

Appendix 1: Scoping Consistency of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Comparing the SA Objectives to Each Other

Figure A1 below tests the compatibility of the SA Objectives and identifies potential conflicts, which are explained in more detail in table A1 below (✓ = Potential Positive Relationship X = Potential Conflict)

Figure A1: Consistency of SA Objectives

	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1				X	X	X				X	X		✓					✓	✓	
2	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X		✓		
3	✓																			
4	X			X		X		X	X	X	X				✓	✓				
5	✓			✓	✓					✓				✓	✓					
6																				
7	✓					X		X	X											
8	✓	✓	✓		✓															
9	✓	✓	✓		✓															
10	✓						✓	X												
11	✓		✓		✓															
12	✓																			
13	✓																			
14	✓					✓														
15	✓																			
16	✓		✓																	
17	✓																			
18	✓																			
19	✓																			
20																				

Table A1: Consistency of SA Objectives

SA Objective	Potentially Conflicts With	Description of the Conflict	Comments
1. Employment opportunities available to everyone, including in rural areas.	10 - Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings	Brownfield sites may not be located in areas with lack of employment opportunities	May have to accept greenfield development where no brownfield alternative
	11 - An attractive Place	Opportunities for all, including rural areas, may lead to potentially inappropriate development	Ensure high quality development with sensitive design and local distinctiveness
	15 - Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework	Development in areas where water resources are already stretched is a risk, or where mains drainage is not available is a potential risk to water resource quality.	Development will need to ensure any pollution risks are addressed and incorporate measures to ensure efficient use of water resources, such as through sustainable construction techniques.
	16 - Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change	Support for the growth of Robin Hood Airport could lead to increases in air pollution. Development of employment sites can lead to increases in car travel, with the same effect	Airport – ensure benefits, such as reduced surface travel, are maximised. For both – green travel plans, adequate public transport etc, essential
	17 - Flood risk minimised	Areas with need for redevelopment, e.g. Main Urban Area, Thorne are partly areas at risk of flooding	Sequential approach and, where sites considered sustainable overall, appropriate defences
2. Conditions which enable	5 - Conditions and services which	Support for the growth of Robin	Airport – ensure benefits, such as

SA Objective	Potentially Conflicts With	Description of the Conflict	Comments
business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy	engender good health, including the minimisation/avoidance of noise, dust, light and air pollution	Hood Airport could lead to increases in air pollution. Development of employment sites can lead to increases in car travel, with the same effect	reduced surface travel, are maximised. For both – green travel plans, adequate public transport etc, essential
	11 - An attractive place	Danger of prioritising economic growth at the expense of environmental protection	Ensure high quality development with sensitive design – high quality environment could be attractive to business therefore potential win-win
	12 and 13 - Environmental Protection	Danger of prioritising economic growth at the expense of environmental protection	Ensure high quality development with sensitive design – high quality environment could be attractive to business therefore potential win-win
	14 - Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals.	Danger of prioritising economic growth at the expense of environmental protection, especially as area around airport mainly agricultural and with aggregate (sand and gravel) deposits	Avoid high grade agricultural land and areas with economic mineral deposits, wherever possible
	15 - Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework	Development in areas where water resources are already stretched is a risk, or where mains drainage is not available is a potential risk to water resource quality.	Development will need to ensure any pollution risks are addressed and incorporate measures to ensure efficient use of water resources, such as through sustainable construction techniques.

SA Objective	Potentially Conflicts With	Description of the Conflict	Comments
	16 - Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change	Support for the growth of Robin Hood Airport could lead to increases in air pollution. Development of employment sites can lead to increases in car travel, with the same effect. Reducing greenhouse emissions could also lead to business success, as noted in the Stern Report not addressing these effects would, in the long term, be more costly than addressing them.	Airport – ensure benefits, such as reduced surface travel, are maximised. For both – green travel plans, adequate public transport etc, essential
	17 - Flood risk minimised	Areas with need for redevelopment, e.g. Main Urban Area, Thorne are partly areas at risk of flooding	Sequential approach and, where sites considered sustainable overall, appropriate defences
	18 - Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques	Economic growth can lead to increased waste – aim of PPS10 to decouple this relationship, and energy/resource efficiency can contribute to business success	Ensure recycling considerations considered as part of design at Development Control stage. Encourage use of recycled building materials and reuse/recycling of Construction and Demolition waste
	20 - Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough	Requesting GI measures on a development could make a scheme uneconomical	Ensure that a realistic level of GI measures is requested. Also should be stressed that GI measures may increase the attractiveness of any scheme and encourage others to the area

SA Objective	Potentially Conflicts With	Description of the Conflict	Comments
			leading to further investment and stimulate economic growth
3. Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	No conflicts identified		
4. Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities.	Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities	10 - Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings	Brownfield sites may not be located in areas with lack of employment opportunities
	11 - An attractive place	Danger of prioritising housing renewal /achieving housing targets at the expense of environmental protection	Ensure high quality development with sensitive design – high quality environment is essential to quality housing
	12 and 13 - Environmental Protection	Danger of prioritising housing renewal /achieving housing targets at the expense of environmental protection	Ensure high quality development with sensitive design – high quality environment is essential to quality housing
	15 - Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework	Development in areas where water resources are already stretched is a risk, or where mains drainage is not available is a potential risk to water resource quality.	Development will need to ensure any pollution risks are addressed and incorporate measures to ensure efficient use of water resources, such as through sustainable construction techniques.
	17 - Flood risk minimised	Areas with need for redevelopment, e.g. Main Urban Area, Thorne are partly areas at	Sequential approach and, where sites considered sustainable overall, appropriate defences

SA Objective	Potentially Conflicts With	Description of the Conflict	Comments
		risk of flooding	
	20 - Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough	Requesting GI measures on a development could make a scheme uneconomical	Ensure that a realistic level of GI measures is requested. Also should be stressed that GI measures may increase the attractiveness of any scheme adding to its quality
5. Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution	2 - Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy	Support for the growth of Robin Hood Airport could lead to increases in air pollution. Development of employment sites can lead to increases in car travel, with the same effect	
6. Safety and security for people and property	No conflicts		
7. Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all	12 and 13 – Environmental Protection	Increased public access could lead to damage, however it is often unauthorised access (e.g. bikes) which causes the most damage.	An opportunity for education, and to therefore reduce unauthorised and more damaging access.
	15 - Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework	Development in areas where water resources are already stretched is a risk, or where mains drainage is not available is a potential risk to water resource quality.	Development will need to ensure any pollution risks are addressed and incorporate measures to ensure efficient use of water resources, such as through sustainable construction techniques.
8. Efficient land use patterns that	No conflicts identified		

SA Objective	Potentially Conflicts With	Description of the Conflict	Comments
minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally			
9. An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts	No conflicts identified		
10. Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings	1 - Employment opportunities available to everyone, including in rural areas	Brownfield sites may not be located in areas with lack of employment opportunities	May have to accept greenfield development where no brownfield alternative
	4 - Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities	Brownfield sites may not be located in areas with lack of employment opportunities	May have to accept greenfield development where no brownfield alternative
	13 - Protecting, enhancing and increasing the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity	Brownfield sites can be home to protected species (e.g. Great Crested Newts), their redevelopment is a threat	Can be mitigated through Appropriate professional involvement (e.g. surveys) at the Development Control stage
11. An attractive place	1 - Employment opportunities available to everyone, including in rural areas	Opportunities for all, including rural areas, may lead to potentially inappropriate development	Ensure high quality development with sensitive design and local distinctiveness
	2 - Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy	Danger of prioritising economic growth at the expense of environmental protection	Ensure high quality development with sensitive design – high quality environment could be attractive to business therefore potential win-win
	4 - Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including	Danger of prioritising housing renewal /achieving housing	Ensure high quality development with sensitive design – high

SA Objective	Potentially Conflicts With	Description of the Conflict	Comments
	vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities	targets at the expense of environmental protection	quality environment is essential to quality housing
	17 - Flood risk minimised	Areas with need for redevelopment, e.g. Main Urban Area, Thorne are partly areas at risk of flooding	Sequential approach and, where sites considered sustainable overall, appropriate defences
12. Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced	2 - Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy	Danger of prioritising economic growth at the expense of environmental protection	Ensure high quality development with sensitive design – high quality environment could be attractive to business therefore potential win-win
	4 - Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities	Danger of prioritising housing renewal /achieving housing targets at the expense of environmental protection	Ensure high quality development with sensitive design – high quality environment is essential to quality housing
	7 - Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all	Increased public access could lead to damage, however it is often unauthorised access (e.g. bikes) which causes the most damage.	An opportunity for education, and to therefore reduce unauthorised and more damaging access.
13. Protecting, enhancing and increasing the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity	2 - Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy	Danger of prioritising economic growth at the expense of environmental protection	Ensure high quality development with sensitive design – high quality environment could be attractive to business therefore potential win-win
	4 - Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged	Danger of prioritising housing renewal /achieving housing targets at the expense of	Ensure high quality development with sensitive design – high quality environment is essential to

SA Objective	Potentially Conflicts With	Description of the Conflict	Comments
	groups and rural communities	environmental protection	quality housing
	7 - Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all	Increased public access could lead to damage, however it is often unauthorised access (e.g. bikes) which causes the most damage.	An opportunity for education, and to therefore reduce unauthorised and more damaging access.
	10 - Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings	Brownfield sites can be home to protected species (e.g. Great Crested Newts), their redevelopment is a threat	Can be mitigated through Appropriate professional involvement (e.g. surveys) at the Development Control stage
14. Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals.	2 - Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy	Danger of prioritising economic growth at the expense of environmental protection, especially as area around airport mainly agricultural and with aggregate (sand and gravel) deposits	Avoid high grade agricultural land and areas with economic mineral deposits, wherever possible
15. Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework	1 - Employment opportunities available to everyone, including in rural areas	Development in areas where water resources are already stretched is a risk, or where mains drainage is not available is a potential risk to water resource quality.	Development will need to ensure any pollution risks are addressed and incorporate measures to ensure efficient use of water resources, such as through sustainable construction techniques.
	2 - Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy	Development in areas where water resources are already stretched is a risk, or where mains drainage is not available is a potential risk to water resource	

SA Objective	Potentially Conflicts With	Description of the Conflict	Comments
		quality.	
	4 - Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities	Development in areas where water resources are already stretched is a risk, or where mains drainage is not available is a potential risk to water resource quality.	
	7 - Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all	Development in areas where water resources are already stretched is a risk, or where mains drainage is not available is a potential risk to water resource quality.	
16. Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change	1 - Employment opportunities available to everyone, including in rural areas	Support for the growth of Robin Hood Airport could lead to increases in air pollution. Development of employment sites can lead to increases in car travel, with the same effect	Airport – ensure benefits, such as reduced surface travel, are maximised. For both – green travel plans, adequate public transport etc, essential
	2 - Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy	Support for the growth of Robin Hood Airport could lead to increases in air pollution. Development of employment sites can lead to increases in car travel, with the same effect Reducing greenhouse emissions could also lead to business success, as noted in the Stern Report not addressing these	Airport – ensure benefits, such as reduced surface travel, are maximised. For both – green travel plans, adequate public transport etc, essential

SA Objective	Potentially Conflicts With	Description of the Conflict	Comments
		effects would, in the long term, be more costly than addressing them.	
17. Flood risk minimised	1 - Employment opportunities available to everyone, including in rural areas	Areas with need for redevelopment, e.g. Main Urban Area, Thorne are partly areas at risk of flooding	Sequential approach and, where sites considered sustainable overall, appropriate defences
	2 - Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy	As above	As above
	4 -Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities	As above	As above
	11 - An attractive place	As above	As above
18. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques.	2 - Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy	Economic growth can lead to increased waste – aim of PPS10 to decouple this relationship, and energy/resource efficiency can contribute to business success	Ensure recycling considerations considered as part of design at Development Control stage. Encourage use of recycled building materials and reuse/recycling of CandD waste
19. Efficient use of physical infrastructure	No potential conflicts identified		
20. Protect, enhance and	2 - Conditions which enable	Requesting GI measures on a	Ensure that a realistic level of GI

SA Objective	Potentially Conflicts With	Description of the Conflict	Comments
increase green infrastructure within the borough	business success, economic growth and investment and a diverse economy.	development could make a scheme uneconomical	measures is requested. Also should be stressed that GI measures may increase the attractiveness of any scheme and encourage others to the area leading to further investment and stimulate economic growth
	4 – Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities	Requesting GI measures on a development could make a scheme uneconomical	Ensure that a realistic level of GI measures is requested. Also should be stressed that GI measures may increase the attractiveness of any scheme adding to its quality

Appendix 2: Core Strategy Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal of Objectives (Publication Version):

Task B1 – Testing the Core Strategy Objectives

The objectives of the Core Strategy have been tested at each stage, the table below sets out the assessment of the final objectives against the updated SA objectives. The final Core Strategy Objectives are:

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 increase the provision of housing throughout the borough, particularly in areas with access to existing services.
5. 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.
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 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.
8. To ensure that all our towns, villages and countryside are of the highest quality (displaying excellence in architecture) with the built and natural environment conserved for the enjoyment of all; including identifying 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.

Table A2: Appraisal of Core Strategy Objectives

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	SA is Supported by Core Strategy Objectives	Comment
1	Employment opportunities available to everyone.	<p>Will the policy help to:</p> <p>1) Provide opportunities to create jobs?</p> <p>2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 10	<p>This objective is strongly supported by many of the Core Strategy Objectives.</p> <p>Improving and protecting Doncaster’s existing employment assets is a key theme which runs throughout the Core Strategy and its objectives.</p> <p>The employment and housing policies seek to distribute growth and regeneration where it can do most good, by improving economic performance and tackling deprivation.</p> <p>The employment allocations will support the settlement hierarchy (the majority of development being located in the Main Urban Area and Principle Towns) whilst taking into consideration the issues of sustainability and deliverability.</p> <p>The Core Strategy will foster better sustainable transport links and connectivity to the town centre, strategic employment locations and deprived communities.</p>

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	SA is Supported by Core Strategy Objectives	Comment
2	Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy.	Will it the policy; 1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses? 2) Support existing businesses?	1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 10	<p>This objective is strongly supported by many of the Core Strategy Objectives.</p> <p>The employment policies will support the growth of Doncaster's economy. The policies aim to encourage innovation, attract capital investment, raise skills, reduce deprivation and create opportunities for all.</p> <p>In addition, the Strategy will foster conditions to ensure that the borough is able to attract more business investment by promoting an attractive built and natural environment, whilst ensuring efficient use of resources, ensuring the protection of the countryside and delivering high quality urban design.</p> <p>Perhaps more importantly in a broader sense, it will improve the prosperity of the population in Doncaster, helping to reduce social deprivation (which can be experienced by all equality groups).</p>
3	Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	Will the policy; 1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people? 2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?	2, 3 and 5	<p>In the broader sense, the combination of the employment policy and other strategies (which can help deliver jobs, training and a workforce with higher skill levels) is identified in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>This policy also links in with other strategies such as the Work and Skills Strategy, to address potential equality issues.</p>

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	SA is Supported by Core Strategy Objectives	Comment
4	Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities.	Will the policy; 1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets locally identified needs, including those of the rural population? 2) Contribute to a mix of uses, tenures and/or house types?	4, 6 and 9	The LDF Core Strategy includes policy content on affordable housing (supported by viability testing and appropriate needs surveys) together with an overall policy framework to deliver an appropriate level of housing growth for the borough. This also includes the physical infrastructure to make this happen.
5	Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.	Will the policy; 1) Reduce direct pollution? 2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?	7, 9 and 10	<p>This objective is strongly supported by many of the Core Strategy objectives.</p> <p>Considering the level of proposed growth within the strategy, there are many specific policies which will contribute to providing long term improvements to the urban and natural environment in relation to pollution and protecting the environment (policies 14, 16, 17,18, 19 etc).</p> <p>These policies will also help mitigate any potential secondary effects from new development associated with pollution such potential as air quality impacts on Thorne and Hatfield Moors.</p>

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	SA is Supported by Core Strategy Objectives	Comment
6	Safety and security for people and property.	Will the policy; 1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'? 2) Address anti-social behaviour?	5 and 7	The design policies within the Core Strategy place an emphasis upon designing out crime. In a broader sense, the Core Strategy will improve prosperity in Doncaster helping to reduce deprivation, one of the major causes of crime. This is particularly important for some more vulnerable members of society (with mental or learning difficulties) as fear and safety can be a significant barrier to choice and potential opportunities for such groups.
7	Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all.	Will the policy; 1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles? 2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space? 3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment? 4) Increase opportunities to access cultural facilities such as museums?	4, 5 and 7	Having good culture, leisure and recreational facilities is an important element of our towns and communities. These facilities offer access to all groups and sections of society. The objectives and policies contained within the Core Strategy place an important emphasis upon their role to provide residents with 'the very best life opportunities'. Many of the other objectives and policies also support this objective indirectly, (e.g. improved access, green infrastructure, protection of Heritage assets, the creation and protection of biodiversity.)
8	Efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally.	Will the policy; 1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy? 2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?	3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9	The Core Strategy's urban-centric approach and Settlement Hierarchy will ensure that new development makes the most of land that has been used before. This will maximise opportunities for regeneration, minimise the loss of agricultural land, protect the Green Belt and avoiding areas vulnerable to flooding where possible.

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	SA is Supported by Core Strategy Objectives	Comment
				This approach is reflected in the 'Growth and Regeneration Strategy', which identified what will happen where for each settlement.
9	An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts.	Will the policy; 1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport? 2) Facilitate walking and cycling? 3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure? 4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail?	4, 5, 6 and 7	<p>The Core Strategy objectives strongly support this objective and aim to ensure that all Doncaster's towns, villages and the countryside are well connected by a choice of public transport options (and including walking cycling).</p> <p>This approach will have long term and some secondary benefits to the natural and built environment (reductions in emissions) and the health benefits to Doncaster's residents (the promotion of more active modes of travel, accessibility and opportunities for all equality groups).</p>
10	Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings.	Will the policy; 1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused? 2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land? 3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites?	6, 8 and 9	<p>The Core Strategy's urban-centric approach and Settlement Hierarchy will ensure that new development makes the most of land that has been used before. This will maximise opportunities for regeneration, minimise the loss of agricultural land, protect the Green Belt and avoiding areas vulnerable to flooding where possible.</p> <p>This approach is reflected in the 'Growth and Regeneration Strategy', which identified what will happen where for each settlement.</p>

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	SA is Supported by Core Strategy Objectives	Comment
11	An attractive place.	Will the policy positively contribute to: 1) A high quality built environment? 2) The overall townscape? 3) Landscape character?	5, 7, 8 and 9	<p>The Core Strategy objectives strongly support this objective.</p> <p>Policies within the strategy will ensure that a quality and attractive environment (countryside, heritage, buildings, streets parks and open spaces) will be delivered in a sustainable way.</p> <p>The development principles contained within policies (Policies 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19) will ensure that all development helps improve the environment and the quality of people's lives.</p>
12	Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.	Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?	5, 7 and 8	<p>The Core Strategy supports this objective on a number of levels, in a direct and indirect way.</p> <p>Directly, the strategy contains a policy (Valuing our Historical Environment) which offers preservation, protection and enhancement to the historic environment.</p> <p>Indirectly, it is also supported by other policies and objectives which aim to make the borough's historical built and natural environment more accessible, safe and sustainable.</p>

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	SA is Supported by Core Strategy Objectives	Comment
13	To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will the policy facilitate; 1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites? 2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest? 3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value?	1, 7, 8, 9 and 10	The Core Strategy strongly supports this objective. The application of Core Strategy Policy 16 (Valuing our Natural Environment) and Policy 17 (green infrastructure) will ensure that Doncaster's natural environment will be protected and enhanced including designated sites of local, national and international importance throughout the plan period taking into consideration any cumulative impacts from all development types.
14	Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals.	Will the policy: 1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)? 2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources? 3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates?	9 and 10	Policies contained within the plan ensure that new development make the most of land that has been used before (brownfield land). This will maximises opportunities for regeneration, minimise the loss of agricultural land, protect the Green Belt and avoiding areas vulnerable to flooding where possible. In addition, Objective 10 also supports this SA objective as it requires 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.
15	Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and watercourses conserved and enhanced in	Will the policy: 1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment? 2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water	10	The water environment provides many valuable services to Doncaster (the borough's drinking water, biodiversity, ecology, travel, flood defences and leisure). The water environment is offered significant

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	SA is Supported by Core Strategy Objectives	Comment
	accordance with the Water Framework Directive.	environment?		protection throughout the various policy streams contained within the plan. This also acknowledges the importance of the borough's geology (Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer) and the potential irreversibility, if such assets were to become contaminated. The spatial extent of this policy will be felt throughout the borough for all types of development for the duration of the plan.
16	Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change.	Will the policy: 1) Result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions? 2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?	1, 5, 6, 7, 8 9 and 10	<p>The Core Strategy objectives strongly support this objective.</p> <p>There is a need at a national level to ensure that all types of new development are more sustainable. Many of the policies contained within the Core Strategy will directly and indirectly help reduce greenhouse gas emissions in combination with each other, at some scale over the period of the plan.</p> <p>The policies which promote a more urban-centric approach to development are more sustainable as they reduce the need to travel by car and are more accessible to a variety of transport modes (not just public).</p> <p>Policies which promote sustainable design and construction, renewable energy, public open space, green infrastructure, smarter travel choices, protection of biodiversity and the water environment will, in combination, help address the associated</p>

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	SA is Supported by Core Strategy Objectives	Comment
				effects of climate change.
17	Flood risk minimised.	Will the policy: 1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties? 2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3? 3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and 3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed?	9 and 10	<p>The strategy offers significant protection of the water environment (see Objective 15 comments) of which flood plains and flooding defences play an integral part.</p> <p>The flood risk policy will ensure that the strategy addresses any potential cumulative and secondary flood impacts associated with new development for the whole of the Doncaster borough.</p>
18	Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques.	Will it reduce the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?	2, 9 and 10	<p>The level of proposed growth for the Doncaster area (housing, employment), will require the consumption of significant amounts of natural resources (water, minerals, energy and land take).</p> <p>However, the Core Strategy policies and objectives will ensure that natural resources are used in a sustainable way over the plan period.</p> <p>In addition, where possible alternative forms of renewable energy, recycling, green technologies and climate change adaptation will work together in combination, to reduce the amount of natural resources require in the long term.</p>

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	SA is Supported by Core Strategy Objectives	Comment
19	Efficient use of physical infrastructure	Will the policy: 1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or; 2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough?	3, 4, 5 and 6	See combined comments for SA objectives 1 and 10.
20	Protect, enhance and increase green infrastructure within the borough.	Will the policy: 1) Protect the borough's green infrastructure? 2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure? 3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space?	1, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10	The application of Core Strategy Policy 16 (Valuing our Natural Environment) and Policy 17 (green infrastructure) will ensure that Doncaster's natural environment will be protected and enhanced including designated sites of local, national and international importance throughout the plan period taking into consideration any cumulative impacts from all development types.

Appendix 3: Production of Preferred Options

Table A3: From Options to Preferred Options

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
Theme 1 – Sustainable Settlements				
The Main Doncaster Urban Area: Policies include CS-S1, CS-S2, CS-S3, CS-S4 and CS-S5	Proportion of growth to be directed to The Main Doncaster Urban Area Option 1: The Main Doncaster Urban Area to be the principal focus for new growth (e.g. 75-90%). Limited growth in the outlying settlements. Option 2: Main growth (60-75%) still directed to The Main Doncaster Urban Area, but only in so far as opportunities exist within and adjoining the more sustainable urban neighbourhoods. Option 3: Less growth (e.g. 50-60%) in The Main Doncaster Urban Area. Increased emphasis on those outlying settlements where sustainable growth can be accommodated.	Option 1 was considered to be clearly sustainable. Options 2 and 3 were considered to be broadly sustainable	Broadly even support for all three options Option 1 (32%) Option 2 (31%) Option 3 (37%)	The Core Strategy is not specific about quantities of growth but reflects most closely Option 2 . This places an urban renaissance emphasis on the principal area of settlement and focus for the borough whilst recognising and supporting the valuable service role of the outlying towns and the need for regeneration and to address social deprivation in many of these settlements.
The Principal Outlying Settlements: Policies include	Distribution of growth outside the Main Doncaster Urban Area Option 1: Growth which is not to be accommodated in The Main Doncaster	Option 1 was considered to be clearly sustainable.	Option 2 received the most support. Option 1 (32%)	Option 3 was selected as the preferred option because it supports a sustainable settlement hierarchy and recognises the differing levels of service provision, urban

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
<p>CS-S6, CS-S7, and CS-S8 The Potential Growth Settlements: Policies include CS-S9, CS-S10 and CS-S11 The Limited Growth Settlements: Policy CS-S12</p>	<p>Urban Area to be concentrated in the Principal Outlying Settlements of Mexborough, Thorne, Adwick, Armthorpe, Askern and Conisbrough. Option 2: As per Option 1 plus growth in the Potential Growth Settlements where planned major infrastructure works and potential brownfield opportunities could support sustainable outward growth, that is in Rossington, Stainforth/ Hatfield (Dunsville/Dunscroft). Option 3: As Option 2 but with some growth also in the Limited Growth Settlements where this can be accommodated without outward expansion, that is in Edlington, Denaby, Moorends, Tickhill, Bawtry and Carcroft/Skellow.</p>	<p>Option 2 was considered to be broadly sustainable. Option 3 was considered not to be sustainable</p>	<p>Option 2 (42%) Option 3 (26%)</p>	<p>potential, housing renewal and regeneration needs and potential for growth. The policies for the limited growth settlements do however make it clear that growth will only be accommodated where it would not lead to outward expansion and in the case of some of these settlements that will mean very limited growth.</p>
<p>The Larger (Defined) Villages: Policies include CS-S13 and CS-S14.</p>	<p>No growth settlements Option 1: Development of these settlements to be confined to infill within existing settlement limits. Affordable housing opportunities which cannot be accommodated through infill to be concentrated in the nearest service</p>	<p>Option 1 was considered clearly sustainable. Option 2 was not considered to be</p>	<p>Clear support for Option 1 Option 1 (62%) Option 2 (38%)</p>	<p>Option 2 was selected because it reflects Government guidance and will provide opportunities to meet affordable housing needs in small rural settlements.</p>

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
	town/village. Option 2: Some limited small-scale expansion of some villages for 100% affordable housing schemes where environmentally suitable site exist and appropriate affordable housing opportunities in the nearest larger settlement do not exist.	sustainable		
The Smaller (Undefined) Villages; new settlements. Policies include CS-S15 and CS-S16	No options considered.	N/A	N/A	No options were considered reasonable given national and regional policy and sustainability objectives
Theme 2: Population and Housing				
Housing land requirements: Policies include CS-H1, CS-H2, CS-H3, and CS-H4	Brownfield land target Option 1: Housing supply to meet the brownfield target for Doncaster. Option 2: Housing supply to meet the brownfield target only if consistent with other sustainability objectives.	Options 1 and 3 were considered clearly sustainable. Option 2 was	Clear support for Option 2 Option 1 (21%) Option 2 (52%) Option 3 (27%)	Option 2 was selected because it emphasises the need to meet a wide range of sustainability objectives whilst retaining support for meeting the brownfield target.

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
	Option 3: Housing supply to exceed the brownfield target provided this is consistent with other sustainability objectives.	considered broadly sustainable		
SEE ABOVE	<p>Housing renewal policy</p> <p>Option 1: All new housing (including replacement of demolitions) within Pathfinder Area (Mexborough, Conisbrough, Denaby, Edlington) and other housing renewal areas to be part of the borough-wide housing requirement and be subject to phasing policies.</p> <p>Option 2: Replacement of demolished housing on cleared sites within Pathfinder to be permitted as an additional supply to that needed to meet the currently borough-wide requirement and not to be subject to phasing policy.</p> <p>Option 3: As Option 2 but extended to</p>	Assessment inconclusive	Clear support for Option 3 Option 1 (20%) Option 2 (33%) Option 3 (47%)	Option 3 selected because it prioritises housing renewal schemes over non-renewal schemes and extends that support to renewal areas across the borough and not just Pathfinder Area.

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
	include other identified Housing Renewal priority areas elsewhere in the borough (e.g. Town Centre, the Green Corridor, the M18 Corridor).			
SEE ABOVE	<p>Release of greenfield sites Option 1: Retain moratorium on greenfield releases until Housing DPD can assess the relative sustainability of different allocation options.</p> <p>Option 2: Include criteria based policies in the Core Strategy which would allow for the release of sustainably located greenfield sites within the Main Doncaster Urban Area prior to the delivery of the Housing DPD.</p>	Option 1 was considered clearly sustainable. Option 2 was considered to be broadly sustainable.	Relatively equal support received for both options Option 1 (53%) Option 2 (47%)	The Core Strategy policies include a housing allocations search sequence which could be used by a greenfield Moratorium review as the basis for releasing some greenfield sites along the lines of Option 2 but it does not itself amend the Moratorium. The issue will be addressed directly through the Housing DPD.
Housing mix, size, type and tenure: Policy CS-H5	<p>Affordable housing policy Option 1: Retain current borough-wide flexible Policy (which allows for built units or commuted sums) amended as necessary to reflect current quantitative affordable housing local needs. Option 2: More prescriptive policy specifying requirements for different</p>	Option 1 was considered broadly sustainable. Option 2 was considered clearly sustainable	Clear support for Option 1 Option 1 (66%) Option 2 (34%)	Option 1 was selected because it will provide the flexibility needed to ensure that the right amount, type and quality of affordable housing is provided in the right locations throughout the borough.

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
	sites or locations and specifying whether built units or commuted sum, tenure, type and number of unit etc.			
Gypsies and travellers: Policies include CS/H6 and CS/H7	No options considered.	N/A	N/A	No options were considered reasonable given current and emerging national policy.
Theme 3: Economy and Employment				
Employment land requirements: Policies include CS-E1, CS-E2, CS-E3, CS-E4, CS-E5, CS-E6, and CS-E7	Location of new employment allocations Option 1: Emphasis on locations attractive to the Market i.e. M18 corridor and Main Doncaster Urban Area. Option 2: Emphasis on locations which support all three RSS Regeneration Priority Areas and Objective 1 SEZs (i.e. M18 corridor from J3 to J6; Doncaster Urban Centre and The Dearne). Option 3: Emphasis on a wider	Options 1,3 and 4 were not considered sustainable. Option 2 was considered broadly sustainable	Options 1 and 2 were the most supported with a slight preference for Option 1 Option 1 (38%) Option 2 (33%) Option 3 (10%) Option 4 (19%)	Option 1 was selected (but amended to include an element of Option 3 with the inclusion of Carcroft Common) as this would best achieve a balance between support for the objectives of growing and diversifying the economy and providing jobs on sites accessible to communities

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
	distribution of sites to directly serve a greater number of communities Option 4: Emphasis on locations which meet a broad range of sustainability criteria			
SEE ABOVE	Phased release of employment Option 1: No phasing – allocations to be released in accordance with market demand Option 2: Phasing of allocations	Options 1 and 2 were considered to be broadly sustainable	Evenly balanced support for both options Option 1 (51%) Option 2 (49%)	Option1 was selected as the most sustainable option and one which would enable coordination of infrastructure provision, efficient use of land and minimise unnecessary loss of land to development
SEE ABOVE	Employment allocations for specific use classes Option 1: All or most allocations to be available for B1, B2 and B8 uses and not tied to particular user requirements Option 2: Where appropriate, Allocations to be tied to particular use classes, minimum or maximum user size, users which will use available rail links and other particular requirements.	Assessment inconclusive	Evenly balanced support for both options Option 1 (49%) Option 2 (51%)	Option 2 was selected as this will best support economic diversification and sustainability objectives

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
SEE ABOVE	<p>De-allocation of unsustainable UDP employment allocations</p> <p>Option 1: Widespread de-allocation of UDP employment allocations which have proved unattractive to inward investment and/or are unsustainably located. Re-allocate brownfield sites within urban areas for housing where appropriate. Extend green belt or countryside policy area over sites which are greenfield and/or are on the urban edge or outside urban areas.</p> <p>Option 2: More limited de-allocation of UDP employment allocations aimed at retaining a good distribution of sites across the main urban area and some economic investment opportunities in most or all coalfield and market towns</p>	<p><u>Option 1 was considered to be clearly sustainable.</u></p> <p><u>Option 2 was not considered to be sustainable</u></p>	<p>Strong support for Option 1 Option 1 (70%) Option 2 (30%)</p>	<p>A hybrid Option was selected between options 1 and 2. Policy CS-E5 is not specific about the scale of de-allocation and reflects a desire to achieve some sort of balance between two competing (to some extent) objectives: 1) removing allocations which have proved unattractive to the market and freeing up land for housing or green uses and 2) retaining a greater spread of employment opportunities particularly in the less accessible communities. The development of some employment allocations for mixed-uses could be appropriate. The Housing and Employment DPDs will address the issue in more detail.</p>
Diversification of the rural economy: Policy CS-E8	No options considered.	N/A	N/A	No reasonable alternatives were identified for development within the Green Belt and countryside.

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
Theme 4: Accessibility and Transport				
Robin Hood Airport: Policies CS-A1 and CS-A2	<p>Doncaster airport</p> <p>Option 1: Doncaster Airport confined to current permitted growth targets</p> <p>Option 2: Doncaster Airport growth beyond current permission to be supported provided it is supported by M18 link and meets agreed sustainability objectives</p>	Both options were considered broadly sustainable	Strong support for Option 2 Option 1 (21%) Option 2 (79%)	Option 2 selected subject to appropriate environmental safeguards; recognises the huge potential to transform Doncaster's economic fortunes.
Improvements to roads, strategic transport infrastructure projects, and airport access: Policies include CS-A3, CS-A4, and CS-A5	<p>Major improvements to the highway network</p> <p>Option 1: Roll forward main priorities only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme (FARRRS) M18 link • White Rose Way dualling <p>Option 2: Roll forward all existing proposed major improvements to the highway network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FARRRS • White Rose Way dualling • Woodfield Link Road 	Neither option was considered to be sustainable	Strong support for Option 2 Option 1 (30%) Option 2 (70%)	A hybrid option was selected comprising five of the nine schemes. This still provides a sharper focus than the "long list" and therefore clearly identifies priorities to be brought forward within the plan period.

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M18-A614 link road (J4); • M180-Hatfield/Stainforth link road (J5); • B6094 Conisbrough link road (new M18 junction) • A1(M)-A19 link road. • Hickleton and Marr By- Pass • West Moor Link dualling 			
Public transport and car parking: Policies include CS-A6 and CS-A7	<p>Public transport</p> <p>Option 1: Development allocations only where good existing public transport access exists</p> <p>Option 2: Development allocations where good public transport access either already exists or can be created</p>	Option 1 was considered to be clearly sustainable. Option 2 was not considered to be sustainable	Strong support for Option 2 Option 1 (17%) Option 2 (83%)	The Core Strategy does not allocate sites but various settlement and development policies will support certain allocations subject to public transport improvements which can be tied down through green travel plans etc.
Contributions to environmental improvements: Policy CS-A8	No options considered.	N/A	N/A	No reasonable alternatives were identified for contributions to environmental improvements.

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
Transport system sustainability and safety: Policy CS-A9	No options considered.	N/A	N/A	No reasonable alternatives were identified for transport system sustainability and safety.
Transport planning obligations Policy CS-A10	No options considered.			No reasonable alternatives were identified for transport planning obligations.
Theme 5: Town and District Centres				
Doncaster, Mexborough and Thorne town centres and other town and district centres: Policies include CS-T1, CS-T2, CS-T3, and CS-T4	<p>Definition of Doncaster Town Centre/Urban Centre</p> <p>Option 1: Doncaster town centre to be defined as per the UDP Shopping/Office Policy Area (extended to include the Interchange/Frenchgate extension site and Southern Bus Station). Key town centre uses to be directed here.</p> <p>Option 2: Doncaster town centre to be defined as above. A limited “Urban Centre” zone to be defined around this to embrace that part of the Waterfront</p>	Option 1 was considered broadly sustainable. Option 2 was considered clearly sustainable.	Strong support for Option 2 Option 1 (24%) Option 2 (76%)	Option 2 was selected (but with different terminology) because it recognizes the aspirations for a larger town or city centre and that some uses such as hotels and offices need to be directed to the town centre but do not necessarily have to be located in the retail core.

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
	<p>which lies south of the canal and west of Chappel Drive, The UDP Commercial Fringe Policy Area, Marshgate, St Sepulchre Gate West and College Rd. Certain key non-retail town centre uses (e.g. offices, hotels, leisure) could be sequentially acceptable here.</p>			
SEE ABOVE	<p>Identification of ‘Quarters’ within Doncaster Town Centre and/or Urban Centre Option 1: Define Distinct quarters within the town and/or urban centre, such as a leisure quarter where uses associated with the evening economy will be concentrated Option 2: Encourage and permit a mix of different but complementary uses throughout the town and/or urban centre</p>	<p>Option 1 was considered to be not sustainable. Option 2 was considered to be broadly sustainable</p>	<p>Strong support for Option 2 Option 1 (32%) Option 2 (68%)</p>	<p>Option 2 was selected because it was considered to be more sustainable because it would permit a greater mix of uses.</p>

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
SEE ABOVE	<p>Establishing a hierarchy of centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option 1: Maintain the existing hierarchy of town and district centres as set out in the UDP from Doncaster town centre, through Thorne and Mexborough to the smaller town and district centres in the former colliery and market towns. Option 2: Where existing town or district centres are showing signs of decline reclassify them within the hierarchy as lower order centres and allow retail units to change to other uses and/or reduce the size of the commercial policy area designation. 	Option 1 was considered to be broadly sustainable Option 2 was not considered to be sustainable	Strong support for Option 1 Option 1 (77%) Option 2 (23%)	Option 1 for the hierarchy of centres was considered to be more sustainable and in line with national policy guidance. Policy CS-T4 supports development which would support the vitality and viability of centres subject to the scale of development being appropriate to the scale of the centre.
Out-of-town development: Policies include CS-T5 and CS-T6	No options considered.	N/A	N/A	No reasonable alternatives were identified for out-of-town development.
Theme 6: The Natural Environment				
Green Belt and Countryside	Maintenance of the Green Belt Option 1: New employment allocations	Option 1 was considered to	Evenly balanced support for both	The Core Strategy identifies just one area of search for development which would involve

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
<p>Policy Areas Policies include CS-N1 and CS-N2</p>	<p>to be allowed in the green belt if it can be demonstrated that economic growth (of individual settlements or the borough as a whole) would otherwise be unacceptably constrained. Elsewhere no new development allocations of any kind in the green Belt. Option 2: No new development allocations in the green belt.</p>	<p>be broadly sustainable. Option 2 was not considered to be sustainable</p>	<p>options Option 1 (52%) Option 2 (48%)</p>	<p>amending a green belt boundary (at Rossington Colliery) and whilst this would provide for an employment site on land currently in the green belt it would also provide for a greater area of green belt and a more defensible boundary. Elsewhere areas of search have not included sites within the green belt.</p>

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
SEE ABOVE	<p>Countryside Policy Area Designation Option 1: Countryside beyond the Green Belt (i.e. in the eastern “half” of the borough) to continue to be protected through Countryside Policy Area designation and firm development control policies within it (as per UDP) Option 2: Countryside Policy Area designation and village development limits replaced with generic development control policies applying to rural areas in general.</p>	Option 1 was considered broadly sustainable. Option 2 was considered to be not sustainable	Strong support for Option 1 Option 1 (69%) Option 2 (31%)	Option 1 was selected because it was considered to be more sustainable, likely to command widespread public support and because it provides a stronger basis for protecting the countryside.
Areas of Special Landscape Value and Parks and Gardens with Historic Value Policy CS-N4	No options considered.	N/A	N/A	No reasonable alternatives were identified for protecting areas with Special Landscape Values or Parks and Gardens with Historic Value.
Nature Conservation Policies include CS-N3 and CS-N5	No options considered.	N/A	N/A	No reasonable alternatives were identified for protecting nature conservation given national and regional planning policy and bio-diversity objectives

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
Avoiding areas at risk of flooding Policy CS-N6	<p>Areas vulnerable to flooding</p> <p>Option 1: Avoid any new development, except for those where a particular location is essential e.g. essential infrastructure, where there is a high risk of flooding.</p> <p>Option 2: Assess flood risk as one sustainability factor among many and, where there are other factors in favour of a site, including its likelihood of coming forward, sites may be allocated provided that sites can satisfactorily be defended.</p>	Option 1 was not considered to be sustainable. Option 2 was not considered to be sustainable	Slight preference for option 1 Option 1 (57%) Option 2 (43%)	A hybrid option was selected based on a sequential policy which is in turn based on national policy.
Effects on air, water or land quality Policy CS-N7	No options considered	N/A	N/A	No reasonable alternatives were identified for minimising effects on air, water or land quality. Policy reflects national and regional planning policy
Renewable energy Policies include CS-N8 and CS-	No options considered	N/A	N/A	No reasonable alternatives were identified for renewable energy. Policy reflects national and regional planning policy

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
N9				
Theme 7: The Built Environment				
Effects on local context and the built heritage Policies include CS-B1 and CS-B2	<p>Defining a local character of development</p> <p>Option 1: Identify and define a local built environment character in towns, villages and neighbourhoods which is to be reflected in new development and regeneration.</p> <p>Option 2: Allow a more flexible approach to development based on general best practice in urban design.</p>	Both options were considered broadly sustainable.	Preference for Option 1 Option 1 (62%) Option 2 (38%)	Option 1 was selected because it will help to strengthen local identity and improve the quality of design of development within the context of the settlement. It also reflects the approach of the adopted Renaissance Towns Charter for Doncaster
Conservation Areas Policies include CS-B3 and CS-B4	<p>Conservation of the built environment</p> <p>Option 1: Designate additional Conservation Areas from the list in the current UDP and include new areas such as early 20th Century inner suburbs.</p> <p>Option 2: No new conservation areas designated other than those identified in the UDP</p>	Both options were considered broadly sustainable.	Slight preference for Option 1 Option 1 (56%) Option 2 (44%)	The Core Strategy commits to no additional conservation areas but rather places the emphasis on carrying out character area assessments of the existing conservation areas in line with Government priorities and in recognition of likely available resources.

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
Theme 8: Minerals				
Future minerals extraction Policies include CS-M1, CS-M2 and CS-M3	Designation of land for aggregate limestone extraction Option 1: No additional land designated for aggregate limestone extraction Option 2: Additional land designated for aggregate limestone extraction	Assessment inconclusive	Very strong support for Option 1 Option 1 (94%) Option 2 (6%)	Option 1 Option 1 was selected because there is a substantial surplus of permitted reserves. It is considered therefore, that there is no requirement to designate additional areas for limestone extraction for aggregates. The SA Report was inconclusive.
SEE ABOVE	Designation of land as ‘Industrial Minerals Area’. Option 1: Within “industrial minerals area” the map could make a commitment to sustain production. The principle of mineral working at some future date would be a priority issue when making land use decisions. Option 2: No land designated as “Industrial Minerals Area”.	Assessment inconclusive	Strong support for Option 1 Option 1 (65%) Option 2 (35%)	Option 1 (designate land) was selected because it would provide long-term security of supply of an economically important resource. The SA Report was inconclusive.
SEE ABOVE	Designation of land for sand and gravel extraction, including the separate designation of soft sand and sharp sand and gravel Option 1: No additional land	Both options were considered to be not sustainable	Strong support for Option 1 Option 1 (65%) Option 2 (35%)	Option 2 (designate land) was selected because the information available indicates that, while there would appear to be a small surplus of permitted reserves, this does not take into account the proportion of permitted

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
	designated for sand and gravel extraction Option 2: Additional land designated for sand and gravel extraction, including the separate designation of soft sand and sharp sand and gravel			reserves that may be made up of soft sand, rather than sand and gravel suitable for use as concrete aggregate. The conclusion to be drawn from the figures is that additional permissions may need to be granted as the 16-year period progresses.
Theme 9: Waste				
New Waste Facilities Policies include CS-W1, CS-W3, CS-W4 and CS-W5	Identification of sites for waste management facilities Option 1: Identification of specific sites Option 2: Criteria based policy Option 3: “Hybrid” strategy; a combination of criteria based policies, preferred areas and site specific allocations	Option 1 and Option 3 were considered to be broadly sustainable. Option 2 was not considered to be sustainable	Strong support for Option 3, no support for Option 2 Option 1 (30%) Option 2 (0%) Option 3 (70%)	Option 3 (Hybrid strategy) was selected because <i>it is considered broadly sustainable, received the greatest support and is in accordance with Government guidance.</i>
Waste management in new developments Policy CS-W2	Minimisation / reduction of waste Option 1: New policies relating to all developments, to demonstrate that waste arisings will be minimised and the use of recycled materials in construction maximised. Provision for temporary inert waste recycling facilities at demolition, dredging,	Option 1 was considered to be broadly sustainable. Option 2 was considered to be clearly sustainable.	Support balanced between options 1 and 2 Option 1 (51%) Option 2 (41%) Option 3 (8%)	Option 2 (new policy requiring demo for major projects) was selected because it was considered that it would provide significant progress towards the minimisation /reduction of waste without placing an undue burden on developers.

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
	<p>construction and highway projects.</p> <p>Option 2: Introduce new policy, which requires proposals for “major” developments to demonstrate that waste arisings during the development, use and decommissioning of the site will be minimised.</p> <p>Option 3: No new policy on waste minimisation</p>	<p>Option 3 was not considered to be sustainable</p>		
SEE ABOVE	<p>Provision of waste management facilities with new development</p> <p>Option 1: Introduce new policy that requires proposals for all new developments to provide appropriate waste management facilities. For residential property, for example, appropriate facilities would include provision for bin storage within each property.</p> <p>Option 2: Introduce new policy that requires proposals for “major” new developments to provide appropriate waste management facilities.</p> <p>Option 3 No new policy requiring new developments to provide appropriate</p>	<p>Options 1 and 2 were considered to be clearly sustainable. Option 3 was considered not sustainable</p>	<p>Support balanced between Options 1 and 2.</p> <p>Option 1 (54%) Option 2 (41%) Option 3 (5%)</p>	<p>Option 2 was selected because it was considered that it would provide significant progress towards the provision of waste management facilities within new development without placing an undue burden on developers.</p>

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
	waste sorting, recovery and recycling facilities.			
Theme 10: Community Needs				
Protection and enhancement of greenspaces and the provision of other community facilities including for sports, leisure and cultural activities Policies CS-C1 and CS-C2	Surplus community facilities Option 1: Explore all opportunities for alternative community uses for surplus community buildings and land Option 2: Time-limited search for re-use; if appropriate use not identified then redevelopment of the site with a planning obligation requiring investment in community facilities elsewhere in the community.	Option 1 was not considered sustainable. Option 2 was considered to be broadly sustainable	Option 2 broadly supported Option 1 (37%) Option 2 (63%)	Option 2 was selected as being more practical and a way of facilitating tangible community benefits more quickly.
SEE ABOVE	Surplus urban greenspace Option 1: Redevelop underused urban greenspaces for housing and other uses where there is a demonstrable greenspace surplus in that locality and provided some of the monies generated are put back into greenspace improvements	Option 2 supported	Option 1 was not considered to be sustainable. Option 2 was considered to be broadly sustainable	A hybrid policy was selected between options 1 and 2 which recognises that there may be cases where there are demonstrable surpluses but also cases where loss of a small part of a site may be the best way of retaining and enhancing facilities.

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
	Option 2: Redevelop greenspaces only exceptionally; if underused then change the type of greenspace use e.g. from underused playspace to nature conservation			
Provision of school facilities Policy CS-C3	Implications for schools arising from new residential development Option 1: Require all new housing developments to contribute through planning obligations to the provision, extension or improvement of schools Option 2: Require only those housing developments which will create a school capacity issue to make good that capacity through a planning obligation	Both options were considered to be not sustainable	Option 2 broadly supported Option 1 (38%) Option 2 (62%)	Option 2 has been selected as this is fair and reasonable and consistent with Government policy on planning obligations.
Planning obligations Policy CS-C4	New greenspace in residential developments Option 1: Retain existing policy requiring developments of 10+ houses to provide new, or enhancements to existing, Greenspace and recreation facilities Option 2: Require all family houses to	Assessment incomplete	Option 2 supported	The Core Strategy is not sufficiently detailed on this issue. More detailed policy will be set out in the appropriate DPD.

Core Strategy Preferred Options Policies and Proposals	Core Strategy Options considered	Conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options	Results of consultation on the Core Strategy Options	Preferred Option and reasons for selecting Preferred Option
	contribute to the provision or enhancement of greenspace/recreation facilities			

Appendix 4: Production of Revised Preferred Options

Table A4: SA Recommendations: Preferred Options

Summarised SA Suggestions
<p>Primarily Economic Objectives <i>Employment Opportunities available to everyone, including in rural areas.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that unacceptable risk of flooding does not result from new development – there are opportunities to utilise Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs) to reduce the risk. • Seek opportunities to maximise the positive effects of strategic employment allocation e.g. by supporting businesses
<p><i>Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment and a diverse economy.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for clarity in relation to the functions of the different types of centres proposed within the Town and District Centre Themes.
<p><i>Education and Transport Opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote higher learning facilities as well as businesses that incorporate elements of education and training. • Promote businesses and industries involved in specialist services in Building Science Technology, construction engineering and environmentally efficient construction techniques. • Investigate the potential effects of reducing the number of special schools in Doncaster to ensure that vulnerable groups are not adversely affected.
<p>Primarily Social Objectives <i>Vibrant Communities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a mixed use development in service centres to enhance the vibrancy of local communities. • Better support for small scale community based renewable energy schemes to promote community vibrancy.
<p><i>Quality Housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged groups and rural communities.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage integration of affordable housing within the Larger (defined) Villages through urban infilling in preference to 100% affordable housing projects. • Enhance housing supply through the permission of appropriate mixed-use development, incorporating housing, within Doncaster’s Town Centre Retail Core (ensuring that this does not result in loss of street level retail uses).
<p><i>Conditions and Services which engender good health, including the minimisation/avoidance of noise, dust, light and air pollution.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasise the need to minimise the existing and potential adverse effects of noise, dust and other forms of pollution through support for new technologies and improved practices to reduce noise and other pollution at its source. • Community facilities should be expanded to incorporate ‘health facilities’. Account should also be taken of the services being operated out of those facilities.

Safety and Security for People and Property.

- Need to consider ‘designing out crime’ in new development.
- Investigate the use of the Green Belt and Countryside Policy Areas to be used for flood storage and flood management.

Culture, Leisure and Recreation Activities that are available to all with access to the Natural Environment and Sites of Nature Conservation Interest.

- Consider access to nature conservation areas to maximise the beneficial effects of new developments (particularly larger new and replacement housing) e.g. through promoting non-vehicular access to the green belt.
- Encourage the provision of smaller scale sports, leisure and cultural facilities within urban and rural centres in response to community need.
- In areas where community access to areas of nature conservation is limited, new developments should contribute to the creation of additional, accessible areas of biodiversity value.

Primarily efficient use of transport and other infrastructure objectives

Efficient Land Use Patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally.

- Enhance the efficiency of land use patterns through a focus on mixed use development.
- Consider alternative to allocating land for employment uses which are less car reliant e.g. promote an emphasis on integration with existing and new residential land uses and opportunities to maximise walking and cycling links as well as public transport between employment and housing developments.
- Increase housing density to maximise efficient use of land.
- Set targets for the number of employees per hectare created by employment uses.
- Encourage multiple use of land in new developments to minimise the need to travel.

An Efficient Transport Network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impact.

- Investigate opportunities for improving the efficiency of transport systems, particularly through promoting walking and cycling and public transport and moving away from car based transport.
- Improve pedestrian and cycleway networks, public transport initiatives and other non-car based transport where developments are likely to generate significant transport demand. Specify that developers should prepare transport assessments and green travel plans to demonstrate this.
- Emphasise enhancing public transport links and rail freight as a priority to improve the efficiency of the transport network to minimise waste and detrimental effects.

Primarily physical environment objectives

Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings.

- Need to consider previously developed sites as well as reuse of existing buildings.
- Reconsider the need for the development of a new strategic development site within the ‘triangle’ of land between the M18 and the Doncaster –Scunthorpe Rail line.

A quality built environment

- Reconsider demand for additional housing and employment uses outside the Principal Outlying Settlements to ensure redevelopment within settlements takes place.

<p><i>Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen policies to indicate in which circumstances developments which affect Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other sites and buildings of local historic importance may not be supported or permitted. • Pursue opportunities to improve access to and interpretation of cultural heritage. • Future development proposals should incorporate measures to protect the cultural heritage values of the colliery sites where practicable.
<p><i>The conservation and enhancement of Landscape Character Qualities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider Landscape Character Quality in the location and design of new playing fields where existing fields lie within the Green Belt/Countryside Policy Area. • Consider criteria for the protection of Landscape Character Qualities in the development of the larger villages.
<p><i>Protecting, enhancing and increasing the biological resource of the borough</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific policy recommendations including consideration of potential significant cumulative off-site effects of development (e.g. effects of increased visitor numbers on nature conservation sites arising from new housing development) This may include provision of alternative nature conservation sites to accommodate increased visitor pressure. • Reference made to consider ‘design for biodiversity’ in appropriate policies as well as to seek opportunities to integrate habitats and green corridors within airport and business park development.
<p><i>Protecting and enhancing internationally, nationally, regionally, and locally designated sites of nature conservation and geological importance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the national importance of some geological sites in policy wording. • Encourage developers to include habitat creation/enhancement as part of all development proposals (not just where valuable habitats will be affected) e.g. to meet Biodiversity Action Plan targets, restoration of wildlife links and corridors.
<p>Primarily resource management objectives</p> <p><i>Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including the prevention of soil pollution and sterilisation of minerals</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain further information on the distribution of mineral resources and agricultural land to provide a clearer understanding of the potential impact of proposed development on mineral resources.
<p><i>Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and watercourses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Framework Directive</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage applications for larger developments to include a sustainability statement incorporating consideration of best practice construction techniques. • Investigate the ability of sewage treatment works to cope with increased volumes of sewage within water quality standards.
<p><i>Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and a managed response to the effects of climate change</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider alternatives to allocating land for employment uses which are less car reliant – this will in turn reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • Strengthen policies to include criteria which ensure that development takes into account and includes adaptation measures with respect to climate change.

- Support industries which have low levels of energy consumption and minimise greenhouse gas emissions.

Flood risk minimised

- Development in undeveloped/sparsely developed areas in Flood Risk Zone 3 will not be permitted in accordance with PPG25 (now since updated to PPS 25).
- A full and proper search for alternative employment opportunities (types of employment as well as sites) should be undertaken to avert the risk of flooding.

Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques

- Support industries with low levels of natural resource consumption, including energy and waste, as well as those that generate minimal waste or those that provide a market for waste material, especially locally produced waste materials.

Table A5: SA Recommendations: Further Options

Key issues raised from the SA
<p>Settlement Hierarchy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed settlement hierarchy appears to make sense and is consistent with the Draft RSS, although many of the settlements identified for growth are not without constraints (which are listed in the Preferred Options). It will be essential to ensure that the distribution of development strengthens settlement character, vitality, form and function and encourages efficient use of land, resources and discourages traffic generation (e.g. this could be an issue with the 'Potential Growth Settlements', for which reliance for regeneration is being placed upon improved/new links to the M18). • There may also be a need to allow for small-scale local economic activity to safeguard /provide jobs in rural communities without undermining the overall emphasis in the strategy on urban concentration and regeneration. • The hierarchy and associated growth proposals should continue to be assessed and tested during the preparation of the Core Strategy and through the SA process.
<p>Brownfield Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst the re-use of brownfield sites is to be supported in sustainability terms, not all of them will be in sustainable locations and therefore it will be important to ensure that development of brownfield sites is promoted where these support, rather than conflict with, the overall strategy of ensuring more efficient use of resources and do not result in the loss of other existing land uses such as employment (where brownfield land allocated for employment has not come forward for development other uses may be more appropriate). • Encouragement could be given to the restoration of brownfield sites in more 'unsustainable' locations for softer uses, including habitat creation and flood management as part of a wider strategic spatial approach to planning for green infrastructure and green space. There are many examples of successful restoration to soft uses elsewhere in the UK, such as Park Hall in Stoke-on-Trent, which is now a National Nature Reserve; Central Forest Park in Stoke-on-Trent, a former colliery site; Bedfont Lakes Country Park, which is now a Local Nature Reserve; and Harmondsworth County Park in Middlesex. • Encouraging the restoration for soft uses of brownfield sites that are in locations that could not be redeveloped sustainably (e.g. due to impacts on travel patterns) is likely to support the settlement hierarchy. • Furthermore, there should be certainty that brownfield land targets are actually deliverable on the ground and that sites which become available for use have been considered in sustainability terms.
<p>Physical Connections and accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be sustainable, ideally homes should be within walking and cycling distance of

jobs and, if not, easily accessible by public transport. Therefore, the relationship between existing and new homes and where employment development is to take place (particularly high job-generating employment) needs to be made as close and strong as possible, and should particularly aim to benefit the most deprived communities.

- Excellent accessibility by sustainable transport modes will be needed, together with measures to discourage car use (as emphasised in the Proposed Changes to the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy)².

Sustainable Transport

- Although there is support for sustainable modes of transport, it is highly likely that car and freight use of the road network will increase significantly, especially given that some of the potential employment locations are close to the strategic road network and/or will be facilitated by road improvements. Doncaster is a logistical hub in the national/regional transport network, and as a result transport generating economic uses are promoted. This will have implications for energy use, and therefore the most sustainable modes should be promoted wherever possible, and alternatives to long-distance distribution networks prioritised, e.g. giving support for development that will facilitate and strengthen local markets and supply chains rather than dependence on long-distance movements.
- Where possible, sustainable modes of transport should be supported e.g. through the use of navigable waterways and protection of existing rail stations and railway routes. Opportunities to create more wharf/railheads could be explored further as means to promote more sustainable modes. It is important that the feasibility of all potential public transport options are explored and tested and that planned development does not preclude the provision of more sustainable transport options in the future.

Social Deprivation

- Whilst improvements to the economy are needed to address deprivation issues and provide job opportunities for the people of Doncaster, it will be important to ensure that the economic development proposed is sustainable. This means encouraging the types of economic activity that generate rewarding employment in locations that benefit those most in need, and not relying on GVA per capita as the prime indicator of economic success.

Air Transport

- The development of Robin Hood Airport raises a number of conflicting sustainability issues. It is seen as an important economic catalyst for the borough (and the region more generally), generating jobs both directly at the airport and also indirectly through businesses linked to use of the airport. On the other hand, the contribution to climate change from air travel is growing rapidly, and the impact of aircraft movements on some local communities is likely to grow.
- There are proposals for more sustainable transport access to the airport, but there will need to be serious consideration of the extent to which support for

airport expansion facilitated by airport related economic activity is sustainable. It should be noted that the proposed changes to the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy delete the policy reference to the support for significant airport related development at Robin Hood Airport³, which was supported by the sustainability appraisal of those changes⁴.

Flood Risk

- Flood risk in Doncaster is significant and it will be essential to ensure that proposed development reduces this risk to an acceptable level depending upon the nature of land use proposed.

Affordable Housing

- Affordable housing is a key issue, and therefore it will be important to ensure that housing proposals include appropriate mechanisms to deliver the quantum of affordable housing identified as needed in Doncaster, where it is needed. A ‘one size fits all’ policy may not be sufficient to deliver this, given the variances in housing need across the borough. Advice should be taken from relevant bodies, such as the Housing Corporation and Housing Associations, to ensure that the proposed approach is implementable and will deliver desired outcomes.

Design of the Built Environment

- Strong design standards will be required that emphasise quality in the delivery, operation and management of all types of development, and a step-change in the efficient use of materials and energy. The risk will be the temptation to dilute or even dispense with such design standards in order to ensure that developers and businesses are not ‘put off’ investing in the borough. It is therefore important to bear in mind that sustainability is for the long-term – short term wins should not be at the expense of long-term success.

Biodiversity

- The scale of development (including minerals and waste) will inevitably put pressure on the countryside (including Green Belt land) and habitats. It is imperative that internationally and nationally designated habitats are protected from the adverse effects of development (including indirect effects such as air pollution and water abstraction). In addition, the wider biodiversity of the borough needs to be maintained, which would be encouraged by the use of safeguarding policies (to protect more locally valuable habitats, together with appropriate mitigation and as a last resort compensation), and where possible strengthened through investment in green infrastructure (see below) and developing a network of habitats throughout the borough linked to biodiversity resources beyond the borough boundaries.

Green Infrastructure

³ *The Yorkshire and Humber Plan: Draft Revised Regional Spatial Strategy incorporating the Secretary’s of State’s Proposed Changes - Public Consultation 2007* (Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber, 2007).

⁴ *Revised Sustainability Appraisal (integrating Strategic Environmental Assessment) of the Proposed Changes to the Yorkshire and Humber RSS: Summary Report of Findings* (EDAW/AECOM and Levett-Therivel, 2007).

- Opportunities to promote green infrastructure (GI) within new and existing development should be taken wherever possible. GI has a key role to play in improving the quality and number of greens spaces in the borough as a whole, improving access to biodiversity, informal recreation close to where people live and managing flood risk. The latter is particularly important given the significant flood risk issues within the borough and potential loss of greenfield land (with flood management functions) to future development.

Table A6: How Recommendations Informed Revised Preferred Options

How the Revised Preferred Options has taken into consideration the previous SA suggestions.
<p>Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>Policy 2 Growth and Regeneration and Table 3, aims to focus development in a sustainable way, by encouraging development in existing centres which are accessible to public transport, jobs, key services and infrastructure minimising the need to travel. The policy seeks to distribute growth where it will do most good in terms of supporting communities, regeneration and deprivation. The Growth and Regeneration strategy also acknowledges that within the smaller undefined villages and hamlets opportunities to diversify Doncaster’s rural economy need to be supported.</p>
<p>Brownfield Land</p> <p>The employment and housing policies give priority to the development of brownfield sites to support the growth of Doncaster’s economy in a sustainable way. Policy 5 Employment Strategy, identifies the amount of land necessary to deliver the borough’s employment needs whilst still ensuring that existing employment sites will be retained for employment and only released for alternative uses when they have complied with specific principles identified in the policy.</p> <p>The strategy is aiming to deliver economic growth in challenging times and has taken a balanced approach to the development of brownfield land ensuring that any proposed development addresses and includes habitat protection, creation (Wetlands, Woodland, Heathlands and Grasslands), enhancement, mitigation and green infrastructure. The Green Infrastructure policy is a new policy which has been added to the Core Strategy at this stage to ensure that future proposals are designed with green infrastructure as an integrated element within the development to create safe and accessible environments that soften landscape, provides linkages between open spaces and other facilities and addresses deficiencies in the network in a proactive and realistic way.</p>
<p>Physical Connections and accessibility</p> <p>The Settlement Hierarchy (which runs through all development policies see Table 3 in the strategy) is based upon the South Yorkshire Settlement Study which has defined the existing functionality and potential for sustainable change within Doncaster’ Settlements. This approach will ensure that development is focused in existing centres which are accessible to public transport, jobs, key services and other types of infrastructure minimising the need to travel. Policy 9 (Travel Choice) will also ensure that a choice of transport modes is available to all groups, and focuses on making development highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling where possible.</p>
<p>Sustainable Transport</p> <p>All new developments will be supported by transport assessments and travel plans which will deliver the overall strategy for the site and ensure access to public transport, walking and cycling facilities as well road travel where required. All new developments are subject to assessments of their accessibility levels and by ensuring that access to walking and cycling amenities are strong trips that may have otherwise taken place by car will be avoided. The policies outlined cover a range of proposals to support access in and around the borough e.g. Bus Park and Ride, Cycle ways, Railways.</p>

Social Deprivation

A combination of policies within the Core Strategy will address issues of deprivation throughout the borough. The overall approach of the strategy is to regenerate the borough and to build a strong economic base and deliver economic, environmental and social benefits. Policy 1 (Quality of Life) and Policy 2 (Growth and Regeneration) have strong principles which focus development in a sustainable way identifying where and what level of growth will be proposed for each of the Settlements giving people access to employment, good housing, healthcare, education, protection from crime/fear of crime, and quality natural and built environments. Other employment, and development focused policies (Policies 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 etc) will provide the necessary opportunities listed above in the long term throughout the period of the plan.

Air Transport

Previous policy in the Further Options policy Robin Hood Surface Access Strategy was a combination of policies CS-A1 and CS –A2 from the Preferred Options Stage. The current policy Robin Hood Airport (Policy 9) has taken into consideration the requirements of the previous SA comments in that it encourages more sustainable and improved access to the airport, requires the proposed expansion of the airport to satisfy significant requirements which will reduce any associated environmental impacts (noise, health and pollution) and impacts on Doncaster's European Sites of Special Conservation and Special Protection Areas (Thorne and Hatfield Moors).

However, it must be recognised that issues of Climate Change are a global consideration of which air related travel is a contributor, (as are many other forms of development). Since the publication of the Further Options, Peel Holdings have produced an Airport Master Plan (in accordance with the government White Paper which is now open to challenge since the Climate Change Act). The sustainability appraisal of that Master Plan has been used to inform this appraisal. The appraisal has acknowledged that growth in air traffic at the Airport is likely to indirectly lead to a net growth in aircraft emissions which is considered to be minor at a national level. The appraisal also states that any additional commercial and residential development will also mean an increase in energy consumption and air quality emissions. However, increasing capacity at the Airport is likely to deter passengers from travelling to more distant airports, and may reduce vehicular emissions, but not significantly. It is important in such cases, to take an objective view when considering the overall sustainability of this policy in light of the Climate Change Act 2008, and other Core Strategy policies which will have a direct influence on the application of this policy. Therefore, when considering the cumulative impacts of Policy 9 (including the Master Plan) in combination with all other Core Strategy policies it is assumed that there may be local impacts which can be mitigated through the application of other policies. But at Regional and National level it is assumed, with the evidence available at this time, that impacts will be relatively minor.

Flood Risk

The previous versions of the Flooding policy did not benefit from evidence such as Doncaster's updated Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) which was adopted in 2009. Using the SFRA the Core Strategy includes a strong policy which primarily aims to ensure that preference is given to the development of land outside areas of flood risk. However, Policy 2 (Regeneration Strategy) is proposing growth in areas which are identified as medium to high flood risk areas (Thorne, Hatfield, Moorends and the Main Urban area). In response to this, the policy ensures that provisions are put in place to manage flood risk, ensure adequate mitigation is provided, ensure developments are resilient to flood risk, and ensure that development is safe from flooding and will not increase the level of flood risk to other land or properties in such flood risk areas.

Affordable Housing

Since the Preferred Options and Further Options the Affordable Housing Policy has been improved significantly. The policy is now very specific in its intent to provide the right amount and type of affordable housing, where it is needed. Consultation comments and the Sustainability Appraisal of the Further Options have greatly improved the policy. The policy now reflects a mix of house types and tenures, specific specialist needs and rural exceptions.

Design of the Built Environment

During the Further Options stage of the Core Strategy, the opportunity was taken to strengthen the Design policy and consider any new planning policy guidance which had been published post 2005 (Preferred Options) such as Planning Policy Guidance Note 1 (Planning For Climate Change) which was published for consultation in December 2006. The consultation exercise identified Doncaster's key design issues: people were then asked to rank them in order of importance. The results of this consultation exercise ensured that the policy was not 'diluted' in any way but improved to ensure 'long-term – short term wins but not be at the expense of long-term successes. The policy has now been renamed as 'Design and Sustainable Construction' and addresses many of the key design issues identified in the consultation, in combination with requiring new development to be designed to adapt to a changing climate and reducing the cause of climate change by using energy and materials in the most efficient way, now requiring all new housing development to meet all criteria to achieve Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3, and non domestic to meet the BREEAM rating of 'Very Good'.

Biodiversity

Policy 16 Valuing our Natural Environment has addressed many of the issues raised by the SA in 2007 (Further Options). The policy offers protection to Doncaster's European Sites (Thorne and Hatfield Moors) by requiring development within 3km to deliver a net gain in Nightjar foraging habitat. The policy also offers protection, enhancement, mitigation and compensation of the borough's biodiversity. This policy is also strongly supported by the new Green Infrastructure Policy 17 which requires the green infrastructure network to contribute to an attractive and connected environment preventing the fragmentation of habitats and enabling wildlife to move around the ecological network.

Green Infrastructure

A criticism of the Core Strategy Preferred Options 2005 consultation document was that it did not make specific reference to 'green infrastructure' Therefore, NEQ 16 of the Further Options 2007 consultation document asked if policy should make reference to associated issues in relation to green infrastructure. Subsequently, following positive feedback and the SA comments the Core Strategy now includes a specific policy on green infrastructure. This policy has strongly taken on board comments made and provides a co-ordinated approach in relation to green infrastructure for issues such as providing open space, sport and recreation, prevention of habitat fragmentation, creation of green corridors, creating links to existing and new green spaces, maintenance and management of green infrastructure, and protection of existing green infrastructure assets and, where unavoidable, appropriate compensation.

Appendix 5: Options Addendum

Table A7: Option Topic 1 - Growth and Regeneration Strategy

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T1A	Option T1B	Option T1C	Option T1D
1	Employment opportunities available to everyone.	Will the policy help to: 1) Provide opportunities to create jobs? 2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains?	++	+	++	++
2	Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy.	Will the policy: 1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses? 2) Support existing businesses?	++	+	++	++
3	Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	Will the policy: 1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people? 2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?	0	0	0	0
4	Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged	Will the policy: 1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population? 2) Contribute to a mix of uses,	++	+	++	+

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T1A	Option T1B	Option T1C	Option T1D
	groups and rural communities.	tenures and/or house types?				
5	Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.	Will the policy: 1) Reduce direct pollution? 2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?	+	++	+/-	++
6	Safety and security for people and property.	Will the policy: 1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'? 2) Address anti-social behaviour?	0	0	0	0
7	Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all.	Will the policy: 1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles? 2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space? 3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment? 4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums?	++	++	+/-	++
8	Efficient land use	Will the policy:	++	++	+/-	++

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T1A	Option T1B	Option T1C	Option T1D
	patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally.	1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy? 2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?				
9	An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts.	Will the policy: 1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport? 2) Facilitate walking and cycling? 3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure? 4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail?	++	++	+/-	++
10	Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings.	Will the policy: 1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused? 2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land? 3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites?	+	++	+/-	++
11	An attractive place.	Will the policy positively contribute to:	+	++/-	-	+

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T1A	Option T1B	Option T1C	Option T1D
		1) A high quality built environment? 2) The overall townscape? 3) Landscape character?				
12	Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.	Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?	++/-	+/-	-/? (potential negative impact upon the Scheduled Monument)	+/-
13	To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will the policy facilitate; 1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites? 2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest? 3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value?	++/-	+/-	-/? (potential impact on Thorne Moors would need to be mitigated)	+/-
14	Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and	Will the policy: 1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?	+	++	-/?	+

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T1A	Option T1B	Option T1C	Option T1D
	sterilisation of minerals.	2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources? 3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates?				
15	Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework.	Will the policy: 1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment? 2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?	+/-	++/-	+/-	+/-
16	Greenhouse gas emissions minimized and a managed response to the effects of climate change.	Will the policy: 1) Result in the minimization of greenhouse gas emissions? 2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?	+/-	++/-	+/-	++/-
17	Flood risk minimized.	Will the policy: 1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties? 2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3? 3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T1A	Option T1B	Option T1C	Option T1D
		3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed?				
18	Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques.	Will the policy minimize the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?	0	0	0	0
19	Efficient use of physical infrastructure.	Will the policy: 1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or; 2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough?	+	++	+/-	++
20	Protect, enhance and increase green	Will the policy: 1) Protect the borough's green	++/-	+/-	-/?	+/-

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T1A	Option T1B	Option T1C	Option T1D
	infrastructure within the borough.	infrastructure? 2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure? 3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space?				
<p>Comment: Option T1A will have the major long-term positive effects by growing the borough's economy and focussing development in the most sustainable locations. T1B will have positive impacts but the lack of brownfield land in some settlements will limit their development, and a focus on brownfield sites may limit the performance of the housing market in the borough. Option T1C would potentially have positive effects if flooding issues can be resolved in Thorne and Moorends, however it is difficult to determine the impact of this policy as it is largely dependent on outside funding. Option T1D would further limit the amount of development in renewal towns and could potentially inhibit their regeneration.</p>						

Table A8: Option Topic 2: Housing Target

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T1A	Option T1B	Option T1C	Option T1D
1	Employment opportunities available to everyone.	Will the policy help to: 1) Provide opportunities to create jobs? 2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains?	++	+	++	++
2	Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy.	Will the policy: 1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses? 2) Support existing businesses?	++	+	++	++
3	Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	Will the policy: 1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people? 2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?	0	0	0	0
4	Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged	Will the policy: 1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population? 2) Contribute to a mix of uses,	++	+	++	++

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T1A	Option T1B	Option T1C	Option T1D
	groups and rural communities.	tenures and/or house types?				
5	Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.	Will the policy: 1) Reduce direct pollution? 2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?	+	++	+	+
6	Safety and security for people and property.	Will the policy: 1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'? 2) Address anti –social behaviour?	0	0	0	0
7	Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all.	Will the policy: 1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles? 2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space? 3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment? 4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
8	Efficient land use	Will the policy:	++/-	+/-	++/-	++/-

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T1A	Option T1B	Option T1C	Option T1D
	patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally.	1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy? 2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?				
9	An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts.	Will the policy: 1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport? 2) Facilitate walking and cycling? 3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure? 4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail?	++/-	+/-	++/-	++/-
10	Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings.	Will the policy: 1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused? 2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land? 3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites?	++/-	+/-	++/-	++/-
11	An attractive place.	Will the policy positively contribute to:	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T1A	Option T1B	Option T1C	Option T1D
		1) A high quality built environment? 2) The overall townscape? 3) Landscape character?				
12	Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.	Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?	+/-	++/-	+/-	+/-
13	To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will the policy facilitate; 1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites? 2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest? 3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value?	+/-	++/-	+/-	+/-
14	Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and	Will the policy: 1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?	+/-	++/-	+/-	+/-

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T1A	Option T1B	Option T1C	Option T1D
	sterilisation of minerals.	2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources? 3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates?				
15	Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework.	Will the policy: 1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment? 2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?	+/-	++/-	+/-	+/-
16	Greenhouse gas emissions minimized and a managed response to the effects of climate change.	Will the policy: 1) Result in the minimization of greenhouse gas emissions? 2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?	+/--	++/-	+/-	+/-
17	Flood risk minimized.	Will the policy: 1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties? 2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3? 3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and	+/--	++/-	+/-	+/-

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T1A	Option T1B	Option T1C	Option T1D
		3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed?				
18	Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques.	Will the policy minimize the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?	0	0	0	0
19	Efficient use of physical infrastructure.	Will the policy: 1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or; 2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
20	Protect, enhance and increase green	Will the policy: 1) Protect the borough's green	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T1A	Option T1B	Option T1C	Option T1D
	infrastructure within the borough.	infrastructure? 2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure? 3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space?				
<p>Comment: There is no single option that stands out as the most sustainable option. The smaller housing targets (T2B, T2C1 and 2) present better opportunities for environmental sustainability but this has to be balanced with the improved economic and social sustainability afforded by option T2A.</p>						

Table A9: Option Topic 3 – Phased Release of Housing Sites

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T3A	Option T3B	Option T3C
1	Employment opportunities available to everyone.	Will the policy help to: 1) Provide opportunities to create jobs? 2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains?	+	++	+
2	Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy.	Will the policy: 1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses? 2) Support existing businesses?	+	++	+
3	Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	Will the policy: 1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people? 2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?	0	0	0
4	Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged	Will the policy: 1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population? 2) Contribute to a mix of uses,	+	+/-	++

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T3A	Option T3B	Option T3C
	groups and rural communities.	tenures and/or house types?			
5	Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.	Will the policy: 1) Reduce direct pollution? 2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?	+/-	+/-	+/-
6	Safety and security for people and property.	Will the policy: 1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'? 2) Address anti-social behaviour?	0	0	0
7	Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all.	Will the policy: 1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles? 2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space? 3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment? 4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums?	+	-	+/-
8	Efficient land use	Will the policy:	+	-	+/-

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T3A	Option T3B	Option T3C
	patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally.	1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy? 2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?			
9	An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts.	Will the policy: 1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport? 2) Facilitate walking and cycling? 3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure? 4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail?	+	-	+/-
10	Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings.	Will the policy: 1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused? 2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land? 3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites?	+	-	+
11	An attractive place.	Will the policy positively contribute to:	+	-	+

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T3A	Option T3B	Option T3C
		1) A high quality built environment? 2) The overall townscape? 3) Landscape character?			
12	Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.	Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?	+	-	+
13	To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will the policy facilitate; 1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites? 2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest? 3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value?	+	-	+
14	Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and	Will the policy: 1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?	+	-	+

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T3A	Option T3B	Option T3C
	sterilisation of minerals.	2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources? 3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates?			
15	Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework.	Will the policy: 1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment? 2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?	+	-	+
16	Greenhouse gas emissions minimized and a managed response to the effects of climate change.	Will the policy: 1) Result in the minimization of greenhouse gas emissions? 2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?	+	-	+
17	Flood risk minimized.	Will the policy: 1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties? 2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3? 3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and	+	-	+

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T3A	Option T3B	Option T3C
		3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed?			
18	Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques.	Will the policy minimize the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?	0	0	0
19	Efficient use of physical infrastructure.	Will the policy: 1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or; 2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough?	+	-	+
20	Protect, enhance and increase green	Will the policy: 1) Protect the borough's green	+	-	+

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T3A	Option T3B	Option T3C
	infrastructure within the borough.	infrastructure? 2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure? 3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space?			
Comment: Option T3A is considered the most sustainable option as it presents the best opportunity to maximise the use of brownfield land, whilst also having enough flexibility to contribute positively to economic sustainability.					

Table A10: Option Topic 4 – Grid Connected Renewable Energy

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T4A	Option T4B	Option T4C	Option T4D
1	Employment opportunities available to everyone.	Will the policy help to: 1) Provide opportunities to create jobs? 2) Attract medium sized businesses to the Doncaster borough and grow local supply chains?	+	0	++	-
2	Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment, and a diverse economy.	Will the policy: 1) Make Doncaster more attractive to potential investors/businesses? 2) Support existing businesses?	+	0	++	-
3	Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	Will the policy: 1) Improve qualifications and skills in young people? 2) Provide opportunities for adults to learn new skills?	0	0	0	0
4	Quality housing provided that is available to everyone including vulnerable people, disadvantaged	Will the policy: 1) Contribute to the provision of affordable housing which meets local needs, including those of the rural population? 2) Contribute to a mix of uses,	0	0	0	0

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T4A	Option T4B	Option T4C	Option T4D
	groups and rural communities.	tenures and/or house types?				
5	Conditions and services which minimise noise, dust, light and air pollution.	Will the policy: 1) Reduce direct pollution? 2) Reduce indirect pollution (e.g. increased traffic)?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
6	Safety and security for people and property.	Will the policy: 1) Promote buildings and developments which are 'Secure by Design'? 2) Address anti-social behaviour?	0	0	0	0
7	Access to culture, leisure and recreation activities will be available to all.	Will the policy: 1) Make it easier for people to have healthy lifestyles? 2) Facilitate access to fit for purpose open space? 3) Increase opportunities to access to the natural environment? 4) Increase opportunities to access to cultural facilities such as museums?	0	0	0	0
8	Efficient land use	Will the policy:	0	0	0	0

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T4A	Option T4B	Option T4C	Option T4D
	patterns that minimise the need to travel and local needs met locally.	1) Result in new developments being located in accordance with the settlement hierarchy? 2) Facilitate access to services such as health, education, retail etc (including in rural areas)?				
9	An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts.	Will the policy: 1) Result in new developments being located in areas served by public transport? 2) Facilitate walking and cycling? 3) Maximise the efficiency and capacity of existing transport infrastructure? 4) Facilitate the transport of freight by canal or rail?	0	0	0	0
10	Reuse of previously developed sites and buildings.	Will the policy: 1) Provide opportunities for existing buildings to be reused? 2) Provide the opportunities to redevelop existing brownfield or contaminated land? 3) Avoid the use of greenfield sites?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
11	An attractive place.	Will the policy positively contribute to:	-	0	--	+

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T4A	Option T4B	Option T4C	Option T4D
		1) A high quality built environment? 2) The overall townscape? 3) Landscape character?				
12	Cultural heritage conserved and enhanced.	Will the policy conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated or non-designated heritage assets and their settings?	-	0	--	+
13	To protect, enhance and increase the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will the policy facilitate; 1) The protection and enhancement of designated sites? 2) The protection and enhancement of other non designated features of interest? 3) The creation of new features of biodiversity value?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
14	Conservation of soil and minerals resource, including prevention of soil pollution and	Will the policy: 1) Result in the protection/retention of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T4A	Option T4B	Option T4C	Option T4D
	sterilisation of minerals.	2) Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources? 3) Facilitate the use of recycled rather than primary aggregates?				
15	Quality and quantity of groundwater, ponds, lakes and water courses conserved and enhanced in accordance with the Water Directive Framework.	Will the policy: 1) Increase the quality and quantity of the water environment? 2) Reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
16	Greenhouse gas emissions minimized and a managed response to the effects of climate change.	Will the policy: 1) Result in the minimization of greenhouse gas emissions? 2) Result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change?	+	+	++	0
17	Flood risk minimized.	Will the policy: 1) Help to address the flood risk of existing properties? 2) Help to avoid development within flood zones 2 and 3? 3) Ensure that where development in flood zones 2 and	0	0	0	0

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T4A	Option T4B	Option T4C	Option T4D
		3 is necessary that the flood risk will be addressed?				
18	Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources (including water) by developments without unnecessary production of waste and promotion of both waste minimisation and recycling techniques.	Will the policy minimize the amount of natural resources required in the construction, use and decommissioning of development?	+	0	++	-
19	Efficient use of physical infrastructure.	Will the policy: 1) Support proposals within the capacity of existing infrastructure? Or; 2) Where there is no existing capacity will the policy facilitate the development of new sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of the borough?	+	0	++	-
20	Protect, enhance and increase green	Will the policy: 1) Protect the borough's green	0	0	0	0

No	Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Option T4A	Option T4B	Option T4C	Option T4D
	infrastructure within the borough.	infrastructure? 2) Enhance the borough's green infrastructure? 3) Facilitate the creation of new green infrastructure which will improve links and corridors between open space?				
<p>Comment: Option T4D is considered to be contrary to national policy and therefore should not be progressed further. Without having an up to date evidence base it is difficult to consider the effect of options T4B and C which propose to lower and increase the target respectively. It is therefore considered that the most sustainable option is T4A as it is in accordance with national policy (PPS 22 – “targets should be expressed as a minimum”).</p>						

Appendix 6: Comments on the Revised Preferred Options SA

Table A11: Consultation Comments on the SA Report of the Revised Preferred Options

Comments below relate to the consultation question, “Sustainability Appraisal - Do you think that the sustainability appraisal considers all issues? Please give reasons”.

CONSULTEE	COMMENT	OFFICER RESPONSE.
Barnburgh and Harlington Parish Council	Yes Consistent with reasons noted in detail in the supporting document.	Noted
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall Parish Council	For this plan to be appraised it must have working targets that can be compared against previous targets and this will be difficult based on the current document as it sets no real targets. It will be interesting to note how you plan to fully appraise the proposed strategy amendments.	Noted for comment on targets.
Basilton Properties Ltd	Yes	Noted - No reason given
Building Link Design	Yes	Noted - No reason given
Carter Jonas	No comment at this stage. However we reserve the right to comment at Submission stage.	Noted
Cllr Kevin Rodgers	Don't know Don't know enough - looking forward to developing the policies as the years go on.	Noted
English Heritage	Given the strategic nature of the document that has been examined, we would broadly concur with the conclusions regarding the likely effects which the Policies and proposals might have upon the historic assets of the borough and the mitigation measures which have been put forward. The only aspects where we consider that the assessment needs some reconsideration is as follows:- Policy 6 - assessment against SA Objective 13 The proposed route for the link road connecting the airport to the M18 at J3 (FARRR) passes in the vicinity of two Scheduled Monuments and a Grade II Listed	Agreed with comments - please refer to Consultation Summary

CONSULTEE	COMMENT	OFFICER RESPONSE.
	<p>Building. In the absence of a detailed alignment of this road being known, the potential impact of Policy 6 upon the historic assets is uncertain.</p> <p>In line with national policy guidance, the alignment of this route should be designed to minimise potential adverse impacts upon these assets. This concern could be addressed through amendments to Criterion D.1 of the Policy.</p> <p>As a means of mitigating against this uncertainty, it is suggested that an amendment is made to Criterion D.1 of Policy 6 to read:-</p> <p>"Minimise harm to nationally-important environmental assets. Where this is unavoidable, any environmental impacts ... etc"</p> <p>This opinion is based on the information provided by you with your letter dated 3rd August 2010. To avoid any doubt, this does not affect our obligation to provide further advice and, potentially, object to specific proposals which may subsequently arise (either as a result of this consultation or in later versions of the Plan) where we consider that, despite the SA/SEA, these would have an adverse effect upon the historic environment.</p>	
Environment Agency	<p>Paragraph 3.3.2 looks at the positive predicted effects of the Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options. We note that within the Environmental stated bullet points there is no direct mention of flood risk having been effected positively. We would ask the question if this demonstrates that flood risk is not given a significant enough weight within the DPD. We believe this strengthens the need to include our recommended comments with regards to flood risk in particular. Flood Risk is such a significant issue for the Doncaster area we feel it should be given a more significant role within the DPD. The need for improving the economy of the area plays a major role throughout the DPD, and we understand the reasoning for this, but we also feel strongly that the potential risk of flooding should not be overshadowed as it can have implications for DPD's sustainability.</p> <p>Appendix 5: Stage B3 Predicting the effects: Page 69, which is assessing the sustainability of Policy 4: Flooding, predicts a positive effect with regards to SA Objective 5.</p> <p>Also on page 69; SA Objective 7 highlights that Policy 4 in its current state acknowledges that some development will take place in areas at high risk of flooding. It should be made clear within the whole DPD that this development in</p>	<p>Noted for comments on paragraph 3.3.2</p> <p>Noted for comments on Appendix 5 Stage B</p> <p>Agree with comments on page 69 SA objective 69 (sequential test) - please refer to the summary of policy changes for more information.</p>

CONSULTEE	COMMENT	OFFICER RESPONSE.
	<p>areas of high risk flooding will only be permitted if it passes the sequential and exceptions test as detailed in PPS25.</p>	
H M Sables	Don't know	Noted - No reason given
J R A Moorhouse	<p>Yes Proposed Residential Development The site along the north edge of Duncroft / Hatfield is proposed as shown on the enclosed O.S.Plan to 1:2500 scale. It contains a number of land ownerships and these representations are made on their behalf. The site edged red on the attached plans is approximately 9.0 hectares in extent and capable of accommodating, if fully developable, a range of 180-360 houses depending on density. It is situated between the shops of Hatfield High Street and the public open space of Jubilee Park. There is St.Lawrence's Church to the west side together with the Travis Cof E First school. There are shops, public houses and medical centre in Hatfield and sources of employment at Yorkshire Precision Gauges and Hatfield Marina within walking distance. The site is in a sustainable location where travel by private car to the above facilities could be minimised.</p> <p>The physical development of the site would require careful routing of a new access road, perhaps between Station Road / Cuckoo Lane and North Ings Road. The route of the link roads from Stainforth and Hatfield to Junction 5 of the M18 would also be a factor. There is scattered ribbon development along High Street some of conservation value; the provision of vehicular and pedestrian routes from the site, through to the High Street would require sensitive planning but there are opportunities for attractive pedestrian routes to be created.</p> <p>Sustainability The above proposals have been considered against the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal. The SA Issues arising from the European SEA Directive are noted and the resulting 22 Sustainability Objectives applied to the Core Strategy. The development of the sites proposed above would not give rise to conflict between the Social, Environmental and Economic Sustainability Issues. Rather it would support all of these. New housing on urban extension sites is acknowledged</p>	Note comments - However, this is a matter for the Allocations Development Plan Document

CONSULTEE	COMMENT	OFFICER RESPONSE.
	<p>as an important means of stimulating economic growth and town centre renewal and is part of the Core Strategy. In particular, the housing sites proposed would contribute to the provision of quality housing, including that for vulnerable groups, safety and security for people and property by the creation of neighbourhoods with which people can identify; there would be provision for sport close at hand on the existing and proposed playing fields. The new housing would be within easy reach of shops in Hatfield and thus constitute efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel and ensure that local needs are met locally. There would be a new quality built environment coupled with structural landscaping to enhance the landscape character qualities of each and provide opportunities for wildlife.</p> <p>Hatfield has been identified as a Potential Growth Town, grouped with Stainforth, Dunscroft and Dunsville in the Core Strategy. Growth is dependent on proposals for infrastructure such as Hatfield Power Park and M18 Link Road, and the creation of a bus / rail interchange at Stainforth. However housing growth would in itself contribute to the improvement of existing housing and to the existing retail centre of Hatfield.</p>	
J R A Moorhouse Planning	Yes	Noted - No reason given
JRA Moorhouse Planning	<p>Yes</p> <p>See comments in accompanying statement</p>	Noted
JRA Moorhouse Planning	<p>Yes</p> <p>The proposed North Common Employment Park is protected from flooding by existing flood defences of long standing and effectiveness. See accompanying statement.</p>	Noted
Lazarus Properties	Yes	Noted - No reason given
Mr C Skelton	<p>Yes</p> <p>This is quite good</p>	Noted
Mr G A Salkeld	Don't know	Noted - No reason given
Mr John Mason	Don't know	Noted - No reason given

CONSULTEE	COMMENT	OFFICER RESPONSE.
Natural England	<p>Thank you for consulting Natural England on the above Sustainability Appraisal (SA), which was received by Natural England on 5 August 2010. This response should be read in conjunction with Natural England's response on the main Core Strategy and the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). Natural England have several comments to make with regard to the revised SA, these comments are set out using the same headings as in the SA report:</p> <p>Background Information Natural England welcomes the background detail provided the Section 2 of the report, including Table 1, which clearly sets out the SEA environmental issues and the coverage by the SA objectives. It would also be useful to outline the main stages of the SEA process as set out in the European Directive. This would be best covered in a table showing a reference of where the requirement is located in the report and would also ensure that each requirement of the Directive has been met.</p> <p>Table 3 - Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</p> <p>We welcome the references to biology and nature conservation within the SA objectives, however we would also wish to see reference to geodiversity, for example Objective 15 could state "Protecting, enhancing and increasing biodiversity and geodiversity of the borough". This would also reinforce the Sustainability Issue relating to 'geology' (EN8).</p> <p>Objective 10 relating to the transport network should be extended further to include sustainable methods of transport, such as cycling and walking.</p> <p>Objective 22 should include green infrastructure (GI) alongside traditional 'grey' infrastructure. There should be an efficient use of GI, however this will require improvement of existing GI as well as new areas to improve links and corridors between open space.</p> <p>Section 2.3.2 explains that the SA Scoping Report identified other plans, policies and programmes which relate to the Core Strategy. However there does not appear to be an up to date list of policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives. Presumably other relevant documents will have been released/updated since the 2008 draft of the SA. It would also be useful to include this within an Appendix so it</p>	<p>Agree with comments - The Sustainability Appraisal objectives have been amended in light of these, and other consultation comments made.</p>

CONSULTEE	COMMENT	OFFICER RESPONSE.
	<p>can be referenced in relation to the 2010 report. An outline of the relationship of the plan to other plans and programmes is a requirement of the SEA Directive and therefore needs to be covered in the updated report.</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal of Revised Options - Core Strategy Objectives (Appendix 3) Natural England advises that the table on Page 30 of the report needs a clear heading to state that it compares Objectives of the SA against the Core Strategy Objectives. We would also wish to advise on the following objectives:</p> <p>Objective 1 - Employment Opportunities - Sustainable transport links should include the improvement of cycle and pedestrian links and how this joins up with the Local Transport Plan (LTP) and Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWiP). The Local Planning Authority (LPA) should also consider the relationship with the GI network, particularly in terms of greenways. Encouraging sustainable modes of transport also provides health benefits, which links to Objective 6 on 'Good Health'.</p> <p>Objective 4 - Vibrant Communities - The LPA should seek to enhance as well as protect the natural environment.</p> <p>Objective 5 - Quality Housing - New housing should also be sustainable in terms of its location, construction and design and adaptable to future climate change.</p> <p>Objective 10 - Transport - Natural England advises that there should be reference to GI in this objective. A GI network of existing and new rights of ways, quiet lanes and green ways and other green spaces and corridors provides an essential framework for an effective non-motorised transport network. Improving public rights of way can also provide a means of sustainable, active travel, particularly for short journeys and can play a significant part in reducing traffic congestion and harmful emissions, providing safer routes for vulnerable travellers. This would also provide links to the objectives on health (Objectives 6 and 7) and climate change (Objective 19).</p> <p>Objective 22 - Efficient use of physical infrastructure - As mentioned above physical infrastructure should also consider GI alongside other traditional infrastructure to ensure improvement can be delivered through the implementation of the plan. Natural England advises that it would be useful to have the tables in Appendix 3 displayed in a matrix format to show how the Core Strategy objectives are tested with the SA framework. This would clearly show which objectives are most</p>	

CONSULTEE	COMMENT	OFFICER RESPONSE.
	<p>compatible and also where there are areas of uncertainty.</p> <p>Evaluating the effects (Appendix 4) It is unclear how the table displayed in Appendix 4 fits with the requirements of the SEA Directive. It is unclear as to what criteria the policies are being tested against with respect to the SA Objectives. In addition it would be beneficial to provide a copy of each policy wording to avoid having to refer back to the Core Strategy main document. The SA Report is a standalone document but presently the reader has to cross reference back to the Core Strategy or earlier drafts of the SA. This is also the case for the table in Appendix 5 (Predicting the Effects).</p> <p>Additional comments It would be useful to have an introductory paragraph for each table in the report, setting out what is shown in the table and how it relates to the SEA Directive requirements. Currently, it is unclear as to how the LPA have met all the requirements of Article 5 and Annex I of the Directive, for example: Baseline data - As baseline data is used from previous drafts of the SA the LPA should ensure that they have all relevant environmental data. This should include the environmental protection objectives established at international, national and local level, which are relevant to the plan and the way these objectives and any other environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation. There does not appear to be any information about the likely state and evolution of the environment without the implementation of the plan. Monitoring - It is not clear whether a Monitoring Framework has been put in place to monitor the objectives and outcomes of the plan in accordance with Article 10 of the Directive. In 2008 we advised that access to the natural environment should be measured against either local standard if they are available or Natural England ANGSt standards (Natural England recommends that people in towns and cities should have: accessible natural green space less than 300m (in a straight line) from home, at least one accessible 20 ha site within 2km of home, one accessible 100 ha site within 5km of home, one accessible 500 ha site within 10 km of home, statutory Local Nature Reserves provided at a minimum level of 1 ha per thousand</p>	

CONSULTEE	COMMENT	OFFICER RESPONSE.
	<p>population). The report outlines, in section 2.3.1, that SA indicators were adopted in 2008, however there does not appear to be any further information on these indicators. It would be useful to include up to date indicators in the 2010 report so there is clear detail about how objectives will be measured and tested in the future.</p> <p>Conclusion Natural England would advise that it is not always clear whether all requirements of the SEA Directive have been met. To ensure that all requirements are met we would recommend that the LPA includes an outline of the main stages of the SEA process as set out in the European Directive and where they are located in the report. In addition it is often unclear what information is included in the tables of the report therefore an introductory paragraph would be beneficial to ensure that the report is clear and concise without the need to cross reference to previous documents.</p>	
Natural England	<p>Doncaster Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options: Habitats Regulations Assessment</p> <p>Thank you for consulting Natural England on the above assessment. Natural England accepts the conclusions of the screening exercise. We would agree that the impacts of policies 5 and 10 in terms of habitat loss will be mitigated by the requirement in policy 16 for developments within 3km of Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA to provide a net gain in nightjar foraging habitat. We have the following comments to make on other aspects of the screening exercise.</p> <p>Air Quality and Pollution Impacts Table 4 refers to further work on the potential impact of nitrous oxides and acid deposition relating to Policy 2 (Section E) and policy 9, and the requirement for an air quality modelling study for Policy 2 (Section A) and Policy 10. However, the recommendations (section 4.4) only refer to the need for modelling work on wet deposition of pollutants. We would advise that this section should clarify all outstanding studies which need to be undertaken on the potential impacts of air pollution.</p> <p>Assessment at lower tier plan stage</p>	Noted.

CONSULTEE	COMMENT	OFFICER RESPONSE.
	<p>Table 4 states that for a number of policies, the location of development has yet to be decided and therefore potential impacts will be dealt with at the allocations DPD or planning application stage. We consider this to be an acceptable approach for the core strategy. However, it should be noted that Natural England's guidance on Habitats Regulations Assessment of LDDs (1 Revised Draft Guidance: the Habitats Regulations Assessment of Local Development Documents. David Tyldesley and Associates for Natural England, 2009.) states that it is appropriate to rely on habitats regulations assessment of lower tier plans when:</p> <p>A. The higher tier plan assessment cannot reasonably assess the effects on a European site in a meaningful way; whereas:</p> <p>B. The Habitats Regulations Assessment of the lower tier plan, which will identify more precisely the scale, nature or location of development, and thus its potential effects, will be able to change the proposal if an adverse effect on site integrity cannot be ruled out, because the lower tier plan is free to change the nature and / or scale and / or location of the proposal in order to avoid adverse effects on the integrity of any European site (e.g. it is not constrained by location specific policies in a higher tier plan); and</p> <p>C. The Habitats Regulations Assessment of the plan or project at the lower tier is required as a matter of law or Government policy.</p> <p>To satisfy point B above, it needs to be clearly stated in the wording of core strategy policies 2 (Sections A and C), 3 (Section C), 5, 19 and 20, that development will only permitted if it is found to have no adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites. Assessment at the lower tier plan or planning application stage should consider any potential effects on birds from the Humber Estuary and Lower Derwent Valley SPAs, as well as Thorne and Hatfield Moors designated sites.</p> <p>Water abstraction</p> <p>Table 1 states that policy 18 'includes reference to protecting and enhancing water resources by minimizing abstraction requirements'. It should be noted that this will not necessarily prevent a significant effect occurring; however, we consider that the issue of water abstraction for policies 5 and 10 has been satisfactorily addressed in table 4.</p>	

CONSULTEE		COMMENT	OFFICER RESPONSE.
Nicholson Murray	Yes		Noted - No reason given
Pearce Bottomley Architects	Don't know		Noted - No reason given
Pearce Bottomley Architects	Don't know		Noted - No reason given
Sam Smith	Yes		Noted - No reason given
Urban-i (Blonk Street) Ltd	Yes		Noted - No reason given
W A Fairhurst and Partners	No Comment		Noted
Wendy E Harhoff	Yes		Noted - No reason given
White Young Green	Yes		Noted - No reason given
	No comments.		

APPENDIX 7: Proposed Minor Editing Changes to the Core Strategy Post-Publication

Table A12: Proposed Minor Editing Changes to the Core Strategy Post-Publication

List of Minor Editorial Changes Post Publication

Key:

Additional text in red.

Removed text shown as blue and strike through.

Comments (rather than actual amended text) in column 2 shown in italics

Part of CS	Amendment
Cover	Publication Submission Version
Contents	Update page numbers on contents page to reflect any knock-on impacts of the other changes in this table
Page 4	Yorkshire Planning Aid England provides a free, independent and professional planning advice service to individuals and groups from within the Yorkshire and Humber region who cannot afford professional fees. Yorkshire Planning Aid England also provides a programme of community planning, and training and education activities. The organisation may be able to assist groups and individuals who would like support and advice in order to get involved in this consultation process. Contact our Planning Advice Help Line on 0870 850 9808 0330 1239244 or email ykcw advice @planningaid.rtpi.org.uk
Para 1.1	Doncaster's Core Strategy is the first part of the Local Development Framework. It provides a planning framework for 2011-2026 to deliver the vision and aspirations of the Sustainable Borough Strategy, setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what (the level and type of development); • where (the broad locations and considerations); • when (the timescales for development); and • who and how (the implementation mechanisms – so that it is a realistic strategy).
After para 1.3	Add the following paragraph (then renumber all subsequent paragraphs accordingly): <p>In line with national guidance, the Core Strategy policies are positively worded and set out what will be supported. For each relevant policy, it will be necessary to consider whether the proposal would make a positive contribution towards its implementation, having regard to its nature and potential impact.</p> <p>It should be noted that the policies are flexibly worded and some indicate that proposals can contribute to meeting the</p>

Part of CS	Amendment
	objectives of the policy by ensuring that any negative impacts which cannot be avoided are properly justified, mitigated and compensated (e.g. policies 16 and 17). Where this is not the case, the proposal is contrary to the policy and so not supported by the Core Strategy.
Para 1.3	The Local Development Framework will forms part of the statutory development plan for Doncaster. The development plan informs decisions on planning applications and a range of implementation plans. As well as the Core Strategy, the Local Development Framework includes Development Plan Documents that allocate sites (and which collectively form the Proposals Map). Further detail on individual policies may also be provided in separate Supplementary Planning Documents. A separate Waste Core Strategy has been prepared with Barnsley and Rotherham (known as the Joint Waste Plan).
Para 1.7	Archaeological evidence shows that there was human activity in the Doncaster area from prehistoric times. Doncaster's origins as a town, though, date from Roman times as 'Danum', a fortified crossing point of the River Don along the important Roman road which linked London to York. The town was rebuilt by the Normans after William I took the throne. The Normans also built castles in the Saxon settlement of Conisbrough (where its largely intact remains can be visited today), in Tickhill, and elsewhere in the borough. Doncaster continued to evolve as a busy market town which along with Bawtry, Thorne, Tickhill, Mexborough, and Conisbrough all provided centres for trade for the surrounding local agricultural villages. In 1248 the borough was granted a charter for Doncaster Market, which 760 years on is still a thriving attraction. The town grew around the medieval St George's church which was eventually destroyed by fire in 1853 and replaced by Sir George Gilbert Scott's Minster in 1858, whose tower remains a distinctive landmark from many directions. Despite the plague striking down a large proportion of the town's population in the late 1500s, Doncaster continued to expand. During the early 1600s the Dutch Engineer Vermuyden was employed to drain much of the low-lying marshy land that existed to the East and North of the borough on the Don flood plain, in order to free up land for agriculture and reduce the risk of flooding (an issue that remains important today). The scattered homesteads and villages of clay and brick in the low lying East and North of the borough contrasts with the more concentrated settlements of the Magnesian limestone ridge in the west with their random coursed rubble limestone buildings.
Para 1.9	The 1700s 18th-century to the 1900s 20th-century saw Doncaster evolve as an industrial centre. The railways and canals that were built in this period improved transport links and saw the town grow as a key location for locomotive and carriage works. The huge expansion in the population during this period saw the rapid urbanisation of the central area through an extensive housing programme for workers. At the same time more spacious suburbs grew on the outskirts to house the town's more prosperous classes.
Para 1.10	In the early 1900s 20th-century Doncaster became a national centre for coal mining, resulting in further exponential population growth and in-migration, the industry employing more people in the area than anything else. A consequence of this growth was the development of mining communities located around the borough based around the

Part of CS	Amendment
	<p>numerous pits, sunk to exploit the rich coal seams underlying the area. The legacy of this process has resulted in Doncaster having a dispersed settlement pattern of standalone settlements outside of the main urban area. Some of these, such as Woodlands, have a distinctive planned form. Like many other parts of the country the post war period saw massive housing growth, clearance of sub-standard housing (particularly in and around the town centre) and further growth of the borough's suburbs - including several large municipal housing estates.</p>
Para 1.14	<p>Doncaster's population is currently around 300,000 290,400 Over the next fifteen years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of residents aged over 50 is expected to increase significantly, which presents major challenges for the provision of services to older people in the borough; and, • the number of residents under 50 is expected to fall. A reduction in Doncaster's working age population will have implications for Doncaster's future economic prosperity.
Para 1.17	<p>The Borough Strategy indicates that Doncaster has has identified three 'Distinctive Strengths' possessed by Doncaster; its People, its Connectivity and its Local Attractions.</p>
Para 1.21 (1 st bullet point)	<p>Countryside and open space: Despite being a metropolitan borough, large areas are rural in character and the largest land use (67%) is agriculture. Most neighbourhoods in Doncaster have excellent access to the countryside often within 10 minutes or less walk from people's homes, and there are many good quality parks and open spaces close to people's homes as well. The countryside in the western 'half' of the borough is statutory Green Belt and there are also long standing polices protecting the countryside in the eastern half of the borough. There are also large areas of accessible countryside, including the internationally important Thorne and Hatfield Moors Nature Conservation Sites (which that have been designated as Open Access Land) and Potteric Carr Nature Reserve, close to the centre of Doncaster. In addition, the Don Gorge Project is maximising the potential of the Limestone Valley, which runs through the West of the borough. The Trans-Pennine Trail passes through Doncaster and is integral to the extensive footpath and cycle network that link the borough's communities with the countryside, jobs and recreation opportunities.</p>
Para 1.30	<p>Successful transformation will therefore depend on qualitative change as well as growth, and the factors set out below are integral to achieving this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing opportunities and access to opportunities - by improving skills levels and education as well as improving links to other cities and towns (including Sheffield, but also those outside the Sheffield City Region); • providing new housing, as well as renewing poor housing and reducing the number of empty properties; • maximising use of brownfield urban sites; • revitalising town and district centres;

Part of CS	Amendment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appropriate growth and regeneration of outlying communities; • modernising schools and other community facilities; and; • creating attractive towns and villages where conservation and sympathetic restoration of historic assets, new development and redevelopment all contribute to high quality architecture, buildings and spaces, and a sense of place; and; • Ensuring travel choice for businesses, residents and visitors.
Para 2.4	Doncaster contains many different settlements and this section summarises what the borough wide vision means for each area, whilst Chapter 3, the ‘Overall Approach’ sets out in more detail the policy context for delivering these aspirations. The key diagram (map 2) shows Doncaster’s settlement pattern and summarises the broad approach of this Core Strategy.
Para 2.12	<p>Conisbrough will also be regenerated with housing renewal revitalising areas of poor quality housing. It will be a key centre for services in the South West of Doncaster and adjoining parts of the Dearne Valley. Its centre will be regenerated in a way which is sensitive to and helps sustain its historic character. Development at the former Earth Centre will be sympathetic to its riverside setting and nearby nationally important nature sites, and will provide housing and other appropriate leisure uses other uses to meet the needs of the town. The Don Gorge will have integrated leisure and education use, including the promotion of with wildlife and geological conservation.</p>
Para 2.22	<p>Across the borough there will be better sustainable transport connectivity to Doncaster Town Centre and other strategic employment locations for communities, including communities that are more deprived and those in rural areas. New development will have been innovatively designed to integrate into Doncaster’s distinctive landscapes. The countryside will be more accessible and vibrant with sensitive enhancement of local and tourist access to Thorne Moors and rural diversification. There will be net enhancements to our will be achieved for its green assets, such as its wildlife habitats, parks, historic landscapes, river valleys, wetlands and moors. Doncaster will have delivered new development in an innovative, safe and environmentally sensitive way with effective flood risk management and multi-functional green infrastructure providing amenity, habitat, landscape and climatic benefits. Doncaster will make best use of its resources as part of a managed response to climate change, including the development of renewable energy generation, responsible mineral extraction to meet demand that cannot be met with secondary and recycled minerals, and the ongoing development of sustainable waste management. Doncaster’s distinctive historic built and landscaped environment will be preserved and enhanced to increase the appeal of the borough as a place people will want to live, work, visit, and invest in.</p>
Objective 3	To make best use of 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.

Part of CS	Amendment
Objective 5	To ensure that all our residents, visitors and workers have the very best life opportunities, benefiting from easy access to high quality health, education, employment , shopping, recreation facilities, heritage, culture and tourism.
Objective 8	To ensure that all our towns, villages and countryside are of the highest quality (displaying excellence in architecture) with the built and natural environment conserved and enhanced for the enjoyment of all; including identifying the towns and villages where this can best be achieved we want to conserve and protect by restricting growth.
Objective 9	To ensure that new development for homes and jobs minimises the loss of Green Belt, countryside and agricultural land by making the most of existing buildings and land that has been used before, and maximising opportunities for regeneration, to minimise the loss of agricultural land, Green Belt and whilst avoiding areas vulnerable to flooding where possible.
Objective 10	To increase the efficient use of, and safeguarding where appropriate of , natural resources – particularly energy, water, waste and minerals – to address environmental issues, including climate change and create sustainable job opportunities in green industries.
Para 2.5	Doncaster Main Urban Area will be a vibrant place with an excellent choice of local amenities and services. The main urban area (including town centre) will be the main focus for housing provision in the borough. Housing renewal will have revitalised areas of low demand housing and there will be significant amounts of new housing, possibly including sustainable urban extensions , built to highest viable environmental standards and with a variety of types and tenures that meet the needs of communities. Enhanced public transport provision will give better connections with the town centre and transport interchange for communities across the Main Urban Area. Improvements to White Rose Way will increase accessibility. Successful business parks will be enhanced and, where appropriate, expanded. Mixed-use developments will contribute to sustainable communities. Potteric Carr and Sandall Beat Wood will continue to be key green spaces contributing to local quality of life. The distinctive historic residential areas such as Town Moor and Thorne Road will be protected and enhanced.
Policy 1 (part A)	Provide opportunity for people to get jobs, learn new skills, and have access to good quality Housing, local services , sport, leisure, religious and cultural facilities.
Policy 2 (part C and D)	Replace parts C and D with the following text and then renumber parts E/F/G as D/E/F: 2C) Other employment opportunities will be located to support the settlement hierarchy, attract a range of businesses (including higher skilled jobs) and ensure good sustainable transport links to the settlement network exist or can be provided. These will include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the retention of viable existing employment sites and allocations across the borough 2. new allocations for strategic warehousing in the M18/M180 corridor at junctions close to Armthorpe, Stainforth/Hatfield and Thorne;

Part of CS	Amendment
	<p>3. the development of the Strategic Rail Freight Interchange at Rossington (and improvements to M18 Junction 3), to facilitate increased transport of freight into and out of the City Region by rail; and;</p> <p>4. the retention and development of Robin Hood Airport and its business parks to support economic growth in the urban area and across all the borough and into the Sheffield City Region, including improved links to the strategic transport network.</p>
<p>Policy 2 (Table 1, Potential Growth Town Row, Housing Column)</p>	<p>Provide 13% of new homes - approximately 6.5% in each (1200 dwellings in each) – In total 11.3% of population lived in these settlements in 2001.</p> <p>Rossington housing growth will be on the former Colliery site subject to the delivery of: 1) FARRRS; 2) Rossington Strategic Rail Freight interchange; and; 3) Improvements to existing housing areas and the Local Retail Centre.</p> <p>Stainforth/ Hatfield housing growth will be predominantly adjacent to the Railway Station and along the northern edge of Dunscroft/ Hatfield subject to the delivery of: 1) Jobs and infrastructure including Hatfield Power Park and power station and M18 link road; 2) Improvements to existing housing areas and Local Retail Centres; 3) refurbishment of the railway station and the creation of a rail/ bus/park and ride interchange; and; 4) suitable flood risk mitigation. If successfully implemented then wider development (possibly including housing associated with a planned marina at Stainforth) will be considered through a review of the Core Strategy.</p>
<p>Policy 2 (Table 1, Potential Growth Town Row, Transport Column)</p>	<p>A business case for the Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme (FARRRS) has been accepted by will be submitted to the DfT in 2010.</p> <p>The Link Road from M18 J5 into Stainforth and Dunscroft is supported. Refurbishment of the Stainforth railway station and the creation of a rail/bus/park and ride interchange. Improvements to public transport connectivity to the Main Urban Area and wider opportunities will be supported as will improvements to access for pedestrians and cyclists. The creation of a marina at Stainforth has also been proposed.</p>
<p>Policy 2 (para 3.17)</p>	<p>This is well connected with good public transport links and good connectivity to national transport networks, including London, via the East Coast Mainline. It is the focus for much of the borough's employment opportunities and higher order services. The Town Centre is a shopping centre of regional significance and has seen a number of recent investments, including the Frenchgate Centre extension and Interchange.</p>
<p>Policy 2 (para 3.22)</p>	<p>The Principal Towns housing growth range will support market-led housing growth and service improvements provided a minimum requirement consistent with the lower end of the range is allocated to each town. Except possibly at Mexborough</p>

Part of CS	Amendment
	<p>and Conisbrough (and depending on exact allocations) urban extensions will be necessary to accommodate the proposed growth. Urban extensions will be necessary to accommodate the proposed growth (even at the lower end of the growth range) at Adwick, Armthorpe, Askern and Thorne but may not be necessary at Mexborough and Conisbrough (where more brownfield urban sites exist) unless the allocations for these towns are towards the top end of the growth range. Any urban extensions at Adwick, Mexborough and Conisbrough would require loss of Green Belt.</p>
Policy 2 (para 3.23)	<p>Replace para 3.23 with the following: Table 1 outlines a range of employment sites across the borough. These will support business growth and maximise local communities' employment opportunities (including land at Redhouse, within the A1(M) corridor, and Bentley Moor Lane close to Askern, Adwick and Bentley). Within the M18/M180 corridor a number of opportunities exist associated with the strategic transport network at the junctions near to the Armthorpe and Thorne. The transport policies will support improving accessibility to employment sites from across the borough.</p>
Policy 2 (para 3.25)	<p>However, major economic investment site opportunities have been identified (tied in part to proposed improved access to the M18) that would transform the economic prospects of these towns and require new housing to serve the new jobs. In both cases the site opportunities identified are sufficient to meet the identified growth requirements and other urban extensions will not therefore be supported (there are urban opportunities including those arising from housing renewal/urban remodelling). Single site extensions will better lend themselves to quality master-planned mixed-use developments with planning obligation benefits for the existing settlements. The principle and timing of the housing will be dependent upon delivery of the proposed infrastructure and jobs, and should these not happen then housing growth on the scale proposed may not be supported. On the other hand if these proposals are fully realised with improvements secured to the range and quality of services then these settlements may be afforded Principal Towns status in future plans. Subsequent Development Plan Documents (and/or Supplementary Planning Documents) will set out more detail on the principles and site specific criteria for these developments.</p>
Policy 2 (map 3)	<p>Amended Map 2 to more accurately show the employment potential within the M18/M180 corridor as being around the junctions/settlements</p>
Policy 3 (part A)	<p>Doncaster's countryside will be protected and enhanced, having regard to the principles set out below.</p> <p>A) Doncaster's countryside will be protected and enhanced. The general existing extent of the Green Belt in the west of the borough will be retained and the countryside in the east of the borough will continue to be protected through a Countryside Protection Policy Area.</p>
Policy 3 (part D)	<p>Proposals in the Green Belt and Countryside Protection Policy Area that will generally be acceptable include agriculture, forestry, outdoor sport and recreation, habitat creation, flood storage and management, essential infrastructure, mineral</p>

Part of CS	Amendment
	extraction, some forms of stand alone renewable energy, suitable farm diversification schemes, limited extension, alteration or replacement of existing dwellings and re-use of suitable buildings for uses appropriate in the countryside. Other development which is not generally acceptable within these areas may be supported if there are exceptional circumstances.
Policy 3 (para 3.34)	The Growth and Regeneration Strategy can be delivered without altering the general extent of the Green Belt within Doncaster. and where appropriate the strategy prioritises the use of urban sites over urban extension sites that would require loss of land currently designated Green Belt or Countryside Policy Area (the latter becoming Countryside Protection Policy Area – see Policy 3). Some development allocations will be required on land currently designated as Countryside Policy Area but development allocations involving Green Belt are expected to be very limited; Adwick’s housing requirement would require the release of a single site in the Green Belt. However, it is possible that Green Belt sites may be more sustainable than non-Green Belt alternatives but the consideration of alternative sites will be across the Main Doncaster Urban Area and all the Principal Towns so that precise allocations to each town within the growth ranges can address a number of objectives including minimising the loss of Green Belt. A full review of the Green Belt will inform the next version of the Core Strategy.
Policy 3 (para 3.35)	Urban extensions on land previously designated Countryside Policy Area, will be required to meet the borough’s housing requirement, but these will be minimised through a strategy promoting urban sites. In order to provide a range of employment sites across the Borough that are both accessible, particularly to deprived communities, and attractive to the market, it may be necessary to bring forward smaller Green Belt sites close to settlements such as Adwick and Denaby. The outer boundaries of existing built up areas where they adjoin countryside are under constant pressure for often minor but cumulatively significant adjustments, usually to facilitate small scale housing developments. It is important to ensure that the countryside is not eroded in this way. This sort of amendment will therefore be exceptional in nature and will only be made where the existing boundary is no longer defensible.
Policy 4 (part A)	Development will be directed to areas of lowest flood risk (from all sources) within the overall framework of the Growth and Regeneration Strategy and its emphasis on deliverable urban brownfield sites (as set out in Policies 2, 5, 7 and 10). Where this results in development within flood zones 2 & 3, priority will be given to sites which: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. already benefit from an acceptable standard and condition of defences; or; 2. have existing defences which will be improved as a result of the proposal to an acceptable standard and condition; or; 3. do not have existing defences, if it can be shown that there are no appropriate sites already benefiting from defences, and the development can be made safe through the creation of new defences which would also benefit existing communities.
Policy 4 (para 3.37)	Areas which may experience river or coastal flooding are identified on the Environment Agency’s flood zone map. There are four types of flood zone for river and coastal flooding, as summarised below. Zones 1 – 3a are identified on the Environment Agency’s flood zone maps, whilst 3b is identified by the Local Authority in consultation with the Environment Agency.

Part of CS	Amendment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone 1: low probability of flooding (less than a 1 in 1000 year / 0.1% risk of flooding). • Zone 2: medium probability (between 1 in 100 year/1.0% chance and 1 in 1000 year / 0.1% chance of flooding). • Zone 3a: high probability (greater than 1 in 100 year / 1.0% or greater chance of flooding). • Zone 3b: Functional floodplain (identified by the Local Authority in agreement with the Environment Agency)
Policy 4 (para 3.38)	<p>These zones are based on probability not risk – with risk being the combination of the probability of flooding with the potential impact of any flood event (e.g. what might be flooded, the depth of flooding etc.). Furthermore, there are other forms of flooding which these maps do not show – for example surface water and groundwater flooding. It is important that the planning process considers the overall risk from all sources of flooding. Therefore, for the purposes of this policy, flood risk areas include flood zones 2 & 3, areas with known surface water drainage difficulties and areas with known groundwater flooding issues.</p>
Para 4.1	<p>4.1 The policies in this chapter set out how the Core Strategy will support the growth of Doncaster’s economy and the provision of opportunities for all of Doncaster’s communities. The first policy outlines how much additional employment land will be needed many jobs, in which sectors they will be planned for, and the land use and what other interventions are required to ensure that jobs are created they happen. Other policies provide detail on town centres and shopping areas, including the role of the main town centre in Doncaster. A specific policy sets out how the Core Strategy will support transport improvements to ensure people have a choice of transport options.</p>
Policy 5	<p>Doncaster’s economy will be supported, in accordance with the principles set out below and in Table 2, to enable improved levels of economic output and increase access to opportunities.</p> <p>A) Sufficient employment land will be allocated to as set out in table 2 to take into account:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. provide for a net increase of up to the identified potential for the creation of 36,000 jobs in the sectors set out identified in Table 2 between 2010 and 2026; 2. Doncaster’s wider aspirations for economic growth, as set out in the Economic Strategy; 3. historic take-up rates of employment land; and; 4. the need for a range of sites to provide flexibility. <p>B) The retention of existing employment sites and the location of new employment sites will be in accordance with take account of the Growth and Regeneration Strategy (Policy 2), which takes into account the broad locations set out in Table 2.</p> <p>C) Strategic employment sites will be retained for employment uses which may include some small scale supporting uses.</p>

Part of CS	Amendment
	<p>Elsewhere employment sites will generally be retained for employment purposes with alternative uses being supported where the use is appropriate in terms of scale, design and location, will not adversely affect the efficient operation of adjacent employment land or uses and meets one of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. it supports the employment uses located on the employment allocation; 2. is a specialist use that which is appropriate to an employment site and cannot be located elsewhere; or; 3. has a mix of commercial and/or community uses that provides clear additional benefits
Policy 5 (table 2)	<p>Amend/reorder headings as shown below: Sector / Amount of Land to be allocated / Broad Locations / “Soft” Interventions required to assist job delivery / Potential jobs from pipe-line projects</p> <p>In “Soft” Interventions required to assist job delivery column, add “training and recruitment plans” to the strategic warehousing row</p>
Policy 5 (table 2)	<p>Amount of Land Column. Retail, Leisure, Catering, Tourism Row:</p> <p>Additional retail floorspace (food and nonfood) across the borough of 58,840 square metres (by 2026) most of which will be in Doncaster Town Centre</p>
Policy 5 (table 2 footnote)	<p>The table above shows “soft interventions, whilst the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule includes details of the physical infrastructure being planned to help deliver these jobs. The potential jobs from transformational pipe-line projects are based on the economic forecasts from December 2010 - see paragraph 4.6.</p>
Policy 5 (para 4.5)	<p>4.5 Both the Doncaster Employment Land Review and the independent economic forecasts undertaken for the Council, provide important and necessary information for the amount of land required to help transform Doncaster’s economy, provide economic engagement and support the labour market. The jobs forecasting work is based upon various sectors and provides the figures used in Table 2.</p>
Policy 5 (para 4.6)	<p>4.5-4.6 The Jobs forecasting has been carried out, taking takes into account the Economic Strategy and projects that are being planned in Doncaster (INSERT FOOT NOTE). It is based on a best case scenario in which all of these emerging projects are successful and. It provides an indication of the likely change in number of total jobs by broad sectors. These forecasts reflect the changing nature of the economy for example Robin Hood Airport, the attraction of the logistics sector to Doncaster but also takes account of the wider economy including recessional impacts and results in the prospect of a potential additional 36,000 net full time equivalent jobs during the period of 2010 to 2026.</p> <p>4.6 These forecasts, together with the Economic Strategy (informed by the Local Economic Assessment), information on</p>

Part of CS	Amendment
	<p>previous take up rates and the Economic Strategy and allowances for flexibility (including churn and choice factors), inform the calculations for how much land should be provided in the plan period. This will to ensure Doncaster's potential for economic growth potential is not impeded due to a lack of suitable land sites.</p> <p>FOOTNOTE: Pipeline projects include schemes at an advanced stage, normally with planning permission, and other projects which are at an earlier stage of development. Due to the inclusion of the latter, the projects are not used to identify which sites should be allocated but, cumulatively, provide a useful indication of current known market demand in different sectors.</p>
Policy 5 (para 4.7)	<p>Therefore, the role of this policy is to ensure that one of the key issues (land supply of the right amount, type and locations) is addressed, However, it would be unrealistic to assume that the best case scenario is the most likely scenario. Therefore 36,000 jobs should be seen as a potential and aspirational figure, not a target and provides scope for flexibility and new sectors to expand. and the performance of this policy will be measured through other indicators as set out in Chapter 8. Furthermore, However, to make progress towards this figure it is important to acknowledge that land allocations alone cannot deliver the amount of required jobs. Therefore this policy has links to other policies and strategies which can help deliver jobs and a workforce with higher skill levels and sectors which will have a beneficial impact on the Doncaster economy. Table 2 shows current strategies and requirements which will enable the successful delivery of each sector.</p>
Policy 5 (para 4.9)	<p>4.9 The manufacturing sector is forecast to decline due to the recession but a high land provision of 190 hectares is used to take account of an increased interest in manufacturing and, previous rates of employment land take up and the priorities set out in the Economic Strategy. The established and steadily growing Creative and Digital Industry category has not been included within Table 2 as many of the jobs can be grouped in sectors such as retail and leisure, therefore this would result in job figures being duplicated. Furthermore, with assets such as Robin Hood Airport, the Race Course and Thorne and Hatfield Moors, Doncaster has some potential for the growth of both leisure and business tourism, which could bring additional jobs and opportunities. However given the nature of these opportunities, no specific land requirements have been set out in Table 2.</p>
Policy 5 (para 4.10)	<p>Subsequent DPDs (and the Proposals Map) will identify 'Strategic Employment Sites' i.e. sites that are key to the delivery of the plan's objectives. It is envisaged that tThese will include both existing sites and any new employment allocations. and the following Alternative uses on these sites will not be supported. It is envisaged that any new sites which are allocated will be Strategic. Existing employment sites retained as Strategic sites will include: Bentley Moor Lane, Hatfield Power Park, Redhouse Park Brodsworth, Westmoor Park, Nimbus Park and the Airport Business Park. Alternative uses on these sites will not be supported. Therefore, pProposals for alternative uses on other existing employment sites which are retained (as non-strategic sites) may be acceptable, provided they meet the requirements of Part C of the policy. These alternative uses could include specialist retail uses (such as car showrooms), training facilities that may normally be found on employment sites and</p>

Part of CS	Amendment
	<p>some leisure/community facilities. This policy should be read in conjunction with other relevant LDF policies, in particular those relating to Town Centres (Core strategy Policies 7 and 8). In the production of subsequent DPDs (and the proposals map) existing employment sites and allocations will be assessed to determine if they are more appropriate for either housing or mixed use developments. Therefore, it is not envisaged that housing or mixed use will be supported on any employment allocations (including the retention of existing sites) which are made in subsequent Development Plan Documents.</p>
Policy 6 (para 4.16)	<p>Offices that locate at the airport should be airport related or ancillary to the range of uses that will cluster around the aviation activities and should always be in scale and the business relationship explicitly justified. Priority should be given to developing brownfield areas (where this is practicable) in advance of using greenfield sites. Any westwards expansion of the airport business park will need to take account of these issues, and also have regard to the rate of development on the existing business park.</p>
Policy 7 (Local Centres)	<p>Woodfield Plantation, Rossington, Carcroft, Skellow, Bentley, Hatfield, Dunscroft, Intake, Balby, Moorends, Edlington, Stainforth, Edenthorpe, Denaby Main</p>
Policy 7 (part A)	<p>Doncaster town centre will remain the largest centre in the borough. Proposals for major retail uses, office, leisure, cultural and other town centre uses will be directed sequentially to the Primary Shopping Area whilst office, leisure, cultural and other town centre uses will be focussed directed sequentially to the Primary Shopping Area but then to the wider town centre.</p>
Policy 7 (part E)	<p>Outside these centres, the following types of retail provision will be supported:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. bulky-goods non-food retail development within existing retail warehouse parks so long as any increase in floorspace is justified by need and does not have an unacceptable impact on town centres; 2. specialist shops (including car showrooms) and trade centre developments within non-strategic employment sites; 3. small-scale ancillary retail uses within employment sites (including showrooms) subject to them occupying no more than 10% of the total floor area of the building; 4. changes of use to retail and other local services within existing neighbourhood centres; <p>and;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. small shops within residential areas to serve the local area meet identified local need.
Policy 7 (para 4.27)	<p>The commitment of this policy to focus new development into existing centres based on scale and appropriateness will be monitored by means of annual health checks. Developers will be expected to demonstrate that the 'sequential test' has been passed and no significant adverse impacts on existing centres have been identified before out-of-centre locations are chosen. Permission for retail and leisure development in out-of-centre locations is only likely to be granted in exceptional</p>

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	circumstances.
Policy 8 (part A)	Key town centre uses that would enhance the vitality and viability of Doncaster Town centre (including retail, key leisure and entertainment uses, offices and arts, cultural and tourism uses) will be directed sequentially to the Doncaster Town Centre Primary Shopping Area as shown on the diagram, and then to the wider town centre . This will be defined precisely on the Proposals Map.
Policy 8 (key to map 5)	“Retail Core” should be replaced with “Primary Shopping Area “
Policy 9 (part B1)	where feasible, new, expanded or re-opened lines and stations including a new station at Robin Hood Airport and protection of the potential railway spur;
Policy 9 (part F)	Proposals will be supported which improve the number and quality of opportunities for walking and cycling both as part of the highway and as part of the wider green infrastructure network.
Policy 9 (para 4.35)	This Core Strategy policy aims to alleviate existing transport issues, and deliver new opportunities, to unlock areas for growth and regeneration and facilitate sustainable travel choices. Whilst the Core Strategy should be read as a whole, transport proposals are strongly linked to housing and employment (including retail) proposals, particularly where there are existing network constraints. Therefore, this policy should be read in conjunction with the overall approach to the location and timing of development as set out in Policy 2 (Growth and Regeneration Strategy). Furthermore, Policies 7 (Retail and Town Centres) and 8 (Doncaster Town Centre) will inform the management of parking provision and related measures. Cycling and walking forms an intrinsic part of the green infrastructure network, as set out in Policy 17 (Green Infrastructure). When considering transport issues, consideration should also be given of impacts and opportunities in terms of air quality and green-house gas emissions, and the broad approach to these set out in Policy 18 (Air, Water and Agricultural Land).
Policy 9 Para 4.36	Detail on infrastructure requirements is set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, with key projects highlighted in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (Chapter 8, Table 7). Within this context, the policy sets out the broad approach and key schemes for each transport mode. This detail is not exhaustive, and there are a number of other emerging schemes, for example potential Park and Ride sites for White Rose Way and Edenthorpe (Inter8 Scheme), Balby Smart Route and Woodfield Link Scheme and improvements to the A635 (including Dearne Quality Bus Corridor).
Policy 9 (para 4.39)	Further detail will be set out in subsequent documents, including a Supplementary Planning Document. This will provide detail on a range of transport related areas: measures required to ensure DDA compliance , standards for public transport, accessibility for new developments, transport assessments and travel plans, monitoring and mitigating the impact of new development, parking policy and standards (including at the airport), strategic infrastructure (including the strategic road

Part of CS	Amendment
Policy 10 (part B)	network). Housing Allocations will be phased as set out in Table 4. Allocations will normally be released in accordance with this phasing subject to infrastructure delivery and maintaining a 5-year supply of deliverable sites. Phase 2/3 urban allocations will be released earlier if delivery constraints can be satisfactorily addressed. Phase 2/3 urban extension allocations will be released sooner where proposals for their development are accompanied by proposals that would help deliver one or more urban Brownfield sites (housing or mixed-use allocations) within an agreed timescale.
Policy 10 (para 5.8)	The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for Doncaster published 2008 (before the recession) confirmed Doncaster borough as a single housing market. It predicted high levels of economic and housing growth and stated that despite areas of market weakness, the housing stock did not contain a significant imbalance of types or tenures; that housing renewal activity will bring about significant improvements to the housing market; that choices over location and type will be critical in determining the extent to which new housing will compete against housing in regeneration areas and in adjacent boroughs and that phasing may be critical. It concluded that Doncaster had significant land opportunities for housing growth but its release must be appropriately managed and affordable housing needs must be met. The evidence base for the SHMA update (December 2010) projects a household formation rate of 790 households per year up to 2033 although this is not an assessment of need and is “policy-off” (i.e. does not take into account any policy interventions that may increase or decrease the formation rate).
Policy 10 (para 5.11)	It is not proposed to allocate housing land through this Core Strategy because the interim housing land supply can meet the interim requirement and it is important that the relative sustainability merits of alternative sites (particularly Greenfield urban extensions) can be assessed in detail through the process of developing the Proposals Map (developed as part of subsequent Development Plan Documents). The Core Strategy does however set out the preferred approach of development at single key sites at Rossington and Stainforth/ Hatfield.
Policy 10 (para 5.12)	The release of allocations will be managed to support sustainable settlement strategy, housing renewal, infrastructure provision and other Core Strategy objectives and to maintain five year supply. Sites with permission, housing renewal sites and Phase 1 sites will together provide for potentially far more than the first five years’ requirement even though it is likely that completions will take some years to match the requirement; it is important that the housing land supply does not constrain housing growth. The overall scale of the Phase 2 and 3 allocations will be accordingly smaller. Some Phase 2/3 allocations may need to be brought forward (through the monitoring of the Local Development Framework) to maintain five year supply if some earlier Phase allocations cannot be delivered. In addition, and in recognition of the need to go further to support the housing market in difficult economic conditions, flexibility is provided to allow Phase 2/3 sites to come forward sooner where such proposals are part of a package approach that would also assist in the delivery of one or more urban brownfield housing or mixed-use allocations. This can comprise support for enabling development such as infrastructure or community benefits

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	to assist delivery of brownfield sites or a proposal that would deliver one or more brownfield sites (as appropriate) alongside the development of a Phase 2/3 site.
Policy 10 (para 5.15)	National policy emphasizes: sustainability and good design; urban regeneration, and including locating new housing in existing centres accessible to jobs, public transport, key services and infrastructure; minimising the need to travel; and; using land efficiently, through appropriate densities, mixed-use and prioritising Brownfield sites. The national Brownfield target is 60%. A sequential risk-based approach to considering development in flood risk areas should be used but flood risk should be considered alongside other spatial planning issues.
Policy 11 (part C)	Major Brownfield sites in Council ownership will be considered for brought forward as housing/ mixed-use regeneration projects schemes in the Main Urban Area.
Policy 12 (part A1)	housing sites of 15+ or more houses will normally include affordable houses on-site with the proportion, type and tenure split reflecting the latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment except where a developer can justify an alternative scheme in the interests of viability;
Policy 12 (para 5.23)	Aspirations are generally traditional with strong preferences for two 2 and three 3 -bedroom houses and bungalows and aspirations towards flats/apartments particularly two bedroom. The need for more “executive housing” to support the borough’s economic aspirations is also important, and Doncaster’s ageing population is likely to be reflected in the type of properties being sought. As priorities will almost certainly vary over the life of the plan, developers will be expected to respond to these changes identified through reviews of the SHMA (a 2011 update is being prepared).
Policy 14 (part A3)	quality, stability, safety and security of public areas and private property; public areas and the highway ;
Policy 14 (para 6.10)	Better quality design (including consideration of adverts) will contribute to a safe, attractive and healthy borough comprised of interesting and environmentally friendly buildings which are sympathetic to Doncaster’s character and which improve the quality of local neighbourhoods for the benefit of the community and environment.
Policy 15 (part A)	Proposals and initiatives will be supported which preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the heritage significance and setting of the borough’s heritage assets, especially those elements which contribute to the distinct identity of the borough. These include: 5- 1. the nationally-important waterlogged archaeological remains at Sutton Common, Thorne Moor, and Hatfield Moor. 1- 2. the Roman camps and settlements, motte and bailey castles, historic houses, historic parks and gardens and villages, with special regard to those along the Southern Magnesian Limestone Ridge; 2- 3. the Georgian townscape and the railway and racing heritage of Doncaster, its historic grain, including its street layouts and plot sizes; 3- 4. the borough’s historic market towns such as Thorne, Hatfield, Bawtry, and Tickhill; and ;

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	<p>4. 5. early twentieth century suburban developments, including planned colliery villages.; and; 5. the nationally important waterlogged archaeological remains at Sutton Common, Thorne Moor, and Hatfield Moor.</p>
Policy 15 (para 6.11)	<p>The historic environment is important not just for its own sake. but is It is also central to the character and identity of the borough. It is a source of immense local pride, as well as being a valuable educational and economic resource. The historic environment should also act as a stimulus and inspiration to place making in all parts of the borough so that it can reinforce local identity and play a part in increasing the appeal of the area as a place to live, work, visit and invest in.</p>
Policy 15 (para 6.13)	<p>Doncaster's distinctive heritage assets are richly diverse, including evidence of early settlements, castles, country houses and estates, nationally significant parks and gardens, historic market towns and villages, ecclesiastical, agricultural, civic and industrial buildings, railway and canal structures, twentieth-century suburbs and planned colliery settlements. The geology of the district gives rise to an interesting variety of vernacular building materials from including sandstone buildings to the west, through limestone buildings, to brick and timber-framed ing buildings to the east. Stone slate, Welsh slate, and clay pantile and clay plaintile roofs are distinctive characteristics of parts of the borough. National policy requires local authorities to ensure that they have evidence about the historic environment and heritage assets in their area and that this is publicly documented.</p>
Policy 16 (part B2)	<p>any unavoidable harm is avoided where possible, and any unavoidable harm is appropriately mitigated and compensated</p>
Policy 17 (para 6.24)	<p>Green infrastructure is a network of multi-purpose spaces, that provides the opportunity for the coordination and delivery of environmental improvements, to support investment and improve quality of life.</p> <p>A successful network helps to create a safe and accessible environment, mitigate climate change (by reducing surface water run-off and providing urban cooling), reduce traffic noise and exhaust pollution, provide opportunities for sport and recreation and protects and enhances our historic and natural environment. The various assets which make up the network can be in public or private ownership, and in urban and rural areas. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • elements of the built environment, such as road verges and street trees, private gardens and amenity space, and parts of buildings (e.g. green/brown roofs, bird/bat boxes); • individual sites, such as heritage and biodiversity sites, and managed and natural green spaces (e.g. parks, formal and informal open space, allotments and publicly accessible nature conservation sites); • linear features, such as footpaths, greenways, bridleways and cycle paths, cycle lanes within the road network, disused railway lines, towing paths and waterways; and; • aspects of the wider landscape and countryside, such as agricultural land, wildlife habitat and flood plain.

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Policy 17 (para 6.25)	National policies require an approach that ensures new development protects, restores, maintains, creates, enhances and extends green infrastructure and improves the connectivity within the network. Within this broad approach, the policy will help implement and deliver the standards and targets set out in various strategies, including our Greenspace Strategy, Rights of Way Improvement Plan, Tree Strategy and Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plans. The policy should also be read in conjunction with other relevant LDF policies, in particular those relating to valuing our historic and natural environment (Core Strategy Policies 15 and 16) and the countryside (Core Strategy Policy 3), as these other policies will provide a higher level of protection to particular green infrastructure assets.
Policy 17 (para 6.29)	The Proposals Map will provide further detail of the green infrastructure network, including identifying the location of key green wedges and reflecting other designations made through separate processes (such as Conservation Areas and Local Wildlife and Geological Sites). To facilitate the implementation of this policy, the council will develop a green infrastructure strategy (and/or SPD Supplementary Planning Document) to highlight green infrastructure opportunities across the borough, provide further detail on local standards (including the quality, quantity and type of public open space) and inform sub-regional projects and strategies. Other relevant strategies will also be kept under review and updated as required. Together these will establish linkages and coordinate the delivery of green infrastructure at various spatial scales across the wider region from neighbourhood and site specific level through to cross boundary programmes.
Policy 17 (para 6.30)	Not all green infrastructure assets will be publicly accessible. For example, there are a large number of privately owned local wildlife sites which contribute toward green infrastructure, but are not open to the public. The Council welcomes and encourages access to publicly owned (and some privately owned) open spaces and countryside sites, but environmental sensitivity is a consideration and some sites maybe managed primarily for the benefit of local wildlife (especially protected species) or alleviate the effects of climate change.
Para 7.1	The policies in this chapter set out how the Core Strategy will ensure that we make best use of our limited natural resources for the benefit of the whole borough, to help tackle climate change and to ensure that we maximise the potential contribution of green industries to Doncaster's economy. Specific policies deal with air, water and agricultural land; renewable energy and minerals. It should be noted that Doncaster's Core Strategy sets the policy context for all planning issues except waste management and recycling. These issues will be addressed in a separate document called the Joint Waste Plan. Doncaster, Barnsley and Rotherham councils are working together to have jointly prepared the Joint Waste Plan, which will provide a detailed planning framework to manage all types of waste in the three boroughs, including municipal , commercial and industrial waste, construction, demolition and excavation waste, hazardous waste and agricultural waste. It was previously called the 'Joint Strategic Waste Development Plan Document' during earlier rounds of consultation and will have has the status of a core strategy in the context of government guidance as part of each borough's LDF Local Development Framework .

Part of CS	Amendment
Policy 18 (part A)	<p>A) Proposals will be supported which contribute to improvements in air quality, including by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. being designed, managed and, as far as is consistent with the Growth and Regeneration Strategy (Policy 2), located, to reduce congestion/air pollution and promote more sustainable transport options; 2. within or adjoining Air Quality Management Areas (especially within Doncaster town centre and along the M180, A1 and M18 motorway corridors) and other areas experiencing air pollution (e.g. Robin Hood Airport), demonstrating how any effects on air quality will be mitigated, especially in relation to sensitive uses or areas (e.g. nature conservation sites) and having regard to the targets of the Doncaster Air Quality Action Plan; and; 3. where relevant, incorporating low emission technologies and cleaner transport fuels to minimise the adverse effects of road and air travel.
Policy 18 (part C)	<p>Proposals will be supported which facilitate the efficient use of Doncaster’s significant agricultural land and soil resources, including proposals which: will be used efficiently to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. protect high quality agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3a) in so far as this is consistent with the Growth and Regeneration Strategy (as set out in Policy 2); 2. facilitate working with landowners to support the primary purpose of food production, whilst maximising opportunities for recreation and wildlife; and; 3. support suitable alternative uses of lower quality agricultural land, such as flood storage or biomass production.
Policy 18 (part D)	<p>Proposals will be supported which contribute to the protection and enhancement of Doncaster’s water resources, including proposals which: will be protected and enhanced by supporting proposals which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. minimise abstraction requirements; 2. provide water storage areas to irrigate farmland and ensure that habitats do not dry out (where this is practicable); and; 3. demonstrate that pollution risks can be mitigated, both during the construction and operation phases.
Policy 18 (para 7.8)	<p>Doncaster borough overlies two Principal major aquifers: Sherwood Sandstone (from which drinking water is obtained) and the Magnesian Limestone (from which drinking water can be obtained). The Sherwood Sandstone is a Principal aquifer and the second most important source of ground water in the UK. However, ground water supplies within both aquifers are relatively low due to over abstraction. Aquifers replenish over time through percolating rainwater so they are also and at risk from changing weather patterns due to climate change. (notably during low flow periods along the rivers Don and Went) and The quality of groundwater is at risk from nitrates nitrogen oxide pollution from farming practices, particularly within the vicinity of Thorne and Hatfield Moors. So, it is important that new development does not impact on water quantity or harm water quality within these se Sherwood sandstone aquifers either from pollution or increased abstraction or increased pollution. Doncaster has a number of source protection zones including at Hatfield, Dunscroft, Edenthorpe, Cantley, Rossington,</p>

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	Bessacarr and Austerfield where development might cause pollution or undermine ground water sources, such as wells and springs. In these areas, we will only allow proposals where they can demonstrate that any pollution risks can be mitigated during its construction and operation. The Environment Agency will generally refuse new abstraction licenses in these areas although new abstractions may still be available at high flows with appropriate restrictions .
Policy 18 (para 7.10)	In order to comply with Part D of this policy, and the requirements of policies 4 (Flooding and Drainage) and 14 (Design and Sustainable Construction) , applicants and developers must demonstrate there is adequate water, surface water, foul drainage and sewerage treatment capacity and connections from both on and off the site to serve the proposed development so as to avoid adverse effects (e.g. sewage flooding) on residential and commercial property, pollution of land and watercourses and water shortages with associated low pressure water supply problems. In areas where resources are under pressure, development should include measures that support water neutrality and produce water cycle studies to assess their effects on the water cycle where major growth or housing is proposed. Part D2 of the policy reflects the fact that in the face of climate change there is also a need to store flood water within the landscape to irrigate farmland during dry summers and ensure that wetland habitats do not dry out. This will bring opportunities to restore or create wetland habitat and reduce the risk of flooding- which may also contribute to the delivery of policies 16 (Valuing our Natural Environment) and 17 (Green Infrastructure) .
Policy 19 (part A2)	small-scale wind power schemes within industrial locations or existing wind farms which are sited away from the Thorne and Hatfield Moors, the River Don limestone gorge and other sensitive uses such as housing and the airport;
Policy 19 (part C3)	allow the continued safe and efficient operation and growth of Robin Hood Airport
Policy 19 (para 7.16)	For stand alone renewable energy proposals, developers will be expected to consult with members of the local community and statutory agencies (e.g. the aviation and highway authorities, and the operator of Robin Hood Airport in the case of wind farms) on their potential benefits and adverse effects. However, the viability of renewable energy schemes (especially wind power) will not only depend on economic and environmental factors such as the sensitivity of the landscape but also the availability of suitable infrastructure, such as power lines and heat networks. In the Green Belt or Countryside Protection Policy Area, some forms of stand alone renewable energy may be acceptable, but proposals will be carefully assessed in accordance with Policy 3 (Countryside).
Policy 20 (para 7.26)	Section B of the policy accounts for flexible approach to supporting the provision of dealing with energy minerals, including identifying 'greener' energy sources. In setting out this support it is accepted that associated facilities and infrastructure may also be required . It is essential to reduce the reliance on imported fossil fuels and the government acknowledges the need to explore for coal mine methane, coal bed methane and invest in clean coal technology. Coal mine methane is a naturally occurring greenhouse gas twenty times more harmful than carbon dioxide. It is formed by decaying organic matter and is

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	absorbed within the coal. Methane associated with abandoned mines escaping into the atmosphere is a health and safety issue and also contributes toward climate change. Harnessing coal mine methane for energy production, therefore benefits both the economy and the environment. Newer technologies such as coal gasification will be assessed on their merits taking account of economic and environmental benefits and associated DPD policies.
Policy 20 (map 12)	Amend and clarify where the surface coal and sand and gravel overlap.
Policy 20 (part D1)	defining ‘mineral safeguarding areas’ around all economically important deposits of shallow coal, aggregate, industrial and building (including historic) limestone within the Magnesian Limestone ridge between Barnsdale Bar in the north and Stainton in the south, and the sharp sand and gravel between Fishlake and Bawtry; and;
Para 8.4	It is important to note that while the Core Strategy policies provide a broad framework for what development will be supported in principle, they do not provide overriding backing to plans or projects that are shown to have an adverse impact on the integrity of a European Site. All developments which could either individually or in-combination adversely impact European Sites, such as Thorne and Hatfield Moors, Lower Derwent Valley or Humber Estuary, will need to comply with the requirements of the Habitat Regulations.
Para 8.18	The approach to protecting and enhancing the environment, providing green infrastructure and efficient use of air, water and agricultural land (Policies 15 - 18) set out broad principles and key locations to provide clarity and certainty of the strategic approach, whilst allowing for further detail to be considered in subsequent documents (either developed alongside the Proposals Map and/or as a Supplementary Planning Document), and individual proposals/planning applications, having regard to changing circumstances (including the latest technical guidance from statutory agencies).
Table 6: Monitoring	Insert updated Table
Table 7: IDS	Insert Updated Table
Glossary	Add the words “for developments such as housing or employment” to the Urban Extensions entry in the glossary on page 111)
Appendix 3	Inert updated appendix