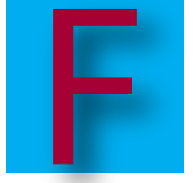


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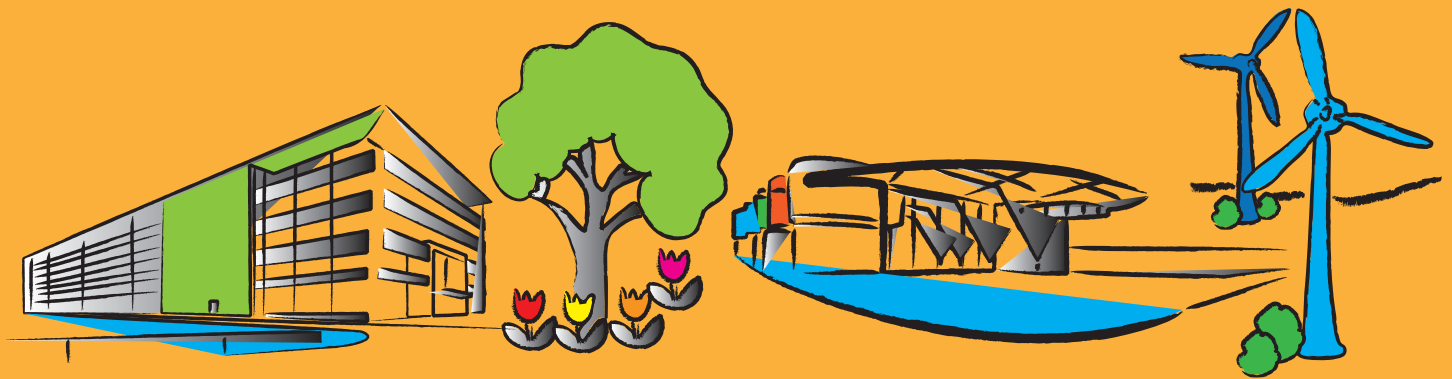
Development



Framework

Development Sites and Places

Consultation Draft 2012



Remaking
Barnsley



BARNSLEY
Metropolitan Borough Council

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The Development Sites and Places DPD has a statutory planning purpose and is also crucial in delivering the land use environment for growing the Barnsley economy.

The Core Strategy was adopted in September 2011. Since the adoption of the Core Strategy an Economic Strategy for the borough has been agreed. A key element of the Economic Strategy must be underpinned by this document which is to "*Create the conditions for economic growth and greater prosperity through the provision of quality employment sites, appropriate housing mix and a fully integrated transport infrastructure.*" It is important that the DPD delivers the Council's priorities and aspirations set out in the Economic Strategy and this is what this consultation draft version is taking the first steps towards achieving. This is the reason for a policy shift from the Core Strategy in some areas of this document.

Whilst much has been achieved to rebuild our economy through the first phase of inter-related strategies such as the Remaking Barnsley programme, The Growth Plan for Barnsley's Economy (2007), Building Schools for the Future and the area based regeneration programmes of Kendray and Grimethorpe, there is still much to do. Barnsley still has an undersized economy and its educational outcomes whilst improving remain below national averages. There is a deficit in business stock and in local jobs; we have high levels of worklessness, a low skills base and inadequate supply of appropriate development sites, low density housing and available business premises. Our economy is still over reliant on the public sector, and we recognise the need to do more in supporting the transition to a more private sector led economy.

Our Economic Strategy sets out how the borough will respond to those challenges. It sets out how we will encourage a more "bottom up approach" to growth whereby the public sector helps create the right conditions to enable growth to occur. In particular we will work closely with existing businesses to maximise opportunities for them to grow, ensure Barnsley is the best place to start a new business, ensure we have the infrastructure in place to attract external investment and integral to improving our education and learning outcomes, we will encourage measures to raise educational attainment and enterprise.

This Development Plan Document will identify sites to deliver our spatial strategy and economic priorities.

How to Comment

We are in the preparation stage of the Development Sites and Places DPD, and giving us comments on this document is one of the ways that you can get involved.

We have asked specific questions throughout the document in the yellow boxes like the one below, and welcome comments on these along with general views on the document.

Question 1

Are there any issues not covered by this DPD that you think should be dealt with?

Have I seen this document before?

This Consultation Draft of the Development Sites and Places DPD represents our first draft of sites and options for sites.

You may recall the consultations we carried out on the LDF in 2005 called 'Preferred Options'. This was on a number of documents including Policies, Employment Sites, Housing Sites and the Proposals Maps. Whilst the comments made through this process have influenced the development of this document, many of the issues are now out of date and these documents were prepared in a different context. As such we would like you to let us have your comments again, even if you have written to us before on specific sites.

How can I see the Development Sites and Places DPD?

- Using our online consultation at consult.barnsley.gov.uk/portal
- At Barnsley Central Library and branch libraries across the borough, either online or as a paper copy (during normal opening hours)
- At the Barnsley Civic Connects service centre, either online or as a paper copy (Monday to Friday between 9am and 5pm)

How can I get a copy of the Development Sites and Places DPD and comments form?

- On the Council's website at www.barnsley.gov.uk (follow the 'Local Development Framework' link)
- From the Barnsley Civic Connects service centre (Monday to Friday between 9am and 5pm)
- By telephoning 01226 772606
(please note there will be a charge for paper copies)

How can I comment?

Using our online consultation at <http://consult.barnsley.gov.uk/portal>

How to Comment

If you are unable to do this then send us your completed comments form in one of the following ways:

- By e-mail to: planningpolicy@barnsley.gov.uk
- By post to: Planning Policy, Strategy Growth and Regeneration, BMBC, PO Box 604, Barnsley, S70 9FE

You can also comment on our Sustainability Appraisal which accompanies the Development Sites and Places DPD in the same ways.

We must receive all responses by 4pm on Friday 28th September 2012 to enable us to give them proper consideration.

What will happen next?

We will consider the comments received and explain what can be done or why not. We will consider whether any additional consultation is required and then produce a Publication document which will be the subject of further consultations relating to the soundness of the document.

Introduction

The Local Development Framework - Our Local Plan

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a new planning system as a result of which Development Plans were replaced by Local Development Frameworks. In March 2012 the government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.

The NPPF describes the development plan as including Local Plans, neighbourhood plans, and regional strategies (until they are revoked). The Local Plan is the plan for the future development of the local area and consists of the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

The Barnsley Local Development Framework (LDF) is our Local Plan. It follows national and regional guidance but reflects local views and the situation in Barnsley. It establishes policies and proposals for the development and use of land up to the year 2026. It will be used when considering planning applications and to coordinate investment decisions that affect the towns, villages and countryside of Barnsley.

The Council adopted the Core Strategy in September 2011. The Core Strategy sets out the key elements of the planning framework for Barnsley, and the approach to its long term physical development to achieve the Council's vision of what sort of a place Barnsley wants to become. It reflects the Council's hopes and aims for the people who live, work, run businesses and enjoy leisure in Barnsley. The Development Sites and Places document is considered to be in general conformity with the policies and strategies within the Core Strategy, but has introduced some new policy areas to deliver the borough's economic ambitions. This issue is considered in the Relationship with Other Plans and Strategies Section.

The Council agreed a new Economic Strategy (2012 - 2033) in June 2012. The Economic Strategy has implications for relevant parts of this document, and is the reason for the shift from the Core Strategy in some policy areas. More detail on the implications of the Economic Strategy is contained in the Relationship with other Plans and Strategies section.

Neighbourhood plans are plans prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area. They are intended to give direct power to communities to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and deliver the sustainable development they need. The ambition of the neighbourhood should be aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area. Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan and must not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan.

Question 2

Are you considering including any development sites or issues within a Neighbourhood Plan that could be included in the Development Sites and Places DPD?

What is the Development Sites and Places Development Plan Document?

The Development Sites and Places document is one of the documents that will form part of the Local Development Framework. It identifies development sites and the type, location and scale of new development and transport investment, and the geographical areas within which development policies will apply. It also sets out designations that have been approved by other bodies through separate processes, such as Sites of Scientific Interest and Ancient Monuments. It shows these sites and designations on the Proposals Maps and includes the following elements:

- Settlement boundaries
- Sites and allocations (in the case of the employment sites, these are options)
- Designations
- Site specific policies
- Criteria based policies.

Other Development Plan Documents

The Development Sites and Places DPD does not stand alone and must be considered in the context of the other LDF documents and in particular the Core Strategy. This is the overarching document containing all the strategic elements of the LDF.

The Barnsley LDF will be made up of a number of different documents including this Development Sites and Places DPD. Some of these documents have already been produced:

- Core Strategy (adopted September 2011)
- Education Sites (adopted January 2009)
- Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan (adopted March 2012)

Others are being or will be produced as follows:

- Town Centre Area Action Plan (consultation summer 2012)

The Proposals Maps in DSAP include the Town Centre Area Action Plan Inset Maps. These two DPDs should be read together. Notations on the Inset Maps refer to Policies in DSAP and vice versa. The policies in DSAP are applicable throughout the borough, including Barnsley Town Centre.

Introduction

The Development Sites and Places DPD does not identify sites for waste management as these are set out in the adopted Barnsley, Doncaster & Rotherham Joint Waste Plan. Nor does it include any sites or policies relating to Barnsley Town Centre as these are set out in the Town Centre Area Action Plan which is being progressed on the same timeline as the Development Sites and Places DPD.

Supplementary Planning Documents

These provide the main planning policies and proposals replacing those in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP). Collectively all LDF documents will replace the adopted UDP.

A number of Supplementary Planning Documents will be produced to give further detail on how various policies will be applied. A list of documents we intend to produce is set out in appendix 3 of the Core Strategy. This list is not exhaustive and other SPD's may be produced as required.

Those which were adopted on the 1st March 2012 are as follows:

- Hot Food Takeaways
- Advertisements
- House Extensions
- Trees and Hedgerows
- Barn Conversions
- Shopfronts
- Residential Amenity and the Siting of Buildings
- Designing New Housing Development
- Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments, and
- Parking

Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies

Until all of the DPDs are completed and adopted 'saved' policies from the UDP will continue to form part of the policy context for planning decisions, together with current national policies.

The UDP saved policies superseded by the adoption of the Core Strategy are listed in Appendix 4 of the adopted Core Strategy.

The UDP saved policies superseded by the adoption of the Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham Joint Waste Plan are listed in Appendix D of the adopted Joint Waste Plan.

A full list of Saved UDP policies is on our website.

Green boxes have been included in each Section of this DPD to indicate which saved Unitary Development Plan (UDP) policies (Part 1 and Part 2) particular allocations and policies will supersede once they are adopted.

Other saved UDP policies will be superseded by the adoption of the Town Centre Area Action Plan, these are considered within that DPD and set out in Appendix 1 of this document.

Those UDP saved policies which are not directly superseded by this document and will be cancelled, are listed in Appendix 2.

When both the TCAAP and the DSAP DPDs are adopted all of the UDP policies will be superseded or cancelled.

Sustainability Appraisal

The Development Sites and Places DPD, during its preparation, has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) which has suggested various amendments and affected its content.

The SA uses an appraisal framework that ensures that the LDF achieves sustainable development by testing objectives, strategies and policies at each stage of preparation to assess their potential impact on environmental, economic and social objectives. It also identifies any changes that are necessary to ensure sustainability.

Each of the DPDs prepared under the LDF process must comply with the requirements of the EU Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). These requirements are built into the SA process. The SA can be found on our website.

Appropriate Assessment

There is also a requirement under the Habitats Regulations to complete an Appropriate Assessment (AA) to demonstrate that the policies in DSAP do not harm European designated sites. We have undertaken a screening in conjunction with Natural England.

Other Supporting Documents

The following documents are available to support this DPD and are referred to in the corresponding section of the document.

- Housing sites (site assessments for selected sites)
- Housing sites (site assessments for rejected sites)
- Green Belt (minor changes to the Green Belt boundaries)
- Employment sites (site assessments for selected sites)
- Employment sites (site assessments for rejected sites)
- Green Space Strategy Part 2 Documents 'In Your Neighbourhood'.

Relationship to Other Plans and Strategies

Conformity

The Development Sites and Places DPD has been prepared in the context provided by:

- National planning guidance
- Regional planning guidance
- Sub regional guidance and strategies
- Other Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives
- The adopted Core Strategy
- Economic Strategy (2012-2033)

The Development Sites and Places DPD is in general conformity with both national, regional and sub regional policy and the Core Strategy which was adopted in September 2011.

The relationship of the Core Strategy to other plans and strategies is set out in detail at Section 3 of the Core Strategy. These relationships are also relevant to this Development Sites and Places Document and so are not repeated here. However, where guidance, strategies and initiatives have been updated since the Core Strategy was adopted in September 2011, the more current situation is summarised below. **Since the adoption of the Core Strategy the Localism Act and the Local Plans regulations 2012 have brought with them more flexibility to the plan preparation process.**

National guidance

We consider the Development Sites and Places DPD to be consistent with national policy as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The National Planning Policy Framework came into force on 27th March 2012, after the adoption of the Core Strategy. Our initial assessment indicates that the Core Strategy is in general conformity with the NPPF. Particularly as the emphasis of the Core Strategy is on sustainable growth. Where there are issues that need further coverage and clarity, these have been dealt with in this consultation draft where necessary. Examples are the draft policy on the presumption in favour of sustainable development and a policy setting out our approach to mixed use development. The proposal in the Housing section to consider Green Belt sites for low density housing will be in conflict with the NPPF. The justification for considering this departure from national planning policy is to enable implementation of our Economic Strategy.

Ministerial Statement: Planning for Growth

A ministerial statement was released on 23rd March 2011 by Greg Clark on Planning for Growth. Barnsley's Core Strategy is considered to be wholly consistent with the Planning for Growth Statement in that it takes a positive approach to both growth and sustainable development.

Barnsley's LDF, particularly the Core Strategy is considered to be consistent with the statement. The Planning for Growth statement did not raise any issues that were not adequately addressed in, or that were contrary to, Barnsley's Core Strategy.

Relationship to Other Plans and Strategies

Regional guidance

Although the Government has made clear its intention to revoke it and the Localism Act has been enacted, the Regional Spatial Strategy 'The Yorkshire and Humber Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026' published in May 2008 remains in place and is part of the Development Plan. The Core Strategy and this DPD were prepared on this basis and are in conformity with the RSS.

Sub- regional guidance and strategies

Barnsley has benefited from the Leeds City Region and the Sheffield City Region Development Programmes.

Sheffield City Region Enterprise Zone

Barnsley has sites in the recently approved Sheffield City Region Enterprise Zone, and has signed up to a Memorandum of understanding, which commits us to implementing Simplified Planning Arrangements. The sites are undeveloped plots on the established Ashroyd and Shortwood Business Parks in Hoyland, and development on them will qualify for Business Rate Relief until March 2015. The sites are shown as employment land allocations on the Proposals Maps, and are proposed as 'roll over' from the UDP allocations. A Local Development Order will be prepared for the sites and will be consulted on later this year. An overview map showing the extent of the Enterprise Zone and the sites within it across Sheffield City Region is shown in Appendix 3.

The Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy

The 2011-2026 Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy sets out the region's key transport priorities, and forms an integral part of the third Local Transport Plan for South Yorkshire (LTP3).

The Strategy's primary goal is to ensure that the transport system supports economic growth. In addition, its 26 policies seek to enhance social inclusion and improve health, reduce vehicle emissions, and improve transport safety and security. The strategy emphasises sustainability, choice, and the need to squeeze more from existing transport infrastructure through intelligent traffic management, improved public transport links, and increased opportunities for walking and cycling.

The Strategy is complemented by a 4 year implementation plan, which identifies nine major transport schemes that will be delivered in South Yorkshire by 2015. None of these schemes are in Barnsley.

Other Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives

Housing Market Renewal

Although Housing Market Renewal (HMR) as a funding programme has ceased, the Dearne area covered by the former HMR initiative is still a focus for housing and economic renewal. The Economic Strategy and the associated five year investment plan sets out that the Council will maintain its focus on the Dearne area.

Relationship to Other Plans and Strategies

Dearne Valley Eco-Vision

A vision for the Dearne has been established which will seek to transform the Dearne over the next 25 to 30 years. This is known as the **Dearne Valley Eco-Vision**. The vision is for a whole new future and a whole new identity for the Dearne Valley as the first Eco Park in the UK. The Dearne will be a place where everything is eco, where a complete transformation will touch every aspect of life in the area in a dynamic and innovative way. As a first step we want the Dearne to have the lowest carbon footprint of any comparable place.

In particular the eco vision supports the expansion of low carbon industries and in doing so encourages new green businesses into the area creating jobs for local people and addressing the training and skills needs of local people to meet this employment demand.

This work has been led to date by the Sheffield City Region and is detailed in the Core Strategy (paragraphs 3.24 to 3.27 and 7.26 and 7.27). In order to achieve this vision, consideration is being given to applying the higher eco-standards set out in Eco-Towns: A Supplement to PPS1, July 2009, to the settlements in the Dearne Valley. This will be done in conjunction with both Rotherham and Doncaster local authorities. The vehicle for this will be a subsequent joint planning document, likely to take the form of a Supplementary Planning Document. These include standards around achieving zero carbon developments that create sustainable communities, resilient to and appropriate for climate change. The standards promote a high proportion of Green Infrastructure, a net gain in biodiversity and having adequate regard for implications of development on the local landscape and historic environment. An extract of the Eco Towns PPS which sets out the standards is contained in Appendix 4.

Nature Improvement Area

Covering the Dearne Valley Eco-Vision area, but extending much further to the west to include Wombwell, Brierley, Grimethorpe, Worsbrough and Elsecar, is a Nature Improvement Area (NIA). Managed and promoted by the existing Dearne Valley Green Heart Partnership, its extent within Barnsley's boundary can be seen in the map on the Natural England Website. The vision for the NIA is to restore and enhance the ecological network in the Valley. At its core will be 1300ha of reedbed, fen, wet grassland, wet woodland and woodland. There will be a buffer area of 2690ha comprising a mix of farmland, amenity grasslands, parklands, and reclaimed industrial areas whose biodiversity value will be enhanced. This will link up core areas and the target farmland areas of poor ecological functionality covering 1700ha. Restoration areas will cover 500ha of semi-natural grasslands, new woodlands, and new wetlands habitats. There are stepping stones along the river corridors where riparian habitat will be enhanced and specific measures put in place for species such as eels, otters and water voles. There are also stepping stones through the magnesium limestone area restoring botanically rich grasslands to benefit butterflies such as dingy skipper and plants such as lady's mantle species. The Green Heart will support an even richer diversity of wildlife, including nationally important numbers of wintering waterbirds and breeding farmland birds.

Covering the same area as the Nature Improvement Area, a Heritage Lottery Fund bid has been made for a Landscape Partnership Scheme, which will be complementary to the NIA.

Relationship to Other Plans and Strategies

We see both the above initiatives as complementing our aspirations to secure housing and economic growth.

Economic Strategy

In developing the Economic Strategy, our vision is to continue to develop a successful, uniquely distinctive 21st Century Market Town at the centre of a Borough that offers prosperity and opportunity for all'

Specifically, we will in partnership with key public and private sector players:

- (i) Facilitate a major drive to create more jobs, stimulate new enterprise and grow existing businesses to diversify the economy;
- (ii) Enable local Barnsley residents to access new enterprise and employment opportunities through targeted support programmes;
- (iii) Maintain a continued focus on the development of Barnsley Town Centre;
- (iv) Create the conditions for growth and prosperity;
 - Through the spatial planning process, by creating major employment hubs, appropriate housing mix and critical transport links to foster economic growth;
 - By developing our Visitor Economy, exploiting and developing Barnsley's visitor attractions and natural landscape as assets to boost the economy;
 - By developing innovative investment partnerships and vehicles with the private sector to help realise the Borough's economic ambitions.

Within the overall programme of action, a summary of key priorities for action includes:

Develop a vibrant Town Centre with a strong and growing retail and leisure offer, a thriving and balanced business community with a series of attractions and facilities to create a major visitor draw.

Specifically, this will include:

- Successful delivery of the £125m Marketplace Barnsley Project as a major catalyst for improving Barnsley's retail ranking by 64 places and stimulating much needed private investment to transform the town's leisure and retail offer;
- Prioritising key development sites and under-utilised buildings which provide the greatest economic activity, enhanced vibrancy and footfall within the town centre;
- Preparation and delivery of the Barnsley Town Centre Area Action Plan as a fully integrated holistic master plan with an adopted planning status;

Relationship to Other Plans and Strategies

- Focus on delivering exemplar public realm as a means of creating greater inter-connectivity, quality spaces and enhanced opportunities for private investment;
- Putting in place innovative financial and partnership vehicles, where the pace of delivery maintains the momentum gained over the past 10 years albeit in a more challenging era of public and private sector funding.

Create the conditions for economic growth and greater prosperity through the provision of quality employment sites, appropriate housing mix and a fully integrated transport infrastructure.

Specifically, this will include:

- Designating employment and residential sites deemed commercially attractive and deliverable, with a particular focus on delivering three high quality business parks and increasing the supply of low density housing;
- Preparation of Development Sites and Places Development Plan Document that provides the land use framework for delivery of the Economic Strategy;
- Prioritise capital investment to open up high quality employment infrastructure, attractive to inward investors and indigenous businesses;
- Develop innovative public and private sector investment vehicles, including the use of public sector owned assets as a mechanism for creating the 'right investment product';
- Developing a transport strategy and delivery plan that responds to our economic ambitions of developing major employment hubs and a broad mix of housing.

To prioritise the economic renewal of Goldthorpe and the wider Dearne area by delivery of a long-term integrated Masterplan.

Specifically, this will include:

- Delivering a co-ordinated and integrated Masterplan encompassing delivery of 3,000 new homes, new employment sites, provision of new retail, improvements to existing retail offer and public realm and a new school.

To create more jobs and businesses through appropriate provision of business, enterprise and employment programmes that contribute to reducing the jobs and business deficit within the Borough.

Specifically, this will include:

- Continuation of efforts to encourage and support new business starts and indigenous business growth in parallel with actions designed to attract inward investment;

Relationship to Other Plans and Strategies

- Develop effective targeting of efforts towards businesses with growth potential in order to generate new employment and increase the proportion of Barnsley's business stock in key growth sectors, in particular maximising the potential of the Sheffield City Region Enterprise Zone;
- Build upon current partnership arrangements between agencies with the private sector, and develop / enhance the local 'product offer' (for new starts, existing businesses and inward investors) in order to make Barnsley a 'Great Place to Grow a Business'; develop our growing reputation for creative digital marketing, low carbon and the visitor economy;
- Through smarter public sector procurement explore innovative ways to increase new enterprise and sub-contracting opportunities for existing businesses.

To reduce worklessness amongst those currently unemployed and to increase skills levels of our current and future workforce in order to contribute positively to growing our economy.

Specifically, this will include:

- Raise the aspirations of young people currently in, or about to leave, education by connecting learning and employment opportunities;
- Increase the competitiveness of the Barnsley unemployed when applying for jobs by working with all providers to establish a comprehensive single routeway to employment;
- Work with Job Centre Plus and the Work Programme providers to maximise the effectiveness of the partnerships which currently exist to support people into work;
- Encourage employers to invest in the development of their workforces thus improving business competitiveness and possibly increasing the supply of 'entry level' jobs.

To significantly strengthen our visitor economy by further developing our key cultural assets and events that provide a major draw in terms of attracting visitor numbers and spend.

Specifically, this will include:

- To strengthen and realise the immense potential of Barnsley's unique and internationally significant industrial heritage for our visitor economy;
- Develop our brand to transform perceptions and aid inward investment, using our unique story;
- Develop our visitor economy to international standards and be recognised as such, even aspiring in the long term to World Heritage status or similar;
- Utilise the heritage offer to raise aspirations and for training and skill development as routes into a wide range of employment;
- Develop a new communications solution for our "product" which addresses the external market.

Relationship to Other Plans and Strategies

Since August 2011, a cross party member Economy Working Group, chaired by the Leader of the Council and supported by senior officers, has led the way on developing the first five year Economic Investment Plan (2012 / 2013 – 2016 / 2017). It needs to be noted that this investment plan has been developed within the context of a longer-term Economic Strategy (2012 - 2033) for the Borough and therefore should be seen as the first five year Economic Investment Plan. Without a long-term sustained effort, it will not be possible to turn around Barnsley's economy and therefore one could argue that the proposed investment, if targeted properly, should begin to see more jobs and businesses being created within the Borough. We need a bigger private sector economy providing more economic opportunities for our local residents, thus not only creating more self reliant communities, but also generating more business rates and possibly reducing expenditure in some of our service areas.

The Community Strategy for Barnsley 2011-2015

A new Community Strategy for Barnsley 2011-2015 has been produced by 'One Barnsley' (Barnsley's Local Strategic Partnership) in response to the ever changing financial and policy context. It replaces the Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2020 and aims to better reflect the new environment we are now working in. It focuses on a number of reduced priorities, catalysts for change and streamlined delivery mechanisms. The two key identified priorities are to: grow a 21st century economy in the borough; and to grow a 21st century relationship between citizens, voluntary/community groups and public sector agencies and organisations within Barnsley. Creating a low carbon future and a 21st century digital Barnsley are seen as two key 'catalysts for change'.

The adopted Core Strategy

The Core Strategy was adopted on 8th September 2011 and is the overarching document in the LDF setting out the Spatial Strategy for the borough for the period to 2026. It aims to ensure that new development takes place at an appropriate scale in the most sustainable locations. It defines the settlement hierarchy identifying Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns and determines the broad distribution of housing and employment across the borough. Core Strategy Policy CSP8 in particular indicates that priority will be given to development in Urban Barnsley and the Principal towns of Cudworth, Wombwell, Hoyland, Goldthorpe (Dearne Towns), Penistone and Royston.

Since the Core Strategy was adopted in September 2011 the approach to employment in Barnsley has changed radically in order to implement the recently agreed Economic Strategy. This consultation draft shows a greater amount of new employment land than will be allocated. The sites shown are proposed as options, from which allocations will be chosen. The sites shown as options total 681ha, of which 544ha is currently in Green Belt. From the options a minimum of 350ha will be allocated. A higher figure than 350ha may be allocated in order to provide flexibility and ensure that 350ha is deliverable within the plan period. Further detail on the proposed employment options is contained in the Economy section.

The Core Strategy sets out that Green Belt land is not required to meet the housing requirement. Since adoption of the Core Strategy the need for low density, high value or 'Executive Housing' in order to support the Economic Strategy (2012-2033) has emerged in order to provide the right housing mix and contribute towards creating the conditions for economic growth, and there is an

Relationship to Other Plans and Strategies

aspiration to deliver 1200 low density homes across the borough. This consultation draft indicates which housing sites we think are appropriate for a proportion of the site to come forward at a low density, and those sites we think are appropriate for wholly low density housing. We will also be giving consideration to whether there are any Green Belt sites which may be appropriate for low density dwellings.

The eventual distribution of employment sites may differ from that set out in the Core Strategy because of the change in the Council's approach. However the proposed sites generally support and maintain the settlement hierarchy. Some of the larger scale sites and clusters may support more than one Principal Town. Therefore it is considered that the integrity of the spatial strategy remains and the change in approach set out below maintains the core principles on which the Core Strategy is founded.

Other than the policy areas referred to above it is considered that the Development Sites and Places DPD largely conforms to the Core Strategy.

Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan.

The Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan is a Core Strategy dealing with all types of waste. It was adopted in March 2012 and sits alongside the general Core Strategies of all three local authorities. It allocates three strategic sites and a reserve site for new strategic waste management facilities. It also safeguards existing waste management facilities, in Barnsley this is the site at Grange Lane. The Joint Waste Plan contains policies to be applied to new waste management facilities, also contains a policy to be applied to ensure all new development has adequate regard to the treatment of waste.

Places

Barnsley's Places

Barnsley's Settlement Hierarchy is set out in the Spatial Portrait Section of the Core Strategy and is as follows:

The Settlement Hierarchy

Classification	Settlements
Sub Regional Town	Urban Barnsley (including Darton and Dodworth)
Principal Towns	Cudworth (including Grimethorpe and Shafton), Wombwell (including Darfield), Hoyland (including Birdwell, Blacker Hill, Elsecar, Hemingfield and Jump), Goldthorpe (Dearne Towns) (including Thurnscoe and Bolton on Dearne), Penistone (including Cubley and Springvale), Royston
Villages	Billingly, Brierley, Broomhill, Carlecotes, Cawthorne, Crane Moor, Crow Edge, Dunford Bridge, Great Houghton, Green Moor, High Hoyland, Hood Green, Howbrook, Hoylandswaine, Hunshelf, Huthwaite, Ingbirchworth, Langsett, Little Houghton, Middlecliff, Millhouse Green, Pilley, Oxspring, Silkstone, Silkstone Common, Swaithe, Tankersley (including lower Pilley), Townhead, Thurlstone, Thurgoland, Weetshaw Lane (near Cudworth), Woolley Colliery Village, Worsbrough Village, and Wortley

The Spatial Portrait Section of the Core Strategy provides detail on Barnsley's places. These are considered further in this Section.

Settlement Boundaries

This document and the associated Proposals Maps establishes the extent of the main settlements in the borough and determines what is to be regarded as Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns. The settlement boundaries for Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns are shown on the Proposals Map and accord with the descriptions set out in the Spatial Portrait Section of the Core Strategy. The boundaries of villages excluded from the Green Belt are defined by the Green Belt boundary as shown on the Proposals Maps. Other villages are washed over by the Green Belt notation.

Whilst these boundaries are to be used when applying Core Strategy Policies and Development Sites and Places policies it is important to note that they describe the geography of these settlements as 'places' and are not to be interpreted as defining development limits.

Concept Plans and Statements

We have produced a number of Concept Plans and Statements for particular neighbourhoods and areas which are included at the end of the Green Space Section. These are referred to in the Site Specific Policies relating to some of the Housing sites and set out our visions for particular areas, centred largely around green space. They are as follows:

- Littleworth Lane Park Concept (Urban Barnsley)
- Dayhouse Farm Park Concept (Urban Barnsley)
- Darton Area Concept (Urban Barnsley)
- Monk Bretton Area Concept (Urban Barnsley)
- Wombwell Area Concept
- Royston Area Concept

The Plans are accompanied by Concept Statements which describe the vision, potential, funding opportunities and potential projects for the particular areas. It is likely that these Concepts will be refined and supplemented when the employment sites have been chosen from the options set out in this document.

Urban Barnsley

As set out in the Core Strategy, Urban Barnsley incorporates the main built up area of Barnsley extending from Athersley to Worsbrough (North to South) and Higham to Ardsley (East to West) and also includes Darton and Dodworth and Barnsley Town Centre. It is made up of a number of settlements with their own character and identity and is predominantly urban in character. It is within Urban Barnsley where most development should take place.

Outside Barnsley Town Centre, there are a number of smaller centres providing local retail and facilities to meet the needs of the local communities. Any proposed development in these areas will be appropriate to the scale, role, function and character of the centres. With the exception of Barnsley Town Centre, these settlements are the predominant land use within Urban Barnsley. Alongside industrial and rural land uses the settlements are set within an undulating valley, within which perhaps the most striking feature is the green infrastructure surrounding, penetrating and defining the built up areas within it. This varied topography provides the opportunity for occasional far reaching views of the surrounding area and as recognised in the Landscape Character Assessment, there is the potential for well managed development to restore and improve the surrounding landscape, particularly on the edges of the built up areas.

The potential for housing development in Urban Barnsley is spread between the individual settlements within it. We have drafted Concept Statements and Plans for some areas, chosen due to the opportunities for improvement created through proposed housing and employment sites. These Concepts consider the different existing and proposed land uses and explore how they can work together to provide for sustainable development and to contribute towards an improved green space provision. The Concepts consider Littleworth Lane, Monk Bretton, Dayhouse Farm and Darton, and are set out in the Green Space section of this document.

Options for employment land are focused on previously safeguarded and new land in West Green, proposed extensions to the existing Claycliffe, Zenith, Capital Park and Bleachcroft Way industrial estates and options for around 65 hectares of land between Barugh Green and Gawber. The main area of safeguarded land is to the north of Shaw Lane, with the potential to be considered for development on the next review of the Plan.

Places

Hoyland

Hoyland Principal Town boundary incorporates the areas of Birdwell, Blacker Hill, Elsecar, Hemingfield and Jump alongside the dominant urban area of Hoyland. Hoyland itself is set on high ground extending over its southern slopes and almost merging with Elsecar, Hemingfield and Jump. There are a number of land uses within the Principal Town including residential, industrial, shops, services and green infrastructure, with areas of ancient woodland on the edges of the settlement. Retail and Service provision is concentrated in Hoyland District Centre within the main built up area and is further enhanced by the smaller, more localised provision at Hoyland Common. Any further development of these centres must be appropriate to the scale, role, function and character of the centres. It is Elsecar that provides the historic focus of the Hoyland Principal Town with an extensive Conservation Area which includes well linked open spaces alongside the former rail line and remaining sections of canal. Elsecar Park is a good quality borough level park of green flag standard.

Options for proposed employment growth in Hoyland are located to take advantage of the accessible locations and strategic connections. They are focused on the north western edges of the settlement and include both existing employment land and new Green Belt sites. The potential for housing development is focused on three large sites, north of Hoyland Road in Hoyland Common, north of Stead Lane in Hoyland and north of Amroyd Lane, which are to the south east of the settlement in Elsecar. The housing site in Hoyland Common is in close proximity to the employment focus and the site in Elsecar is located adjacent to Elsecar train station. A smaller housing allocation to the north of the station will also benefit from the direct public transport link. Development on these large sites is expected to be guided by a masterplanning approach to ensure that it takes account of surrounding land uses and provides sustainable access to local services, employment, open spaces and public transport. A number of the sites including the large sites are identified as having potential to deliver some low density high value housing. Other new housing development is proposed for smaller sites within the main Hoyland area and also a centrally located site at Hay Green Lane in Birdwell.

Development in Hoyland will need to follow the management principles set out in the Landscape Character Assessment with the potential to restore and enhance the landscape. This includes an emphasis on screening industrial development, restoring protecting and enhancing urban edges and landscape features and considering woodland planting.

Cudworth and Grimethorpe

The Cudworth Principal Town boundary includes both the urban areas of Cudworth and Grimethorpe which are separated by open Green Belt land. The Principal Town has varied land uses and topography where the settlements are situated mainly on higher ground with large areas of residential and industrial development. The topography allows for distant views towards Urban Barnsley. The new Shafton Advanced Learning Centre, which replaces the former Willowgarth High School and Priory Priory School and Sports College, is located centrally between Cudworth, Grimethorpe and Shafton. Retail and service provision is concentrated within Cudworth District

Centre and further enhanced with more local provision within Grimethorpe. The central area of Cudworth also benefits from a high quality district park, Cudworth Park and the Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre which serves the Principal Town and the whole borough.

As recognised in the Landscape Character Assessment, there is the potential for well managed development to restore and improve the surrounding landscape. Potential housing development within Cudworth is focused on three key sites at Carrs Lane, Pontefract Road and Weetshaw Lane. Proposals for Grimethorpe are limited to a single site at Brierley Road which has the potential to consolidate progress with ongoing regeneration projects. Options for employment land are focused on Green Belt sites on part of the land between Cudworth and Grimethorpe and existing employment land in Grimethorpe.

Wombwell and Darfield

Wombwell Principal Town, including Darfield is within an undulating topography with Wombwell as a dominant built form stretching from lower to higher ground, and Darfield located on a ridge top making it visible from other vantage points elsewhere in the borough. As recognised in the Landscape Character Assessment, this topography allows for distant views interrupted by built form and vegetation from the Principal Town with the potential for development in Wombwell to restore and enhance the landscape, with an emphasis on screening industrial development, restoring protecting and enhancing urban edges and landscape features and considering woodland planting.

There are a variety of land uses including residential, industrial, shops, services and green infrastructure, with areas of ancient woodland on the edges of the settlement. Retail and service provision is focused in Wombwell District Centre, one of the larger centres outside Barnsley Town Centre and the new Advanced Learning Centre in Low Valley is centrally located between Wombwell and Darfield. There is also local centre provision in Darfield.

The main focus for employment development in this area is within existing employment areas at Mitchell's Way and Everill Gate Lane Industrial Estates. Housing development is focused on three key sites, land north of Barnsley Road, the former Wombwell High School and the former playing fields in Darfield. The development of all three sites is likely to involve the loss of existing green space. As such developments will be required to incorporate appropriate green space provision in line with site specific policies set out in the housing section of this document. Given the nature of existing green space provision in Wombwell and the level of proposed development, we have developed a Concept Statement and Plan, set out in the Green Space section of this document, to show how the different land uses can work together and contribute to the overall improvement of green space in the Wombwell area. The main areas of safeguarded land are to the west of Darfield and two sites to the south of Wombwell, with the potential to be considered for development on the next review of the plan.

Places

Dearne Towns

Goldthorpe Principal Town includes the Dearne Towns of Goldthorpe, Thurnscoe and Bolton on Dearne. The Landscape Character Assessment describes it as having a topographically varied landscape characterised by three dominant land use patterns, agriculture, industry and landscape renewal which mitigates impacts of previous industrial activity. The potential for development to improve the condition and character of the landscape is identified. Landscape design will form an important part of any development, with particular attention being given to boundary treatment, restoration of lost and degraded landscape features, protecting the arable areas and ensuring appropriate planting at the urban edge.

The Principal Town itself is predominantly residential in nature and the subject of extensive ongoing housing market renewal and masterplanning programmes. The focus of retail and service provision is within Goldthorpe District Centre but is further supplemented by local provision in Thurnscoe and Bolton on Dearne.

Alongside the extension of the existing Thurnscoe and Fields End Business Parks, and Lidgett Lane Industrial Estate, the key focus for employment land options are within a significant area to the south of Dearne Valley Parkway. The potential for housing development is focused on sites within the Goldthorpe Masterplan area, and a significant redevelopment site at the former Reema Estate in Thurnscoe. There is also the potential for development of part of the former Dearne High Playing fields at Clayton Lane in Thurnscoe, providing the opportunity to improve the quality and function of green space within the area.

The Goldthorpe Masterplan is described in more detail in the Core Strategy, however since production of the Core Strategy and following further evidence, the Masterplan has been refined. In addition to potential new housing sites it also identifies a site for a new primary school. The existing school needs significant investment and does not have the space to allow for the future expansion that proposed new housing developments may require. The Masterplan also identifies the potential for new retail/supermarket provision on the site of the existing school. A central location for any new retail provision would be the most sustainable option for Goldthorpe and along with the new school, will support the economic vitality of the town centre.

Penistone and Rural Hinterland

Penistone Principal Town is focused on the settlement of Penistone, a long established Pennine rural market town which serves the surrounding rural villages. As described in the Landscape Character Assessment the agricultural landscape around Penistone is characterised by regular field patterns with stone wall boundaries. It is close to and has views across open moorland with the wind farm at Spicer Hill a highly visible and dominant feature. The assessment also recognises that new development should be well placed within areas screened by landform and trees with the potential to develop recreational facilities making use of the landscape assets and historical features.

The remaining rural area has both distinctive open moorland forming part of the Peak District National Park and gently rolling hills and valleys containing woodland, agricultural land, stone farmsteads, villages and hamlets and large stone country houses set in designed parkland landscapes. A network of main roads and country lanes link settlements and the disused Woodhead railway crosses the area. The railway now has a role as part of the Transpennine Trail and has the potential for future reinstatement.

Housing potential for Penistone Principal Town is focused on three sites to the north of the retail centre and two sites to the south east of the town, all with the potential to deliver some low density high value housing. Options for employment land are focused on two sites to the north and south of Sheffield Road. Sites in the villages in the west of the borough are identified as having potential to deliver low density high value housing. Three sites to the south west of Penistone have been safeguarded for the potential for future development in the next plan period.

Royston

Royston is a low lying self contained settlement within a valley between Wakefield and Urban Barnsley, with significant arable farming and residential settlements. The town's landscape character has a strong urban influence due to earlier industrial and housing development. It is now principally residential in character with the last central employment site now disused. The key traditional employer remains the Coke works, located on the far east of the town, severed from the main built up area of Royston by an existing freight railway line with the potential for passenger reinstatement in the longer term. As well as a key employer the Cokeworks is a striking landmark on Royston's skyline. It's chimney can be seen from most vantage points and is a focal point at the end of the High Street.

The former Barnsley canal also runs through the east of the town providing a green link with biodiversity value and the potential for use of sustainable transport modes. There is a detailed network of footpaths and cycleways running through the town linking the different residential areas, open spaces and community facilities. However, the links between them are not always clear and would benefit from improvement. As part of the development of the new Advanced Learning Centre located at Carlton and serving Royston, part of this network is being used as a safer route to school. RoystonPark in particular is a high quality and valued open space located in the very centre of the town, but its entrance is to an extent concealed.

The key areas of opportunity for the future development of Royston are the former RoystonHigh School site and the substantial area of land allocated for a mixture of housing and employment at the western edge of the town at Lee Lane. Given the size and location of this site, development must consider the need for appropriate local facilities, provided they do not negatively impact on Royston Town Centre. Further detail is contained in the site specific policies in the Housing section of this document. The ongoing development of the 'Rabbit Ings' area as a high quality multi functioning open space to the west of the settlement adjacent to the Cokeworks will also contribute to the improvement of Royston's green space provision.

Places

Given the scale and nature of proposed housing and employment development in Royston, we have developed a Concept Statement and Plan to show how the key elements of the proposals relate to each other and can contribute to the improvement upon the existing hierarchy of green spaces to develop a network of highly valued, multi functioning sites. This can be found in the Green Space section.

Delivering the Spatial Strategy and Core Policies

Allocations

The purpose of this document is to allocate sites for development to achieve the Spatial Strategy set out in the Core Strategy and to fulfil the spatial objectives set out in the Economic Strategy.

Potential allocations have been identified from a number of sources including Unitary Development Plan allocations where development has not been completed, regeneration projects, sites submitted by developers and landowners through previous consultations on the LDF and processes such as the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA).

We have used established methodologies to appraise the relative merits and suitability of the various sites. The general principles used for the selection of sites are set out in the respective site selection methodologies set in the Housing and Economy sections. These are based on the principles of sustainability and broadly include such things as whether the site is brownfield or greenfield, the site's relationship with the settlement (within, on the edge, remote etc), and accessibility by public transport. Choices have also been informed by the results of the Sustainability Appraisal.

The Site Assessments for selected and rejected housing and employment sites are available to support this DPD.

The following allocations, sites and boundaries are shown on the Proposals Maps and considered in subsequent sections of this document:

- Settlement boundaries
- Functional floodplain
- Housing allocations
- Mixed density housing allocations
- Low density housing allocations
- Existing sites for Gypsies and Travellers
- Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
- Employment land options
- Local strategic highway network
- Existing railway lines and stations
- Safeguarded former railway lines
- District and local town centres
- Primary shopping areas
- Primary shopping frontages
- Secondary shopping frontages
- Retail parks
- Historic route of the canal
- Safeguarded route of the canal
- Green Belt boundary
- Safeguarded land

Delivering the Spatial Strategy and Core Policies

- Green Space
- Sites with planning permission for mineral extraction
- Areas of search for new minerals
- Northern Economic Corridor
- Area covered by the Barnsley Town Centre Area Action Plan.

Also shown are:

- Proposed new sites for **Advanced Learning Centres**. The adopted Education Sites Development Plan Document (DPD) allocated three sites which had not previously been used as schools for Advanced Learning Centres. These sites were needed as part of the borough wide reorganisation of Barnsley's secondary schools resulting from Barnsley's Remaking Learning and the Governments school building programmes.
- A site which is safeguarded as an **existing waste management facility** in the adopted Barnsley Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan at Grange Lane.
- Where we are not proposing a specific allocation, a notation has been added to the Proposals Maps to indicate **Urban Fabric**. This is shown as a light grey area with the notation of no specific allocation. This replaces the housing and employment policy areas which were shown on the UDP Proposals Maps. The starting point for dealing with planning applications in areas of Urban Fabric is the general development policy GD1, which applies to all development.

This document sets out the allocation of sites above 0.4 hectares in size. It is considered that sites below this size can be dealt with through the Development Management process. The sites are ordered to accord with the Core Strategy settlement hierarchy and are numbered. Where possible any relevant information relating to the site which is known at this time has been included in the tables and site specific policies.

Designations

These have been designated by other organisations through processes separate to the LDF process but are shown on the Proposals Maps and include:

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Conservation Areas
- Archaeological sites and finds
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- European Special Protection Area
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Local Nature Reserves
- Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites.

Delivering the Spatial Strategy and Core Policies

Criteria Based Policies

As we do not intend to produce a Policies document, a number of criteria based policies have been included in this document. These largely relate to the allocations on the Proposals Maps and are to be used in determining planning applications in addition to the more high level strategic policies set out in the Core Strategy. Further more detailed guidance is also set in our Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

The criteria based policies are included within the relevant subject area section of this document and are as follows:

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Delivering the Spatial Strategy and Core Policies

SD1 Presumption in favour of Sustainable Development

When considering development proposals we will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. We will work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Planning applications that accord with other relevant policies, particularly the Economic Strategy, will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise taking into account whether:

- Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or
- Specific policies in that framework indicate that development should be restricted.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is to be seen as a 'golden thread' that runs through plan-making and decision taking. In respect of making planning decisions, development proposals that accord with the development plan should be approved without delay unless there are adverse impacts of granting permission that would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework, taken as a whole or specific policies in that framework, indicate that development should be restricted.

In the Core Strategy the spatial strategy, transport strategy and policies are founded on sustainability principles. This is evidenced through policies CSP1 Climate Change; CSP2 Sustainable Construction; CSP3 Sustainable Drainage Systems, amongst others.

The policy below will be applied to all development. This policy will be the starting point for making decisions on all proposals including those shown on the Proposals Maps as Urban Fabric (shown as light grey areas with the notation of no specific allocation).

Delivering the Spatial Strategy and Core Policies

GD1 General Development Policy

Proposals for development will only be approved if:

- they advance the economic ambitions contained in the Economic Strategy
- there will be no significant adverse effect on the living conditions and residential amenity of existing and future residents
- they are compatible with neighbouring land and will not significantly prejudice the future use of the neighbouring land
- they will not adversely affect the potential development of a wider area of land which could otherwise be available for development
- they include appropriate landscaping to provide a high quality setting for buildings, incorporating existing landscape features and ensuring that plant species and the way they are planted, hard surfaces, boundary treatments and other features appropriately reflect, protect and improve the character of the local landscape.

Further detail on some of these issues is set out in Core Strategy Policy CSP 29 Design which sets the overarching design principles for the borough, and associated Supplementary Planning Documents on Residential Amenity and the Siting of Buildings, Designing New Housing Development and Advertisements.

Living Conditions

We want to make sure that the living conditions and residential amenity of residents are protected, that development is set within high quality landscaping and that land is used efficiently by making sure that new development does not reduce development opportunities on neighbouring land.

We will assess impact on living conditions and residential amenity in relation to

- Noise, smell, dust, vibration, light, air, surface water, groundwater or other pollution and disturbance from any proposed activity, including traffic related noise and the comings and goings of visitors to premises particularly when late evening activity is involved. Planning conditions will be used to control the construction process
- Overlooking and privacy
- Outlook from dwellings including consideration of whether structures in close proximity to windows are considered visually over dominant. However, consideration does not extend to the protection of a person's particular view from a property as this is not a material planning consideration.
- Daylight/sunlight and overshadowing
- Landscaping and boundary treatments.

Landscaping and Boundary Treatments

Delivering the Spatial Strategy and Core Policies

Landscaping should be encouraged in all schemes as it has other benefits including biodiversity provision, climate change resilience and carbon absorption. Any new planting should use a variety of native species which are of local provenance where possible as plants from local sources are better adapted to local conditions and using local sources reduces the risk of introducing diseases and pests. We would also like to see nectar-rich plants and berry producing shrubs incorporated into planting schemes as they will provide valuable food sources for wildlife, and development of other habitats such as wildflower grassland and wetlands should also be considered.

Planting should, where possible, be designed to link habitats to form corridors for wildlife with existing hedgerows included within developments. Where they have become patchy or overgrown, existing hedgerows should be restored as part of new developments wherever possible. We will also encourage the use of green walls within developments.

Consistency with local policies

Development proposals will also be assessed for their conformity with the relevant Core Strategy and Joint Waste Plan policies, particularly:

- Climate Change - including policies CSP 1 to CSP 4 concerning climate change , sustainable construction and drainage systems and flood risk
- Economy - including policy CSP 19 concerning the protection of existing employment land
- Transport Strategy - including policies CSP 25 and 26 concerning new development and sustainable travel and highway improvement
- Local Character - including policies CSP 29 and 30 concerning design and the historic environment
- Green Infrastructure - including policies CSP 35 to 37 concerning green space, biodiversity, geodiversity and landscape character
- Pollution control and protection - policy CSP 40 concerning pollution control and protection
- Infrastructure and Planning Obligations - policy CSP 42 concerning infrastructure and planning obligations
- Waste management - policy WCS7, Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham Joint Waste Plan, managing waste in all developments.

Proposals that are consistent with and support the recently agreed Economic Strategy will be supported.

Delivering the Spatial Strategy and Core Policies

GD2 Temporary Buildings and Uses

We will only allow temporary buildings where it can be demonstrated that a permanent building is either not suitable or that urgent accommodation is needed pending the completion of a permanent building.

On sites visible from highways and public areas, temporary buildings will only be given a temporary permission not exceeding 5 years.

Where vacant sites and premises are not to be immediately developed, appropriate temporary uses may be permitted subject to other policies in the Plan.

Temporary buildings include portable and demountable buildings and structures and those built using short life materials.

Such buildings are often utilitarian in design and can detract from the appearance of the area. They may be acceptable when hidden from public view, for example on some parts of industrial estates. In other instances they will be allowed only exceptionally and for a limited period.

Renewal of temporary permission will only be permitted where it can be shown that exceptional circumstances exist and that measures to resolve the situation are outside the applicant's control. In such instances further temporary permission would be for a period not exceeding 5 years. Applicants must demonstrate that the situation is capable of being resolved within this period.

Temporary uses will be assessed having regard to the provisions of other policies in the plan and in particular Policy GD1 General Development Policy. Where proposals are acceptable temporary permission would be given for a period not exceeding 5 years.

Delivering the Spatial Strategy and Core Policies

MU1 Mixed Use

Mixed use developments will be allowed on larger scale developments where they are well designed and planned in a comprehensive and co-ordinated way. Piecemeal proposals will not be acceptable. The design must adequately address the needs of all proposed uses and provide a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants.

Mixed use development will not be supported where:

- There would be a loss of employment potential, resulting in an inadequate supply of employment land in the locality
- The operation of a current or potential employment use would be stifled by being adjacent to a more sensitive use
- There would be a loss of land available for housing development, resulting in an inadequate supply of sites to accommodate the housing requirement in the locality
- Any element of the proposed mix would have a detrimental impact on the viability and vitality of Barnsley Town Centre, or a District or Local centre, in terms of its nature or scale
- Any element of the proposed mix would conflict with any other policies in the development plan or the National Planning Policy Framework.

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out that mixed use developments should be promoted, particularly where:

- They provide opportunities to undertake day to day activities, including work, on site
- They contribute to the creation of strong neighbourhood centres which provide opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other.

We will support proposals that are well designed and where the site has been comprehensively planned to ensure a positive relationship between all the uses, now and in the future, taking account of any subsequent change of use that may occur. Each mixed use scheme will be considered on its own merits.

For the purposes of this policy 'larger scale' developments will be taken to be sites of two hectares in size as a minimum. This is considered to be of sufficient size to allow comprehensive planning of the site.

The Core Strategy indicates that sites in Hoyland and Royston may be suitable for mixed use development and this is reflected in the relevant site specific Housing policies.

Delivering the Spatial Strategy and Core Policies

These policies supersedes the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies

Part 1

H7, H8, H8A, H8B, H8C, H8D, H8F

GS5

ED4, ED7, ED7, ED9

BE6D, BE6E

Site Specific Policies

Also included in this document are site specific policies relating to the Housing Sites. These are considered in the Housing Section. The site specific saved Unitary Development Plan policies which they supersede are indicated in the green boxes.

It should be noted that the site specific policies do not list all the planning obligations that may be sought in relation to the development. Some types of planning obligations such as affordable housing, green space, and education will be generic to all development proposals and the requirements for these are set out in the Core Strategy and SPDs.

Flood Risk

Our approach to flood risk is set out at Core Strategy Policy CSP4 Flood Risk. This policy aims to direct development away from areas of highest flood risk and indicates when Flood Risk Assessments are required.

The Environment Agency produces Flood Zone maps which show areas most at risk of flooding and include areas of functional floodplain. Other areas of functional floodplain which are known to have flooded in recent flood events are not shown on the Environment Agency maps. We have therefore produced a composite map of areas of functional floodplain agreed with the Environment Agency through our Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and this is shown on the Proposals Maps.

The functional floodplain (Zone 3b flood risk) is shown on the Proposals Maps.

In accordance with CSP4 development will not be allowed in Flood Zone 3b unless it can be shown that there would be no harmful effect on the ability of this land to store floodwater.

We are working with the Environment Agency to investigate the potential to deliver new flood storage areas. The most significant example of this is the Dearne Valley Green Heart project. Potential is also being explored near Darton, Wombwell and Little Houghton to formalise areas that are known to flood and increase their capacity and biodiversity potential. As this work is at an early stage, there are as yet no defined areas. We will support these projects provided they do not affect the openness of the Green Belt.

There are no saved policies in the Unitary Development Plan which this policy supersedes. All relevant policies were superseded by the Core Strategy Policy CSP4.

Housing

Housing

Our approach to housing is set out in Core Strategy Policies CSP9 The Number of New Homes to be Built and CSP10 The Distribution of New Homes. The Core Strategy Spatial Strategy (paragraphs 6.4 to 6.11) and CSP8 The Location of Growth, prioritise Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns for development over the plan period. As a result these are the settlements where most of the housing allocations in this DPD are located. In addition we have also identified sites in the villages in the west of the borough that may be suitable to accommodate low density, high value housing to meet the aspirations of the Economic Strategy.

CSP9 sets out a target of 21500 net additional homes over the plan period. CSP10 breaks down the borough wide target into targets for Urban Barnsley, the Principal Towns and other settlements. Through this DPD enough land is allocated for housing to meet the requirements of CSP9 taking into account current commitments (full and outline planning permissions for residential development and dwellings under construction) and completions that have occurred in the borough since the plan period started in 2008.

The National Planning Policy Framework makes provision for a windfall allowance to be included as part of the five year land supply. We believe that a windfall allowance of at least 15% is appropriate and we are currently working on evidence to substantiate this.

The Core Strategy sets out that Green Belt land is not needed to accommodate new dwellings in order to meet the housing requirement and policy CSP14 expects proposals to include a broad mix of house size, type and tenure in order to create mixed and balanced communities. The need for low density dwellings in the top bracket of the housing market is recognised as part of this mix. Following the adoption of the Economic Strategy there is an aspiration to deliver 1200 low density, high value dwellings, which needs to be facilitated by this DPD.

Allocated housing sites are shown on the Proposals Maps and are listed in the Housing Allocations table. These sites include those which we think are appropriate for a proportion of the site to come forward at a low density, and those sites we think are appropriate for wholly low density housing. These are indicated in the table and have different notations on the Proposals Maps.

Site Selection Methodology

A range of sites have been assessed as part of the preparatory process for this DPD. Most of the proposed sites have been included in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and subsequent update. For inclusion as a housing allocation in this DPD all relevant sites have been assessed using our Housing Site Selection Methodology (HSSM) which involves a number of stages:

- **Stage 1 Initial Exclusion:** Sites are excluded from the process if they are outside the defined settlement boundary or for environmental protection reasons such as being in the Green Belt or and Air Quality Management Area or being subject to flooding. All other sites progress to stage 2.

- **Stage 2 Site Prioritisation:** Sites are assessed and scored with regard to:

- Greenfield, brownfield or mixed status
- Type of urban extension
- Public transport accessibility
- Accessibility to services and facilities

Successful sites progress to stage 3. All other sites are held in reserve in case they are required later in the process.

- **Stage 3 Detailed Site Appraisal:** Sites are assessed and scored with regard to:

- Compatibility with neighbouring land uses
- Local ecological impact
- Landscape character and visual impact
- Urban character
- Access to local services

Sites which were successful at Stage 3 but had green space implications, were subject to an additional stage of assessment 3a below.

- **Stage 3a Green Space Assessment:** Sites are assessed with regard to their impact on green space. In accordance with Core Strategy Policy CSP35 Green Space the following approach is taken:

- Existing green space should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the green space to be surplus to requirements.
- Green space facilities that are of high quality, or of particular value to a local community, should be recognised and given protection.

The green space assessment carried out for housing site selection purposes follows the same methodology as that for a planning application. In the first instance an assessment will highlight whether the loss of the green space will detrimentally impact upon green space provision within the locality. If it is considered there is no detrimental impact, compensation for loss of green space will be appropriate (in the context of the assessment).

Housing

It is also recognised that opportunities to improve the local green space network may emerge through the release of some lower value green spaces to deliver housing growth and secure investment in existing highly valued green space. The green space assessment takes a strategic look at provision across an area. It considers the collective benefits that could be achieved by releasing some lower value and poor quality green space for housing, and maximising opportunity from the compensation that could be secured.

Consideration is then given to whether new green space (of a different type) needs to be created within the development site (a different typology) in order to remedy deficiencies or whether improvements should be made to an existing space nearby (quality improvements). The identified requirements are then detailed within the site specific policy relevant to the particular housing allocation and in the neighbourhood visions.

The subsequent scores of the sites after stage 3 (and 3a), along with professional planning judgement, are then used to select sites which are shown as housing allocations on the proposals maps which accompany this DPD.

The fourth stage of the methodology is concerned with assessing the deliverability of allocations. Some aspects of this stage, such as highway and access considerations have been assessed. However other aspects such as ownership, legal issues, capacity of utilities infrastructure and economic viability need the involvement of other stakeholders. As a result an important aspect of the consultation process associated with this DPD is to gather information on these considerations. A pro-forma is available for housing allocations and stakeholders with information relating to deliverability are asked to complete a pro-forma to help in the decision making process to determine the sites that will be allocated in the Publication version of the DPD.

The HSSM is available as part of the evidence base which accompanies this consultation along with the individual documentation for each site assessment as they have progressed through the methodology.

Allocations and Site Specific Policies

Housing Allocations

The sites in the table below are allocated for housing to meet the requirements set out in the Core Strategy and the Economic Strategy, and are shown on the Proposals Maps. To meet the aspirations of the Economic Strategy some sites are shown as being potentially suitable to deliver low density, high value housing. The Phase in which they will be released for development in accordance with Policy H4 is also shown in the table.

Question 3

We have identified a number of sites for residential development. What are your views on the deliverability of these sites to achieve a broad housing mix?

Question 4

Would you wish to develop any of the sites? If so how would you propose to develop it?

Question 5

Do you have any technical supporting information on any of the proposed sites that you could share with us? For example ground conditions, traffic impact assessments etc?

Question 6

Are there any other sites you think should be considered for development?

Question 7

Do you have any views on whether development of any of these proposed sites would have significant transport impacts?

Urban Barnsley

Site Ref	Address	Gross Site Area & Indicative No. of homes	Additional Comments	Phase
BAR8	Yorkshire Water Site North Of Carlton Road, Monk Bretton, S71 2AW	2.78 ha / 125 homes		1
BAR9	Land off Green Road, Dodworth	2.19 ha / 93 homes	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	1

Housing

Site Ref	Address	Gross Site Area & Indicative No. of homes	Additional Comments	Phase
BAR11	Land off Higham Lane, Dodworth	1.15 ha / 48 homes	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	1
BAR12	Land off Coniston Avenue, Darton	1.26 ha / 54 homes	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2
BAR15	Land off Barden Drive, Gawber, Barnsley	0.66 ha / 26 homes	Site has outline planning permission.	1
BAR17	Land West of Fish Dam Lane, Carlton	9.1 ha / 320 homes	Indicative number of homes is calculated taking into account requirement for retention of 2 hectares of green space.	2
BAR20	Land Off Ellwood, Lundwood, Barnsley	3.00 ha / 135 dwellings	Site has outline planning permission.	1
BAR23	Land to the East of St. Helens Avenue, Monk Bretton	1.12 ha / 50 dwellings		2
BAR24	Land at Garden House Farm, Garden House Close, Monk Bretton	2.5 ha / 106 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2
BAR25	Land to the South of Crossgate, Mapplewell	0.45 ha / 20 dwellings		1
BAR26	Former North Gawber Colliery, Mapplewell	17.5 ha / 400 dwellings	Site has outline planning permission.	1
BAR27	Land Off Bamforth Close, Dodworth	1.46 ha / 63 dwellings		1
BAR28	Land to the West of Smithy Wood Lane, Gilroyd	1.11 ha / 47 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2

Housing

Site Ref	Address	Gross Site Area & Indicative No. of homes	Additional Comments	Phase
BAR30	Land Off Burton Road, Monk Bretton, Barnsley	9.1 ha / 387 homes	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	1
BAR31	Site West of Wakefield Road, Mapplewell	13.76 ha / 500 dwellings	Indicative number of homes is calculated taking into account requirement for provision of 2 hectares of green space. This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	1
BAR32	Site to the East of Dearne Hall Road, Lower Barugh	10.04 / 427 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	1
BAR33	Land East of Smithy Wood Lane, Gilroyd	4.51 ha / 192 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2
BAR34	Site North of Keresforth Rd., Dodworth	2.5 ha / 95 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2
BAR38	Site South of Bloomhouse Lane, Darton	8.7 ha / 369 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	1
BAR39	Site West of Wakefield Road, New Lodge	8.3 ha / 373 dwellings		1
BAR42	Site North of Wilthorpe Road, Wilthorpe	13.14 ha / 388 dwellings	Indicative number of homes is calculated taking into account requirement for retention of 4 hectares of green space. This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2

Housing

Site Ref	Address	Gross Site Area & Indicative No. of homes	Additional Comments	Phase
BAR43	Priory School, Monk Bretton, Barnsley	7.3 ha / 311 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	1
BAR44	Kingstone School, Broadway, Barnsley	6.89 ha / 127 dwellings	Indicative number of homes is calculated taking into account requirement for provision of 1.5 hectares of green space and the retention of the playing fields (2.05 ha within the site). This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	1
BAR50	Monk Bretton Reservoir and Land to the East of Cross Street, Monk Bretton	6.63 ha / 282 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2
BAR54	Land off High Street, Dodworth	0.50 ha / 21 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	1

Cudworth

Site Ref	Address	Gross Site Area & Indicative No. of homes	Additional Comments	Phase
CUD1	Land off Pontefract Road, Cudworth, Barnsley	5.6 ha / 194 dwellings	Indicative number of homes is calculated taking into account the requirement for the creation of allotments to replace the George Street Allotments within the site (1.28 ha).	1
CUD2	Land at Carrs Lane / Summerdale Road, Cudworth	11.10 ha / 422 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering	2

Housing

Site Ref	Address	Gross Site Area & Indicative No. of homes	Additional Comments	Phase
			an element of low density housing.	
CUD3	Site At Weetshaw Lane, Cudworth	4.46 ha / 201 dwellings		2
CUD8	Site at Blacker Lane, Shafton	4.88 ha / 195 dwellings		2
CUD12	Land Off Brierley Road, Grimethorpe, Barnsley	2.1 ha / 95 dwellings		1
CUD17	Site North of Oak Tree Ave., Cudworth	1.15 ha / 52 dwellings		2

Goldthorpe

Site Ref	Address	Gross Site Area & Indicative No. of homes	Additional Comments	Phase
DEA2	Land off Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, Barnsley	7.9 ha / 316 dwellings		1
DEA3	Land North of East Street, Goldthorpe	5.21 ha / 208 dwellings		1
DEA4	Land South Of Beaver Street, Goldthorpe	6.2 ha / 248 dwellings	4.6 ha of the site has outline planning permission.	1
DEA5	Site South of Lindley Crescent, Thurnscoe	0.76 ha / 34 dwellings		1
DEA6	Site South of King Street, Thurnscoe	0.67 ha / 30 dwellings		1
DEA11	Clayton Lane Playing Fields, Thurnscoe	7.6 ha / 264 dwellings	Indicative number of homes is calculated taking into account requirement for provision of 1 hectare of green space.	2

Housing

Site Ref	Address	Gross Site Area & Indicative No. of homes	Additional Comments	Phase
DEA15	Land off Hall Street, / Former Dearne High School Site, Goldthorpe, Barnsley	2.86 ha / 129 dwellings		1
DEA17	Reema Estate, Thurnscoe	21.1 ha / 880 dwellings	The whole site has outline planning permission for 880 dwellings. Part of the site has full permission for 120 dwellings.	1
DEA19	Land East of Frederick Street, Goldthorpe	2.1 ha / 84 dwellings		2
DEA23	Brunswick Street, Thurnscoe	1.4 ha / 56 dwellings		1

Hoyland

Site Ref	Address	Gross Site Area & Indicative No. of homes	Additional Comments	Phase
HOY2	Greenside Lane, Hoyland, Barnsley	1.51 ha / 68 dwellings		1
HOY4	Land off Clough Field Lane, Hoyland	2.9 ha / 103 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2
HOY5	Land off Meadowfield Drive, Hoyland	2.3 ha / 83 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2
HOY6	Land of Welland Crescent, Elsecar, Barnsley	0.86 ha / 39 dwellings		1
HOY7	Land North of Railway Station, King Street, Hoyland	1.68 ha / 76 dwellings		1

Housing

Site Ref	Address	Gross Site Area & Indicative No. of homes	Additional Comments	Phase
HOY9	Site North of Hoyland Road, Hoyland Common	20.22 ha / 677 dwellings	Indicative number of homes is calculated taking into account requirement for the provision of 3 hectares of green space and the retention of Church View Allotments (1.29 Ha). This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2
HOY10	Land North of Stead Lane, Hoyland	23.04 ha / 876 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2
HOY11	Land North of Armroyd Lane, Hoyland	16.3 ha / 693 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2
HOY14	Land South of Hay Green Lane, Birdwell, Hoyland	3.7 ha / 157 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2

Penistone

Site Ref	Address	Gross Site Area & Indicative No. of homes	Additional Comments	Phase
PEN1	Land at Talbot Road, Penistone	2.10 ha / 80 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2
PEN2	Land West of Talbot Road, Penistone	1.30 ha / 50 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2
PEN5	Land East of Saunderson Avenue, Penistone	1.39 ha / 53 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	1

Housing

Site Ref	Address	Gross Site Area & Indicative No. of homes	Additional Comments	Phase
PEN6	Site East of Mortimer Road, Cubley, Pensitone	5.5 ha / 210 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2
PEN10	Site South East of Schole Hill Lane, Penistone	4.87 ha / 185 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2

Royston

Site Ref	Address	Gross Site Area & Indicative No. of homes	Additional Comments	Phase
ROY2	Land to the West of Royston around Lee Lane	25.65 ha / 860 dwellings	Indicative number of homes is calculated taking into account requirement for the provision of 3 hectares of green space. This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2
ROY6	Site of Former Royston High, Royston, Barnsley	6.78 ha / 120 dwellings	This site may accommodate a supermarket, petrol filling station and family pub in addition to dwellings. The Indicative number of homes is calculated taking into account the above uses being accommodated on the site.	1
ROY7	Land North West of Windmill Terrace, Royston	1.07 ha / 43 dwellings		2
ROY10	Land North of Melton Way, Royston	1.82 ha / 73 dwellings		2
ROY11	Land South of Church Hill, Royston	3.48 ha / 157 dwellings		2

Wombwell

Housing

Site Ref	Address	Gross Site Area & Indicative No. of homes	Additional Comments	Phase
WOM3	Edward Street, Haverhill Grove & Low Croft, Wombwell	1.13 ha / 45 dwellings		1
WOM5	Land off Roy Kilner Road, Wombwell, Darfield	1.1 ha / 44 dwellings		2
WOM7	Land North of Barnsley Road, Wombwell	6.75 ha / 288 dwellings	This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	1
WOM11	Site of Former Wombwell High School, Wombwell	9.75 ha / 390 dwellings		1
WOM12	The Former Foulstone School, Darfield, Playing Fields	8.94 ha / 226 dwellings	Indicative number of homes is calculated taking into account requirement for retention of 3 hectares of playing fields as green space. This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.	2
WOM13	Former Foulstone School Site, Darfield	2.46 ha / 98 dwellings		1
WOM20	Land to the Rear of Kings Oak Primary School, Bondfield Crescent, Wombwell	2.09 ha / 94 dwellings		1

Other

Housing

Site Ref	Address	Gross Site Area & Indicative No. of homes	Additional Comments	Phase
LD2	Site South of New Smithy Drive, Thurlstone, Penistone	4.37 ha / 87 dwellings	Low density housing.	1
LD3	Site North of Halifax Road, Thurgoland	0.78 ha / 16 dwellings	Low density housing.	1
LD4	Site East of Beech Avenue, Silkstone Common	0.88 ha / 18 dwellings	Low density housing.	1
LD5	Land North of Darton Road, Cawthorne	3.73 ha / 75 dwellings	Low density housing.	1
LD6	Land North of Upper Field Lane, High Hoyland	0.99 ha / 20 dwellings	Low density housing.	1
LD7	Land West of Church Heights, Hoylandswaine	3.4 ha / 68 dwellings	Low density housing.	1
LD8	Land South of Wellthorne Avenue, Ingbirchworth	0.41 ha / 8 dwellings	Low density housing.	1
LD9	Land South of Wellthorne Lane, Ingbirchworth	0.90 ha / 18 dwellings	Low density housing.	1
LD10	Land North & South of Roughbirchworth Lane, Oxspring.	5.53 ha / 111 dwellings	Low density housing.	1
LD11	Land South of Lidget Lane, Pilley	2.51 ha / 50 dwellings	Low density housing.	1
LD12	Land South of Lidget Lane, Pilley	2.67 ha / 53 dwellings	Low density housing.	1
LD13	Land East of Cote Lane, Thurgoland	2.88 ha / 58 dwellings	Low density housing.	1
LD15	Site North East of Rookery Way, Thurgoland	0.67 ha / 13 dwellings	Low density housing.	1

These allocations supersede the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies:

Part 1

H3, H4

Part 2

BA1, DT1, DO1, RO1, NE1, DA1, DE1, WW1, HN1, PE1, WR1, WR2

Site Specific Policies

The housing sites must be developed in line with Policy H1 and the relevant Site Specific Policies below. It should be noted that not all the sites have a Site Specific Policy, these are only included where there are particular issues to cover. The Concept Plans referred to in some of the Site Specific policies are included at the end of the Green Space Section.

In line with Core Strategy Policy CSP35 we will require provision of new green space in connection to new residential developments. The principles are outlined in Supplementary Planning Document 'Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments'. This is in addition to compensation for loss of green space. Where there are specific requirements associated with sites, these are outlined in the corresponding site policy. Where on site provision of green space is required it is important that provision is made for the future maintenance of the space in line with the SPD. The future maintenance of green space, which is principally of benefit to the development, is the responsibility of the developer.

Whilst some of the site specific policies below highlight particular ecological features and issues, it should be noted that all sites will be subject to the requirement to submit an ecological assessment as part of any planning application.

Urban Barnsley

Housing

BAR8 Yorkshire Water Site, North of Carlton Road, Monk Bretton

The development must:

- provide pedestrian links through the site
- provide compensation for loss of green space. Both the compensation and requirement for new green space should be invested in one or more of the following infrastructure projects shown on the Monk Bretton Concept Plan:
 1. The Londoner
 2. Monk Bretton Park
 3. Rotherham Road Playing Fields
 4. ecological improvements
 5. Monk Bretton Cricket Club.

BAR9 Land of Green Road, Dodworth

The development must:

- ensure that the ecological corridor that follows the watercourse through the site is retained and enhanced
- retain and improve the Ratten Row Woodland to the South of the site
- ensure the long term maintenance of these features

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

BAR15 Land off Barden Drive (Hill Top) Gawber

The development must provide compensation for loss of green space to be invested in an infrastructure project identified as a priority for the area in the Green Space Strategy.

BAR17 Land West off Fish Dam Lane, Carlton

The development must:

- retain a minimum of 2 hectares of green space in order to provide a local level park which should incorporate a minimum LEAP standard children's play area and local neighbourhood green space
- protect the setting of the green way and natural buffer to the West of the site (GS123 Carlton Industrial Estate Buffer)
- provide pedestrian links through the site.

BAR20 Land off Ellwood, Lundwood

The development must:

- provide compensation for loss of green space to be invested in one or more of the following infrastructure projects shown on the Littleworth Park Concept Plan:
 1. Traditional Park Infrastructure
 2. Children and Young People
 3. Sports
 4. Picnic/Planting Area
 5. Natural Area
 6. Allotments
- provide pedestrian links through the site, particularly between the disused railway corridor and Littleworth Park.

Housing

BAR23 Land to the East of St. Helens Avenue, Monk Bretton

The development must:

- provide compensation for loss of green space to be invested in one or more of the following infrastructure projects shown on the Monk Bretton Concept Plan:
 1. The Londoner
 2. Monk Bretton Park
 3. Rotherham Road Playing Fields
 4. ecological improvements
 5. Monk Bretton Cricket Club.

BAR24 Land at Garden House Farm, Monk Bretton

The development must:

- provide pedestrian links through the site
- provide adequate access arrangements to allow the complete development of the entire site for residential purposes.

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

BAR25 Land to the South of Crossgate, Mapplewell

The development must:

- provide compensation for loss of green space to be invested in one or more of the following infrastructure projects shown on the Darton Concept Plan:
 1. extension to Mapplewell Park
 2. children and Young People
 3. ecological improvements
- protect and maintain the hedgerows.

BAR26 Former North Gawber Colliery

The development must:

- provide a replacement sports pitch within the site incorporating changing facilities and drainage improvements
- protect and enhance the natural area along the southern boundary of the site
- provide a good quality central green space incorporating informal open space, a minimum LEAP standard children's play area and linkages through the site.

BAR28 Land to the West of Smithy Wood Lane, Gilroyd

The development must provide a buffer along the site boundary at Smithy Lane to provide a wildlife corridor.

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

Housing

BAR30: Land off Burton Road, Monk Bretton

The development must:

- provide adequate access and internal road layouts to allow the complete development of the entire site for residential purposes
- provide pedestrian links through the development to Littleworth Park.

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

BAR31: Site West of Wakefield Road, Mapplewell

The development must:

- provide a minimum of 2 hectares of green space as an extension to Mapplewell Park as shown on the Darton Concept Plan
- provide pedestrian links through the development to Mapplewell Park
- provide adequate access and internal road layouts to allow the complete development of the entire site for residential purposes.

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

BAR32: Site to the East of Dearne Hall Road, Lower Barugh

The development must:

- demonstrate that the site can be adequately accessed through the development of a new spine road through the site and that any access and road layouts will enable the development of the entire site for residential purposes
- provide proposals and interventions to encourage public transport use by residents
- protect and improve the pond and swamp areas on the southern and eastern boundaries of the site and investigate the possibility of linking the areas using a wildlife corridor possibly incorporating a SUDS system.

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

BAR33: Land East of Smithy Wood Lane, Gilroyd

The development must provide adequate access to allow the complete development of the entire site for residential purposes including bringing Smithwood Lane up to adoptable standards and the investigation and evaluation of other potential improvements.

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

BAR34: Site North of Keresforth Road, Dodworth

The development must:

- retain the area of woodland on the eastern boundary of the site and ensure it is appropriately managed to function as a wildlife corridor
- meet the requirements of Core Strategy Policy CSP41 Development in Air Quality Management Areas
- provide pedestrian links through the development to the footbridge across the M1 Motorway
- provide adequate access to the site from Woodend Court.

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

Housing

BAR38 Site South of Bloomhouse Lane, Darton

The development must :

- provide a new roundabout and access from the B6131 Station Road adequate to accommodate the development of the entire site
- mitigate the impact of development on the adjacent Green Belt and countryside
- provide pedestrian links through the site
- provide proposals and interventions to encourage public transport use by residents
- retain the hedgerows and scrub
- compensate for loss of green space by providing a centrally located public open space with a minimum LEAP standard children's play area as shown on the Darton Concept Plan.

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

BAR42 Site North of Wilthorpe Road, Wilthorpe

The development must:

- provide adequate access and internal road layouts to allow the complete development of the entire site for residential purposes
- provide proposals and interventions to encourage public transport use by residents
- retain 4 hectares to the north of the site as green space as shown on the Dayhouse Farm Park Concept Plan
- provide a minimum of 15% of the gross developable site area as open space in connection with the requirement for new green space, this should be centrally located and provide informal open space and a minimum LEAP standard play area.

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

BAR43 Former Priory School

The development must:

- provide access off Littlemore Lane and internal road layouts to allow the complete development of the entire site for residential purposes
- provide compensation for loss of green space to be invested in sports provision as shown on the Littleworth Park Concept Plan
- provide an off site contribution for new green space to be invested in one or more of the following infrastructure projects as shown on the Littleworth Park Concept Plan:
 1. Traditional Park Infrastructure
 2. Children and Young People
 3. Sports
 4. Picnic/Planting Area
 5. Natural Area
 6. Allotments
- retain the trees on the western boundary of the site adjacent to the playing fields

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

Housing

BAR44 Former Kingstone School

The development must:

- retain the playing fields
- provide compensation for loss of green space in the form of a minimum of 1.5 hectares informal open space centrally located within the development
- provide a minimum LEAP standard play area within the central open space as part of the requirement for new green space
- provide an off site contribution for formal recreation to be invested in an infrastructure project identified by the Green Space Strategy as a priority

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

BAR50 Monk Bretton Reservoir/ Land to West of Cross Street, Monk Bretton

The development must provide compensation for loss of green space and in order to meet the requirement for new green space, provide an off site contribution, both of which must be invested in one or more of the following infrastructure projects as shown on the Monk Bretton Concept Plan:

1. The Londoner
2. Monk Bretton Park
3. Rotherham Road Playing Fields
4. ecological improvements
5. Monk Bretton Cricket Club

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

Cudworth

CUD1 Land off Pontefract Road, Cudworth

The development must:

- compensate for loss of green space by providing a centrally located informal open space
- replace the allotments within the site (any nett loss should be compensated for in terms of improvements to the quality)
- provide a minimum LEAP standard children's play area as part of the requirement for new green space
- provide an off site contribution for the formal recreation requirement to be invested in an infrastructure project identified by the Green Space Strategy as a priority.

CUD2 Land at Carrs Lane / Summerdale Road, Cudworth

The development must:

- provide proposals and interventions to encourage public transport use by residents
- provide pedestrian links through the site, particularly to the Trans-Pennine Trail
- retain Hedgelines and raised bankings within the development
- provide a minimum of 15% of the developable site area as green space to include a minimum LEAP standard play area, informal open space and natural area.

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

CUD3 Site at Weetshaw Lane, Cudworth

The development must:

- retain the area of developing woodland on the eastern boundary
- provide a minimum of 15% of the developable site area as green space, to include a minimum LEAP standard children's play area, and informal open space. The formal recreation requirement will be satisfied through means of an off site contribution, to be invested in an infrastructure project identified as a priority in the Green Space Strategy.

Housing

CUD8 Site at Blacker Lane, Shafton

The development must:

- demonstrate that the site can be adequately accessed to allow the complete development of the entire site for residential purposes
- retain hedgerows and mature trees around and within the site
- retain the small pond within the site, or provide an improved replacement.

CUD12 Land off Brierley Road, Grimethorpe

The development must:

- provide a wildlife corridor within the site adjacent to the watercourse that forms the southern boundary of the site
- provide compensation for loss of green space, to be invested in an infrastructure project identified as a priority in the Green Space Strategy.

Goldthorpe

DEA3 Land North of East Street, Goldthorpe

The development must:

- retain and protect the north east part of the site that has a high ecological value
- comply with the Goldthorpe Masterplan
- provide adequate access to allow the complete development of the entire site for residential purposes.

DEA4 Land to the South of Beaver Street Goldthorpe

The development must:

- comply with the Goldthorpe Masterplan
- provide adequate access to allow the complete development of the entire site for residential purposes
- provide pedestrian links through the site.

DEA11 Clayton Lane Playing Fields, Thurnscoe

The development must compensate for loss of green space by providing 1 hectare of informal green space incorporating a minimum LEAP standard play area.

DEA15 Land off Hall Street, Goldthorpe / Site of Former Dearne High School

The development must:

- provide adequate access from Goldthorpe Road to allow the complete development of the entire site for residential purposes
- provide pedestrian links through the site between the Dearne ALC and residential areas to the north.

DEA17 Former Reema Estate, Thurnscoe

The development must provide a bridge for people and vehicles to use across the railway line connecting the site with Thurnscoe East Estate.

Hoyland**HOY7 Land North of Railway Station, King Street, Hoyland**

The development must provide compensation for loss of green space, to be invested in an infrastructure project identified as a priority in the Green Space Strategy.

Housing

HOY9 Site North of Hoyland Road, Hoyland Common

The development must be subject to the production of a masterplan covering the entire site which ensures that:

- access is from Hoyland Road and the internal road layouts allow the development of the entire site
- mitigation measures are incorporated to address impacts on the adjacent Green Belt and countryside
- the hedgerows and woodland areas within the site are protected and enhanced
- pedestrian links are provided throughout the site and in particular options are investigated for providing a pedestrian link to Hoyland Common Local Centre
- options are investigated for improving public transport access to the development proposals and interventions that will encourage public transport use by residents are incorporated
- a minimum of 3 hectares of green space is provided
- Church View Allotments within the site are retained and improved.

Proposals for development must be in conformity with this masterplan.

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

HOY10 Land North of Stead Lane, Hoyland

The development must be subject to the production of a masterplan covering the entire site which ensures that:

- the access and road layouts allow the development of the entire site
- mitigation measures are incorporated to address impacts on the adjacent Green Belt and countryside
- pedestrian links are provided through the site and green ways adjacent to and within the site are retained and improved
- a buffer is provided along the south east boundary adjacent to Skiers Spring Wood which is an ancient woodland and local wildlife site
- mitigation measures to protect the setting of the woodland are incorporated
- hedgerows around and within the site are retained
- proposals and interventions to encourage public transport use by residents are included

Proposals for development must be in conformity with this masterplan.

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

Housing

HOY11 Land North of Armroyd Lane, Hoyland

The development must be subject to the production of a masterplan covering the entire site which ensures that:

- the access and road layouts allow the development of the entire site
- mitigation measures are incorporated to address impacts on the adjacent Green Belt and countryside
- the woodland along the northern boundary is retained and improved
- pedestrian links are provided and existing public rights of way improved throughout the site. In particular options for providing a pedestrian link to Elsecar railway station should be investigated and interventions that will encourage public transport use by residents incorporated

Proposals for development must be in conformity with this masterplan.

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

Penistone

PEN5 Land East of Saunderson Avenue, Penistone

The development must:

- retain the southern part of the site as a natural area
- provide compensation for loss of green space, to be invested in an infrastructure project identified as a priority in the Green Space Strategy

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

PEN10 Land South East of Schole Hill Lane, Penistone

The development must:

- demonstrate that the site can be adequately accessed and that any access and road layouts will enable the development of the entire site
- retain hedgerows and mature trees and preserve the area of woodland on the south east border of the site
- protect and improve the tracks around the periphery of the site and ensure pedestrian linkages are provided through the site allowing access to the countryside from established residential areas

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

Royston

Housing

ROY2 Land to the West of Royston around Lee Lane

The development must be subject to the production of a masterplan covering the entire site which ensures that:

- access is via the construction of a roundabout on Lee Lane which along with the road layouts will allow the development of the entire site
- mitigation measures are incorporated to address impacts on the adjacent Green Belt and countryside
- hedgerows around and within the site should be retained
- the mature trees on the western boundary of the site, south of Lee Lane, should be retained
- a minimum 3 hectares of green space is provided incorporating a minimum LEAP standard children's play area, youth provision and natural area. An off site contribution will be sought for formal recreation and improvements to allotment provision
- options are investigated for providing either:
 - A small scale convenience retail facility as part of the development that is in compliance with Core Strategy Policy CSP32 Local Shops or;
 - A local centre that conforms with local and national policy and which, in particular, will not have a significantly adverse impact on Royston District Centre and any additional main town centre uses that are provided as part of the development of the former Royston High School site
- pedestrian links are provided throughout the site and existing public rights of way and green ways are retained and improved. In particular options for providing pedestrian links to any proposed retail facility and public transport interchange facilities should be investigated
- options are investigated for improving public transport access to the development and interventions included to encourage public transport use by residents.

Proposals for development must be in conformity with this masterplan

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

ROY6 Site of Former Royston High School

A significant proportion of this site must be developed for residential purposes.

Where the provisions of Core Strategy policy CSP31 Town Centres and the National Planning Policy Framework can be satisfied, the site may also include a mix of other uses including:

- a supermarket to meet needs in the local area
- a family pub and / or restaurant

Other uses will be considered on their merits where it can be shown they comply with local and national planning policy

The development must:

- provide a good quality centrally located informal open space and minimum LEAP standard children's play area, and an off site contribution for formal recreation
- provide compensation for loss of green space

All off site green space contributions should be invested in an infrastructure project identified in the Royston Concept Plan.

Housing

ROY11 Land South of Church Hill

The development must:

- ensure the access and road layouts allow the development of the entire site
- investigate the possibility of including additional land in the development site to enable to be fully developed
- provide compensation for loss of green space to be invested in one or more of the following infrastructure projects shown on the Royston Concept Plan:
 1. West End
 2. Allotments
 3. Oakwood Field
 4. Rosyton Park
 5. Canal.

Wombwell

WOM3 Edward Street, Haverhill Grove & Low Croft, Wombwell

The development must:

- consider potential impacts on the adjacent Parkhill Nature Reserve Local Wildlife Site
- retain and protect trees around the boundary of the site.

WOM5 Land off Roy Kilner Road, Wombwell

The development must provide compensation for loss of green space and provide an off site contribution in connection with the requirement for new green space. Both elements of the contribution should be invested in one or more of the following infrastructure projects in line with the Wombwell Concept Plan:

1. Lundhill Playing Fields
2. Aldham House Playing Field
3. Allotments
4. Wombwell Sporting Club
5. Green Ways
6. Canal
7. Children and Young People.

Housing

WOM7 Land North of Barnsley Road, Wombwell

The development must:

- provide compensation for loss of green space in the form of an on site minimum LEAP standard play area
- provide an off site contribution in connection with the requirement for new green space, to be invested in one or more of the following infrastructure projects shown on the Wombwell Concept Plan:
 1. Lundhill Playing Fields
 2. Aldham House Playing Fields
 3. Allotments
 4. Wombwell Sporting Club
 5. Green Ways
 6. Canal
 7. Children and Young People

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

WOM11 Site of Former Wombwell High School

The development must:

- demonstrate that the site can be adequately accessed and that any access and road layouts will enable the development of the entire site
- retain the trees around and within the site, particularly on the north east part of the site
- provide compensation for loss of green space to be invested in one of the following infrastructure projects shown on the Wombwell Concept Plan:
 1. Lundhill Playing Fields
 2. Aldham House Playing Fields
 3. Allotments
 4. Wombwell Sporting Club
 5. Green Ways
 6. Canal
 7. Children and Young People
- provide a centrally located informal open space incorporating a minimum LEAP standard children's play area in order to meet the requirement for new green space
- provide an off site contribution for formal recreation in order to meet the requirement for new green space, to be invested in one of the infrastructure projects listed above.

WOM12 The Former Foulstone School Playing Fields

The development must retain a minimum of 3 hectares of the playing fields and provide improvements to compensate for loss of green space to include provision of changing facilities.

This site is currently identified as being capable of delivering an element of low density housing.

Housing

WOM13 The Former Foulstone School

The development must:

- provide compensation for loss of green space to be invested in an infrastructure project identified as a priority in the Green Space Strategy.
- investigate options on the southern boundary of the site on the edge of Darfield Local Centre for providing either:
 - A small scale convenience shop that is in compliance with Core Strategy Policy CSP32 Local Shops or;
 - An extension to Darfield Local Centre that is in compliance with local and national policy and does not have a significantly adverse impact on Darfield Local Centre.

WOM20 Land to the rear of Kings Oak Primary School, Bondfield Crescent, Wombwell

The development must provide compensation for loss of green space to be invested in one of the following infrastructure projects shown on the Wombwell Concept Plan:

1. Lundhill Playing Fields
2. Aldham House Playing Fields
3. Allotments
4. Wombwell Sporting Club
5. Green Ways
6. Canal
7. Children and Young People.

Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Core Strategy Policy CSP18 sets out our approach to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople and explains the criteria that will be used in allocating sites and determining planning applications.

The use of caravans as permanent accommodation will not be permitted, unless they provide accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CSP18.

GT1 Protecting Existing Sites for Gypsies and Travellers

Sites at Smithies Lane Barnsley, Ings Road Wombwell and Burntwood Cottages Great Houghton as shown on the Proposals Maps will continue to be used to provide accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers. No other development will be allowed on these sites.

We currently provide three sites for Gypsies and other Travellers at Ings Road Wombwell, Smithies Lane Barnsley and Burntwood Cottages Great Houghton. These sites are shown on the Proposals Maps as existing sites and will be retained as such with no other development being allowed.

In addition to these two sites the following new sites are proposed for allocation:

GT2 Additional Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

The following sites are shown on the Proposals Maps:

- GT1 Doncaster Road, Darfield
- GT2 Land off Shaw Lane, Carlton

These sites are to provide accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. No other development will be allowed on these sites.

Since the Core Strategy has been adopted, a desk top refresh of the 2007 South Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment has been carried out in partnership with Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield. The research identified a need for an additional 38 pitches in Barnsley between 2011-2016.

The sites shown on the Proposals Maps can accommodate the current identified need. A further consideration of the accommodation needs assessment will be carried out to determine the need post 2016. In the interim we will work closely with the Gypsy and Traveller community in order to bring forward suitably located sites. Proposals for new Gypsy and Traveller sites will be assessed against Core Strategy Policy CSP18.

Question 8

Are there any other sites in private ownership that meet the site selection criteria in CSP18 and should be developed for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople?

Housing

This allocation supersedes the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies:

Part 1

H8G residential caravans

H10

Part 2

BA3, WW3

Policies

The following policies will be applied to proposals for housing:

H1 Uses on Allocated Housing Sites

The sites shown as housing sites on the Proposals Maps will be developed mainly for residential purposes. We will only allow other uses on these sites where:

- They are small scale and ancillary to the housing elements; and
- They provide a service or other facility mainly for local residents.

The sites identified for housing are needed to provide new homes for people who want to live in the borough. However small scale facilities such as local shops or a community building can make housing developments more sustainable by offering a service within walking distance of homes. Any non residential proposals on allocated housing sites must be in conformity with other plan policies such as Core Strategy Policy CSP32 Small Local Shops and the relevant site specific Housing policies.

H2 Residential Development on Small Non-allocated Sites

Proposals for residential development on sites below 0.4 hectares (including conversions of existing buildings and creating dwellings above shops) will be allowed where the site is within a settlement boundary and where the proposal complies with other relevant policies in the Plan.

Whilst many new homes in the borough will be built on sites allocated for housing, other sites will also be suitable for residential development. These sites make a valuable contribution to the housing supply. Sites in towns and villages can offer good opportunities for providing houses where other people already live, near to shops and services. Developing these sites also reduces the need to provide new sites outside settlement boundaries. We will allow small scale residential development within towns and villages in line with other plan policies, including those protecting people's living conditions, road safety and design. In order to deliver the ambitions of the Economic Strategy the section below sets out that we will consider sites currently in Green Belt for their suitability to deliver low density, high value housing.

The extent of the settlement boundaries for Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns are shown on the Proposals Maps. The boundaries of villages are defined by the Green Belt boundary as shown on the Proposals Maps. This policy does not apply in villages which are washed over by the Green Belt (Green Belt policies apply to proposals in these locations).

This policy does not apply to areas of land under 0.4 hectares where they form part of a larger site that is over 0.4 hectares and has potential for housing development. These sites are covered by policy H3 below. This is to ensure that small developments which take place on part of a larger site do not compromise its wider development.

H3 Residential Development on Large Non-allocated Sites

Proposals for residential development on sites above 0.4 hectares which are not shown as housing sites on the Proposals Maps must be:

- Located within Urban Barnsley or the Principal Towns as shown on the Proposal Maps
- Capable of delivering the housing ambitions contained in the Economic Strategy
- Located on previously developed land. Greenfield sites which are not allocated for residential development will not be released for development unless all housing allocations have been developed or it can be shown that those that are left are not deliverable.

If the above criteria are satisfied residential development will be allowed where it can be demonstrated that the site:

- Is located within the built up area. Sites on the edge of settlements will need to provide acceptable mitigation of their impact on the countryside or they will not be considered to be acceptable locations for residential development; and
- Is accessible by public transport; and
- Has good access to a range of shops and services.

Housing

To ensure sustainable development and to comply with Core Strategy CSP8 The Location of Growth it is important that large housing developments are located in larger settlements as defined in the settlement hierarchy in the Core Strategy at paragraph 7.4. These are Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns of Cudworth, Goldthorpe (The Dearne Towns), Hoyland, Penistone, Royston and Wombwell.

The Development Sites & Places DPD releases a number of greenfield sites for development through the allocations it makes. It is therefore important to protect other non-allocated greenfield sites in the borough in order to promote sustainable development.

An important indicator of a site's sustainability is its access to public transport as this can reduce the amount of travel undertaken using the car. We will use information provided by South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive (SYPTTE) to determine if a site is accessible by public transport. SYPTTE can provide an assessment of a site's location in relation to the Core Public Transport Network (CPTN). For a site to be considered to be accessible by public transport the centre of the site will need to be located within the CPTN or within the CPTN buffer and acceptable mitigation provided to compensate for the degree of restriction to public transport use.

The CPTN is defined as core bus corridors with six or more buses per hour and the railway network. A catchment area buffer is applied to the CPTN access points (bus stops and railway stations) which is based on a 400 metre walk to access bus services and an 800 metre walk to access a railway station.

It is important that housing developments have good access to a range of shops and services. This reduces car use and helps to create sustainable communities. We will assess if a site has 'good access' by reviewing information supplied by applicants in support of their application. This will be expected to identify the number of facilities within an 800 metre radius of the centre of the site listed in the tables below. Good access to shops and services will be where all the essential facilities, and a range of the other services and facilities listed below, are within 800 metres of the centre of site.

Essential Facilities	
Primary School	Doctors Practise – one or more doctors*
Local Convenience Store – any shop selling at least a small range of everyday essential items	Public Open Green Space – generally urban green space identified in the Green Space Register (excluding allotments)

Other Services / Facilities		
Secondary School	Job Centre	Post Office
Benefit Agency	Place of Worship	Petrol Station

Retail (Shopping Parade)	TertiaryCollege	Village / Community Hall
Public House	Banking Facility	Library
Hospital	Sports Centre	Chemist
Health Centre / Clinic – providing a range of health related community services such as district nursing, chiropody, occupational therapy etc.		
Supermarket – Self – service store selling mainly food, or food and non-food goods, often with car parking.		

*Where a LIFT centre has opened in a settlement that has lead to a reduction in the number of local doctors practises due to relocation there we will take this into account when assessing a site's access to services.

H4 Phased Release of Allocated Housing Land

Sites allocated for housing on the Proposals Maps will be released for development in two phases.

- Sites in phase 1 will be released at any point in the plan period
- Sites in phase 2 will only be released if:
 - All phase 1 sites have been developed or it can be shown that they are not deliverable; or
 - It can be shown that phase 2 sites need to be released in order for the Council to demonstrate a deliverable five year supply of sites based on the trajectory set out in the Core Strategy.

Core Strategy Policy CSP13 sets out our approach to the Release of Allocated Housing Land. This states that the phased release of housing land will be set out in the Development Sites and Places DPD and based on the sustainability of a site and to support housing regeneration and renewal. The phase assigned to an allocated housing site is listed in the table showing the Housing sites.

Where a site has planning permission or is required to support a housing regeneration and renewal initiative it has been placed in phase 1.

Housing

All other sites have been assessed in terms of their overall sustainability using evidence gathered as part of the site selection process. Additionally deliverability issues have also been taken into account. The more sustainable and deliverable sites have been assigned to phase 1. Other sites have been assigned to phase 2.

The rate of delivery of housing will be monitored to ensure that a continuous five year supply of deliverable housing land is maintained. In the event that monitoring identifies a less than five year supply of deliverable housing land priority will be given to bringing forward allocated sites from phase 2 in order to rectify the shortfall. The following criteria will be used when selecting the most appropriate phase 2 site(s) for release:

- The capacity of the site in relation to meeting the shortfall in the five year supply
- The deliverability of the site
- The sustainability of the site.

Larger and Low Density, High Value Housing

We want to encourage a more economically balanced community and will therefore seek a greater social mix in the borough. Barnsley has experienced the trend of more people on higher and medium incomes moving out of the borough than are moving in. This is largely due to the fact that they are unable to find suitable housing options to meet their needs. We want to make the borough a place where high and middle income people choose to live and can afford, and aim to secure housing suitable for households across a wide range of incomes to provide local residents with the opportunity to settle and progress up the home ownership ladder. Therefore the importance of facilitating the provision of sites to ensure we achieve a mix of types and sizes is recognised. Particularly at the top end of the market to ensure the borough can accommodate requirements across the full spectrum of workers in a business or employment, including professional, senior managerial and executive officers. Provision of dwellings which can attract such workers to live in the borough, will support and implement the economic strategy and will help to diversify the demographic make-up of Barnsley.

For the purposes of providing large low density dwellings, large is considered to be five bedrooms or more, and will be designed with a curtilage and garden areas appropriate to the size of the dwelling. The dwellings we are seeking to provide will be in the top bands of rateable value, in the current housing market these would be valued at £250,000 and above. Should house values increase across the housing market as a whole this figure will be increased accordingly.

In order to facilitate 1200 low density dwellings, a number of the proposed allocations on the proposals maps indicate a mix of densities, where we would expect a proportion of these sites to deliver large, low density dwellings. Some sites are shown as being suitable for wholly low density development, these are sites in the villages in the west of the borough that were allocated as Safeguarded Land in the UDP. The current assumptions we have used are that where a proposed site is indicated as suitable for a mix of densities, a density of 20 dwellings per hectare has been assumed on 10% of each of these sites. Further work will be undertaken on the low density, high value housing issue which will establish whether 20 dwellings per hectare is suitable.

Larger and Low Density, High Value Housing in the Green Belt

In addition to the sites shown on the Proposals Maps we will consider the potential of Green Belt sites for allocations for larger, low density housing. Green Belt sites will be assessed for their potential and suitability for low density dwellings. The Green Belt sites that we know about and will consider are made up from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and Council owned sites such as redundant schools. In addition to these, please let us know if you have a Green Belt site that may be suitable for low density housing. We will consider sites that are put forward.

The Green Belt sites that will be considered most favourably for low density housing are likely to have the following characteristics:

- Their development would enable the borough to achieve the ambitions of the Economic Strategy in respect of delivering a broader housing mix
- Their development would not harm the functions of Green Belt particularly in respect of checking unrestricted sprawl and preventing settlements merging into each other
- Development of the site would result in a defensible Green Belt boundary
- The site has a good relationship with a settlement, has access to facilities and is sustainable, edge of settlement is likely to be preferred
- The development represents infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites whether redundant or in continuing use, which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purpose of including land within Green Belt than the existing development
- Will contribute to the viability of a settlement.

Landowners will have to demonstrate that the site put forward is viable for low density housing. Where a proposal for high quality, high value well designed, individual or low density dwellings is proposed in Green Belt, the need for that type of property may be considered as a very special circumstance. Regard will be had to the type and design of the dwellings, and the need for that particular type, for example single storey bungalows. Each site will be considered on its own merits.

H5 Protection of Existing Larger Dwellings

We will resist development within the curtilage of existing larger dwellings where it will have an adverse impact on the setting of the original dwelling, and the size of the remaining garden area

We will resist the loss of existing larger dwellings. Support will be given to the re-establishment of Houses in Multiple Occupation into single family sized houses.

Housing

As well as provision of new low density, large dwellings, it is also important to ensure the endurance of existing housing stock of this type. In recent years dwelling conversions have been taking place at an increasing rate in the borough. These conversions have resulted in a loss of larger homes and an increase in the number of smaller homes contributing to the imbalance in the housing stock towards smaller homes. This has been a problem particularly in Urban Barnsley around the Town Centre. The Government has changed the designation of garden areas from 'brownfield land' to 'greenfield land', in an attempt to resist development of additional houses within the curtilage of larger homes, known as 'garden grabbing', as this has also had an adverse impact on larger housing stock. Often additional dwellings have been built within their curtilage, resulting in an adverse impact on the original dwelling. In order to further protect larger homes, we will resist the conversion of larger homes into flats and other non self contained housing such as Houses in Multiple Occupation and support their re-introduction into family-sized homes. Where this conflicts with policy GB1, this policy will take precedence if it maintains the existence of a large low density dwelling. This policy will also take precedence over any infill development that would normally be allowed under paragraph 19 of the Designing New Housing Development SPD, where that development would have an adverse impact on an existing large low density house. We will also resist development in gardens of larger dwellings where this will have an adverse impact on the original dwelling and its continued function as a large, low density dwelling.

Question 9

Do you know of any sites in the Green Belt which would be suitable for low density high value housing?

Economy

Our approach to providing land for economic development is set out in the Core Strategy in policies CSP11 Providing Strategic Employment Locations and CSP12 The Distribution of New Employment Sites and the Economic Strategy (2012-2033).

Policy CSP11 sets out that we will allocate 350ha of land in sustainable locations to go towards meeting the development needs of existing and future industry and business up to 2026. Policy CSP11 also sets out that additional land may be allocated in response to reduction in supply or increase in demand during the plan period, identified through review of this policy.

Since the Core Strategy was adopted in September 2011 the approach to employment in Barnsley has changed radically in order to implement the recently adopted Economic Strategy.

In October 2010, a comprehensive assessment of the local economy was undertaken by an independent company, Local Economic Futures in the form of Barnsley's first statutory Local Economic Assessment (LEA) of the Borough. The headline economic indicators from the LEA showed the following position for Barnsley: Economic Scale (B), Productivity (D), Economic Change (D), Industrial Structure (E), Business and Enterprise (C), Skills and Qualifications (E) and Labour Market (E)

*Where an 'A' grade indicates that the area is performing in the top 20% of districts nationally, while an 'E' grade places it in the bottom 20%.

This assessment was further supplemented by an economic analysis undertaken by Barnsley Development Agency (BDA), which highlighted the following key economic challenges facing the Borough:

- Need for 25,000 more jobs to reach Yorkshire and Humber (Y&H) and 32,000 to reach Great Britain (GB) jobs density averages;
- Business Stock (VAT Registered) need to increase by 1,500 (Y&H) and 2,600 (GB) to reach comparable average;
- Barnsley's 5 (A-C) performance needs to improve by 13 percentage points to reach the national average;
- An additional 8,900 and 17,400 people need to have National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) 2+ and NVQ 4+ respectively to reach national average;
- Average weekly earnings need to increase by £19.30 (Y&H) and £59.50 (GB) to reach comparable averages;
- Careful selection and appropriate supply of serviced employment land and housing sites to ensure our economic ambitions can be fulfilled;

Economy

- Supply of lower density housing needs to be increased within the Borough to both support and facilitate economic growth.

The Community Strategy 2011-2015 recognises that growing a 21st century economy is critical to Barnsley's future. Amongst other challenges the Community Strategy identifies that we have an undersized economy which is too small for the size of the working age population, and a lack of serviced employment land available to inward investors and indigenous company growth. A focused set of key interventions are identified which include the regeneration and growth of the Barnsley Dearne and the development of employment clusters in strategic locations across the borough. Given the requirement for the LDF to align to the Community Strategy, it is appropriate for the Development Sites and Places DPD to align to the needs and priorities for the borough the new Community Strategy contains.

Given the increased jobs deficit there is an urgent need to refocus Barnsley's economic offer, coupled with the recession, and Barnsley's inability to respond to a number of recent inward investment opportunities from major business interests wanting large scale sites, has led to the decision that Barnsley requires a range of attractive sites of all types and sizes, including large scale employment sites. This updated information and shift in the Council's position means that we are likely to propose to allocate a higher figure than 350ha (possibly as high as 500 ha) in order to provide a range of sites at differing scales and to give flexibility to ensure that at least 350 ha of employment land is capable of being delivered within the plan period. This approach will be helpful given the long lead in times required for delivery of some employment sites.

This consultation draft shows 681 ha of potential employment land, which represents options from which the eventual allocations will be chosen. The employment land options are shown on the Proposals Maps. The sites shown are listed later in this section, together with any site specific considerations.

Further detail on site specific considerations will be provided in the next version of the DPD which will show the proposed allocations. From these options some of the sites carried forward to the next stage may have green space implications. Where they do, assessments will be carried out and the implication will be addressed in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CSP35 Green Space.

Northern Economic Corridor

The Proposals Maps include an indicative line which illustrates the potential location of the Northern Economic Corridor. We are considering safeguarding this corridor for its potential to support economic needs in the future, beyond the end of the plan period, post 2026.

Site Selection Methodology

The following is a brief summary of the approach used to assess the suitability of potential employment land.

Identifying sites for assessment

The sites assessed for as part of the selection process included:

- Unitary Development Plan (UDP) Employment Proposal allocations which remain undeveloped and;
- Sites identified as having the potential for, but that have not previously been allocated for, employment use.

Stage 1: Employment site profiles

The first stage of selection process was to produce a profile of each potential site to establish its existing characteristics. Information in the profiles for each site includes:

- Socio and Economic Data
- Accessibility in terms of public transport and the principal road network
- Existing market interest
- Types of employment uses that the site is likely to be suitable for
- Current status in terms of local plan allocations and planning permission
- An estimation of site preparation costs and requirements
- Land ownership
- Location in terms of previously developed land and green belt
- Environmental constraints
- Flooding and drainage constraints

Some of the employment land options have been added to deliver the economic ambitions contained in the Economic Strategy.

Stage 2: Scoring

The second stage of the selection process scores each potential site against a range of criteria to determine its suitability for employment development. These criteria are grouped under the following broad indicators:

Meeting employment needs: The potential to meet both local employment needs and to provide job opportunities that would meet the wider job needs of the Borough.

Economy

Accessibility: An assessment of the accessibility of the site by public and private transport including the needs of business and the potential to reduce out commuting.

Deliverability: The potential for employment development to be physically delivered on the site, including market strength, the type of end users it is likely to be suitable for, current planning status and the level of investment already committed to the site.

Location: An assessment of the location of a site in relation to settlement context and spatial strategy.

Environmental and amenity: Including impact on the landscape, nature conservation designations and amenity.

Each indicator was scored using the following form of assessment:

- High (3 points): High potential for development against the indicator.
- Medium (2 points): Medium potential for development against the indicator.
- Low (1 point): Low potential for development against the indicator.

The scoring involved an interpretation of the profiles developed in stage 1, desk-based analysis, site visits, professional planning judgement and liaison with other Council services and partners. The scoring is supported by written analysis to make the reasons for applying a score were clear and to indicate which factors may influence whether a score would be improved or decreased.

Stage 3: Employment site selection

The third stage is to select the sites regarded as suitable for employment development. Those sites selected are identified in this consultation draft of the Development Sites and Places DPD and are shown on the accompanying proposals map.

Further assessment of deliverability

The decision to identify these sites as options in this consultation draft is based on information available to the Council at this time.

We would welcome views on other aspects such as ownership, legal issues, capacity of utilities infrastructure and economic viability need the involvement of external stakeholders. An important aspect of the consultation process associated with this DPD is to gather further information on these considerations. A pro-forma is available for all sites shown potential options on the proposals maps. Any stakeholder with information on any of the criteria listed are asked to complete a pro-forma and submit it to aid in the decision making process about the final sites that will be allocated for employment development.

Allocations and Site Descriptions

Employment Allocations

The sites in the table below are options for land to be allocated for employment purposes and are shown on the Proposals Maps.

A number of the sites are currently Green Belt. The Core Strategy sets out exceptional circumstances will need to be demonstrated to justify taking sites out of Green Belt for employment land allocations. The eventual allocations will be individually justified. However most of the Green Belt sites, particularly the large scale sites and clusters of sites, meet the exceptional circumstances as follows:

- There is an overriding need to accommodate what would otherwise be considered as inappropriate development in order to provide a concentrated mass of employment land. In the case of the cluster of sites at Hoyland this will support and help bring forward key existing employment allocations.
- Development of the scale being sought to accommodate large scale inward investment cannot be accommodated on non Green Belt land.
- Development of such a scale is required to meet the aspirations set out in the Economic Strategy for the borough agreed June 2012.

Sites are shown as individual parcels of land, even where they make up a larger site or wider cluster of sites. This is to enable people to comment and give us their views on whether they like individual sites, or groups of sites. We also welcome views on which sites are most attractive to the market and seek any information on which sites are most deliverable and why. We want to hear people's views on which sites should be taken forward to ensure Barnsley is best placed to improve its economic prosperity, create jobs and 'right size' its economy.

Question 10

Which of the Employment Site options do you prefer?

Question 11

Are there particular parts of the proposed Employment Sites which you prefer?

Economy

Question 12

Do you think the proposed Employment Sites will be attractive to investors and expanding businesses to generate employment growth in the borough?

Question 13

What type of businesses do you think would be attracted to the proposed employment sites?

Question 14

Can you provide supporting information on the deliverability of the proposed employment sites?

Question 15

Do you have any views on whether development of any of these proposed sites would have significant transport impacts?

Urban Barnsley

Site Ref	Site Name	Site Area (Ha)	Description
UB1	Birthwaite Business Park	3.5	This site is located north of the A637 (Huddersfield Road), Darton and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.
UB3	Claycliffe Business Park	1.91	The site is located north of the A635 (Barugh Green Road), Barugh and is comprised of two plots of undeveloped land which were previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.

Site Ref	Site Name	Site Area (Ha)	Description
UB4	Land South of Barugh Green Road	65.65	<p>The site is located to the south of the A635 (Barugh Green Road) between Barugh Green and Gawber and is comprised of Green Belt land which is currently in agricultural use.</p> <p>The site could be allocated in its entirety or in part. Two site options are identified for the purpose of this consultation. These are Site A (approximately 14 ha) which is of a scale that could be served by the existing road network and Site B (approximately 51 ha) which is of a scale that would require substantial road infrastructure improvements.</p>
UB5	Zenith	0.43	The site is located off Whaley Road, Wilthorpe and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.
UB6	Zenith Extension	4.95	The site is located north east of Zenith Business Park, Wilthorpe and is comprised of Greenfield land which currently serves a green space function.
UB7	Capitol Park Extension	5.43	The site is located north of Capitol Park, Dodworth and is comprised of Green Belt land which is currently in agricultural use.
UB8	Capitol Park	9.02	The site is located north of the A628 (Dodworth Bypass), Dodworth and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.
UB9	Land East of Wakefield Road	7.58	The site is located east of the A61 (Wakefield Road), Athersley and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan (B) and Green Belt land which is currently in agricultural use (A).
UB10	Land North of Laithes Lane	4.75	The site is located north of the B6132 (Laithes Lane), Athersley and is comprised of Green Belt land which is currently in recreational use.

Economy

Site Ref	Site Name	Site Area (Ha)	Description
UB11	Land off West Green Link Road	34.53	The site is located off the West Green Link Road, Monk Bretton and is comprised of two plots of land. Site A (approximately 10 ha) is comprised of Green Belt land which currently serves a green space function and Site B (approximately 24 ha) is comprised of reclaimed land with areas of dense tree cover.
UB12	Bromcliffe Business Park	0.73	The site is located south of Burton Road, Monk Bretton and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.
UB13	Oaks Business Park	0.93	The site is located west of Oaks Lane, Hoyle Mill and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.
UB14	Land East of Grange Lane	2.36	<p>The site is located east of Grange Lane, Stairfoot and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.</p> <p>The site is part of a larger allocation which is identified by Policy WCS2 of the Joint Waste Plan as a safeguarded site for existing or enhanced waste management use.</p>
UB15	Land South of Doncaster Road	0.55	This site is located to the south of the A635 (Doncaster Road), Stairfoot and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.
UB16	Bleachcroft Way Industrial Estate	9.31	This site is located to the south of Bleachcroft Way, Stairfoot and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.

Cudworth

Economy

Site Ref	Site Name	Site Area (Ha)	Description
C1	Land off Engine Lane	86.96	The site is located off the A6195 (Engine Lane), between Cudworth and Grimethorpe and is comprised of two plots of Green Belt land, Site A to the west and Site B to the east of Engine Lane. Both sites are predominantly in agricultural use whilst Site B contains an area of dense tree cover.
C2	Land off Ferrymoor Way	16.96	The site is located off Ferrymoor Way, Park Springs, Grimethorpe and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.
C3	Land West of Springvale Road	1.23	The site is located west of Springvale Road, Park Springs, Grimethorpe and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.
C4	Land East of Springvale Road	0.75	The site is located east of Springvale Road, Park Springs, Grimethorpe and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.

Goldthorpe

Site Ref	Site Name	Site Area (Ha)	Description
D1	Land South of Dearne Valley Parkway	197.59	The site is located south of the A635 (Dearne Valley Parkway/ Doncaster Road), Goldthorpe and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan (B) and Green Belt land (A) which is currently in agricultural use.
D2	Fields End Business Park	2.02	The site is located east of Barrowfield Road, Thurnscoe and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.

Economy

Site Ref	Site Name	Site Area (Ha)	Description
D3	Thurnscoe Business Park	5.96	The site is located off Barrowfield Road, Thurnscoe and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.
D4	Lidget Lane Industrial Estate	0.94	The site is located off Lidget Lane, Thurnscoe and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.

Hoyland

Site Ref	Site Name	Site Area (Ha)	Description
H1	Land West of Sheffield Road	47.92	The site is located to the west of the A6135 (Sheffield Road), Hoyland and is comprised of Green Belt land which is currently in agricultural use.
H2	Rockingham	18.76	The site is located off the Dearne Valley Parkway, between Birdwell and Hoyland and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.
H3	Shortwood Extension	11.81	The site is located north of the A6195 (Dearne Valley Parkway), Hoyland and is comprised of Green Belt land of which part is currently in recreational use.
H4	Shortwood Business Park	7.06	The site is located north of the Dearne Valley Parkway, Hoyland and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan. The site is within an Enterprise Zone.
H5	Land South of Dearne Valley Parkway	38.2	The site is located south of the Dearne Valley Parkway, Hoyland and is comprised of Green Belt land which is currently in agricultural use.

Site Ref	Site Name	Site Area (Ha)	Description
H6	Land North of Dearne Valley Parkway	44.13	The site is located north of the Dearne Valley Parkway, Hoyland and is comprised of Green Belt land which is currently in agricultural (and some residential) use.
H7	Ashroyds	11.37	The site is located off the B60696 (Ryecroft Bank), Hoyland and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan. Part of the site is within an Enterprise Zone.

Penistone

Site Ref	Site Name	Site Area (Ha)	Description
P1	Land South of Sheffield Road	1.29	The site is located south of the B6462 (Sheffield Road) and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.
P2	Land North of Sheffield Road	3.27	The site is located north of the B6462 (Sheffield Road), Springvale, Penistone and is comprised of Green Belt land which is currently in agricultural use.

Royston

Site Ref	Site Name	Site Area (Ha)	Description
R1	Land North of Lee Lane	9.15	The site is located north of Lee Lane, Royston and is comprised of land which is currently in agricultural use.

Wombwell

Site Ref	Site Name	Site Area (Ha)	Description
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Economy

W1	Mitchells Industrial Estate	0.64	The site is located off Bradberry Balk Lane, Wombwell and is comprised of two plots of undeveloped land which were previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.
W2	Everill Gate Lane	3.58	The site is located north of the A633 (Valley Way), Wombwell and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.

Non Principal Town

Site Ref	Site Name	Site Area (Ha)	Description
N1	Wentworth Industrial Park, Tankersley	4.35	The site is located off Maple Road, Wentworth Industrial Park, Tankersley and is comprised of two plots of undeveloped land which were previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.
N2	Park Springs, Houghton	3.4	The site is located west of Park Spring Road, Park Springs, Houghton and is comprised of undeveloped land which was previously allocated for employment use in the Unitary Development Plan.
N3	Land East of M1 J38	12	The site is located east of the Junction 38 of M1 motorway and is comprised of Green Belt land which is currently in agricultural use.

These allocations supersede the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies:

Part 1

ED3, ED10, ED11

Part 2

BA4, BA6, BA8, BA39, BA39/2, BA39/3, BA39/3/3, BA40, BA40/2, DT3, DO3, RO3, NE3, NE5, NE6, DA4, DE3, DE5, DE6, WW4, WW6, HN3, PE3, WR8

These employment sites must be developed in line with Policy EMP1.

On those sites which are currently functioning as green space compensation would be required for the loss of this green space should the proposed allocations come forward.

Policies

Allocated employment sites are shown on the Proposals Maps. In terms of controlling development on them the following policy applies to all allocated employment sites. It will also be applied to areas currently in employment use, or where a previous employment use has now ceased:

EMP1 Uses on employment land⁽¹⁾

On allocated Employment Sites, or land currently or last used for employment purposes, we will allow the following uses:

1. Research and development, and light industry
2. General industrial
3. Storage or distribution

Ancillary uses will be allowed where appropriate in scale.

Other uses may be considered on their merits, particularly their contribution to the borough's economic offer and job density.

The provision of well located employment land is key to the borough's future economic growth. It is therefore essential that both new employment land, and land currently in use or last used for employment purposes, is protected and safeguarded from non employment uses.

Non employment uses will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that they provide a significant contribution to the economic offer of the borough. Given the job density gap it is imperative that the best use is made of employment land to contribute towards increasing the number of jobs in the borough.

Employment Sites are undeveloped land allocated for employment use.

Land currently or last used for employment purposes are areas of established employment use. These areas are sometimes interspersed with other 'employment generating' uses which may not strictly conform to the conventional B class employment uses, and may include some vacant land and premises. Due to their long established nature they comprise some of the borough's most sustainable and most valued employment areas and will be protected from non employment development as set out in Core Strategy Policy CSP19 Protecting Existing Employment Land.

1 The uses in policy EMP 1 are those set out in the Use Classes Order 1987 as amended (including any subsequent amendments), categories B1, B2 and B8 and therefore the exclusions set out in those categories apply. Offices are considered to be a Town Centre use.

Economy

It should be noted that 'Land currently or last used for employment purposes' does not contribute towards the available supply as it is already in existing use.

Transport

The Local Development Framework's Transport Strategy is set out in pages 94 to 118 of the Core Strategy and policies CSP23 to CSP28 detail the policy framework. The Transport Strategy and policy framework sits within the Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy which has an end date of 2026. Transport is integral to supporting economic growth, the strategy and policy framework outlined has improved accessibility at its heart. Much of the strategy will be delivered by the South Yorkshire Local Sustainable Transport Fund (SYLSTF) implementation programme together with investment programmes of transport infrastructure and service providers such as Network Rail, bus and rail operating companies and the Council as highway authority. The SYLSTF implementation programme is the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive and South Yorkshire Local Authority's delivery mechanism which receives funding from the national Local Sustainable Transport Fund. This will assist in creating the infrastructure to enable economic growth in Barnsley and facilitate access to jobs.

The following transport notations are shown on the Proposals Maps:

- Railway lines and stations
- Local Strategic Highway Network
- Former Railway Lines to be safeguarded

Railway lines and stations

During the plan period rail services serving Barnsley Interchange will benefit from:

- significant reductions in rail journey times
- greater frequency
- increased length of trains together with
- electrification

All these improvements will greatly enhance the capacity and performance of railway services such that rail travel will increasingly become an attractive alternative to the car.

Barnsley Interchange is progressively achieving a higher profile on the city region and inter-regional rail network. The Interchange is the hub for local bus services, and the opportunity will be taken to promote a coordinated improvement in bus services so as to extend the benefits of improved rail services from the Interchange to residents and businesses within and beyond Barnsley, improving access to jobs.

Local Strategic Highway Network

The proposals map shows the local strategic highway network and is made up of those roads classified by the Local Highway Authority as being of more than local importance. These include:

Transport

- Motorways
- Trunk roads
- A roads
- B roads connecting areas of more than local importance

There are no proposals for major new road links such as by-passes. However, the need for new roads as part of the service infrastructure that may be required for new housing and employment sites will need to be considered. The capacity of the existing roads and railways will be improved by easing congestion bottlenecks in the case of roads, and by works securing higher line speeds on railways. These measures will support a general approach of promoting a reduction in unnecessary vehicular travel, and where travel is necessary, the increased use of public transport.

Safeguarding of Former Railway Lines

CSP24 of the Core Strategy set out our intention to safeguard historical rail alignments to accommodate the potential reinstatement of former strategic railway lines. Substantial passenger growth is envisaged over the next 10 years and the increasing passenger and freight congestion on lines from Leeds to the south east and between Leeds and Sheffield City Regions, will strengthen support for the re-opening of such railway lines.

The following former railway lines are shown on the Proposals Maps and are safeguarded under the terms of Policy CSP24 of the Core Strategy:

- Cudworth
- Barnsley Doncaster
- Woodhead
- Penistone Stocksbridge

As set out in paragraph 9.158 of the supporting text to CSP24, Network Rail's Yorkshire and Humber Rail Utilisation Strategy (RUS) includes specific reference to the Cudworth line, and the Barnsley Doncaster line. These are also shown on Diagram 4 of the Core Strategy. The Woodhead route is also considered in paragraph 9.158 of the supporting text to CSP24 which outlines its potential to improve transpennine high speed connections. This route also has the capacity to improve intermodal freight, intercity and local passenger services.

Transport Priority Corridors

Associated with delivering Core Strategy Policy CSP23 Accessibility Priorities, and promoting investment in the Accessibility Improvement Zone (AIZ) there will be a progressive definition of priority corridors in order to guide stakeholder investment. Local Sustainable Transport (LST) will

implement programmes associated with progressively targeting priority corridors. These priority corridors are not shown on the Proposals Maps as they will change over time but will be defined and described in the LST documentation.

Integrated Transport Sites

In order to make the travel and station experience sustainable and more attractive there will be improved access to railway stations for pedestrians, cyclists, bus users together with increased car parking. Additionally as appropriate the range of facilities and uses offered at stations will be improved to realise their potential as community hubs.

Work to date has identified Goldthorpe, Elsecar and Penistone as three stations which could be promoted as Integrated Transport Sites where investment in access and appropriate ancillary uses will be promoted and supported to strengthen their role as transport hubs and components of the Principal Town Centres.

Cycleways and Footpaths

Proposals for active travel (cycleways and footpaths) are included in the Green space section of this plan which relates to Core Strategy policy CSP35 Green Space. In particular Green Ways are shown on the the Proposals Maps and are subject to policy GS2. Cycleways in Barnsley town centre are considered specifically in the Town Centre Area Action Plan. These proposals further develop the award winning 'Safe Routes to schools' projects completed and underway as part of the sustainable travel plans for the Advanced Learning Centres (ALC's).

Transport

These allocations/policies supersede the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies:

Part 1

T3 Existing Strategic Highway Network

T4 Strategic Highways Proposals

T5 Protected Highway Alignments

T8 Highways Maintenance

T10 Bus and Rail Infrastructure

T21 Residents Parking

Part 2

BA28, BA29, BA30, BA39/9, BA39/11, BA40/9

DT15, DT16, DT17

DO15, DO16

RO14

NE17, NE18

DA15, DA17

DE18, DE19

WW22, WW23

HN16, HN17

PE18

WR21, WR22, WR23

The Historic Environment

The Historic Environment

Core Strategy Policy CSP30 relates to the Historic Environment. It explains our approach to making the most of Barnsley's heritage assets and sets out how we will approach development which affects the historic environment.

Conservation Areas

The following Conservation Areas are shown on the Proposals Maps (the boundaries for the Victoria Road and Market Hill Conservation Areas in Barnsley town centre are shown on Inset Map 1 of the Town Centre Area Action Plan):

CA1 Barnsley, Huddersfield Road

The Conservation Area is to the northwest of Barnsley town centre and is an excellent example of a Victorian residential suburb. It developed during the late 1800's on former fields and land associated with Cockerham Hall, and has since remained largely unchanged. Properties within the Conservation Area tend to be residential and are detached, semi detached and terraced houses. Properties tend to be built from sandstone (often blackened) and roofing material is commonly Welsh slate. The majority of properties comprise of two stories, but there are a number of large three storey dwellings. Architecturally designs tend to be of the Victorian classic style, with some Arts and Crafts inspired dwellings. A small amount of infill development has taken place, notably around Rosehill Court but the Conservation Area remains relatively unaltered.

CA2 Barnsley, Regent Street/Church Street/Market Hill

The Conservation Area constitutes the historic core of Barnsley town centre and the centre of the borough's civic and commercial functions. It is dominated by Barnsley Town Hall and contains thirty six listed buildings of various ages and architectural styles. The Conservation Area can be roughly divided into two areas. Church Street and Regent Street form the civic, legal and administrative core whilst the area around Market Hill and Eldon Street lends itself to commercial uses. A number of Barnsley's most prominent architecture is found within the Conservation Area including the Town Hall, the Civic Hall (The Civic), St Mary's Church and a number of fine Georgian properties along Regent Street. A number of commercial properties are converted Georgian town houses and large formal Victorian office buildings. The university campus and the Cooper art gallery are also situated within the Conservation Area boundary. Buildings vary from two stories to five, but the topography of the area is a dominant feature defining views and vistas both within and towards the town.

The Historic Environment

CA3 Barnsley, Victoria Road

The Conservation Area is to the northwest of Barnsley town centre and is a fine example of a Victorian residential suburb. The Conservation Area developed during the late 1800's along the main axis of Victoria Road and in the most part remained unaltered. It comprises detached, semi detached and terraced houses, although some properties along Victoria Road and Huddersfield Road have been converted for commercial uses. Building material tends to be coursed sandstone (commonly blackened) and roofing material is Welsh slate, properties tend to comprise of two storeys. Bay and sliding sash windows predominate. Architecturally designs tend to be of Victorian classic style and include elements of neo Palladianism, Renaissance Revival, Arts and Crafts and Victorian Gothic. During the 1960s some infill development took place such as the brick built Westwood Court flats complex off Huddersfield Road.

CA4 Billingley

The Conservation Area is 8 miles to the east of the town of Barnsley and is a small village entirely surrounded by a rural setting. The village probably originated during the medieval period and developed as a small farming community. All properties within the Conservation Area are residential. Many properties are converted former agricultural buildings, or farm cottages. Buildings tend to be constructed from sandstone, a number of properties have been built from red brick and artificial stone, but these are the exception. Roofing material tends to be Welsh slate or sandstone flags. The majority of buildings are two storey but notable exceptions include Billingley Hall and Beech House that rise to three. Architecturally the majority of buildings tend towards the agricultural vernacular, but buildings with a more formal composition include Billingley Hall and Beech House. Little development has taken place over the years with the exception of a number of red brick properties constructed to the north of the village. These newer developments have introduced a variety to the architecture in the village diverging from the traditional character.

The Historic Environment

CA5 Brierley

The Conservation Area is 5 miles northeast of Barnsley, set within a predominantly rural landscape. Brierley originated as a small farming community around Brierley Hall, its estate, and along Church Street, the main historical axis running through the village. As with many rural villages within Barnsley the advent of coal mining during the 19th Century and early 20th Century and the changing needs of a growing population are reflected in the architecture and buildings of the area. Properties range from detached, semi detached and terraced rows typically comprising of two storeys. Most properties are residential however there are a number of small businesses that operate within the Conservation Area. Brierley village and its historic core exhibits a range of architectural styles and ages from stone farm buildings typical of the more upland vernacular found elsewhere in the borough, to pre war semi and detached dwellings, and modern estate development. Building material tends to be either locally quarried sandstone or red brick, (a number of properties have also been rendered). Roofing materials range from Welsh slate, stone slate and artificial stone slates. The Conservation Area has undergone a large amount of encroachment and infill development over recent years, notably along its east and west margins and around the modern Church Court and Church Gate housing developments.

CA6 Carlton

The Conservation Area is 3 miles northeast of Barnsley town centre, surrounded by open fields, residential estates and large industrial sites. It probably originated as the focus of a small medieval settlement consisting of a number of farmsteads. From 1873 Carlton Main Colliery opened and mining became the main industry of the surrounding area. This inevitably had an affect on the development and built environment of the village and its surroundings, until the closure of the mine in 1970. The Conservation Area contains the grade II listed Church of St John, 'The Gables' and Manor House. Properties range from detached, semi detached, and terrace rows comprising of either one or two storeys. The majority of properties are residential, but there are a number of small businesses operating within the Conservation Area. The Conservation Area presents a mixed range of architectural styles and ages from farm buildings, properties of formal but rural vernacular and modern developments. Buildings tend to be constructed from sandstone, however there are a limited number of properties built from stone and red brick. Roofing material tends to be Welsh slate and a limited amount of stone slate. Along with a small amount of infill development the Conservation Area has undergone a large amount of encroachment, not only residential but by industrial developments such as the bakery to the south and the industrial estate to the west.

The Historic Environment

CA7 Cawthorne

The Conservation Area is northwest of Barnsley town centre and is an exceptionally fine example of an agricultural village set within a rural landscape. The village originally developed as a farming community but later became a hub for local opencast mining and iron production (however little evidence of this former industry remains today). The Conservation Area exhibits detached, semi detached and terrace housing typically comprising two storeys. The majority of properties are residential, however there are a number of small businesses along with a village shop and school. A number of properties survive of significant age from the 15th, 16th and 17th Century. Building material is predominantly locally quarried fine grained Delph sandstone, but locally made red brick elements are not uncommon. Roofing material tends to be stone slate. Architecturally designs tend to be of the simple local vernacular, with some more decorative (but limited) architectural elements. A small amount of infill development took place during the inter war period, notably around Kirkfield Close in the Art Deco style and in the later post war period along Darton Road and around Tivy Dale.

CA8 Darfield

The Conservation Area is 5 miles to the east of the town of Barnsley and typifies an originally rural settlement that has been encroached by development during the 19th Century. Darfield originally developed as a small farming community up until the mid 18th Century when the introduction of mining brought an influx of workers to the area. This change is reflected in the development patterns immediately adjacent to the Conservation Area having changed over time from rural to a more suburban character. The Conservation Area includes the fine grade I listed church of All Saints and number 2 Vicar Road a grade II Listed Building that houses the Maurice Dobson museum. The majority of properties within the Conservation Area are residential, but many of amenities for the surrounding area are located within the Conservation Area including the health centre and library. Architecturally designs vary and include rows of Victorian terraces, Georgian cottages, and modern development (to the rear of Thornhill house, Garland House), the library, health centre, and newer infill development along Church Street. Buildings tend to be constructed from local sandstone, however there are a number of properties that have incorporated or are constructed from red brick, along with a few modern buildings built from artificial stone, (rendered properties also exist within the Conservation Area). Roofing materials tend to be either Welsh slate or stone slate.

The Historic Environment

CA9 Elsecar

The Conservation Area is 6 miles south east of Barnsley and is an excellent example of a small industrial Victorian hamlet. Elsecar is also home to the Newcomen atmospheric beam engine and is the only engine of this type known to be still in situ in the country. The majority of the residential properties date from the 19th and 20th Century with the exception of two cottages on Market Place that date from the 18th Century. The majority of buildings are private residential properties, interspersed with pockets of commercial buildings along Fitzwilliam Street and some light industry around the Heritage Centre and Elsecar Mill (on Wath Road). Building material tends to be local sandstone and a small number of brick built properties with Welsh or stone slate roofing. Properties are one to three storeys, but the majority of residential properties are two storeys. Architecturally designs tends to be typical of a small Victorian industrial village with rows of terraced cottages (Old Row, Station Row, Reform Row, and Cobcar Terrace) originally used to house the local workforce. The workshops make an important contribution to the character of Elsecar as do the more architecturally formal properties of Milton Hall and Fitzwilliam Lodge. The Conservation Area has undergone some limited infill development in more recent years, but the historic core and character of the village remains intact. Though the majority of the village is surrounded by open countryside the Conservation Area has been heavily encroached upon from the north by the expansion of Hoyland.

CA10 High Hoyland

The Conservation Area is 8 miles north west of Barnsley. The settlement is traditionally associated with agriculture and is set entirely within a rural upland landscape. The village probably originated during the medieval period and developed as a small farming community. All the properties within the Conservation Area are either residential or buildings associated with farming, with a number of conversions from farm buildings to dwellings. All the buildings in the Conservation Area are constructed from sandstone with limited numbers finished with a render coat. Roofing material tends to be either stone slate or artificial stone slate. The majority of buildings are two storey with the exception of the three storey High Hoyland Hall. The prevalent architectural style is typical of the robust but simple upland rural vernacular exhibited in many villages to the north and west of the Borough. High Hoyland Hall is the exception to this vernacular style being a formal composition with classically inspired proportions and details. Only limited recent development has taken place, notably properties to the east of the Conservation Area.

The Historic Environment

CA11 Hoylandswaine

The Conservation Area is 5 miles east of Barnsley town centre, set within a rural upland landscape. The upland location of the village and particularly the excellent views towards the east define the character and setting of the Conservation Area. Hoylandswaine originally developed as a small farming community and the village has had a long history with agriculture. Like many areas of Barnsley it has had a significant industrial history involving iron working and nail production. Hoylandswaine nail forge a Listed Building still survives within the village. The majority of properties within the Conservation Area are residential with a number of small commercial properties and conversions of farm buildings. Buildings within the village are predominantly two storeys constructed from sandstone, or red brick, occasionally finished with a render coat. Roofing material tends to be stone slate or grey slate. Architecturally the traditional properties within the Conservation Area are of a robust vernacular style typical of upland rural areas, however a number of architectural styles of various ages coexist within the area. Over the years there has been significant infill development, notably at Hall Farm Grove and further encroachment from the west.

CA12 Ingbirchworth

The Conservation Area is 7 miles west of Barnsley town centre, set in a rural upland setting. The village originated as a cluster of small farmsteads. From the 17th Century onwards the spaces between these farmsteads were gradually filled to create the street village seen today. The Conservation Area is surrounded on all sides by pastures and arable land. Ingbirchworth Dike runs through centre of the Conservation Area and is surrounded by land set aside for pasture along with a small wooded area. Properties range from detached, semi detached and terrace rows and are generally two storey with limited numbers of single storey properties. Properties tend to be either residential or associated with farming and a number of buildings are conversions of former agricultural buildings. The principal building material is sandstone with a limited number of red brick structures or properties finished with a render coat. Roofing material tends to be either sandstone slate, or Welsh slate. Traditional properties tend to be simple vernacular in style typical of upland rural areas of the Pennine fringe. A small amount of infill development has taken place over recent years, including a number of new residential properties developed at the eastern edge of the boundary along Huddersfield Road.

The Historic Environment

CA13 Langsett

The Conservation Area is 15 miles to the southwest of Barnsley. The village originated as a small cluster of farmsteads based upon an ancient packhorse route. The majority of properties within the Conservation Area are residential with a few exceptions including a cafe and public house. In terms of setting, the Conservation Area is defined by its upland location and its proximity to Langsett reservoir and benefits from excellent landscape views. Architecturally designs are of a robust local vernacular style typical of upland settlements to the west of the borough. Properties are generally two stories, with coarse locally quarried gritstone walls and heavy sandstone slates on the roof. A relatively small amount of recent infill development took place during the 1980's (the Water's Edge development), however the overall character of the area is distinctly rural and traditional. The surrounding landscape, the proximity of Langsett Reservoir and views associated with this define the character and setting of the Conservation Area.

CA14 Penistone

The Conservation Area is 8 miles west of Barnsley. Penistone is a significant Principal Town serving the rural hinterland to the west of the borough. From 1699, Penistone held its three day summer fair (10-12 June) and a market every Thursday in front of the church of St. John the Baptist. The effect of the market was significant, stimulating trade and commerce and resulting in expansion and an increase in local importance. Penistone underwent significant expansion during the 19th Century, specifically along The Green, High Street and Market Street. More recently, the old Lairage site and ambulance station has given way to a large retail store, and timber framed open market, continuing the historic tradition of buying and selling in Penistone. Properties within the Conservation Area tend to be residential, but a large number of the town's amenities are located within the historic core such as the market, health centre, library and shopping facilities. Properties tend to be two storey. Architecturally the designs tend to be of the local vernacular, with rows of terraces and properties with relatively formal architecture surrounding the Church of St John. Building material is predominately sandstone and the roofing material tends to be stone slate.

The Historic Environment

CA15 Thurlstone

The Conservation Area is 7 miles east of Barnsley and can be roughly divided into two parts. One representing old Thurlstone high above Manchester Road stretching along Towngate and Ingbirchworth Road to the north, and the other along Manchester Road and the area backing onto Plumpton Mills (developed during the 19th Century). The old village area contains a number of 17th and 18th Century houses, with locally characteristic weavers' windows inserted during the 19th Century. The textile industry was the mainstay of the village up until the early part of the 10th Century. The Conservation area is dominated by sandstone (often stained black) built properties frequently characterised by long rows of upper floor windows. Roofing material is predominately stone slate, along with grey slate and Welsh slate. Properties tend to be residential, but there are a number of small commercial properties as well as large industrial units. The village has undergone some infill development over recent years, along with an amount of encroachment from relatively new developments around Smithy Drive and Westfield Avenue.

CA16 Wentworth Castle and Stainborough Park

The Conservation Area is 2 miles southwest of Barnsley and is an excellent example of a designed landscape estate and parkland. The Conservation Area is dominated by Wentworth Castle a grade I Listed Building which was first constructed in 1670 and later extended in 1720, along with a number of other additions over the following centuries. The formal gardens were laid out 1713-30 with additions made during the following century. The Conservation Area and registered park (grade I) is set within 500ha of open land and is host to numerous listed structures, ranging from grade I to grade II*. Uninterrupted views of the surrounding and predominately rural and agricultural areas are visible from many areas within the Conservation Area. Wentworth Castle and the other traditional structures in the Conservation Area tend to be constructed from sandstone, with roofing material either Welsh slate or stone slate. Architecturally the Conservation Area is dominated by the classical architecture of Wentworth Castle and its estate. Other less formal, traditional buildings reflect the local predominantly agricultural vernacular style. Other than a small amount of infill development, conversions and the addition of modern farming structures the Conservation Area and park remains on the whole unaltered.

The Historic Environment

CA17 Worsbrough

The Conservation Area is 3 miles south of Barnsley town centre, but set within a predominantly rural and agricultural landscape. The Conservation Area probably originated as a small farming community and has been closely associated with the 17th Century Worsbrough Hall which is a grade II Listed Building. The Conservation Area contains a large number of listed structures notably the grade 1 listed St Mary's Church. Properties range from detached, semi detached and terrace housing; ranging from one to three storeys. All properties within the Conservation Area are constructed from locally quarried sandstone, roofing material tends to be either stone slate, grey slate or Welsh slate. Architecturally designs tend to be of the rural vernacular with some formalised elements, mixed with more modern developments. A large amount of residential development has taken place over recent years, along with an amount of encroachment of one and two storey housing and a large apartment complex has also been developed at the northern edge of the Conservation Area.

CA18 Wortley

The Conservation Area is 5 miles southwest of Barnsley and is a fine example of a rural upland estate village. The settlement probably originated as a small cluster of farms during the medieval period, with the majority of the existing buildings being constructed by the Wortley family during the 19th Century, situated at the nearby Wortley Hall which is a grade II* Listed Building. The majority of properties within the Conservation Area are residential, with a few of the village's amenities such as the post office and village shop located at the centre of the settlement. The Conservation Area contains a number of listed buildings notably the grade II listed Church of St Leonards. Architecturally the design is of a formal but rural vernacular. Buildings tend to be constructed from locally quarried sandstone, a few properties have been built from red brick and roughly rendered, but these tend to be the exception. Roofing material is either Welsh slate, or stone slate. A small amount of infill development has taken place over the years leaving much of the historic core of the village intact and some expansion has taken place north and southeast of the Conservation Area.

Full versions of the Conservation Area Appraisals for Barnsley Victoria Road, Bilingley and Elsecar are available on our website. A design Statement is also available for Cawthorne Conservation Area.

In terms of controlling development within Conservation Areas the following policy applies to all applications affecting Conservation Areas:

The Historic Environment

CA1 Conservation Areas – planning application procedure

For development proposals in Conservation Areas, the following procedures will apply:

- Planning applications made in outline form will not be accepted
- Planning applications must include detailed drawings and plans which clearly show the proposals, in their context, including external work and landscaping
- Where Conservation Area consent is granted for demolishing a building, a condition will be attached to make sure that the demolition only goes ahead when full planning permission has been granted for redeveloping the site and the developer can show beyond all reasonable doubt that the redevelopment will go ahead within a specific timescale.

Planning applications made in outline form only do not provide enough information for us to assess the effect the proposals will have on the conservation area. We will refuse planning permission because not enough information has been provided to assess the proposal.

Conservation Area consent involving demolition is likely to be granted only when there are proposals to redevelop the site. Buildings should be demolished only when it is reasonably certain redevelopment will go ahead.

As well as normal planning application requirements, there are extra controls in Conservation Areas to help keep their character. This includes Conservation Area consent. This is needed where a proposal involves totally demolishing any building that is 115 cubic metres or more in size, or demolishing any gate, wall, fence or other enclosure that is more than one metre high where it is next to a highway, or more than two metres high in any other case.

Listed Buildings

There are over 600 Listed Buildings in Barnsley. These are not shown on the Proposals Maps but are available to view on our website. In terms of controlling development that affects Listed Buildings the following policies apply:

LB1 Listed Buildings – planning application procedure

For development proposals to/or affecting the setting of a Listed Building, the following procedures will apply:

- Applications must include detailed drawings and plans which clearly show the proposals, including external work, and landscaping
- Planning applications made in outline form will not be accepted.

The Historic Environment

Once a building is listed, Listed Building consent is needed to alter, extend or demolish it. The controls apply to all internal and external work. Consent is not needed for repairs unless these involve alterations. Planning permission will also be needed for work carried out to alter and extend listed buildings. It is an offence to carry out unauthorised work for alteration, extension or demolition of a listed building.

Planning applications made in outline form only will not provide enough information for us to assess the effect of the proposals on a Listed Building and its setting. The information provided with applications must include full survey drawings of the building, identifying any interior features of historic or architectural interest affected by the proposals. We will refuse planning permission in outline form because we do not have enough information.

Listed buildings are designated by the Secretary of State because of their special architectural or historic interest. It should be noted that buildings considered to be of sufficient architectural or historic interest, but not included in the statutory list of protected buildings, will be put forward to the Department of Culture Media and Sport (care of English Heritage) with a request for spot listing, particularly if threatened by demolition or harmful alteration.

LB2 Listed Buildings - demolition

We will allow a Listed Building to be demolished only when the applicant has shown that:

- The cost of repairing the listed building outweighs the architectural and historic benefits of keeping the building
- Real efforts have been made to continue the current use of the building or to find a compatible alternative use; and
- There are benefits of alternative proposals for the site.

Where Listed Building consent is granted for demolishing a building, we will attach a condition to make sure that the demolition goes ahead only when full planning permission has been granted for redeveloping the site and the developer can show beyond reasonable doubt that the redevelopment will go ahead within a specific timescale.

We will always try to save Listed Buildings. Developers will need to provide detailed information to justify the conditions set out in the policy. Detailed national guidance is available on these issues and should be followed. Developers should discuss with us the suitability of any alternative uses at an early stage. If acceptable in principle, we will allow demolition to go ahead only when we are certain that the site will be redeveloped.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

The following Scheduled Ancient Monuments are shown on the Proposals Maps:

The Historic Environment

SAM1 Barnsley, Monk Bretton Priory Cluniac and Benedictine Monastery (13255)

SAM2 Barnsley, Monk Bretton standing cross (23395)

SAM3 Barnsley, East Gawber Hall colliery fan house (30951)

SAM4 Bolton on Dearne, Lowfield Farm, Heavy Anti Aircraft Gunsite, (29993)

SAM5 Brierley, Hallsteads moated site, Grimethorpe (13233)

SAM6 Cawthorne, Low Mill Furnace (1169)

SAM7 Cawthorne, Cross in All Saints Churchyard (29810)

SAM8 Darfield, Cross in All Saints Churchyard (23397)

SAM9 Dunford, Catshaw Cross (23393)

SAM10 Hoyland, Elsecar Colliery Newcomen Engine (1146)

SAM11 Hunshelf/Thurgoland, Wortley Top Forge (29920)

The Historic Environment

SAM12 Langsett, Lady Cross, Langsett Moor (27214)

SAM13 Penistone, Wayside Cross south of Hartcliff Road (27213)

SAM14 Royston, Kirk Cross (23394)

SAM15 Silkstone, C17 Glassworks and C18 Pottery (35494)

SAM16 Tankersley, Dovecote at Glebe Farm (29946)

SAM17 Wombwell, Romano British settlements in Wombwell Wood (1196)

SAM18 Worsbrough, Rockley Blast Furnace (900)

SAM19 Worsbrough, Rockley Engine House (901)

SAM20 Wortley, Romano British settlements, Finkle Street (1252)

SAM21 Wortley, Wayside Cross, Howbrook Cross Roads (23391)

SAM22 Wortley, Cundy Cross wayside cross (23392)

The Historic Environment

SAM23 Wortley, Low Forge, water powered bloomery, iron forge and rolling mill

In terms of controlling development that may affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other sites or buildings of archaeological significance, the following policies apply:

ARC1 Archaeology – planning application procedure

Applications for development on sites where archaeological remains may be present must be accompanied by appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation if necessary) that must include the following:

- Information identifying the likely location and extent of the remains, and the nature of the remains
- An assessment of the significance of the remains
- Consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development.

We will need enough information from developers to assess the probable effects of their proposals on archaeological sites or buildings of archaeological interest. The assessment aims to find out whether there are any remains on site and to show the character and extent of those remains. It will also provide information useful for identifying potential options for reducing or avoiding damage to the remains.

Where the information in the assessment is not sufficient to determine the archaeological impact of the proposal, we may also ask the developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation. Pre application discussions with us should be used to clarify whether applications will require supporting archaeological information.

We will consider any archaeological aspects of development proposals in consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. As well as providing archaeological advice the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service maintains the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, which holds information on many of the archaeological sites and finds, and buildings of archaeological interest in Barnsley.

ARC2 Archaeology and development

Archaeological remains potentially affected by development must be protected. Planning permission will not be granted for development which would damage significant archaeological remains.

In the exceptional circumstances when harm to archaeological remains can be justified, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained. This must be provided by the applicant and include:

- An archaeological recording of the evidence to be lost, whether buried remains or part of a standing structure or building
- An analysis of the information gathered
- An interpretation of the results gained; and
- The publication and dissemination of the results.

We will use the information submitted with a planning application and required by Policy ARC1 and the advice of the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service to determine applications with archaeological implications.

On some sites it may be possible to change the design of development to leave part or all of the archaeological remains present and undisturbed. Where this is not possible and significant remains would be damaged by the proposed development, planning permission will not be granted. Where remains of less significance would be affected by development, planning permission may be granted. In such cases a programme of recording will be required. The understanding gained of the archaeological evidence to be lost will then be added to the knowledge base of Barnsley's archaeology.

Historic Parks and Gardens

The following registered Historic Parks and Gardens are shown on the Proposals Maps:

The Historic Environment

HPG1 Locke Park Barnsley (2995 and 4772) Grade II

Locke Park is situated to the southwest of Barnsley town centre. The park adjoins housing and allotments to the north, east and west and agricultural land to the south. Locke Park was opened as an extension to Barnsley Park which opened in 1862 and consisted of 17 acres of land. Over the following 50 years additional land was donated doubling the size of the original park. The park contains large areas of open grass as well as sections covered by well established trees. Walkways are lined by mature plantings and sections cut from predominantly evergreen foliage. The park rises to the southeast from which panoramic views of the surrounding areas. The park contains three listed structures, Locke Park Tower (grade II*), a statue of Joseph Locke (grade II) and the Band Stand (grade II).

HPG2 Bretton Hall (part only) (2224) Grade II

Bretton Hall and Park is located 5 miles northwest of Barnsley. The hall and park was owned from 1407 by the Wentworth family, until it was bought by the West Riding County Council in 1948. The 240 ha site is surrounded by predominately agricultural and rural land along with parkland and pleasure grounds. Bretton Park is home to the Yorkshire Sculpture Park which was established in 1977. The parkland contains a large man made lake known as Lower Lake and Upper Lake to the west. There are three areas of parkland consisting of a mixture of grasslands with scattered mature trees, sections of woodland and fields used for pasture. The registered park contains a number of listed structures, including the grade II* Bretton Hall and Stable Range.

HPG3 Cannon Hall (2163) Grade II

Cannon Hall Country Park is situated 4 miles west of Barnsley. The estate has existed since the 13th century, but from the 17th century the Spencer family took ownership and were responsible of extensive works on the grounds and house (c1760). The 100 ha park and grounds are surrounded by agricultural and rural land, with the settlement of Cawthorne southeast of the park. Cannon Hall Farm and the Kitchen Gardens are to the north of the Hall with pleasure grounds surrounding the hall to the south, west and east. The surrounding park land contains formal gardens, large areas of open grass fields with scattered sections of large mature trees, and a series of lakes and cascades along with a patch of woodland. A number of listed structures are found within the park boundary, including the grade II* Cannon Hall.

The Historic Environment

HPG4 Wentworth Castle (1381) Grade I

Stainborough Park is situated 2 miles southwest of Barnsley and is the only grade 1 listed parkland in South Yorkshire. The registered park is set within 500 ha of open land within a predominately rural and agricultural landscape. The estate was bought in 1708 by Thomas Wentworth with work on the park and formal gardens beginning in 1713 (additions were made during the following century). Park land surrounding Wentworth Castle consists largely of pastures and land under arable cultivation along with scattered areas of mature trees and large woodland areas. The registered park contains a large number of listed structures notably the grade I Wentworth Castle and the grade II* 'Rotunda' temple.

HPG5 Wortley Hall (1384) Grade II

Wortley Park is located 5 miles southwest of Barnsley. During the early 16th Century Sir Thomas Wortley created a park around the old hall. The 240 ha park and grounds are surrounded by agricultural and rural land, with Wortley village to the west. The main garden is to the south of the hall and consists of a series of grass terraces, a sunken area and flower gardens; with a walled kitchen garden situated to the west of the hall. The park is divided through its centre by High Wood. The western side of High Wood consists mainly of pasture and arable land and the eastern side encompasses much of Wortley Park Golf Course. The principal buildings with the registered park are the grade II* listed Wortley Hall and grade II listed stable blocks.

These allocations and policies supersede the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies:

Part 1

BE4

Part 2

BA22, NE14, DA11, HN13, PE14, WR19

Town Centres

Town Centres

Core Strategy Policy CSP31 relates to Town Centres. It explains our approach to maintaining and enhancing our hierarchy of centres. The Town Centre notations specific to Barnsley Town Centre are included within the Town Centre Area Action Plan (TCAAP) Inset Maps.

The following notations are shown on the Proposals Maps and Town Centre Area Action Plan Inset Maps:

Barnsley Town Centre

- Boundary of Barnsley Town Centre
 - Primary Shopping Area
 - Primary Shopping Frontages
 - Secondary Shopping Frontages

(the extent of the Primary Shopping Area and Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages in Barnsley Town Centre are shown on the Town Centre Area Action Plan Inset Maps)

District Centres

- Cudworth (serving Cudworth and Grimethorpe Principal Town)
- Hoyland
- Wombwell
- Goldthorpe (serving the Dearne Towns Principal Town)
- Penistone
- Royston (including the Wells and Midland Road)
 - Primary Shopping Areas
 - Primary Shopping Frontages
 - Secondary Shopping Frontages

Local Centres

- Athersley
- Bolton on Dearne (St Andrew's Square)
- Darfield
- Darton
- Dodworth
- Grimethorpe
- Hoyland Common
- Lundwood
- Mapplewell
- Stairfoot
- Thurnscoe (Houghton Road)
- Thurnscoe (Shepherd Lane)

Town Centres

The existing roles and potential future roles of Barnsley Town Centre and the District Centres is considered in the Core Strategy (paragraphs 9.212 to 9.213 and 9.217 to 9.244 respectively).

Primary Shopping Areas

Retail proposals will be encouraged and supported in the Primary Shopping Areas of Barnsley Town Centre the District Centres provided they are appropriate to the scale, role, function and character of the centre. Such proposals located outside of the Primary Shopping Areas will need to undertake a sequential approach (as required by national policy and Core Strategy Policy CSP31) and may also need to undertake an impact assessment (as required by national policy and Policy TC3 of this DPD). These provisions will apply even if the proposal is located within the Barnsley Town Centre or District Centre boundaries.

Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages

The extent of the Primary and Secondary frontages in Barnsley Town Centre and the District Centres, is shown on the Proposals Maps and the TCAAP Inset Maps and the following policies apply:

TC1 Primary Shopping Frontages

Within the Primary Shopping Frontages in Barnsley Town Centre and the District Centres, we will only allow the change of use of ground-floor shops (class A1) to financial and professional services (class A2) and food and drink (classes A3 to A5) uses provided that the proposal would:

- not create a continuous frontage of more than 3 non-A1 units; and
- provide a direct service to visiting members of the public; and
- not prevent upper floors from being used effectively

We will not allow changes to non class A uses.

TC2 Secondary Shopping Frontages

Within the Secondary Shopping Frontages in Barnsley Town Centre and the District Centres, we will allow a greater diversification of uses provided this does not erode the overriding retail function of these frontages to an extent that the vitality and viability of the Primary Shopping Areas is negatively affected.

Impact Assessments

Paragraph 9.226 of Core Strategy Policy CSP31 requires proposals for main town centre uses that are not in a defined centre to be assessed against their impact on centres. The NPPF requires such an assessment particularly for developments over 2,500 square metres gross but it also allows us to set a local threshold for the scale of development which should be subject to an impact assessment. As such the following policy applies:

TC3 Thresholds for Impact Assessments

Proposals for retail and leisure uses will be required to provide an impact assessment if they are:

- located outside the **Primary Shopping Area of Barnsley Town Centre** and are:
 - within the catchment of Barnsley Town Centre
 - are of a scale, role or function which means they are likely to have an impact on the town centre, and
 - have a floorspace in excess of 2,500 square metres gross
- located outside the **Primary Shopping Area of a District Centre** and are:
 - within the catchment of a District Centre, and
 - have a floorspace in excess of 1,000 square metres gross
- located outside a **Local Centre** and are:
 - within the catchment of a Local Centre, and
 - have a floorspace in excess of 500 square metres gross

If we have concerns that a proposal below these floorspace thresholds may have a significantly adverse impact on centres, we may require an impact assessment as part of a planning application.

The boundaries of the Primary Shopping Area of Barnsley Town Centre, the Primary Shopping Area of the District Centres and the Local Centres referred to in the policy above are those shown on the Proposals Maps and TCAAP Inset Maps.

A map is provided in the Smaller Centres Study (November 2010) which shows the catchments of the defined centres in the borough including the catchments of Local Centres which are defined as being an 800 metre radius around each Local Centre.

Town Centres

Retail Parks

The borough has two main retail parks, The Peel Centre, off Harborough Hill Road in Barnsley, and the Wombwell Lane Retail Park at Stairfoot. Policy TC4 below will apply to any planning applications received on these parks as shown on the Proposals Maps.

TC4 Retail Parks

In the retail parks identified on the Proposals Maps only retail warehouses will be allowed.

Planning permissions on these retail parks will be subject to conditions to limit:

- The minimum size of units to at least 1,000 square metres gross; and
- The type of goods which can be sold from the units to bulky comparison goods.

Retail warehouses are defined as large stores specialising in the sale of household goods (such as carpets, furniture and electrical goods), DIY items and other ranges of goods, catering mainly for car using customers.

Planning permission for retail warehousing will be subject to conditions to control the character of the development, the size of individual units and the range and type of goods sold. Otherwise there is the potential for a wider range of comparison goods to be sold which may negatively affect the vitality and viability of defined centres.

These allocations/policies supersede the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies:

Part 1

S1 Shopping / Commercial Centres

S2 Shopping / Commercial Centres

S3 Retail Development Outside Defined Shopping Centres

S5 Retail Development Outside Defined Shopping Centres

S8 Specialised Retail, Display or Fitting Premises

S9 Garden Centres

Part 2

BA24, BA25, BA26, BA27, BA39/7, BA39/8

DT14

DO13

RO11, RO12

NE16

DE17

WW19, WW20, WW21

HN15

PE16, PE17

Green Infrastructure

Green Infrastructure

The Core Strategy sets out our approach to Green Infrastructure in Core Strategy Policy CSP33.

Canals

Paragraph 9.238 of the Core Strategy states that we will consider the role that the Barnsley Canal, Dearne and Dove Canal and former railways lines could have in Barnsley's network of Green Infrastructure through the Development Sites and Places DPD. It also states that we will consider the possibility of restoring the canals and safeguarding routes, where proven deliverable, particularly of the Barnsley Canal.

Canals - Historic Routes

The historic routes of the Barnsley Canal and the Dearne and Dove Canal are shown on the Proposals Maps.

The historic route of the Barnsley canal runs from the boundary with Wakefield District north of Royston via Barnsley to Barnby Basin.

The historic route of the Dearne and Dove canal runs from the junction with the Barnsley canal near Hoyle Mill to the boundary with Rotherham Borough west of Wombwell, with two spurs running to Worsbrough and Elsecar.

The historic routes are shown on the Proposals Maps as a historical reference and to give the context to those parts of the routes which are safeguarded in Policy GI1 below. We support proposals to protect any remaining features of the historical route or to record and signpost the routes.

GI1 Canals - Safeguarded Routes

The parts of the canal routes which are in water and have a green infrastructure function, or where a towpath exists that is a public right of way, are shown on the Proposals Maps.

These parts of the canal routes are protected from other forms of development to safeguard their existing or potential green infrastructure role and contribution to the cycling or footpath networks.

There is limited opportunity to reinstate the canals as navigable routes in Barnsley because of the extensive sections that have been filled in, built over or removed making their reinstatement (and necessary realignment) financially unviable within the plan period and beyond. As such safeguarding the entire historic routes cannot be justified. However, it is recognised that the existing canals have

Green Infrastructure

great potential as green infrastructure and as part of cycling and footpath networks. Where the routes of the canals still exist and have a recognised green infrastructure function, they are shown on the Proposals Maps and safeguarded from other forms of development. The land adjacent to the safeguarded parts of the routes including the towpaths are also protected by this policy.

We welcome projects to preserve and enhance the value of the canals as wildlife habitats and corridors, and to re-instate sections of the canals, and to protect or extend their potential as cycling and footpath networks as appropriate. Any works carried out would need to address potentially adverse impacts on biodiversity.

There are no saved policies in the Unitary Development Plan which these policies supersede.

Green Belt

Core Strategy Policy CSP34 describes the role of the Green Belt in Barnsley as helping to conserve the natural environment by restraining development and assisting in the process of urban renaissance.

Green Belt Boundaries

The extent of the Green Belt is shown on the Proposals Maps. The boundaries follow recognisable features on the ground such as roads, footpaths, hedgerows or watercourses wherever possible.

Alterations to the Green Belt boundary.

As indicated in the Core Strategy we have undertaken a localised review of the Green Belt boundaries which has included minor changes to the Unitary Development Plan Green Belt boundaries. These have been undertaken to reflect changes to the physical features on the ground, where planning permission has been granted for development in the Green Belt, to correct previous cartographic errors, and to define more defensible boundaries. These changes also include accuracy corrections. We have produced plans to show these changes, which are available in a separate document.

As also indicated in the Core Strategy, as part of the localised review of the Green Belt we have made more significant changes to the Green Belt boundaries to provide for identifiable employment needs, and these are presented as options. The Core Strategy sets out the types of exceptional circumstances which would justify a localised review of the Green Belt for employment land at paragraph 6.5 of the Spatial Strategy as follows:

- where there is an over-riding need to accommodate what would otherwise be inappropriate development,
- where the development is necessary to deliver the spatial strategy,
- where the development cannot be met elsewhere (on non Green Belt land), or
- where Green Belt land offers the most sustainable option.

The main areas of potential change to the Green Belt boundaries to accommodate options for employment development are considered under the relevant Employment Sites in the Economy Section.

We will also consider the potential of Green Belt sites for low density, high value housing. See the Housing Section for more detail.

The Control of development in the Green Belt

The NPPF states at paragraph 89 that a local planning authority should regard the construction of new buildings as inappropriate in the Green Belt. Exceptions to this are:

- Buildings for agriculture and forestry
- Provision of appropriate facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and for cemeteries
- The extension or alteration of a building provided that it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building
- The replacement of a building provided the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces
- Limited infilling in villages, and limited affordable housing for local community needs
- Limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites (brownfield land)

All such buildings still have to be considered in terms of their impact on the openness of the Green Belt and whether they cause other harm.

In accordance with the NPPF and as set out in CSP34, we will not allow proposals for other types of 'inappropriate' development in the Green Belt unless it can be shown that there are very special circumstances that justify setting aside local and national policy. As set out in paragraph 88 of the NPPF very special circumstances will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations. In respect of achieving the ambitions in the Economic Strategy, the need for low density, high value housing in Green Belt may be considered as a very special circumstance. See the Housing section for further detail.

The following policies apply to development in the Green Belt in Barnsley:

GB1 Replacement, extension and alteration of existing buildings in the Green Belt

Provided it will not have a harmful impact on the appearance, character and openness of the Green Belt, we will allow the following development in the Green Belt:

- Replacement buildings where the new building is in the same use and is not materially larger than that which it replaces
- Extension or alteration of a building where the total size of the proposed and previous extensions does not exceed the size of the original building
- Dividing an existing house to form smaller units of accommodation

All such development must:

- be of a high standard of design and reflect the architectural style of the existing dwelling and vernacular styles in the locality
- be of a scale and design that harmonises with the existing building (which must remain the dominant visual feature)
- have no adverse effect on the amenity of local residents, the visual amenity of the area, or highway safety.

Green Belt

The NPPF states that an extension to a building is not inappropriate if it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building. We will allow extensions provided that cumulatively they would not amount to more than a doubling of the size of the original building. Original means as existing in 1948 or, in relation to a building constructed later, as it was built. A house which has been subdivided will not be considered as the original building. In the case of a replacement building, the original building means the building that was replaced.

The sizes of a building as existing and proposed will be compared by reference to their gross floorspace, using the following guidelines:

- floorspace will be calculated by external measurements of the building
- floorspace within roof spaces will not be taken into account
- outbuildings will not be taken into account when calculating original floorspace (but will be taken into account when calculating the cumulative additions to the original dwelling).

GB2 Changes of use in the Green Belt

We will allow the change of use or conversion of buildings in the Green Belt provided that:

- The existing building is of a form, scale and design that is in keeping with its surroundings
- The existing building is of a permanent and substantial construction and a structural survey demonstrates that the building does not need major or complete reconstruction for the proposed new use
- The proposed new use is in keeping with the local character and the appearance of the building
- The loss of any building from agricultural use will not give rise to the need for a replacement agricultural building, except in cases where the existing building is no longer capable of agricultural use.

All such development must:

- be of a high standard of design and reflect the architectural style of the existing dwelling and vernacular styles in the locality
- be of a scale and design that harmonises with the existing dwelling (which must remain the dominant visual feature)
- have no adverse effect on the amenity of local residents, the visual amenity of the area, or highway safety.

In addition to the above, when a residential use is proposed, we will allow the change of use provided that:

- there are not strong economic reasons why such development would be inappropriate
- residential use would be a more appropriate way of maintaining and improving the character and appearance of the building than any other use.

We will not generally allow the change of use of Green Belt land to extend residential curtilages for use as gardens.

The aim of this policy is to allow existing buildings to be reused as long as they are suitable for reuse and the site is in a suitable place for the proposed use.

A large part of Barnsley is rural and much of the countryside is in agricultural use. The nature of farming has changed in recent years and government policy supports rural diversification. As a result it is likely that some farm buildings will no longer be needed for agricultural use and there may be opportunities to reuse them, especially in ways that support the local economy. However this has to be balanced with protecting the countryside and achieving sustainable development.

Green Belt

Applicants will need to demonstrate that they have made reasonable attempts to secure a suitable agricultural, business, leisure, tourism or other use which would contribute to the local rural economy before a residential use is allowed.

GB3 Permanent Agricultural and Forestry Workers Dwellings

Proposals for agricultural and forestry workers dwellings will be allowed provided that:

- They support existing agricultural or forestry activities on well established agricultural or forestry units
- There is clearly an established existing functional need which relates to a full time worker
- The unit and the agricultural activity concerned have been established for at least 3 years and profitable for at least one of them, are currently financially sound and have a clear prospect of remaining so
- The functional need could not be fulfilled by another existing dwelling on the unit or in the area which is suitable and available for occupation by the workers concerned

All such development must:

- be of a size commensurate with the established functional need
- be sited directly adjacent to existing buildings wherever possible
- be of a high standard of design and reflect the architectural style of the existing dwelling and vernacular styles in the locality
- be of a scale and design which harmonises with the existing dwelling and ensures that it remains the dominant visual feature
- have no adverse effect on the amenity of local residents, the visual amenity of the area, or highway safety.

Where permission is granted we may remove permitted development rights, and impose occupancy conditions as appropriate.

One of the few circumstances in which isolated residential development may be justified in the Green Belt is when it is required to enable agriculture and forestry full time workers to live at or near their place of work. The aim of this policy is to ensure that such dwellings are genuinely linked to the farming, forestry or rural enterprise which is likely to materialise and capable of being sustained for a reasonable period of time and that the workers are required to live nearby.

If a new dwelling is essential to support a new farming activity it should normally, for the first 3 years, be provided by temporary accommodation such as a caravan or wooden structure which can be easily dismantled.

GB4 Temporary Agricultural and Forestry Workers Dwellings

Proposals for temporary agricultural and forestry workers dwellings will be allowed provided that:

- There is clear evidence of a firm intention and ability to develop the enterprise concerned
- A functional need can be demonstrated
- The unit and the agricultural activity concerned have been established for at least 3 years and profitable for at least one of them, are currently financially sound and have a clear prospect of remaining so
- The functional need could not be fulfilled by another existing dwelling on the unit or in the area which is suitable and available for occupation by the workers concerned

All such development must:

- be of a size commensurate with the established functional need
- be sited directly adjacent to existing buildings wherever possible
- be of a high standard of design and reflect the architectural style of the existing dwelling and vernacular styles in the locality
- be of a scale and design which harmonises with the existing dwelling and ensures that it remains the dominant visual feature
- have no adverse effect on the amenity of local residents, the visual amenity of the area, or highway safety.

Where permission is granted this will be for a specified temporary period.

In the case of a temporary building, significant investment in new farm buildings will be taken as a good indication of intentions and ability to develop the enterprise concerned.

The information that needs to be provided by an applicant relating to establishing functional need, and demonstrating profitability and financial soundness is relevant for both permanent and temporary buildings.

A functional test is necessary to establish whether it is essential for the proper functioning of the enterprise for one or more workers to be readily available at most time. This may arise for example if workers are needed on hand day and night in case animals or agricultural processes require essential care at short notice, or to deal quickly with emergencies that could otherwise cause serious loss of crops or products (such as frost damage or the failure of automatic systems). We will consider whether any dwellings (or buildings suitable for conversion to dwellings) have recently been sold or separated from the farmland concerned. Such a sale would constitute evidence of a lack of agricultural need. The protection of livestock from theft or injury may contribute to the needs for a new agricultural dwelling, but will not by itself be sufficient to justify one. Requirements arising from food processing cannot be used to justify an agricultural dwelling.

Green Belt

A financial test is necessary to establish whether the the farming enterprise is economically viable and to provide evidence of the size of the dwelling which the unit can sustain. Levels of profitability will be considered realistically taking into account the nature of the enterprise concerned. Agricultural dwellings should be of a size commensurate with the established functional requirement. Dwellings that are unusually large in relation to the agricultural needs of the unit, or unusually expensive to construct in relation to the income it can sustain in the long term, will not be permitted.

Permitted development rights may be removed to ensure that proposed extensions do not result in a dwelling the size of which exceeds what could be justified by the functional requirement. Where the need for the accommodation has been accepted, it will be necessary to ensure that the dwellings are kept available for meeting this need. As such planning permission should be subject to appropriate occupancy conditions. Where occupancy conditions are imposed they will not normally be removed unless it can be shown that the long terms needs, both on that unit and in the locality, no longer warrant the dwelling's reservation for that purpose.

Safeguarded Land

Our approach to safeguarded land is set out in the Core Strategy at CSP34 Protection of the Green Belt at paragraph 9.242.

Safeguarded land is shown on the Proposals Maps as follows:

Site Ref	Address	Site Area (hectares)
SG01	North of Lidgate Lane, Cudworth	0.9
SG02	North of Bamburgh Lane, Goldthorpe	2.6
SG03	South Of Broadwater Estate, and south of Carr Head Lane, Bolton on Dearne	29.1
SG04	West of Castle Lane, Penistone	2.9
SG05	East of Castle Lane, Penistone	4.8
SG06	Northeast of Spring Vale, Penistone	0.9
SG07	East of Grove Close Penistone	3.1
SG08	East of Salters Way, Penistone	0.9
SG09	South of Doncaster Road, Darfield	17
SG10	East of High Street, Great Houghton	6.7
SG11	East of Sidcop Road, Cudworth	0.1
SG12	East of Sandybridge Lane, Shafton	0.6

Site Ref	Address	Site Area (hectares)
SG13	North of Midland Road, Royston	2.1
SG14	North of Keresforth Road, Dodworth	7.9
SG15	North of Shaw Lane, Carlton	21.9
SG16	South of Lowfield Road, Bolton on Dearne	3.1
SG17	North of Burton Road, West Green (a)	1.7
SG18	North of Burton Road, West Green (b)	4.7
SG19	South of Taylor Crescent, Grimethorpe	4.3
SG20	South of Coniston Drive, Bolton on Dearne	9.8
SG21	South of Lundhill Grove/Grantley Close, Wombwell	5.1
SG22	East of Wombwell Foundry Hough Lane, Wombwell	2.8

We will only allow development on safeguarded land which is consistent with Green Belt policy and which would not affect the potential for the future development of the site in accordance with the following policy:

GB5 Safeguarded Land

We will only grant planning permission on sites allocated as safeguarded land for development that is needed for the operation of existing uses, or alternative uses where the development will protect the open nature of the land, and will not affect the potential for future development of the site. The permanent development of safeguarded land will only be permitted following the adoption of a replacement Local Plan which proposes such development.

Paragraph 85 of the NPPF advises that when defining Green Belt boundaries, local planning authorities should where necessary, identify in their plans areas of 'safeguarded land' between the urban area and the Green Belt, in order to meet longer term development needs stretching well beyond the plan period. Safeguarded land is not allocated for development at the present time and should not be regarded as a commitment to development in any future replacement plan.

Green Belt

We have identified areas of safeguarded land which may be suitable to meet longer term development needs. The suitability for development of safeguarded land will be assessed through future reviews of the Local Plan in the context of the Spatial Strategy set out in the Core Strategy. Planning permission for the permanent development of safeguarded land will only be granted following the adoption of a replacement Local Plan which proposes such development. The safeguarded land identified on the Proposals Maps are based on the Safeguarded Land allocated in the Unitary Development Plan.

These allocations/policies supersede the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies:

Part 1

GS6 Extent of Green Belt

GS8A The reuse of buildings in the Green Belt

GS8B Agricultural and forestry workers dwellings

GS8C Removal of agricultural occupancy conditions

GS8D Agricultural buildings

GS8E Replacement alterations and extensions to dwellings

GS10 Safeguarded Land

GS11 Urban Land to Remain undeveloped

Part 2

BA9, BA10, BA11, BA40/4, BA40/5, BA40/6

DT5, DT6, DT7

DO5, DO6

RO5, RO6

NE7, NE8, NE9

DA5, DA6

DE7, DE8

WW7, WW8, WW9

HN5, HN6

PE5, PE6, PE7

WR10, WR11

Greenspace

Green Space

Our approach to green space is set out in Core Strategy Policy CSP35 Green Space and is supported by Policies CSP1 Climate Change, CSP21 Rural Economy, CSP30 The Historic Environment, CSP33 Green Infrastructure and CSP36 Biodiversity and Geodiversity.

Green space is shown on the Proposals Maps as follows:

The following types of green space are shown on the Proposals Maps:

- Parks and open spaces, play areas, sports pitches, local natural areas, and cemeteries
- Allotments
- School playing fields
- Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest (covered in the Historic Environment Section)
- Sites of biodiversity and geological interest (covered in the Biodiversity and Geodiversity Section)
- Green Ways.

New green spaces will be provided over time and it will not be possible for the Proposals Maps to reflect them all. A separate map called the Green Space Register will be kept up to date and available to view on our website. In addition to this there may be land which has come to function as green space over time which we may not have added to the Green Space Register. The definition of green space is included within Core Strategy Policy CSP35.

Green Space is protected from development by Core Strategy Policy CSP35. This states that where development is proposed on existing green space, an assessment must show in the first instance that there is enough green space of a particular type in the locality that it serves, a suitable replacement is provided or the development is for small scale facilities needed to support or improve the function of the green space.

There are 7 types of green space set out in the Council's Green Space Strategy, Barnsley's Greenspaces: Part 1 'Our Strategy':

- Parks and Open Spaces
- Child and Youth Facilities
- Outdoor Sports Facilities
- Green Ways
- Natural and Semi Natural Areas
- Allotments
- Churchyards and Cemeteries.

A series of 'In Your Neighbourhood' documents will be prepared to provide a local assessment of green space provision for each town and village in the borough, and sets our local priorities for improving green space. These local assessments, along with the Green Space Register will form 'Part Two' of the Green Space Strategy.

Our approach to green space will also be informed by other council strategies such as the Playing Pitch Strategy, Children's Play Strategy, Woodland Strategy and Allotment Strategy.

Economic benefits of green space

Green space as a component of green infrastructure provides social and environmental benefits which in turn can be given a monetary value. In addition green space can have an impact on the local economy, the value of good quality accessible green space can be quantified through such things as:

- inward investment and job creation
- land and property values
- local economic regeneration.

The returns on green space as part of broader green infrastructure investment can be significant. Investments in green space can improve an area's image, helping to attract and retain high value industries, new business start ups, entrepreneurs and workers. This in turn increases the scope for leveraging in private sector investment, reducing unemployment and creating economic growth. As towns increasingly compete with one another to attract investment, the presence of good parks, squares, gardens and other public spaces becomes a business and marketing tool.

Green Ways and Public Rights of Way

Green Ways are one type of green space. They are paths and other open routes that provide links between housing, countryside and services. In many cases they go through the countryside. They are used for leisure and access to work and services. Public Rights of Way can help reduce the need to travel by car and are also valuable for leisure.

We are developing a network of Green Ways. Some are based on existing long distance, regional or other routes and are part of the wider Public Rights of Way network. Green Ways are shown on the Proposals Maps. Public Rights of Way are not shown on the Proposals Maps but maps showing the network are available from our Public Rights of Way team.

In terms of controlling development that affects Green Ways and Public Rights of Way the following policy applies:

Greenspace

GS1 Development and Green Ways and Public Rights of Way

We will protect Green Ways and Public Rights of Way from development that may affect their character or function.

Where development affects an existing Green Way or Public Right of Way it must:

- protect the existing route within the development; or
- include an equally convenient and attractive alternative route.

Where new development is close to a Green Way or Public Right of Way it may be required to:

- provide a link to the existing route; and/or
- improve an existing route; and/or
- contribute to a new route.

In some cases, we will ask developers to make a financial contribution to meet these requirements in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CSP42.

When considering new development, we will make sure that it helps create places that connect with each other, providing the right conditions to encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport.

One of the benefits of Green Ways and Public Rights of Way is that they allow connections with and access to leisure and facilities. In some cases, small scale tourism and leisure development may improve the quality of the routes. Any such proposals must meet the criteria of Core Strategy Policy CSP21 and may include such things as cafes, campsites, bike hire centres, public art and sculpture trails. We must also ensure that there are no negative visual or environmental effects and that development is consistent with Green Belt policy.

These allocations/policies supersede the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies:

Part 1

GS24 South Yorkshire Forest

Part 2

BA13, BA14, BA15, BA18, BA19, BA20, BA39/4, BA39/5, BA39/6, BA40/7, BA40/8

DT12

DO9, DO10

RO8

NE11

DA8, DA13

DE10, DE11, DE12, DE16

WW11, WW12, WW13, WW14

HN9, HN10, HN14

PE10, PE12

WR14, WR15, WR20

Concept Plans and Statements

The following Concept Plans are referred to in the Site Specific Policies relating to some of the Housing sites. They set out our visions for particular areas and are centred largely around green space. The Plans are accompanied by Concept Statements which describe the vision, potential, funding opportunities and potential projects for the particular areas.

The areas have been chosen due to the opportunities for improvement created through proposed housing and employment allocations. This does not mean that other areas of the borough do not have potential. It is anticipated that through consultation, more opportunities for Concept Plans will arise and with the potential for them to be included in subsequent drafts of the DPD. It is also likely that the Concept Plans will be refined and supplemented once the employment sites have been chosen from the options set out in this document.

There are 6 Concept Plans and Statements as follows:

Greenspace

1. Littleworth Lane Park Concept (Urban Barnsley)
2. Dayhouse Farm Park Concept (Urban Barnsley)
3. Darton Area Concept (Urban Barnsley)
4. Monk Bretton Area Concept (Urban Barnsley)
5. Wombwell Area Concept
6. Royston Area Concept.

Question 16

Should the Concepts include other green spaces that are not currently identified?

Question 17

Are there any green spaces within the Concepts that should be prioritised?

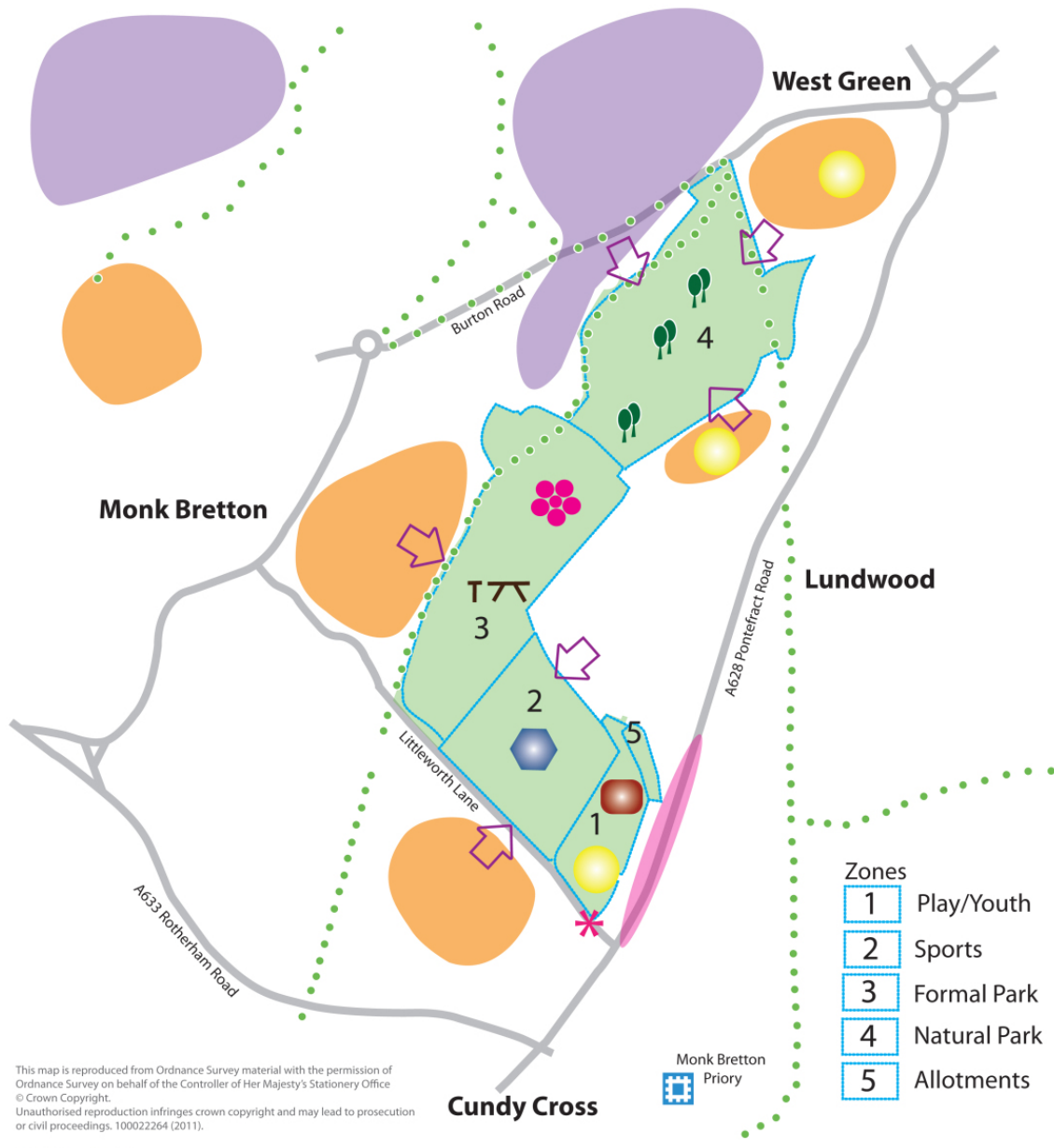
1. Littleworth Lane Park Concept (Urban Barnsley)

The Littleworth Lane Park is in Urban Barnsley between Lundwood and Monk Bretton. Historically the park formed part of the Dearne Valley Park but due to the road network and other development, it has been severed from the rest of the Dearne Valley Park. Littleworth Lane Park now functions a local park in its own right and has the potential to become a district level park serving a wide catchment area to benefit residents of Lundwood, Cundy Cross and Monk Bretton.

Greenspace

Picture .1

Littleworth Lane Park Potential



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Drawn by:TC 18/5/2012

	Sports Area		Potential Housing Site		Potential Picnic Area
	Child & Youth Facility		Green Space		Natural Area
	Mixed Use Games Area		Potential Planting Area		Improved accessibility
	Employment		Greenways		Improved Gateway
	Pond Feature /SUDS		Mixed use		Meadow
	Retail Centre		English Heritage- Ancient Scheduled Monument		Area with BIO/GEO diversity interest

Littleworth Lane Concept Statement

The vision: *For the local community and the Council to work together to develop and maintain Littleworth Lane park into a highly valued multi functional district park to serve the communities of Lundwood and Monk Bretton.*

This would include investment in sports facilities, allotments, facilities for children and young people, natural areas, paths, cycleways and multi user routes to connect to the surrounding areas and beyond. A long term aspiration is for the district park to be awarded the Green Flag standard.

The potential

The Littleworth Lane Park Concept diagram shows how this vision fits in with our planning policies for the surrounding neighbourhood. The overall aim is to provide for an inclusive neighbourhood with links between employment, housing, historic assets, local services and good quality green space, accessible by walking and cycling. This aim is in line with the approach to spatial planning set out in our Core Strategy and the policies set out elsewhere in this document. The relevant policies are listed at the end of this Concept Statement.

The projects

The potential for the park can be realised using six separate infrastructure projects, five of which are shown on the diagram. The new housing development adjacent to the park will contribute towards the funding required to deliver the projects. The detailed requirements for each site are set out in the individual site specific policies relating to the housing allocations.

1: Traditional park infrastructure

This project includes the provision of footpaths, cycleways, bins, benches, fencing and entrances throughout the park area and as such it is not specifically referenced on the Concept Plan.

2: Children and Young People

This area will have a full range of facilities for children and young people both within the park and adjacent housing sites where appropriate. This will include the provision of equipment for younger children and improvement to the existing NEAP standard play area and Multi Use Games Area in order to create opportunities for both younger and older children. The current low key entrance will be improved to realise its role as a gateway to the park.

3: Sports

Greenspace

The current playing field within zone 2 is in much need of improvement and the addition of relevant ancillary facilities such as changing rooms to support its use. Drainage is currently poor and in need of improvement to realise the site's full potential.

4: Picnic/planting area

This area will include facilities such as a picnic area, planted flower beds and paths and cycleways linking to the greenway already running through the site.

5: Natural area

This zone is already fairly treed with the potential for investment to improve potential habitats and improve biodiversity for both animals and park users to enjoy. The Park is within the Dearne Valley Nature Improvement Area. The vision for the NIA is to restore and enhance the ecological network in the valley. The Littleworth Lane Park Concept will help long-term environmental gains for the wildlife and people of Barnsley by delivering targeted, on the ground, biodiversity projects at a landscape scale. Any new paths and planting should take advantage of existing routes through the area, which include the Trans Pennine Trail and could include nature trails and sensory stimulators.

6: Allotments

This is an area of existing allotments that are well used by the public. The site is currently leased to the allotment society and is already a good quality site that would benefit from further improvement.

Funding opportunities

The potential funding for the delivery of the vision will come from a number of sources including:

- The Council - we will require commuted sums from the developers of those sites shown in the Concept Plan to contribute towards the green space projects. Details are set out in the individual site specific Housing policies.
- Leeds and Sheffield City Regions - both of these regions are seeking to create new green infrastructure funds for specific types of initiatives across the area.
- Other public funds such as lottery funding.
- Charitable and other community resources - these sources could be both monetary and 'help in kind' and may become increasingly important, not just to replace declining public funding but also to harness local community support and enthusiasm in improving their natural environment.

It is important that resources include mechanisms to maintain the projects to a high standard. To this end we will consider the potential role for a community controlled organisation or enterprise. It is also an intention to use an element of secured funding to ensure the continued maintenance of the green space.

Relevant Plan policies**Core Strategy**

CSP1 Climate change
 CSP19 Protecting Existing Employment Land
 CSP25 New Development and Sustainable Travel
 CSP30 Historic Environment
 CSP31 Town Centres
 CSP33 Green Infrastructure
 CSP35 Green Space
 CSP36 Biodiversity and Geodiversity
 CSP37 Landscape Character
 CSP42 Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Development Sites and Places

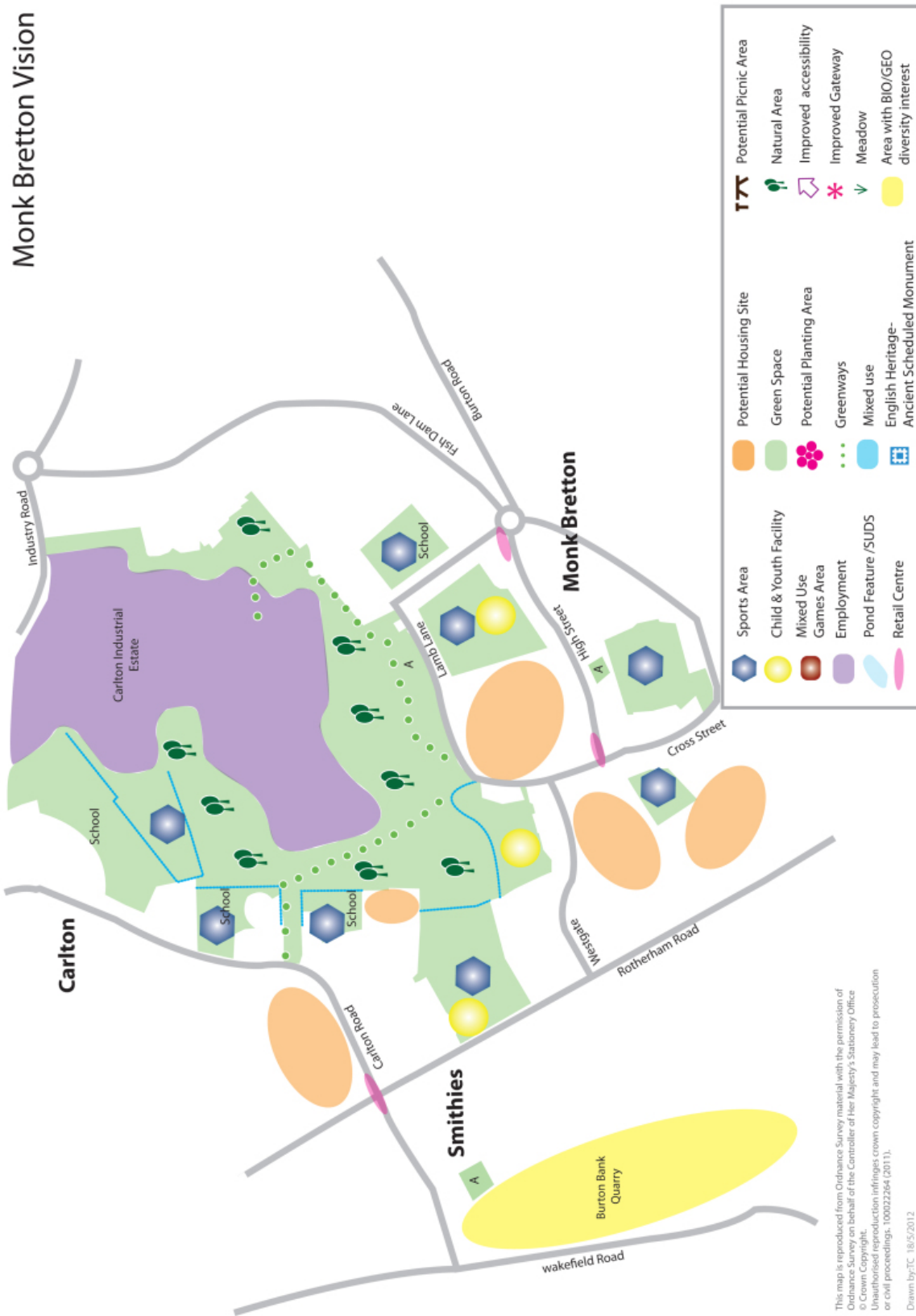
Housing site policies BAR20, BAR30, BAR43
 Green Infrastructure policies (canals) GI1
 Historic assets SAM1, SAM2

2. Dayhouse Farm Park Concept (Urban Barnsley)

Dayhouse Farm Park is in Urban Barnsley between Wilthorpe and Barugh Green and is currently a large area of open space providing a buffer between the settlements and countryside. Due to the proposed housing and employment sites in this location there is potential to secure improvements to further enhance this function, primarily focusing on habitat improvement and existing facilities such as Wilthorpe Park. This will strengthen the relationship between the settlements and countryside and provide a gateway to the countryside, encouraging users to enjoy the nearby Dearne Valley Park and Local Wildlife Sites such as the Barnsley Canal at Wilthorpe.

Greenspace

Picture .2



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 Drawn by:TC 18/5/2012

Dayhouse Farm Concept Statement

The vision: *For the local community and the Council to work together to create a linear park and green corridor linking employment, housing and existing green space to the countryside, allowing access for people and wildlife.*

The potential

There is potential to create and enhance the linear natural buffer, creating a naturalistic area where wildlife can thrive whilst providing linkages to surrounding uses and a gateway to the countryside and nearby Local Wildlife Site.

Wiltorpe Junior School adjacent to the park will benefit from the education and recreation potential that the park and its features can provide.

The Dayhouse Farm Park Concept Plan shows how this vision fits in with our planning policies for the surrounding neighbourhood. The overall aim is to provide for an inclusive neighbourhood with links between employment, housing, historic assets, local services and good quality green space, accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. This aim is in line with the approach to spatial planning set out in our Core Strategy and the policies elsewhere in this document. The relevant policies are listed at the end of this Concept Statement.

The projects

The potential for Dayhouse Farm Park can be realised through six separate infrastructure projects, these are shown on the Concept Plan. The new housing development adjacent to the park will contribute towards the funding required to deliver the projects. The detailed requirements for each site are set out in the individual site specific policies relating to the housing allocations.

1: Traditional Park Infrastructure

This project includes the provision of footways, cycleways, bins, benches, fencing and entrances throughout the park area.

2. Picnic area

This area will include facilities such as picnic benches and complementary planting. There is also the potential to introduce a nature trail in order to promote healthy activity and improve awareness of ecological features.

3: Children and young people

Greenspace

There is existing provision at Wilthorpe Park, these facilities could be improved, and a greater variety introduced to improve the offering to all age ranges introduced. In addition a new play area will be provided on the adjacent housing site (BAR42) primarily to provide for the residents of that development and to play opportunity for younger children in close proximity to the housing.

4. Wetland features

Maintain and enhance existing wetland features. New SUDS and pond features within the site should double up as wildlife features in order to provide a stepping stone to the nearby Local Wildlife Site.

5. Meadow and Habitat enhancement

Native wildflower plant mix should be introduced to create a grassland in order to complement wetland features and provide added biodiversity value and opportunity.

6. Wilthorpe Park

This is currently a district level park. Along with improvements to children and young peoples facilities detailed in project 3 above, investment in traditional park infrastructure would further enhance and secure the status of the park. A long term aspiration is to achieve Green Flag status.

Funding opportunities

The potential funding for the delivery of the vision will come from a number of sources including:

- The Council - we will require commuted sums from the developers of those sites shown in the Concept Plan to contribute towards the green space projects. Details are set out in the individual site specific Housing policies.
- Leeds and Sheffield City Regions - both of these regions are seeking to create new green infrastructure funds for specific types of initiatives across the area.
- Other public funds such as lottery funding.
- Charitable and other community resources - these sources could be both monetary and 'help in kind' and may become increasingly important, not just to replace declining public funding but also to harness local community support and enthusiasm in improving their natural environment.

It is important that resources include mechanisms to maintain the projects to a high standard. To this end we will consider the potential role for a community controlled organisation or enterprise. It is also an intention to use an element of secured funding to ensure the continued maintenance of the green space.

Relevant Plan policies

Core Strategy

CSP1 Climate change
CSP19 Protecting Existing Employment Land
CSP25 New Development and Sustainable Travel
CSP30 Historic Environment
CSP33 Green Infrastructure
CSP35 Green Space
CSP36 Biodiversity and Geodiversity
CSP37 Landscape Character
CSP42 Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Development Sites and Places

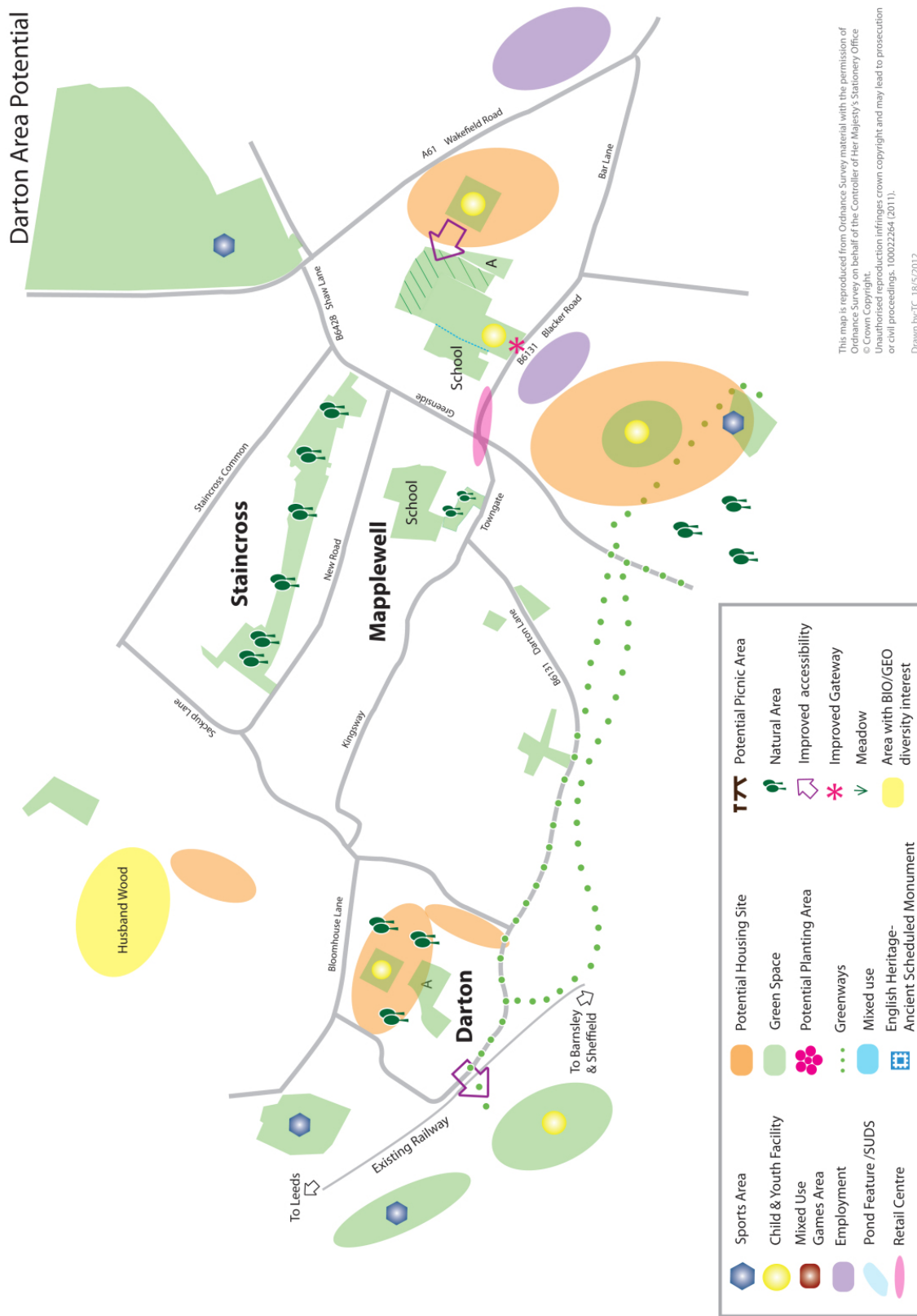
Housing site policy BAR42

3. Darton Area Concept (Urban Barnsley)

The Darton Area Concept includes parts of Darton, Staincross and Mapplewell and is within Urban Barnsley. It has been developed as a result of the proposed housing and employment sites in the area and the opportunity to secure improvements to benefit existing and future residents. The Darton area is deficient in access to green space despite being close to two district level parks at Darton and Mapplewell. The area is particularly deficient in access to natural areas and provision of facilities for children and young people.

Greenspace

Picture .3



Darton Area Concept Statement

The vision: *For the local community and the Council to work together to improve and enhance the potential of existing green spaces in the Darton, Staincross and Mapplewell area and create new, well connected, highly valued and multi functioning spaces.*

This would include investment in sports provision, facilities for children and young people, and natural areas.

The potential

The Darton, Staincross and Mapplewell area are currently deficient in most types of green space. This can be remedied through creation of new green space to the east on the former Gawber Colliery site and the west off Bloomhouse Lane. An extension to Mapplewell Park associated with the adjacent housing site will also help realise the area's green space potential. A long term aspiration is to achieve Green Flag status at Mapplewell Park.

The Darton Concept Plan shows how this vision fits in with our planning policies for the surrounding neighbourhood. The overall aim is to provide for an inclusive neighbourhood with links between employment, housing, historic assets, local services and good quality green space, accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. This aim is in line with the approach to spatial planning set out in our Core Strategy and the policies in this document. The relevant policies are listed at the end of this Concept Statement.

The projects

The potential for the Darton area can be realised using five separate infrastructure projects, these are shown on the Concept Plan. New housing development will contribute towards the funding required to deliver the projects. The detailed requirements for each site are set out in the individual site specific policies relating to the housing allocations.

1: Extension to Mapplewell Park

There is an opportunity to extend the park as part of the proposed housing development to provide for a wider catchment and account for increased demand on facilities. This could include provision of traditional park infrastructure such as paths, bins, benches and fencing for example.

2: Children and Young People

Improving the variety of equipment at Mapplewell Park to serve all age ranges including youths, and introducing new play areas within the new housing developments, including the former North Gawber Colliery site, site off Bloomhouse Lane and site off Wakefield Road.

3: Ecological improvements

Greenspace

The area to the south of the former North Gawber Colliery site will be retained and enhanced as part of the redevelopment of the former colliery site. Green ways will be sensitively enhanced so that people can enjoy the space without having a detrimental impact on biodiversity.

Provision and retention of existing features within the site at Bloomhouse Lane will ensure natural areas are provided in both the east and west to reduce existing deficiencies.

4: Allotments

Hope Street and School Street allotments are well used and managed by the Council. Both sites would benefit from quality improvements and access to the allotments should be retained and enhanced as part of the adjacent housing proposals.

6: Green Ways

New green routes and links between housing, employment, the local shopping centre and green space will be created in order to improve accessibility and provide the opportunity for walking and cycling.

Funding opportunities

The potential funding for the delivery of the vision will come from a number of sources including:

- The Council - we will require commuted sums from the developers of those sites shown in the Concept Plan to contribute towards the green space projects. Details are set out in the individual site specific Housing policies.
- Leeds and Sheffield City Regions - both of these regions are seeking to create new green infrastructure funds for specific types of initiatives across the area.
- Other public funds such as lottery funding.
- Charitable and other community resources - these sources could be both monetary and 'help in kind' and may become increasingly important, not just to replace declining public funding but also to harness local community support and enthusiasm in improving their natural environment.

It is important that resources include mechanisms to maintain the projects to a high standard. To this end we will consider the potential role for a community controlled organisation or enterprise. It is also an intention to use an element of secured funding to ensure the continued maintenance of the green space.

Relevant Plan policies

Core Strategy

CSP1 Climate change
CSP19 Protecting Existing Employment Land
CSP25 New Development and Sustainable Travel
CSP30 Historic Environment
CSP31 Town Centres
CSP33 Green Infrastructure
CSP35 Green Space
CSP36 Biodiversity and Geodiversity
CSP37 Landscape Character
CSP42 Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

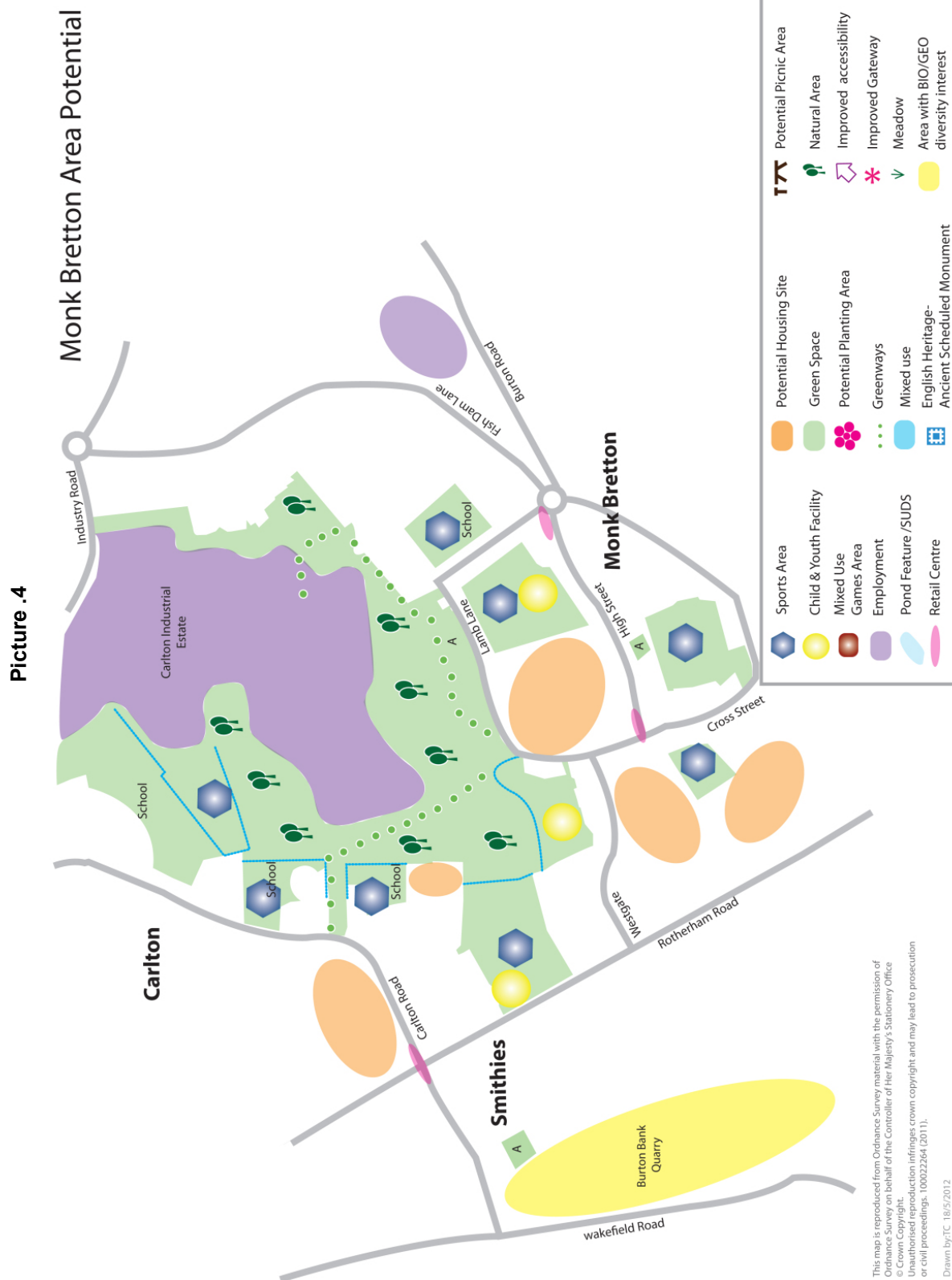
Development Sites and Places

Housing site policies BAR12, BAR26, BAR31, BAR38

4. Monk Bretton Area Concept (Urban Barnsley)

The Monk Bretton Area Concept is in Urban Barnsley and has been developed as a result of the proposed housing sites, existing and proposed employment sites in the area and the opportunity to secure improvements. Much of the green space in the locality forms part of the Carlton Industrial Estate buffer which would benefit from ecological improvements. There are several green spaces that would benefit from enhancements in order to provide access to good quality green space for both existing and future residents.

Greenspace



Monk Bretton Concept Statement

The vision *For the local community and the Council to work together to improve the existing hierarchy of green spaces to develop a network of highly valued, multi functioning green spaces. Where deficiencies in green space provision exist new spaces will be created that are well connected and highly valued.*

The potential

The potential for the Monk Bretton area can be realised using five separate infrastructure projects, these are shown on the Concept Plan. New housing development will contribute towards the funding required to deliver the projects. The detailed requirements for each site are set out in the individual site specific policies relating to the housing allocations.

Monk Bretton currently benefits from access to both a district and borough level sports facility, Monk Bretton Cricket Club and Redfearn Sports and Social Club, along with several accessible local level sports facilities. Support will be given, where appropriate to local clubs to develop their own facilities where there are clear sports development benefits in line with the Playing Pitch Strategy.

The projects

1. The Londoner

There are currently 2 adult football pitches and 1 mini pitch on the site. The site quality rating is below average and ancillary rating very poor as there are no changing facilities. The pitches would benefit from improvement and entrances to the site could be enhanced in order to improve security and reduce the risk of anti social behaviour.

2. Monk Bretton Park

This is currently a local level park. It is a long term aspiration to progress the park to a district standard by introducing and improving the traditional park infrastructure such as formal paths, bins, benches, entrances and lighting where necessary. This would ensure the park serves a wider catchment. There is a small Victorian pond with bullrushes, frogs, sticklebacks and coots which is currently subject to vandalism. A survey and interpretation of the pond, sign boards and habitat improvements are needed to further improve the ecological opportunity.

3. Rotherham Road Playing Fields

There have been recent improvements to this space including a LEAP standard children's play areas and Youth Facility. The football pitches are currently rated as average and would benefit from improvements. The changing facilities are adequate but would benefit from upgrading in order to allow for higher league play where necessary.

Greenspace

4. Ecological improvement

The Carlton Industrial Estate buffer provides an opportunity to improve biodiversity in the area. Existing features will be improved and native wildflower plant mix introduced to create a grassland to enhance biodiversity value and opportunity. Green ways will be sensitively enhanced so that people can enjoy the space without having a detrimental impact on biodiversity.

5. Monk Bretton Cricket Club

Support will be given in line with the recommendations of the Playing Pitch Strategy to maintain the quality and capacity of local facilities.

Funding Opportunities

The potential funding for the delivery of the vision will come from a number of sources including:

- The Council - we will require commuted sums from the developers of those sites shown in the Concept Plan to contribute towards the green space projects. Details are set out in the individual site specific Housing policies.
- Leeds and Sheffield City Regions - both of these regions are seeking to create new green infrastructure funds for specific types of initiatives across the area.
- Other public funds such as lottery funding.
- Charitable and other community resources - these sources could be both monetary and 'help in kind' and may become increasingly important, not just to replace declining public funding but also to harness local community support and enthusiasm in improving their natural environment.

It is important that resources include mechanisms to maintain the projects to a high standard. To this end we will consider the potential role for a community controlled organisation or enterprise. It is also an intention to use an element of secured funding to ensure the continued maintenance of the green space.

Relevant Plan Policies

Core Strategy

CSP1 Climate change
CSP19 Protecting Existing Employment Land
CSP25 New Development and Sustainable Travel
CSP30 Historic Environment
CSP31 Town Centres
CSP33 Green Infrastructure
CSP35 Green Space
CSP36 Biodiversity and Geodiversity
CSP37 Landscape Character
CSP42 Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Development Sites and Places

Housing site policies BAR8, BAR23, BAR24, BAR50
Biodiversity and Geodiversity site policies RIGS11

5. Wombwell Area Concept

The Wombwell Area Concept has been developed as a result of the proposed housing sites, existing and proposed employment sites and the opportunity to secure improvements in the area. Wombwell is within the Dearne Valley Nature Improvement Area (NIA) therefore opportunities may arise that could further enhance the Concept and develop the specified infrastructure projects.

Wombwell Concept Statement

The vision: *For the local community and the Council to work together to improve the existing hierarchy of green spaces to develop a network of highly valued, multi functioning green spaces.*

This would include investment in sports facilities, facilities for children and young people, green ways

A Long term aspiration is to create a district level park in the north of Wombwell (Aldham House area) to ensure the whole community is provided for in terms of green space.

The potential

Wombwell currently has a good district level park which has seen considerable investment. There is also the benefit of close proximity to existing local nature reserves and the Netherwood Country Park for the enjoyment of residents. There is however a deficiency in natural areas within the built up area. Better management of existing green space would help to encourage biodiversity and provide stepping stones to the country park and nearby nature reserve. The NIA status will also help in terms of opening up potential funding streams and encouraging better use of the green spaces that are currently available.

Wombwell currently has green ways providing routes around the settlement but would benefit from new route through the settlement linking green spaces and employment, housing and the newly built Advanced Learning Centre.

The Wombwell Concept Plan shows how this vision fits in with our planning policies for the surrounding neighbourhood. The overall aim is to provide an inclusive neighbourhood with links between employment, housing, historic assets, local services and good quality green space, accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. This aim is in line with the approach to spatial planning set out in our Core Strategy and the policies in this document. The relevant policies are listed at the end of this concept statement.

The projects

The potential for Wombwell can be realised using six separate infrastructure projects, these are shown on the Concept Plan. The new housing development will contribute towards the funding required to deliver the projects. The detailed requirements for each site are set out in the individual site specific policies relating to the housing allocations.

1: Lundhill Playing Fields

Provision of changing facilities, a car park and improvements to pitches and drainage.

2: Aldham House Playing Fields

Greenspace

Improvements to the range of children's play to include provision for youths and investment in traditional park infrastructure.

3: Allotments

Provision of smaller plots where there is demand for such and improvements to existing sites.

4: Green Ways

Introduction of routes through the built up area and improvements to existing linking new and existing housing with employment, green space and countryside.

5: Canal

Habitat improvements to encourage biodiversity and improvements to green routes to encourage greater use.

6: Children and Young people

Provision of new play space and youth facilities particularly in the west end and improvements to existing spaces to provide a variety of opportunities for all age ranges.

Funding opportunities

The potential funding for the delivery of the vision will come from a number of sources including:

- The Council - we will require commuted sums from the developers of those sites shown in the Concept Plan to contribute towards the green space projects. Details are set out in the individual site specific Housing policies.
- Leeds and Sheffield City Regions - both of these regions are seeking to create new green infrastructure funds for specific types of initiatives across the area.
- Other public funds such as lottery funding.
- Charitable and other community resources - these sources could be both monetary and 'help in kind' and may become increasingly important, not just to replace declining public funding but also to harness local community support and enthusiasm in improving their natural environment.

It is important that resources include mechanisms to maintain the projects to a high standard. To this end we will consider the potential role for a community controlled organisation or enterprise.

Relevant Plan policies

Core Strategy

CSP1 Climate change
CSP19 Protecting Existing Employment Land
CSP25 New Development and Sustainable Travel
CSP30 Historic Environment
CSP31 Town Centres
CSP33 Green Infrastructure
CSP35 Green Space
CSP36 Biodiversity and Geodiversity
CSP37 Landscape Character
CSP42 Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Development Sites and Places

Housing site policies WOM5, WOM7, WOM11, WOM20
Green Infrastructure policies (canals) GI1

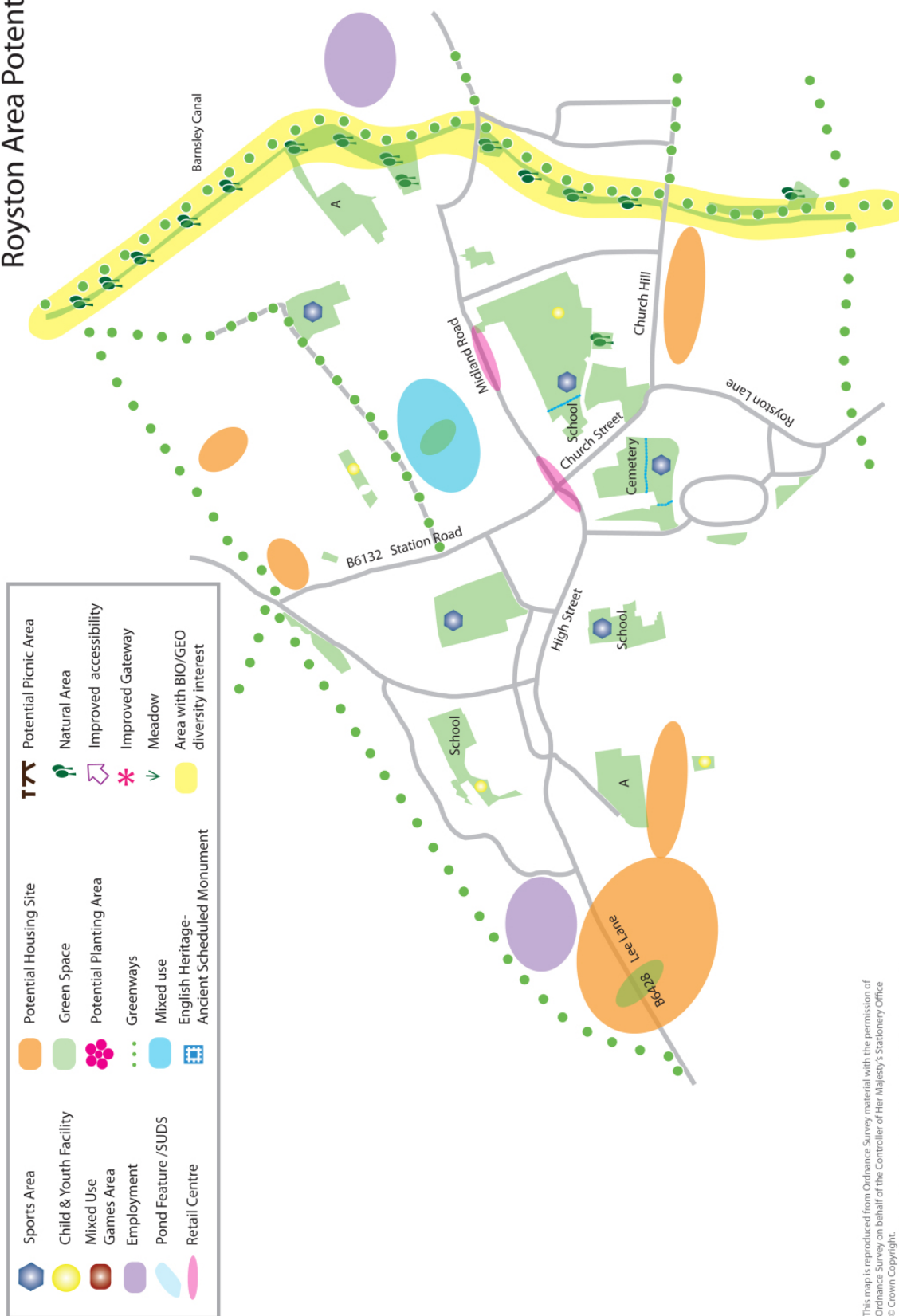
6. Royston Area Concept

The Royston Area Concept has been developed as a result of the proposed housing sites, existing and proposed employment sites and the opportunity to secure improvements in the area. The proposed extension to the settlement to the west of Royston provides an opportunity to remedy existing green space deficiencies and take the pressure off Royston Park in terms of providing more localised good quality accessible green space.

Greenspace

Royston Area Potential

Picture .6



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Drawn by:TC 18/5/2012

Royston Concept Statement

The vision: *For the local community and the Council to work together to improve the existing hierarchy of green spaces to develop a network of highly valued, multi functioning green spaces.*

This would include investment in allotments, sports facilities, the canal, and provision of new green space to the west of Royston where there is a deficiency in all types of space.

The potential

Royston already has the benefit of a good quality district level park that provides for a wide catchment area, along with several sporting facilities that have great potential subject to improvements. The aim is to improve the quality and function of existing spaces, and introduce new green space to the west of Royston where there is currently a large deficiency in access to green space.

The Royston Concept Plan shows how this vision fits in with our planning policies for the surrounding neighbourhood. The overall aim is to provide for an inclusive neighbourhood with links between employment, housing, historic assets, local services and good quality green space, accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. This aim is in line with the approach to spatial planning set out in our Core Strategy and the policies in this document. The relevant policies are listed at the end of this Concept Statement.

The projects

The potential for Royston can be realised using five separate infrastructure projects, these are shown on the Concept Plan. The new housing development will contribute towards the funding required to deliver the projects. The detailed requirements for each site are set out in the individual site specific policies relating to the housing allocations.

1: West end

Provision of a new play area, informal open space and natural areas to link the built up area and countryside.

2: Allotments

Improvements to existing allotments, including provision of smaller pitches where there is demand for such.

3: Oakwood Field

Greenspace

Provision of changing facilities. The sporting provision at Royston Park is currently over-used due to demand for changing rooms, associated with higher level league play. By introducing much needed changing, Oakwood Field will fulfil some of this demand and subsequently help improve the quality of pitches.

4: Royston park

Improvements to gateways in order to encourage use of the space, and improvements to facilities and traditional park infrastructure within. It is a long term aspiration to achieve Green Flag status.

5: Canal

Improvements to the green ways to encourage users and biodiversity improvements to the quality of the much valued Local Wildlife Site.

Funding opportunities

The potential funding for the delivery of the vision will come from a number of sources including:

- The Council - we will require commuted sums from the developers of those sites shown in the Concept Plan to contribute towards the green space projects. Details are set out in the individual site specific Housing policies.
- Leeds and Sheffield City Regions - both of these regions are seeking to create new green infrastructure funds for specific types of initiatives across the area.
- Other public funds such as lottery funding.
- Charitable and other community resources - these sources could be both monetary and 'help in kind' and may become increasingly important, not just to replace declining public funding but also to harness local community support and enthusiasm in improving their natural environment.

It is important that resources include mechanisms to maintain the projects to a high standard. To this end we will consider the potential role for a community controlled organisation or enterprise.

Relevant Plan policies

Core Strategy

CSP1 Climate change
CSP19 Protecting Existing Employment Land
CSP25 New Development and Sustainable Travel
CSP30 Historic Environment
CSP31 Town Centres
CSP33 Green Infrastructure
CSP35 Green Space
CSP36 Biodiversity and Geodiversity
CSP37 Landscape Character
CSP42 Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Development Sites and Places

Housing site policies ROY2, ROY6, ROY7, ROY10, ROY11
Green Infrastructure policies (canals) GI1

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Core Strategy Policy CSP36 relates to Biodiversity and Geodiversity. It explains how development will be expected to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geological features of the borough.

Habitats in the borough benefit from a range of designations from the European level to the local level, which often overlap with each other providing several layers of protection.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

The following SAC and SPA are shown on the Proposals Maps:

BIO1 Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) Special Protection Area (SPA)

45300.54ha (Site Code UK9007021)

The South Pennine Moors SPA includes the major moorland blocks of the South Pennines from Ilkley to Matlock. It covers extensive tracts of semi natural moorland habitats including upland heath and blanket mire. The site is of European importance for several upland breeding species including birds of prey and waders.

BIO2 South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

65025.5 (Site Code UK0030280)

The South Pennine Moors SAC supports a significant presence of north atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* and Transition moors and quaking bogs. The area is considered to be one of the best areas in the UK for European dry heaths, blanket bogs and Old Sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles.

These sites overlap with nationally important SSSIs and also with Local Wildlife Site Western Moors designated for its local importance.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

The following five SSSIs are shown on the Proposals Maps:

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

SSSI1 Carlton Main Brickworks

This operational clay pit is a site of considerable scientific interest and lies just to the south of Grimethorpe, six kilometres east of Barnsley. The special interests are within the Coal Measures strata exposed by the extraction of clay. They include one of the best available exposures of the Top Marine Band (Westphalian C, Middle Carboniferous) in the Pennines coalfields. It has yielded an anomalous Myalina-facies fauna, a shelly fauna which contrasts with the Anthracoceras/pectinoid facies fauna found elsewhere in this area of Yorkshire. The Top Marine Band is the highest Coal Measures marine band in Britain, and is the last evidence of normal marine conditions in this country during the Carboniferous Period.

SSSI2 The Dark Peak

31823.79 ha (Site Code 1002023)

SPA and candidate SAC (see BIO1 and BIO2 above)

This forms part of an extensive area of moorland noted for blanket bog, mire, heathland and acid grassland supporting nationally important breeding populations of birds and a rich invertebrate fauna. The upland is also of international importance providing habitat for an important range of breeding moorland fringe birds.

SSSI3 Stairfoot Brickworks, Wombwell Lane, Stairfoot

A fossil rich band of marine rock, the site contains exposures of the Aegiranum Marine Band which marks the Duckmantian Bolsovian stage boundary of the Westphalian series. The marine band is about 4 metres thick and consists of black and blue grey shales and mudstones which overlie a thin coal and seat earth. The site provides the best available exposure of this marine band within the Pennine Basin as well as the best known exposure of the ammonoid bearing part of the marine basin in the world. The site is particularly good for the study of the index species *Donetzoceras aegiranum* and numerous well preserved adults and juveniles.

This site is also a RIGS see RIGS9 below.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

SSSI4 Pye Flatts Meadows

These three meadows are established on loamy brown earths overlying the sandstone, coal seams and ironstone bands of the Lower Coal Measures, where they outcrop at this exposed hilly location. They contain a uniform and mature stand of neutral haymeadow grassland, the best of a number of known scattered examples in the locality. The dominant grasses are sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, common bent *Agrostis capillaris*, crested dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*, red fescue *Festuca rubra*, and Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*. Others occur less frequently and are indicative of its special interest such as quaking grass *Briza media* and yellow oat grass *Trisetum flavescens*.

While plants such as ox-eye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*, hardheads *Centaurea nigra*, and yellow rattle *Rhinanthus minor* are abundant and provide an attractive feature in the landscape, others such as adder's-tongue fern *Ophioglossum vulgatum* and common eyebright *Euphrasia nemorosa*, are less easily found, but help to confirm the nature conservation value of the site. The diverse list of plant species suggests the present plant cover is a product of a long period of consistent traditional agricultural management.

SSSI5 Spring Meadows, Alderman's Head and Cow Croft Meadows

This site is nationally important for its area's of species rich unimproved neutral grassland. The site comprises a fairly wet assemblage of grasses and herbs characterised by crested dog's tail *Cynosurus cristatus* and common knapweed *Centaurea nigra*.

Local Nature Reserves

Local Nature Reserves are declared by the Council and are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally and offer opportunities for people to enjoy nature. Six LNRs are shown on the Proposals Maps as follows:

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

LNR1 Carlton Marsh, Shaw Lane, Carlton

26.22 ha LWS

This is a Local Nature Reserve and Local Wildlife Site to the east of the mineral railway extending between Shaw Lane and Bleach Croft Farm. It was purchased in 1977 by the Council for the specific purpose of becoming a nature reserve and was formally declared as Barnsley's first LNR in 1980. It comprises a variety of habitats including woodlands, dry and marsh grassland, open water, running water, swamp and mire as well as wet woodlands, lowland dry acid grassland, lowland heath and reed beds. The habitats comprise a diversity of plant species and support a rich variety of birds and invertebrates including breeding birds, passage birds and wintering birds. A new meadow area has been added to the Reserve with the reclamation of the former railway sidings.

LNR2 Elsecar Reservoir, Water Lane, Elsecar

13.17 ha LWS

This site comprises a reservoir surrounded by a variety of dry and wet habitats including woodland and grassland and was declared an LNR in 1996. It supports a diversity of bird interest for breeding, passage and wintering birds. The area was originally used as a water holding reservoir to feed into the Elsecar Canal. The site is of considerable natural value containing a large area of mature willow carr, grassland containing acid grass species, a large water area and associated water fringe habitats. The site is immediately adjacent to Elsecar Park and as such is particularly important to the community for informal recreation.

LNR3 Dearne Valley Park

49.33 ha LWS

The site is particularly valuable to Barnsley residents as it is within 1 mile from the urban centre. It is a mixed use reserve developed from relict habitats and reclaimed colliery/associated uses around a river valley. It offers a high quality ancient acidic oak woodland together with a mosaic of wetland and grassland habitat and was declared a LNR in 1996. It includes a children's play area and 2 large ponds (one of which is leased to an angling club) some areas managed as amenity grassland but most as pockets of woodland with a network of public footpaths and a cycleway running the length of the park. The canal runs through the park and a section has a fishing lease.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

LNR4 West Haigh Wood

38 ha LWS

Located east of Grimethorpe at an altitude of 100m West Haigh Wood is a mixed age oak/birch woodland with a variety of other woody species of plant. There are also beech, sycamore and rhododendron. The ground flora is generally of creeping soft-grass, bluebell and honeysuckle and bracken. There are a few areas that are more species-rich including ancient woodland indicators. In the main body of the woodland some of the sycamores are up to around 120 years old, and there is an ancient sweet chestnut coppice stool which is perhaps 200 years old. Additional habitats of lowland heath and willow carr add diversity to the site. There is also a wealth of woodland archaeological features such as hollow-ways, lynchets, complex boundary earthworks, terraced tracks, charcoal heaths, regrown coppice and an abandoned Victorian pond.

LNR5 Worsbrough Country Park, Worsbrough

36.91 ha LWS

This extensive site includes a former canal feeder reservoir, the canal basin and a variety of wet and dry habitats and was declared an LNR in 2000. The Country Park covers over 240 acres and incorporates a 17th century working water powered corn mill and a 60 acre reservoir which is open to anglers and birdwatchers. There is standing and running water, reed beds, ponds and canals, scrub fen, willow carr, swamp, spring and summer meadows, grassland, bluebell, woodlands and ancient woodland. These habitats provide good breeding and wintering habitats for a wide range of birds, bats insects, invertebrates and amphibians. The site supports a large number of species listed as RSPB Red List species such as skylark, linnet, reed bunting, spotted flycatcher, tree sparrow, grey partridge, bullfinch and song thrush.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

LNR6 Potter Holes Plantation

8.51ha LWS

The site is predominantly a semi mature sycamore plantation with oak, wych elm, beech and ash with ancient woodland indicator species present as well as bluebell. Between 1775 and 1841 ironstone was mined here using the Bell pit method of mining and by 1841 was planted with trees to the shape of the present woodland. Bell pits remain present. The area was probably planted with trees as the mining had made the land unsuitable for agriculture but timber was a possible future saleable crop from these new plantations. Now the management is for wildlife conservation and public recreation and the site was declared a LNR in 1996 and is particularly important to the local community and for breeding birds.

Regionally Important Geological Sites

Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS), are designated by locally developed criteria, are currently the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The designation of RIGS is one way of recognising and protecting important earth science and landscape features for future generations to enjoy. Twelve RIGs are shown on the Proposals Maps as follows:

RIGS1 Huthwaite Quarry, Old Mill Lane, Thurgoland

0.45 ha

A building stone quarry with exposures of sandstone and flaggy sandstone including Grenoside sandstone, Westphalian A and Upper Carboniferous. The site is the best representative of this horizon in the area with amenity, recreational and educational value. The site's proximity to Wortley Top Forge/Old Mill adds geological interest to group of archaeological sites.

RIGS2 Knabbs House Cutting, Knabbs Lane, Silkstone Common

0.85 ha

A disused railway cutting with measures between silkstone coal and silkstone rock including shales, ironstone, siltstone and flaggy sandstone. The site is the only known exposure of this horizon in the region.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

RIGS3 Green Moor Quarry, Green Moor Road, Green Moor

0.5 ha

A disused building stone quarry characterised by green moor rock, Westphalian A and Upper Carboniferous. The site displays exposures of flaggy sandstone and is an example of industrial archaeology.

RIGS4 Summer Ford, Annat Royd Lane, Ingbirchworth

0.71 ha

A former quarry characterised by Penistone flags, Westphalian A and Upper Carboniferous. The site displays exposure of flags with erosional landforms and is the only known exposure of Penistone Flags. The site is also designated as a Local Wildlife Site (LWS).

RIGS5 Darfield Quarry, Quarry Lane, Darfield

1.89 ha

A building stone quarry characterised by Mexborough Rock, Westphalian A and Upper Carboniferous. The site displays exposures of sandstone with pebbles and fossil plant casts that are the best exposures of this kind of horizon in Barnsley, and is of recreational value as well as being of historical industrial archaeology interest.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

RIGS6 Worsbrough Dale, Thicket Lane/Station Road, Worsbrough

0.64 ha

A building stone quarry characterised by Woolley Edge Rock, Westphalian B, and upper coal measures. The site displays exposures of sandstone, siltstones and flag and is the best available exposure of Woolley Edge Rock. This site is of building history interest and a valuable educational site.

RIGS7 Bradshaw Quarry, Fulshaw Lane, Langsett

0.21 ha

The former Ganister quarry characterised by hard bed (Halifax Coal) and adjacent measures, Westphalian A and Upper Carboniferous. The site displays a faulted south facing exposure of ganister, coal and shale, with good examples of fossil plant impressions. This is the best available section in the borough for the Halifax coal horizon and a good fossil site for plant and marine fossils.

RIGS8 Hey Crook Quarry, Forge Lane, Wortley

1.73 ha

Ancient woodland, natural crags and quarry characterised by Grenoside sandstone, Westphalian A and Upper Carboniferous. The site displays exposures of sandstone and is of geomorphological interest demonstrating erosional process and landform relationships as well as having a landscape value.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

RIGS9 Stairfoot Brickpit, Albany Close, Stairfoot

0.76 ha

A former quarry characterised by Mansfield Marine Band, Westphalian B/C and Upper Carboniferous. The site displays exposures of fossiliferous black shales and is the best available exposure in the county of the important marine horizon, Mansfield marine band. The site is also designated as a SSSI (see SSSI3 above).

RIGS10 Bullhouse Quarry, Manchester Road, Millhouse Green

30.99 ha

A flooded quarry with hard bed band coal and measures above Westphalian A and Upper Carboniferous. The site displays good high quarry faces of coal, siltstone, ganister and shale and is the only known exposure of this geological horizon within the region.

RIGS11 Burton Bank Quarry, Wakefield Road, Smithies

10.18 ha

A quarry characterised by Meltonfield Coal and adjacent measures, Westphalian B and Upper Carboniferous. The site displays outcrops of shale to western lower part of site with large sandstones scarp with plant fossils to east. It is the best available exposure of this horizon and is of significant palaeontological interest for numerous casts and moulds of fossil plant material.

RIGS12 Westfield Lane Quarry, Westfield Lane, Thurlstone

0.921ha

A disused building stone quarry characterised by Grenoside sandstone, Westphalian A and Upper Carboniferous with thick sections of sandstones. This is the largest and most complete exposure of this horizon. It is of high recreational and leisure value as well as being of industrial archaeology and historical interest.

Ancient Woodlands

Ancient woodland is land that has had continuous woodland cover since at least 1600AD and may be ancient semi natural woodland (ASNW), or plantation on ancient woodland site (PAWS). Over 100 shown on the Proposals Maps.

Local Wildlife Sites

Local Wildlife Sites are defined areas, identified and selected locally for their nature conservation value based on important, distinctive and threatened habitats and species with a national, regional and local context. 59 sites are shown on the Proposals Maps.

Further information on these sites can be gained from the Barnsley Biological Records Centre via the link on the Council's Countryside website.

The Barnsley Local Biodiversity Action Plan and Biodiversity Opportunity Map

In addition to the notations shown on the Proposals Maps and as set out at paragraph 9.251 of the Core Strategy the **Barnsley Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) 2008-2012** was adopted in 2010 and identifies a list of habitats and species considered as priorities for nature conservation. The LBAP belongs to the Barnsley Biodiversity Trust and can be viewed at www.barnsleybiodiversity.org.uk

In addition to this the **Biodiversity Opportunity Map (BOM)** for Barnsley and South Yorkshire will help to monitor and implement the LBAP. This identifies sites and areas with the best potential for the creation and repair of important habitats.

Dearne Valley Nature Improvement Area

Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) are large, discrete areas that will deliver a step change in nature conservation, where a local partnership has a shared vision for their natural environment. The NIA grant scheme was established to help address ecological restoration as part of series of actions at a landscape scale to improve biodiversity, ecosystems and our connections with the natural environment identified by the Natural Environment White Paper (2011) and taking forward recommendations identified in the Lawton Review Making Space for Nature (2010). As set out in

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

the Relationship with Plans and Strategies section, the DearneValley has been designated as a Nature Improvement Area (NIA) and its extent within Barnsley's boundary can be seen in the map on the Natural England Website.

These allocations/policies supersede the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies:

Part 1

GS18

Part 2

BA12, DT9, DO8, RO7, NE10, DA7, DE9, WW10, HN8, PE9, WR13

Core Strategy Policy CSP38 Minerals set out the Council's approach to the protection of mineral resources and mineral extraction.

Existing Permitted Reserves

The following sites as shown on the Proposals Maps have been allocated as existing sites with planning permission for the extraction of minerals:

MIN1 Carlton Main Brick Works

Clayburn Road, Grimethorpe

Clay

This consists of the Carlton Main Brickworks which was originally part of the Grimethorpe Colliery complex but is now a separate operation. Clays and shales are extracted from an area to the east of the works to produce bricks, and the plant is a significant local employer.

MIN2 Middlecliff Quarry

Lee Lane, Millhouse Green

Clay

The Middlecliff Quarry is made up of two sections. The area which is in operation is 13 hectares and produces an annual clay output of 15,000 tonnes. The maximum depth of the quarry is 20 metres but actual extraction depths vary. The other part of the sites is 3 hectares in size and separated from the operational site by Burnshaw Brook. It is opposite the edge of CrowEdgeVillage and comprises agricultural fields which also has permission for clay extraction in a phased sequence.

Minerals

MIN3 Stairfoot Quarry

Hanson Brick, Stairfoot Quarry, Wombwell Lane, Stairfoot

Clay

The site area of Stairfoot Quarry is 25 hectares and extends from Wombwell Lane to the rear of St Paul's Parade in Ardsley. Consisting of four separate quarries, planning permission was granted on the 25th November 1993 for the extraction of material and restoration. Clay material is used in the adjacent manufacturing complex. The site includes:

- Yew Tree Quarry (planning permission has expired and restoration has begun)
- Marine Bank Quarry (located within the South East corner of the site and is now mostly exhausted but still operational for water management)
- South Quarry (located to the west of Marine Bank Quarry and north of the clay stockpile area, it has been fully restored following land filling and is now in agricultural management)
- North Quarry (part of this site has now been fully restored following land filling with the remainder restored at low level).

MIN4 Bankswood Quarry

South Lane, Cawthorne

Clay

Banks Wood Quarry is situated 1.5 km to the southwest of Cawthorne, 1 km to the west of Silkstone and 350 metres to the south of South Lane which runs between Cawthorne and Hoylandswaine.

The quarry is used for clay extraction for the manufacture of vitrified clay pipes and fittings. The surrounding area is farm land. The site operates under three planning permissions with the main permission valid until 2022. This involves the extraction of fireclay, coal and associated materials.

Since 1983, the quarry has been backfilled with inert waste comprising pipes and fittings, works waste, excavation, construction and demolition waste and subsoil and topsoil under a rolling programme of restoration to provide pasture and woodland.

MIN5 Hillside Quarry**Cross Lane, Hillside, Thurlstone****Sandstone**

With a site area of 0.8 hectares the Hillside Quarry is used for the extraction of sandstone and produces a large portion of the material used in existing buildings in the western side of Barnsley. In addition, material from the quarry is commonly used for extensions and alterations for many of the listed and sensitive properties in the borough. As such the material produced is in high demand.

The land surrounding the site is mostly agricultural. The current planning permission involves the extraction of material, storage and the restoration of the site and will see the extraction of 21,000 tonnes of sandstone.

MIN6 Greenley Carr Quarry**Whiteley Road, Dunford****Clay (and possibly sandstone in the future)**

The site covers an area of 23 hectares which is located north of Whitley Road. In 2006 the existing 2002 planning permission was amended to allow clay extraction until 2021. Currently 13,000 tonnes of material are permitted to be extracted from the site per annum. Part of the site has already been worked with a planning permission dating back to 1986, however a substantial area of the site remains unworked.

Areas of Search

The following area as shown on the Proposals Maps has been allocated as an Area of Search for new minerals:

Minerals

MINAS1 Carlton Main Brick Works

Clayburn Road, Grimethorpe, Barnsley

Clay

The future reserves for the brickworks are in the form of the existing area of permission which contains as yet unworked reserves and an adjacent Area of Search. A planning permission granted in 1993 includes the restoration of the quarry and the retention of a geological exposure which forms a Site of Special Scientific Interest within the quarry.

MIN1 Existing Permitted Reserves and Areas of Search

Proposals for non mineral development within or close to the Existing Permitted Reserves and Areas of Search identified on the Proposals Maps will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the development will not compromise extraction operations or result in sterilisation of resources within these areas.

The National Planning Policy Framework recognises that minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth and our quality of life. It is therefore important that there is a sufficient supply to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. Minerals are a finite resource and we need to ensure that deposits are used in the best way and safeguarded to ensure they are not sterilised by other development. The Proposals Maps identify the existing sites with planning permission and an area of search for new minerals (adjacent to one of the existing permitted reserves) which will be safeguarded from inappropriate non-mineral development.

Safeguarding Coal and associated Minerals

Minerals safeguarding is the process whereby the presence of a mineral resource is taken into account in deciding whether a proposed non mineral development should be granted planning permission.

The NPPF requires Local Plans to define Mineral Safeguarding Areas and adopt appropriate policies in order that known locations of specific mineral resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non mineral development, whilst not creating a presumption that resources defined will be worked.

The supporting text of Core Strategy Policy CSP 38 Minerals at paragraph 9.237 states as follows:

Data from the Coal Authority British Geological Survey indicates that shallow coal (less than 50m overburden) and Fireclay and Brick Clay (minerals commonly associated with coal seams) underlie virtually all the borough. The surface coal resource and Fireclay and Brick Clay will be protected from sterilisation through the Development Sites and Places DPD.

Shallow coal, Fireclay and Brick Clay underlie virtually all the borough and as such a Minerals Safeguarding Area has not been designated through the Core Strategy. However it is important that these minerals are safeguarded as far as possible from sterilisation for future working.

We will seek to avoid unnecessary sterilisation of coal and associated mineral resources by other forms of development where these can be extracted, within a reasonable timescale and in an environmentally acceptable way or where the local or community benefits clearly outweigh the likely impacts to justify the grant of planning permission.

The safeguarding of resources does not mean that they would necessarily be exploited in all cases, simply that there should be an opportunity to consider exploitation. Resources across Barnsley range from those which justify a high level of protection to those where the future minerals planning situation is so uncertain that little or no protection is justified. The minerals resource situation within an area will not generally be apparent until it is assessed in response to a possible risk of being lost to other development. This means that the approach to safeguarding must be flexible as it will need to deal with a wide range of circumstances.

When considering proposals for surface development, we will use the policy below to strike a reasonable balance between safeguarding mineral resources (not allowing surface development) and allowing surface development (sterilising the mineral resource).

Minerals

MIN2 Non Mineral Development and Safeguarding Minerals

Other than those proposals identified as exemptions (see supporting text below) all proposals for non mineral development on sites over 2 hectares in size must be accompanied by supporting information demonstrating that mineral resources will not be needlessly sterilised.

The supporting information must include details of a prior extraction scheme (showing that the mineral can be extracted satisfactorily prior to the development taking place), or where this is not considered feasible, evidence that:

- Minerals resources are not present or have already been extracted
- The mineral resource concerned is of poor quality, or no longer of any value or potential value
- The development will not affect the potential for mineral extraction if required in the future
- The prior extraction of minerals is not feasible (due to significant overburden or ground instability issues for example)
- The prior extraction of minerals is not viable (if it would result in abnormal costs or delays which would jeopardise the viability of the development for example)
- There is an overriding need for the development which outweighs the need to safeguard the mineral resource
- The prior extraction of minerals would have unacceptable impacts on neighbouring uses, residential amenity or environmental assets.

In order to ensure that minor development proposals are not subject to the minerals safeguarding policy above, the following proposals are **exemptions**:

- All householder applications (except for new dwellings)
- Infill development
- Minor development such as walls, gates, accesses, advertisements and shopfronts
- Changes of use
- Amendments to previously approved applications and applications for Reserved Matters relating to an already permitted Outline application
- Certificates of Lawfulness of Existing Use or Development, and Certificates of Lawfulness of Proposed Use or Development
- Applications for works to trees
- Applications for temporary planning permission.

Where mineral resources underlie the urban areas, they are effectively already sterilised by built development. The spatial strategy set out in the Core Strategy focuses development on the built up areas of Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns. Evidence suggests that prior extraction can occur in developments in urban areas, and that coal, sand and gravel are the main minerals

exploited in this way. Whilst there is no sand and gravel in Barnsley, we do have coal, clay and sandstone. Mineral Safeguarding in England Good Practice Advice (2011) acknowledges this and advises that minor developments may be excluded from safeguarding policies.

Given the need to be proportionate in approach to development sites in Barnsley, it would be unreasonable to apply a mineral safeguarding requirement to all sites within the built up areas, for example in relation to householder development. As such, having regard to the size and nature of the site allocations proposed in this DPD, the requirement to demonstrate that minerals have not been needlessly sterilised applies only to proposals on sites over 2 hectares in size.

This threshold is based on the general scale of the development being proposed through this DPD and is considered reasonable and proportionate in the context of the site allocations which are proposed. The majority of the housing and employment allocations proposed are on sites which are above 2 hectares in size (and as such under the terms of this policy would require supporting information demonstrating that mineral resources will not be needlessly sterilised as part of any planning application).

On sites above this threshold, applicants must establish through site specific geological survey data what mineral is present, the quality and quantity of the reserve, and the overburden to reserve ratio. Supporting evidence relating to the extent or quality of the mineral resource and geotechnical issues should be prepared by a mineral surveyor or geologist and should be informed by the most up to date mineral resource information available.

Applicants will need to consider the likelihood of the mineral being extracted in the foreseeable future and the reasonable alternative options, which would avoid or minimise sterilising minerals and the reasons why these are less suitable. On the basis of the geological information the most appropriate course of action will be determined. This will vary according to the quality and quantity of the mineral that would be recovered, the practicability of extraction and the environmental impacts of mineral extraction. It should be noted that on sites where there is a need to address mining legacy, the prior extraction of the remaining surface coal can be a more cost effective option to other remediation techniques.

Where the proposed development would result in a potential loss of a mineral resource we will not generally grant planning permission for the development unless the overall planning benefits of the proposed development outweigh the potential loss of the mineral resource.

It should be noted that where prior extraction is deemed appropriate, separate planning applications will be required for mineral extraction and the non minerals development.

Mineral Extraction

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the government's approach to facilitating the sustainable use of minerals and additional guidance is set out in the Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework. Core Strategy Policy CSP38 sets out our strategic Minerals policy and deals with minerals proposals in the final section. The final section of this policy requires

Minerals

all minerals proposals to amongst other things 'have no unacceptable adverse environmental or amenity impacts'. In accordance with this and paragraph 143 of the NPPF, planning applications for mineral extraction will be subject to the following policy:

MIN3 Mineral Extraction

Proposals for mineral extraction must not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or on human health including those from:

- Noise
- Dust
- Visual intrusion
- Traffic
- Tip and quarry slope stability
- Differential settlement of quarry backfill
- Mining subsidence
- Increased flood risk
- Impacts on the flow and quantity of surface and groundwater; and
- Migration of contamination from the site.

Proposals must also take into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in the a locality.

Minerals can only be worked where they exist, and although considered to be a temporary use of land, mineral operations can be long lived. It is therefore important to ensure that an acceptable balance is maintained between the need for mineral extraction, and protecting the environment and residential amenities.

In accordance with the Technical Guidance to the NPPF where appropriate we will require the submission of a dust assessment to ensure that dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. We may also require a noise emissions assessment and will recognise that some noisy short term activities may be unavoidable to facilitate minerals extraction. Applicants will also need to address slope stability in line with this Technical Guidance.

We will impose planning conditions and legal agreements where appropriate to ensure these environmental criteria are met. A programme of work will also need to be agreed which must take account, as far as is practicable, of the potential impacts on the local community over the expected duration of operations. For larger or more complex applications, there may also be a need for an application to be submitted with an Environmental Statement.

Where appropriate we will encourage and support the establishment of community liaison groups to help monitor, appraise, and resolve operational matters associated with mineral extraction sites throughout the life of the development.

These allocations/policies supersede the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies:

Part 1

M9A Environment restoration

M9B Working and restoration

M9C Working and restoration

M9D Plant and ancillary buildings

M9H Oil and gas exploration and production

M9K Liaison and enforcement

M9L Liaison and enforcement

M11 Agricultural land

Part 2

BA37, BA38

NE21, NE22

WW26

PE21, PE22

WR24, WR25

Utilities

Utilities

The National Planning Policy Framework requires local planning authorities to work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of all types of infrastructure including utilities, and its ability to meet the forecast demands. The responsibility and resources to provide services rests with the utilities companies, however, we must make sure that we co-ordinate the development of an effective network of services with existing and proposed development. We will support new services development, and will work with operators to make sure that any proposed development is well positioned and designed.

UT1 Hazardous Substances

We will not allow development within the defined hazardous substances consultation distances if it would result in an unacceptable risk to public health and safety, or to residential and other sensitive land uses.

Certain industries and processes involve making, using or storing products which may be dangerous. Sites where these industries and processes take place, and certain pipelines are known as 'notifiable installations'.

The siting of such installations is controlled by The Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2009 which aims to keep these separated from housing and other sensitive land uses. In accordance with Department of the Environment, Transport and Regions circular 04/2000 we will consult the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) about the siting of any proposed notifiable installations. Proposals for development involving hazardous substances will only be permitted where there is no unacceptable risk to public health and safety and in accordance with the General Development Policy GD1.

Whilst they are subject to controls under health and safety legislation, we will also control the kinds of development permitted in the vicinity of these installations. We have maps showing the consultation distances for them and will consult the HSE on any proposed development in these areas so that we can determine what the risks are to the proposed development. Because these consultation distances are subject to regular review they are not shown on the Proposals Maps.

UT2 Utilities Safeguarding

Existing services and utilities including major pipelines, transmission lines, distribution mains, sewerage and sewage treatment works, land drainage systems and water resources, together with associated equipment, installations and operational land, will be protected from development that will detrimentally affect them.

The extensive existing infrastructure which serves the borough requires protection to ensure the utilities companies can manage and maintain their networks and installations. We will make sure that the existing network of services is protected from development that would detrimentally affect the way it works and will impose conditions on planning permissions as necessary.

The following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies are superseded:

Part 1

UTL3 general safeguarding

Part 2

BA36

Monitoring and Implementation

Monitoring and Indicators

The Development Sites and Places policies must have clear arrangements for monitoring and reporting to ensure they continue to remain effective in their implementation. Individual policies will be monitored against the measures set out in the table below, and for the most part reported annually. This will allow us to assess their effectiveness and identify any changes required.

LDF Core Policy: Delivering the Spatial Strategy			
Development Sites and Places Policy	Targets	Indicators	Implementation/Partners
SD1 Presumption in favour of sustainable development	No specific target	This is an overarching policy which will apply to all development	<p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management • National Planning Policy Framework <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers
GD1 General development policy	No specific target	This is an overarching policy which will apply to all development	<p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management • Supplementary Planning Guidance on Residential Amenity and the Siting of Buildings, Designing New Housing Development and Advertisements. <p>Key partners</p>

Monitoring and Implementation

LDF Core Policy: Delivering the Spatial Strategy			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers
GD2 Temporary buildings and uses	No specific target	These will vary depending on the uses proposed	<p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers
MU1 Mixed use	No specific target	These will vary depending on the uses proposed	<p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council • Landowners • Developers
LDF Core Policy: Flood Risk			
No specific Development Sites and Places policy. Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for CSP 4 Flood Risk (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)			
LDF Core Policy: Housing			
Development Sites and Places Policy	Targets	Indicators	Implementation/Partners
Site specific policies	Developments implemented in	Requirements are set out in the site specific policies	Mechanisms

Monitoring and Implementation

LDF Core Policy: Delivering the Spatial Strategy			
	accordance with the site specific requirements		
GT1 Protecting existing sites for Gypsies and Travellers	None	Planning permissions for uses other than Gypsies and Travellers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council • Landowners • Developers
GT2 Additional sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	2011 - 2016 38 pitches	Net additional pitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management • South Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment (2007) and any subsequent updates • Strategic Housing Market Assessment and any subsequent updates • Private development • Public development • Annual caravan count <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council • Private developers • Homes and Communities Agency • Berneslai Homes ALMO • Landowners • Developers

Monitoring and Implementation

LDF Core Policy: Delivering the Spatial Strategy		
H1 Uses on allocated housing sites	<p>Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for policies CSP9 The Number of New Homes to be Built, CSP10 The Distribution of New Homes and CSP14 Housing mix and efficient use of land (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)</p> <p>Uses other than housing limited to small scale and ancillary uses</p> <p>Number of planning permissions for uses other than housing on housing allocations</p> <p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers 	<p>Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for policies CSP 9 The Number of New Homes to be Built, CSP10 The Distribution of New Homes and CSP14 Housing mix and efficient use of land (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)</p> <p>Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for policies CSP9 The Number of New Homes to be Built, CSP10 The Distribution of New Homes and CSP14 Housing mix and efficient use of land (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)</p> <p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers
H2 Residential development on small non allocated sites	<p>Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for policies CSP 9 The Number of New Homes to be Built, CSP10 The Distribution of New Homes and CSP14 Housing mix and efficient use of land (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)</p> <p>Phase 1 housing allocations to be developed before phase 2 housing allocations</p> <p>Phase of housing allocation developed</p> <p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers 	<p>Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for policies CSP9 The Number of New Homes to be Built, CSP10 The Distribution of New Homes and CSP14 Housing mix and efficient use of land (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)</p> <p>Phase 1 housing allocations to be developed before phase 2 housing allocations</p> <p>Phase of housing allocation developed</p> <p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers
H3 Residential development on large non allocated sites	<p>Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for policies CSP9 The Number of New Homes to be Built, CSP10 The Distribution of New Homes and CSP14 Housing mix and efficient use of land (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)</p> <p>Phase 1 housing allocations to be developed before phase 2 housing allocations</p> <p>Phase of housing allocation developed</p> <p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers 	<p>Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for policies CSP9 The Number of New Homes to be Built, CSP10 The Distribution of New Homes and CSP14 Housing mix and efficient use of land (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)</p> <p>Phase 1 housing allocations to be developed before phase 2 housing allocations</p> <p>Phase of housing allocation developed</p> <p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers
H4 Phased release of allocated housing land	<p>Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for policies CSP9 The Number of New Homes to be Built, CSP10 The Distribution of New Homes and CSP14 Housing mix and efficient use of land (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)</p> <p>Phase 1 housing allocations to be developed before phase 2 housing allocations</p> <p>Phase of housing allocation developed</p> <p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers 	<p>Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for policies CSP9 The Number of New Homes to be Built, CSP10 The Distribution of New Homes and CSP14 Housing mix and efficient use of land (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)</p> <p>Phase 1 housing allocations to be developed before phase 2 housing allocations</p> <p>Phase of housing allocation developed</p> <p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers
H5 Protection of Existing Larger Dwellings	<p>Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for policies CSP9 The Number of New Homes to be Built, CSP10 The Distribution of New Homes and CSP14 Housing mix and efficient use of land (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)</p> <p>Phase 1 housing allocations to be developed before phase 2 housing allocations</p> <p>Phase of housing allocation developed</p> <p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers 	<p>Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for policies CSP9 The Number of New Homes to be Built, CSP10 The Distribution of New Homes and CSP14 Housing mix and efficient use of land (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)</p> <p>Phase 1 housing allocations to be developed before phase 2 housing allocations</p> <p>Phase of housing allocation developed</p> <p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers
H5 Protection of Existing Larger Dwellings	<p>Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for policies CSP9 The Number of New Homes to be Built, CSP10 The Distribution of New Homes and CSP14 Housing mix and efficient use of land (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)</p> <p>Phase 1 housing allocations to be developed before phase 2 housing allocations</p> <p>Phase of housing allocation developed</p> <p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers 	<p>Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for policies CSP9 The Number of New Homes to be Built, CSP10 The Distribution of New Homes and CSP14 Housing mix and efficient use of land (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)</p> <p>Phase 1 housing allocations to be developed before phase 2 housing allocations</p> <p>Phase of housing allocation developed</p> <p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers

Monitoring and Implementation

LDF Core Policy: Delivering the Spatial Strategy			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers
LDF Core Policy: Economy			
Development Sites and Places Policy	Targets	Indicators	Implementation/Partners
EMP1 Uses on employment land	Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for policies CSP19 Protecting existing employment land (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)		
LDF Core Policy: Transport			
No specific Development Sites and Places policy. Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for CSP23 to CSP28 Transport Strategy (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)			
LDF Core Policy: The Historic Environment			
Development Sites and Places Policy	Targets	Indicators	Implementation/Partners
CA1 Conservation Areas - planning application procedure	Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for CSP30 The Historic Environment (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)		
LB1 Listed Buildings - planning application procedure	Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for CSP30 The Historic Environment (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)		
LB2 Listed Buildings - demolition	Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for CSP30 The Historic Environment (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)		
ARC1 - Archaeology planning application procedure	Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for CSP30 The Historic Environment (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)		

Monitoring and Implementation

LDF Core Policy: Delivering the Spatial Strategy			
ARC2 - Archaeology and development	Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for CSP30 The Historic Environment (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)		
LDF Core Policy: Town Centres			
Development Sites and Places Policy	Targets	Indicators	Implementation/Partners
TC1 Primary shopping frontages	Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for CSP31 Town Centres (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)		
TC2 Secondary shopping frontages			
TC3 Thresholds for impact assessments	No specific target		There are no relevant indicators as the policy sets thresholds for requiring retail impact assessments
TC4 Retail Parks	None	Planning permissions for uses other than retail warehouses within the defined retail parks	<p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management process • Retail parks are defined on the Proposals Map <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Developers
LDF Core Policy: Green Infrastructure			
Development Sites and Places Policy	Targets	Indicators	Implementation/Partners

Monitoring and Implementation

LDF Core Policy: Delivering the Spatial Strategy			
G11 Canal - safeguarded route	Safeguard the relevant sections of canal as shown on the Proposals Map	Number of planning permissions for other forms of development	<p>Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management process • Development and implementation of Barnsley's Green Infrastructure Strategy • Working with Natural England and City Region partners to implement the Leeds City Region and South Yorkshire Green Infrastructure Strategies • Green Space Strategy <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council • Landowners • Developers • Agencies such as Natural England and Environment Agency • Canal Group, Barnsley Dearne and Dove Canals Trust, Barnsley Canals Consortium • Barnsley MBC
LDF Core Policy: Green Belt			
Development Sites and Places Policy	Targets	Indicators	Implementation/Partners

Monitoring and Implementation

LDF Core Policy: Delivering the Spatial Strategy	
GB1 Replacement, extension and alteration of existing buildings in the Green Belt	Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for CSP34 Protection of Green Belt Flood Risk (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)
GB2 Changes of use in the Green Belt	
GB3 Permanent agricultural and forestry workers dwellings	
GB4 Temporary agricultural and forestry workers dwellings	
GB5 Safeguarded land	
LDF Core Policy: Greenspace	
Development Sites and Places Policy	Indicators
	Implementation/Partners
GS1 Development and Green Ways and Public Rights of Way	Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for CSP42 Infrastructure and Planning Obligations (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)

Monitoring and Implementation

LDF Core Policy: Delivering the Spatial Strategy			
LDF Core Policy: Biodiversity and Geodiversity			
Development Sites and Places Policy	Targets	Indicators	Implementation/Partners
No specific Development Sites and Places policy. Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for CSP36 Flood Risk (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)			
LDF Core Policy: Minerals			
Development Sites and Places Policy	Targets	Indicators	Implementation/Partners
MIN1 Existing permitted reserves and areas of search	Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for CSP38 Minerals (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)		
MIN2 Non mineral development and safeguarding minerals	Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for CSP38 Minerals (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)		
MIN3 Mineral extraction	Please refer to monitoring and implementation approach for CSP38 Minerals (Core Strategy 2011, Section 10. Monitoring and Indicators)		
LDF Core Policy: Utilities			
Development Sites and Places Policy	Targets	Indicators	Implementation/Partners
UT1 Hazardous substances	None	This will vary with the proposed use	Mechanisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Management Key partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Safety Executive
UT2 Utilities safeguarding	None	This will vary with the proposed use	

Monitoring and Implementation

LDF Core Policy: Delivering the Spatial Strategy			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Agency • Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council • Landowners • Developers

Appendices

Appendix 1

Superseded Unitary Development Plan Policies

The green boxes throughout the document identify the Saved UDP Policies (Part 1 and Part 2) which will be superseded by this document when it is adopted.

The Saved UDP Policies (Part 1 and Part 2) which are superseded by the Town Centre Area Action Plan are indicated within the Town Centre Area Action Plan and are as follows:

Saved UDP Policies superseded by the TCAAP

Part 1

None (the Part 1 UDP policies relevant to Barnsley Town Centre have been superseded by the Town Centres Section of the DSAP DPD)

Part 2

TC1, TC2, TC3, TC4, TC5, TC6, TC7, TC8, TC9, TC10, TC12, TC13, TC14, TC15, TC16, TC20, TC24, TC25, TC26, TC28, TC29, TC30, TC31, TC32, TC34, TC35, TC36, TC37, TC38, TC39, TC41, TC42, TC43, TC45, TC46, TC47, TC48, TC49, TC51, TC52, TC53, TC54, TC55, TC56, TC57, TC58, TC59, TC60

Appendix 2

Cancelled Unitary Development Policies

The following policies whilst not directly superseded by this document are cancelled and will no longer remain for use.

UDP Part 1 Policies

- GS3 derelict and degraded land
- GS4 derelict and degraded land
- GS5 derelict and degraded land
- ES12C control of development in the vicinity of existing wind energy generation installations
- ES10 landfill gas
- GS29 water based recreation
- GS30A touring caravans
- GS40 Indoor recreation
- BE5 improving existing areas of poorer quality built environment
- BE7 public art

UDP Part 2 Policies

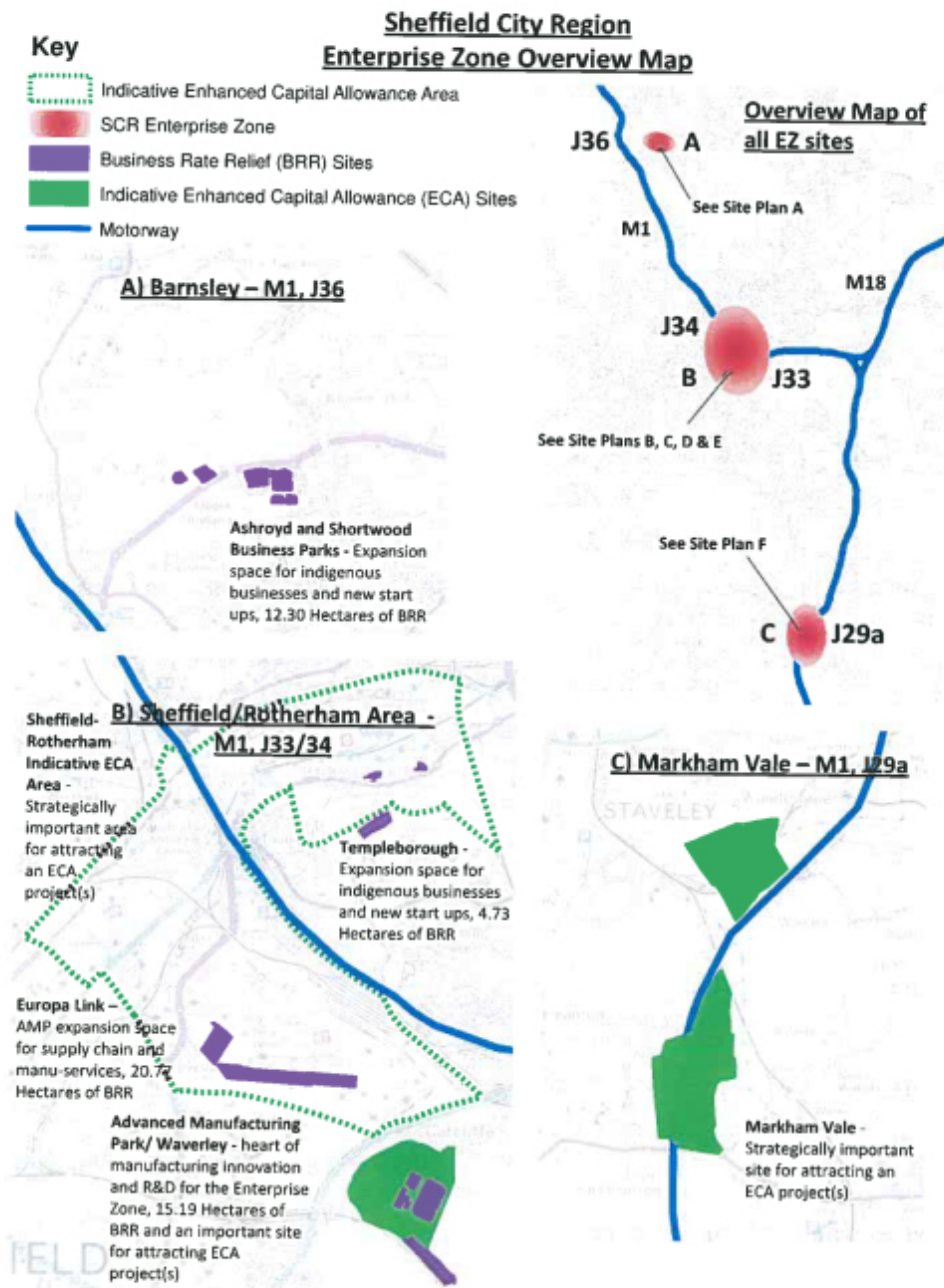
- Proposed community facilities (BA34, DT18)
- Existing community facilities (BA35)
- Minerals and Waste civic amenities site (DE22)
- Housing policy areas (BA2, BA39/1, BA40/1, DT2, DO2, RO2, NE2, DA2, DE2, WW2, HN2, PE2, WR3)
- Employment policy areas (BA5, BA40/3, DT4, DO4, RO4, NE4, DA3, DE4, WW5, HN4, PE4, WR9)
- Mixed use areas (BA7)

It should be noted that as a result of these policies being superseded or cancelled no Unitary Development Plan policies will remain when this Development Sites and Places DPD and the Barnsley Town Centre Area Action Plan DPD are adopted.

Appendices

Appendix 3

Picture .1



Appendix 4

Eco- Town Standards - Extract from Eco Towns Planning Policy Statement

ET 7 Zero carbon in eco-towns

ET 7.1 The definition of zero carbon in eco-towns is that over a year the net carbon dioxide emissions from all energy use within the buildings on the eco-town development as a whole are zero or below.⁽²⁾ The initial planning application and all subsequent planning applications for the development of the eco-town should demonstrate how this will be achieved.

ET 7.2 The health and social care needs of residents, and the resulting energy demand, should be taken into account when demonstrating how this standard will be met.

ET 7.3 This standard will take effect in accordance with a phased programme to be submitted with the planning application. It excludes embodied carbon⁽³⁾ and emissions from transport but includes all buildings – not just houses but also commercial and public sector buildings which are built as part of the eco-town development. The calculation of net emissions will take account of:

(a) emissions associated with the use of locally produced energy

(b) emissions associated with production of energy imported from centralised energy networks, taking account of the carbon intensity of those imports as set out in the Government's Standard Assessment Procedure, and

(c) emissions displaced by exports of locally produced energy to centralised energy networks where that energy is produced from a plant (1) whose primary purpose is to support the needs of the eco town and (2) has a production capacity reasonably related to the overall energy requirement of the eco town.

ET 7.4 This standard attempts to ensure that energy emissions related to the built environment in eco-towns are zero or below. Standards applicable to individual homes are set out in policy ET 9.

ET 8 Climate change adaptation

ET 8.1 Eco-towns should be sustainable communities that are resilient to and appropriate for the climate change now accepted as inevitable. They should be planned to minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate, and with both mitigation and adaptation in mind⁽⁴⁾.

2 This definition of zero carbon applies solely in the context of eco-towns, and applies to the whole development rather than to individual buildings.

3 i.e. carbon emissions resulting from the construction process – see ET19.1.

4 In line with Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change (supplement to PPS 1) and supporting practice guidance.

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ET 8.2 Developments should be designed to take account of the climate they are likely to experience, using, for example, the most recent climate change scenarios available from the UK Climate Change Impacts Programme. Eco-towns should deliver a high quality local environment and meet the standards on water, flooding, green infrastructure and biodiversity set out in this PPS, taking into account a changing climate for these, as well incorporating wider best practice on tackling overheating and impacts of a changing climate for the natural and built environment.

ET 9 Homes

ET 9.1 As well as being zero carbon as part of the whole built environment, homes in eco-towns should:

(a) achieve Building for Life⁽⁵⁾ Silver Standard and Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes⁽⁶⁾ at a minimum (unless higher standards are set elsewhere in this Planning Policy Statement)

(b) meet lifetime homes standards and space standards⁽⁷⁾

(c) have real time energy monitoring systems; real time public transport information and high speed broadband access, including next generation broadband where possible. Consideration should also be given to the potential use of digital access to support assisted living and smart energy management systems

(d) provide for at least 30 per cent affordable housing (which includes social-rented and intermediate housing)⁽⁸⁾

(e) demonstrate high levels of energy efficiency in the fabric of the building, having regard to proposals for standards to be incorporated into changes to the Building Regulations between now and 2016 (including the consultation on planned changes for 2010 issued in June 2009 and future announcements on the definition of zero carbon homes), and

(f) achieve, through a combination of energy efficiency and low and zero carbon energy generation on the site of the housing development and any heat supplied from low and zero carbon heat systems directly connected to the development, carbon reductions (from space heating, ventilation, hot water and fixed lighting) of at least 70 per cent relative to current Building Regulations (Part L 2006).

5 Building for Life – www.buildingforlife.org/

6 Code Level 4 contains within it standards to be achieved for: household waste recycling, construction waste, composting facilities, water efficiency measures, surface water management, use of materials, energy & CO₂, pollution, health & well-being, ecology & ongoing management of the development.

7 Space standards refer to the Space Standards published by English Partnerships which are now encapsulated in the HCA's Design Quality Standards.

8 See PPS 3 for definition and policy approach.

ET 9.2 The intent of the energy efficiency and on-site carbon reduction standards is to ensure that, without being too prescriptive as to the means employed to achieve the overall zero carbon standard, reasonable opportunities for energy efficiency and on-site carbon mitigation (including directly connected heat systems) are utilised.

ET 10 Employment

ET 10.1 It is important to ensure that eco-towns are genuine mixed-use communities and that unsustainable commuter trips are kept to a minimum. An economic strategy should be produced to accompany planning applications for eco-towns that demonstrate how access to work will be achieved. The strategy should also set out facilities to support job creation in the town and as a minimum there should be access to one employment opportunity per new dwelling that is easily reached by walking, cycling and/or public transport.

ET 11 Transport

ET 11.1 Travel in eco-towns should support people's desire for mobility whilst achieving the goal of low carbon living. The town should be designed so that access to it and through it gives priority to options such as walking, cycling, public transport and other sustainable options, thereby reducing residents' reliance on private cars, including techniques such as filtered permeability. To achieve this, homes should be within ten minutes' walk of (a) frequent public transport and (b) neighbourhood services⁽⁹⁾. The provision of services within the eco-town may be co-located to reduce the need for individuals to travel by private car and encourage the efficient use of the sustainable transport options available.

ET 11.2 Planning applications should include travel plans which demonstrate:

- (a) how the town's design will enable at least 50 per cent of trips originating in eco-towns to be made by non-car means, with the potential for this to increase over time to at least 60 per cent.
- (b) good design principles, drawing from Manual for Streets⁽¹⁰⁾, Building for Life⁽¹¹⁾, and community travel planning principles⁽¹²⁾.
- (c) how transport choice messages, infrastructure and services will be provided from 'day one' of residential occupation, and
- (d) how the carbon impact of transport in the eco-town will be monitored, as part of embedding a long term low-carbon approach to travel within plans for community governance.

9 Specific proposals for the location of health and social care services should reflect the particular local circumstances and be made following discussions with the Primary Care Trust.

10 Manual for Streets – Department of Transport – <http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/manforstreets/>

11 Building for Life – <http://www.buildingforlife.org/>

12 See Building Sustainable Transport into New Developments (DfT 2008) and Good Practice Guidelines: Delivering Travel Plans through the Planning Process (DfT/CLG 2009)

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ET 11.3 Where an eco-town is close to an existing higher order settlement, planning applications should also demonstrate:

(a) options for ensuring that key connections around the eco-town do not become congested as a result of the development, for example by extending some aspects of the travel plan beyond the immediate boundaries of the town, and

(b) significantly more ambitious targets for modal share than the 50 per cent (increasing to 60 per cent over time) mentioned above and for the use of sustainable transport.

ET 11.4 Where eco-town plans intend to incorporate ultra low carbon vehicle options, including electric car schemes to help achieve a sustainable transport system, planning applications should demonstrate that:

(a) there will be sufficient energy headroom to meet the higher demand for electricity, and

(b) the scheme will not add so many additional private vehicles to the local road network that these will cause congestion.

ET 11.5 Eco-towns should be designed in a way that supports children walking or cycling to school safely and easily. There should be a maximum walking distance of 800m⁽¹³⁾ from homes to the nearest school for children aged under 11, except where this is not a viable option due to natural water features or other physical landscape restrictions.

ET 12 Healthy lifestyles

ET 12.1 The built and natural environments are an important component in improving the health and well-being of people. Well designed development and good urban planning can also contribute to promoting and supporting healthier and more active living and reduce health inequalities⁽¹⁴⁾. Eco-towns should be designed and planned to support healthy and sustainable environments and enable residents to make healthy choices easily.

ET 13 Local services

ET 13.1 Building sustainable communities is about providing facilities which contribute to the well-being, enjoyment and health of people. Planning applications should include a good level of provision of services within the eco-town that is proportionate to the size of the development. This should include leisure, health and social care, education, retail, arts and culture, library services, sport and play facilities and community and voluntary sector facilities.

13 The distance should be measured by the shortest route along which a child may walk in reasonable safety.

14 See also – Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity. – National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence – Nice Public Health Guidance 8

ET 14 Green infrastructure

ET 14.1 Forty per cent of the eco-town's total area should be allocated to green space, of which at least half should be public and consist of a network of well managed, high quality green/open spaces which are linked to the wider countryside. Planning applications should demonstrate a range of types of green space, for example community forests, wetland areas and public parks. The space should be multifunctional, e.g. accessible for play and recreation, walking or cycling safely, and support wildlife, urban cooling and flood management.

ET 14.2 Particular attention should be given to land to allow the local production of food from community, allotment and/or commercial gardens.

ET 15 Landscape and historic environment

ET 15.1 Planning applications for eco-towns should demonstrate that they have adequately considered the implications for the local landscape and historic environment. This evidence, in particular that gained from landscape character assessments and historic landscape characterisation should be used to ensure that development complements and enhances the existing landscape character. Furthermore, evidence contained in relevant Historic Environment Records, should be used to assess the extent, significance and condition of known heritage assets (and the potential for the discovery of unknown heritage assets) and the contribution that they may make to the eco-town and surrounding area. Eco-town proposals should set out measures to conserve and, where appropriate, enhance heritage both assets and their settings through the proposed development.

ET 16 Biodiversity

ET 16.1 Eco-towns should demonstrate a net gain in local biodiversity and planning permission may not be granted for eco town proposals which have a significant adverse effect on internationally designated nature conservation sites or Sites⁽¹⁵⁾ of Special Scientific Interest.

ET 16.2 If after completing an appropriate assessment of a plan or project local planning authorities are unable to conclude that there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, the plan or project will not be approved, irrespective of conformity with other policies. It is unlikely that proposals for eco-towns will meet the requirements of Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive. In appropriate cases, local planning authorities may consider the scale and mass of the eco-town necessary to avoid adversely affecting the integrity of European sites. In the event that the authority

15 These sites, which in Great Britain, are also referred to as European sites consist of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and European Offshore Marine Sites (EOMS) designated under the EC Habitats Directive and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the Birds Directive. The Government expects public authorities to treat all Ramsar sites as if they are fully designated European Sites, for the purpose of considering development proposals that may affect them.

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concludes that it cannot allocate an eco-town of the minimum 5,000 dwellings or otherwise avoid or adequately mitigate any adverse effect, it should make provision up to the closest to the minimum size for which it can be concluded that it does not affect the integrity of any European sites.

ET 16.3 A strategy for conserving and enhancing local biodiversity should be produced to accompany planning applications for eco-towns. This should be based on up-to-date information about the biodiversity of the area including proposals for the management of local ecosystems and where appropriate, the restoration of degraded habitats or the creation of replacement habitats. It should set out priority actions in line with the England Biodiversity Strategy and Local Biodiversity Action Plans, including appropriate mitigation and/or compensation measures, required to minimise adverse effects on individual species and habitats of principal importance and to enhance local biodiversity overall. Developers should seek the advice of Natural England and other relevant statutory advisers when developing their strategies and decision making authorities should also consult those bodies as to the adequacy of such strategies. Delivery bodies should be identified in the strategy and its implementation should proceed in parallel with the development.

ET 17 Water

ET 17.1 Eco-towns should be ambitious in terms of water efficiency across the whole development, particularly in areas of serious water stress⁽¹⁶⁾, and should contribute, where existing water quality leaves scope for further improvement, towards improving water quality in their localities.

ET 17.2 Planning applications for all eco-towns should be accompanied by a water cycle strategy that provides a plan for the necessary water services infrastructure improvements. The water cycle strategy should have been developed in partnership with interested parties, including the local planning authority, the Environment Agency⁽¹⁷⁾, and the relevant water and sewerage companies through a water cycle study. The strategy should:

(a) assess the impact that the proposed development will have on water demand within the framework of the water companies' water resource management plans and set out the proposed measures which will limit additional water demand from both new housing and new non-domestic buildings

(b) demonstrate that the development will not result in a deterioration in the status⁽¹⁸⁾ of any surface waters or ground-waters affected by the eco-town; and

(c) set out proposed measures for improving water quality and avoiding surface water flooding from surface water, groundwater and local watercourses.

16 As designated by the Water Industry (Prescribed Conditions) Amendment Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/2457) – map to illustrate extent of water stress can be obtained from the Environment Agency.

17 See also Environment Agency guidance (January 09) on water cycle studies <http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0109BPFF-e-e.pdf>

18 Information on status can be obtained from the Environment Agency – in the case of water bodies, this information will be reported in the River Basin Management Plan.

ET 17.3 Eco-towns should:

(a) incorporate measures in the water cycle strategy for improving water quality and managing surface water, groundwater and local watercourses to prevent surface water flooding from those sources; and

(b) incorporate sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) and, except where this is not feasible, as identified within a relevant Surface Water Management Plan⁽¹⁹⁾, avoid connection of surface water run-off into sewers.

ET 17.4 Planning applications for all eco-towns should include a strategy for the long term maintenance, management and adoption of the SUDS.

ET 17.5 Eco-towns in areas of serious water stress should aspire to water neutrality, ie achieving development without increasing overall water use across a wider area⁽²⁰⁾ and this is further explained in Annex B of this PPS. In particular, the water cycle strategy should set out how:

(a) the development would be designed and delivered to limit the impact of the new development on water use, and any plans for additional measures, e.g. within the existing building stock of the wider designated area, that would contribute towards water neutrality

(b) new homes will be equipped to meet the water consumption requirement of Level 5 of the Code for Sustainable Homes; and

(c) new non-domestic buildings will be equipped to meet similar high standards of water efficiency with respect to their domestic water use.

ET 18 Flood risk management

ET 18.1 The location, layout and construction of eco-towns should reduce and avoid flood risk wherever practicable. Eco-towns should not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and should use opportunities to address and reduce existing flooding problems.

ET 18.2 There is a strong expectation that all of the built-up areas of an eco-town (including housing, other public buildings and infrastructure) will be fully within Flood Zone 1 – the lowest risk⁽²¹⁾ Flood Zone 2 (medium risk) should, as far as possible, be used for open spaces and informal recreational areas that can serve as multi-functional spaces, for example, those used for flood

19 All eco-towns must be covered by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), as defined in PPS25, Development and Flood Risk, and the PPS25 Practice Guide. A Surface Water Management Plan for the eco-town should form part of the SFRA.

20 Wider area to be determined by water cycle study normally by reference to the water company water resource zone in which the development is to be located

21 Flood Zones as described in PPS25, Development and Flood Risk.

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storage. There should be no built-up development in Flood Zone 3, with the exception of water-compatible development and, where absolutely necessary, essential infrastructure as defined in Table D.2 of PPS25: Development and Flood Risk.

ET 19 Waste

ET 19.1 Eco-town planning applications should include a sustainable waste and resources plan, covering both domestic and non-domestic waste⁽²²⁾, which:

(a) sets targets for residual waste levels, recycling levels and landfill diversion, all of which should be substantially more ambitious than the 2007 national Waste Strategy targets for 2020⁽²³⁾; it should be demonstrated how these targets will be achieved, monitored and maintained

(b) establishes how all development will be designed so as to facilitate the achievement of these targets, including the provision of waste storage arrangements which allow for the separate collection of each of the seven priority waste materials as identified in the Waste Strategy for England 2007

(c) provides evidence that consideration has been given to the use of locally generated waste as a fuel source for combined heat and power (CHP) generation for the eco-town, and

(d) sets out how developers will ensure that no construction, demolition and excavation waste is sent to landfill, except for those types of waste where landfill is the least environmentally damaging option.

ET 20 Master planning

ET 20.1 All eco-town planning applications should include an overall master plan and supporting documentation to demonstrate how the eco-town standards set out above will be achieved and it is vital to the long-term success of eco-towns that the standards are sustained. Local Authorities should consider the use of design codes⁽²⁴⁾ to facilitate efficient delivery of high quality development. In developing the master plan, there should be a high level of engagement and consultation with prospective and neighbouring communities.

22 This standard does not apply to health and social care services' medium and high risk waste, such as clinical and hazardous waste; these are covered by national regulations.

23 The Waste strategy 2007 proposes national targets for waste for 2020 as follows:
 -Residual waste reduction per person (amount left after reuse, recycling and composting) – from 370 kg in 2005 to 225 kg in 2020
 -Household re-use, recycling and composting – from 27% in 2005 to 50% in 2020
 -Residual waste recovery (recycling, composting and energy recovery) from 38% in 2005 to 75% in 2020.

24 Preparing Design Codes: A Practice Manual; DCLG/CABE (2006).

ET 20.2 There should be a presumption in favour of the original; that is the first permitted master-plan. Any subsequent planning applications that would materially alter and negatively impact on the integrity of the original master-plan should be refused consent.

ET 21 Transition

ET 21.1 To support the transition process, planning applications should set out:

(a) the detailed timetable of delivery of neighbourhoods, employment and community facilities and services – such as public transport, schools, health and social care services, community centres, public spaces, parks and green spaces including biodiversity etc

(b) plans for operational delivery of priority core services to underpin the low level of carbon emissions, such as public transport infrastructure and services, for when the first residents move in

(c) progress in and plans for working with Primary Care Trusts and Local Authorities to address the provision of health and social care

(d) how developers will support the initial formation and growth of communities, through investment in community development and third-sector support, which enhance well-being and provide social structures through which issues can be addressed

(e) how developers will provide information and resources to encourage environmentally responsible behaviour, especially as new residents move in

(f) the specific metrics which will be collected and summarised annually to monitor, support and evaluate progress in low carbon living, including those on zero carbon, transport and waste

(g) a governance transition plan from developer to community, and

(h) how carbon emissions resulting from the construction of the development will be limited, managed and monitored.

ET 22 Community and governance

ET 22.1 A long term approach is necessary to ensure a new town retains its integrity as an eco-town, and is able to manage change in a planned way. Planning applications should be accompanied by long term governance structures for the development to ensure that:

(a) appropriate governance structures are in place to ensure that standards are met, maintained and evolved to meet future needs

(b) there is continued community involvement and engagement, to develop social capital

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(c) sustainability metrics, including those on zero carbon, transport, water and waste are agreed and monitored

(d) future development continues to meet the eco-town standards, and

(e) community assets are maintained.

ET 22.2 The governance proposals should be appropriate to the scale and complexity of the development, and should complement existing democratic arrangements for parish and local governance. They should set out the proposed financial, management and legal structures (including arrangements for the transfer of land, buildings or endowment funds to resident-led community organisations for community use and development, including cultural, worship and income-generating purposes). Where appropriate, proposals for establishing new parish arrangements should be considered as part of the longer term governance arrangements for the eco-town. Governance structures will need to be designed so that they can reflect the composition and unique needs of the local community, so that they have potential to bring different groups together to resolve any differences and avoid tensions, and to create a sense of belonging for residents.