land that has been used before and maximises opportunities for regeneration, to minimise the loss of agricultural land, Green Belt and avoiding areas vulnerable to flooding where possible.
- 10) To increase the efficient use of natural resources particularly energy, water, waste and minerals to address environmental issues, including climate change and create sustainable job opportunities in green industries.

### Appendix 2- Mayoral Priorities

Peter Davies, The English Democrats Party, was elected the Mayor of Doncaster on Thursday 4th June 2009. His top ten priorities for the duration of his term in office are:-

1. Improve services for children and young people (to ensure that all are protected from abuse and harm, and have the best quality of life outcomes).
2. Improve education and skills across the borough (to ensure that Doncaster has all the necessary skills for economic prosperity and to enable all young people and adults to lead economically active lives); specifically encourage more schools like Trinity Academy.
3. Ensure people in need of adult social care receive a timely and appropriate service.
4. Improve Doncaster's economy through increasing and diversifying business opportunities and tourism opportunities across the borough.
5. Regenerate Doncaster's Town Centres including, within Doncaster itself, special emphasis on the Markets and Waterdale areas.
6. Give people choice in transport - trains, buses, cars, cycling and walking (so that all travel choices can be accommodated whilst improving journey times and supporting economic regeneration).
7. Increase affordable housing and build Council houses.
8. Protect the environment from developers, decay and architectural vandalism.
9. Reduce crime and end all forms of anti-social behaviour.
10. Ensure local people get value for money from Council services.

## Appendix 3- Building for Life Assessment Criteria

| <b>Environment and Community</b> |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1                                | Does the development provide (or is it close to) community facilities, such as a school, parks, play areas, shops, pubs or cafés? |
| 2                                | Is there an accommodation mix that reflects the needs and aspirations of the local community?                                     |
| 3                                | Is there a tenure mix that reflects the needs of the local community?   |
| 4                                | Does the development have easy access to public transport?  |
| 5                                | Does the development have any features that reduce its environmental impact?  |

| <b>Character</b> |  |
|------------------|--|
| 6                | Is the design specific to the scheme?                                |
| 7                | Does the scheme exploit existing buildings, landscape or topography? |
| 8                | Does the scheme feel like a place with a distinctive character?      |
| 9                | Do the buildings and layout make it easy to find your way around?    |
| 10               | Are streets defined by a well-structured building layout?            |

| <b>Streets Parking and Pedestrianisation</b> |  |
|--|--|
| 11   | Does the building layout take priority over the streets and car parking, so that the highways do not dominate? |
| 12   | Is the car parking well integrated and situated so it supports the street scene?                               |
| 13   | Are the streets pedestrian, cycle and vehicle friendly?  |
| 14   | Does the scheme integrate with existing streets, paths and surrounding development?                            |
| 15   | Are public spaces and pedestrian routes overlooked and do they feel safe?                                      |

| <b>Design and Construction</b> |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 16                             | Is public space well designed and does it have suitable management arrangements in place?                                   |
| 17                             | Do the buildings exhibit architectural quality?   |
| 18                             | Do internal spaces and layout allow for adaptation, conversion or extension?  |
| 19                             | Has the scheme made use of advances in construction or technology that enhance its performance, quality and attractiveness? |
| 20                             | Do buildings or spaces outperform statutory minima, such as Building Regulations?   |

Further details of the Building for Life programme can be found at:

<http://www.buildingforlife.org/>

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