

# Oxspring Submission Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP)

Paragraph 8 of Schedule 4b

‘Basic Conditions’ Statement

Summer 2018





## **1.0 Legal Requirements**

### **The Submission Plan is being submitted by a qualifying body**

This Submission Plan is being submitted by a qualifying body, namely Oxspring Parish Council.

### **What is being proposed is a neighbourhood development plan**

The plan proposal relates to planning matters (the use and development of land) and has been prepared in accordance with the statutory requirements and processes set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012.

### **The proposed Neighbourhood Plan states the period for which it is to have effect**

The proposed Neighbourhood Plan states the period for which it is to have effect. That period is from 2014 up to 2033 (the same period as the emerging Barnsley Local Plan).

### **The policies do not relate to excluded development**

The Neighbourhood Plan proposal does not deal with county matters (mineral extraction and waste development), nationally significant infrastructure or any other matters set out in Section 61K of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

### **The proposed Neighbourhood Plan does not relate to more than one neighbourhood area and there are no other neighbourhood development plans in place within the neighbourhood area.**

The Neighbourhood Plan proposal relates to the Oxspring Neighbourhood Area and to no other area. There are no other Neighbourhood Plans relating to that neighbourhood area.

## 2.0 Basic Conditions

### Have Appropriate Regard to National Policy

The Oxspring Neighbourhood Development Plan has been produced with appropriate regard to the guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Paragraphs 183-185 of the NPPF outline specific guidance in relation to the production of Neighbourhood Plans. Paragraph 184 states that “The ambition of the neighbourhood should be aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the local area. Neighbourhood Plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the local plan.” The Neighbourhood Plan has been drafted with regard to the planning policies of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, and the comprehensive evidence base that supports these policies.

Paragraph 184 also states that Neighbourhood Plans should “not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan or undermine its strategic policies”. The Oxspring Neighbourhood Plan does not undermine the strategic policies of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council; the Plan aims to support these policies by including policies to meet local housing needs and supporting windfall housing as appropriate to Oxspring’s position in the settlement hierarchy as a village inset within the green belt, protecting local built and natural heritage assets from insensitive new development, supporting new small scale tourist development appropriate to the rural area, supporting improved access and linkages to the Trans Pennine Trail (TPT) and supporting proposals for a new recreation / sports facility.

The Plan has regard to the twelve core planning principles set out within paragraph 17 of the Framework, as set out in Table 1 below:

**Table 1 NPPF Core Planning Principles and the Oxspring Submission Neighbourhood Development Plan**

NPPF Core Planning Principle	Regard that Oxspring Neighbourhood Development Plan has to guidance
<p>Planning should be genuinely plan-led, empowering local people to shape their surroundings, with succinct local and Neighbourhood Plans setting out a positive vision for the future of the area. Plans should be kept up to date, and be based on joint working and co-operation to address larger than local issues. They should provide a practical framework within which decisions on planning applications can be made with a high degree of predictability and efficiency.</p>	<p>The Parish Council has produced the Submission Plan in line with this guidance. It will provide a framework to ensure that development is genuinely plan-led, and through involvement of the local community in shaping its policies and proposals through informal and formal consultation, the Plan will empower local people to shape their surroundings. The vision, objectives, policies and proposals in the Plan have been developed through a thorough process of community engagement and consultation. The Plan sets out a positive vision for the area up to 2033. The Neighbourhood Plan sets out a concise and</p>

	practical suite of policies (9 in total) to guide development management decisions.
Planning should not simply be about scrutiny, but instead be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives.	The Submission Neighbourhood Plan offers the local community the opportunity to shape the future development of Oxspring Parish in a creative way, ensuring that the quality of the place is enhanced by including a policy that protects and enhances natural biodiversity assets and green infrastructure, a policy that identifies local green spaces for protection and a policy that helps to plan for climate change. The Plan also includes a policy which protects local landscape character and provides building guidelines.
Planning should proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. Every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet the housing, business and other development needs of an area, and respond to wider opportunities for growth. Plans should take account of market signals, such as land prices and housing affordability, and set out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land which is suitable for development in their area, taking account of the needs of the residential and business communities.	The Submission Neighbourhood Plan supports appropriate new tourism related employment development in Policy OEMP1 Supporting a Sustainable Rural Visitor Economy.
Planning should always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings.	The Submission Neighbourhood Plan sets out policies to protect and enhance local landscape character and to promote high quality design in Policy OEN4 Landscape and Building Design Guidelines for New Development.
Planning should take account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting the vitality of our main urban areas, protecting the Green Belts around them, recognising the intrinsic	<p>The Plan recognises the rural character of the Parish and the village's location in an attractive rural river valley within the green belt.</p> <p>The NDP recognises the Parish's significance (existing and potential) as a visitor destination linked to its attractive rural character, potential for improved access</p>

<p>character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within it.</p>	<p>and riverside walks along the beautiful River Don, and the route of the Trans Pennine Trail (TPT) through the heart of the Parish along a disused railway line.</p>
<p>Support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy).</p>	<p>The NDP reflects the strong commitment to sustainable development within the local community; it was prepared by a steering group with a keen interest in ensuring Oxspring made a positive contribution towards a low carbon future. Development is required to respond and adapt to the effects of climate change through Policy OEN3 Planning for Climate Change.</p>
<p>Planning should contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. Allocations of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value, where consistent with other policies in the Framework.</p>	<p>The Oxspring NDP recognises the village’s location within the green belt and does not allocate any large housing sites on green field locations but supports small windfall developments within the built up area and some exception housing in the rural area where it does not conflict with the objectives for the green belt as set out in the NPPF.</p> <p>It is worth noting that the Parish Council has resisted significant and lengthy pressure from a local developer / landowner to support the release of land from the greenbelt for a major new development scheme on the Parish boundary.</p>
<p>Planning should encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (Brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value.</p>	<p>Policy OH1 supports small scale new development on windfall sites within the settlement boundary.</p> <p>The Plan identifies a number of proposed local green spaces in Policy OEN2.</p>
<p>Planning should promote mixed-use developments, and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas, recognising that some open land can perform many functions (such as</p>	<p>The Plan supports existing green infrastructure and encourages the creation of new green infrastructure in Policy OEN1 Protecting and Enhancing Natural</p>

wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, carbon storage or food production).	Biodiversity Assets and Green Infrastructure, recognising the multi-functional role and importance of green infrastructure.
Planning should conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations	The Submission Neighbourhood Plan is fully in line with this principle.  The Plan notes the existing built heritage assets in the Parish including listed buildings, stone walls and bridges and Victorian viaducts and railways. The Plan promotes high quality design which enhances the distinctive local character of existing settlements and buildings (Policy OEN4).
Planning should actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable	The Submission Neighbourhood Plan supports improved linkages and access for pedestrians and cyclists through Policy OM1 Improving Accessibility to the Trans Pennine Trail (TPT) and Other Routes.
Planning should take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural services to meet local needs	The Neighbourhood Plan is fully in accord with this principle. The Plan recognises and protects local allotments and open spaces (Policy OEN2) and supports walking and cycling (Policy OM1). The Plan also supports proposed improvements to sports and recreation facilities in Policy OS1.

### **Have Special Regard to the Desirability of Preserving any Listed Building or its Setting or any Features of Special Architectural or Historic Interest**

The Submission Neighbourhood Plan has special regard to the desirability of preserving features of architectural or historic interest within the Parish through Policy OEN4 which seeks to ensure designs for new buildings are sensitive to local character including views to landmark buildings.

### **Have Special Regard to the Desirability of Preserving or Enhancing Character or Appearance of any Conservation Area**

The Plan area has no Conservation Area.

### **The making of the neighbourhood development plan is not likely to have a significant effect on a European site (as defined in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010(2)) or a European offshore marine site (as defined in the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007(3)) (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects).**

The Neighbourhood Plan has been subjected to a separate Screening Process for Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening prepared by Kirkwells Planning Consultants to determine whether or not the content of the draft Oxspring Neighbourhood Plan requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC and associated Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004; and/or a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in accordance with Article 6(3) of the EU habitats Directive and with Regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). The draft screening report was subsequently sent to the relevant statutory bodies; Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency to clarify whether they agreed with Kirkwell's findings as to whether the plan requires a full SEA and/or HRA.

### **Requirement for HRA / legislative Background**

Article 6 (3) of the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) and Regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) requires that an appropriate assessment of plans and programmes is carried out with regard to the conservation objectives of European Sites (Natura 2000 sites) and that other plans and projects identify any significant effect that is likely for any European Site. In the context of neighbourhood planning, a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) is required where a Neighbourhood Plan is deemed likely to result in significant negative effects occurring on protected European Sites (Natura 2000 sites) as a result of the plan's implementation. As set out in the Screening Report, there are no internationally designated wildlife sites within the neighbourhood plan area. However, there is a Natura 2000 site that falls within 15km, the South Pennine Moors Special

Protection Area/Special Area of Conservation. The Screening Report considered whether there was a need for further work in terms of the potential impact on this site.

### **Screening Determination**

#### **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**

A screening assessment to determine the need for a SEA in line with regulations and guidance was undertaken and can be found in Section 5 of the Oxspring SEA Screening Report. The assessment found that it is unlikely that significant environmental effects will occur as a result of the implementation of the Oxspring Neighbourhood Plan. Consequently, it was recommended that a full SEA did not need to be undertaken for the Oxspring Neighbourhood Plan. This was confirmed through the responses from Historic England and Natural England. No response was received from the Environment Agency.

#### **Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)**

A screening assessment to determine the need for HRA in line with regulations and guidance was undertaken and is set out in Section 6 of the screening report. The assessment concluded that no further work was required in order to comply with the Habitat Regulations. It found that the Oxspring Neighbourhood Plan policies and proposals are in conformity with those in the emerging Barnsley Local Plan which has been subject to Appropriate Assessment and this confirmed that most policies and proposals would not result in significant environmental effects on the South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation/Special Protection Area, except in the case of housing allocations within the 5km buffer zone. None of these fall within the Oxspring Neighbourhood Plan area. It was therefore considered that the draft Oxspring Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have a negative impact on any internationally designated sites and, as such, it was recommended that a full Appropriate Assessment is not required. This was confirmed through the responses from Historic England and Natural England. No response was received from the Environment Agency.

### **Contribute to the Achievement of Sustainable Development**

The Submission Neighbourhood Development Plan contributes strongly to the achievement of sustainable development.

Paragraphs 6-10 of the National Planning Policy Framework outline the Government's definition of sustainable development.

The UK Government's interpretation of the concept of sustainable development builds on that of the UN resolution 24/187, which is 'meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'

The NPPF amplifies this simple definition, at paragraph 7, stating that sustainable development has three dimensions, economic, social and environmental. Planning needs to perform a number of roles in relation to these issues:

- ❑ “an economic role - contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and co-ordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
- ❑ a social role - supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of the present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well- being; and
- ❑ an environmental role - contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.”

In Paragraph 6, the NPPF states that “the policies in paragraphs 18-219, taken as a whole, constitute the Government’s view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system”.

Table 1 above gives a clear and comprehensive narrative of how the framework complies with the Core Planning Principles of the NPPF, and by corollary, the achievement of sustainable development.

Table 2 below summarises how the policies and allocations in the Submission Plan contribute to the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development.

**Table 2 Submission Plan’s contribution to the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development.**

<b>Sustainable Development Role</b>	<b>Neighbourhood Development Plan’s Contribution</b>
Economic	The Submission Neighbourhood Plan seeks to support appropriate local economic development in rural areas through supporting appropriate tourism and visitor related development.
Social	<p>The Plan supports appropriately sited and designed new housing in the settlement boundary on small windfall sites to meet local needs.</p> <p>The Plan supports healthy lifestyles by protecting local green spaces and allotments, supporting proposals to improve access to a long distance route (the Trans Pennine Trail) which runs through the Parish and supporting future investment in local sports and leisure facilities.</p>
Environmental	The Submission Neighbourhood Plan seeks to protect and enhance local landscape character.

**Be in General Conformity with Strategic Local Planning Policy**

The Submission Neighbourhood Plan is in general conformity with the adopted Barnsley Core Strategy, 2011 and the remaining ‘saved’ policies of the Barnsley Unitary Development Plan 2000. Note is also made of the policies in the emerging Barnsley Local Plan which will set out new planning policies for the district. When adopted, it will, together with the Joint Waste Plan adopted in 2012, replace the Barnsley Core Strategy and the ‘saved’ policies of the Unitary Development Plan. The Local Plan Publication Draft was published for consultation from Friday 24<sup>th</sup> June to Friday 19<sup>th</sup> August 2016. Barnsley’s Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on 23rd December 2016. It is being examined by an independent Inspector.

**Table 3 Conformity with Local Strategic Policy**

Oxspring Neighbourhood Development Plan	Barnsley Core Strategy, 2011	'Saved' policies of the Barnsley Unitary Development Plan 2000.	Barnsley Local Plan 2014 – 2033 Publication Draft 2016 and Minor Modifications v1.5 March 2018
<p><b>Policy OH1 Meeting Local Housing Needs</b></p> <p><b>New housing developments in Oxspring on sites of 0.4ha or less and for between two and nine houses, will be supported where house types, sizes and tenures meet identified local needs.</b></p> <p><b>In such schemes, there should be a mix of house sizes, including of one, two and three bedrooms, in order to provide suitable accommodation for first time buyers, young families and older people wishing to downsize to smaller properties.</b></p> <p><b>Affordable housing will be provided in schemes of 15 units</b></p>	<p><b>Policy CSP 8 The Location of Growth</b></p> <p>Priority will be given to development in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban Barnsley</li> <li>• Principal Towns of Cudworth, Wombwell, Hoyland, Goldthorpe (Dearne Towns), Penistone and Royston</li> </ul> <p>Urban Barnsley will be expected to accommodate significantly more growth than any individual Principal Town to accord with its place in the settlement hierarchy.</p> <p>Development in Penistone will be restricted to that which will</p>		<p><b>Policy H5 Residential Development on Small Non-allocated Sites</b></p> <p>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 proposal complies with other relevant policies in the Plan.</p> <p><b>Policy H7 Housing Mix and Efficient Use of Land</b></p> <p>Housing proposals will be expected to include a broad mix of house size, type and tenure to help create mixed and balanced</p>

<p><b>or more and must be fully integrated with market housing. Affordable housing will be allocated in the first instance to those with a local connection and affordable housing for rent will be let in accordance with Barnsley Council's Lettings Policy for Local Connections.</b></p>	<p>facilitate Penistone's renaissance as a market town, therefore predominantly related to economic growth.</p> <p>Development will only be allowed in villages if it is consistent with Green Belt policy or is necessary for the viability of the settlement and to meet local needs.</p> <p><b>Policy CSP 14 Housing Mix and Efficient Use of Land</b> Housing proposals will be expected to include a broad mix of house size, type and tenure to help create mixed and balanced communities. Homes must be suitable for different types of households and be capable of being adapted to meet the changing needs of the population.</p> <p>Proposals to change the size and type of existing housing stock must maintain an appropriate mix of homes to meet local needs.</p> <p>Priority will be given to the development of previously developed land and we will seek</p>		<p>communities. Homes must be suitable for different types of households and be capable of being adapted to meet the changing needs of the population.</p> <p>Proposals to change the size and type of existing housing stock must maintain an appropriate mix of homes to meet local needs.</p> <p>A density of 40 dwellings per hectare net will be expected in Urban Barnsley and Principal Towns and 30 dwellings per hectare net in the villages.</p> <p><b>Policy H8 Affordable Housing</b></p> <p>Housing developments of 15 or more dwellings will be expected to provide affordable housing. 30% affordable housing will be expected in Penistone and Dodworth and Rural West, 20% in Darton and Barugh; 10% in Bolton, Goldthorpe, Thurnscoe, Hoyland, Wombwell, Darfield, North Barnsley and Royston, South Barnsley and Worsbrough and Rural East</p>
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	<p>to achieve between 55% and 60% of homes to be built on previously developed land.</p> <p>A minimum density of 40 dwellings per hectare will be expected, rising to 45 dwellings per hectare within good public transport corridors, and to 55 dwellings per hectare in Barnsley Town Centre.</p> <p>Lower densities will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that they are necessary for need, viability or sustainable design reasons.</p> <p><b>CSP 15 Affordable Housing</b> Housing developments of 15 or more dwellings will be expected to provide affordable housing.</p> <p>25% affordable housing will be expected in Penistone and the rural west, Darton, Barugh and Dodworth. 15% affordable housing will be expected in all other parts of the borough. These percentages will be sought unless it can be demonstrated through a viability assessment that the</p>		<p>These percentages will be sought unless it can be demonstrated through a viability assessment that the required figure would render the scheme unviable. The developer must show that arrangements have been put in place to keep the new homes affordable.</p> <p>Limited affordable housing to meet community needs may be allowed in villages, including those villages washed over by Green Belt</p>
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	<p>required figure would render the scheme unviable.</p> <p>The developer must show that arrangements have been put in place to keep the new homes affordable.</p>		
<p><b>Policy OH2 Windfall Housing and Residential Conversion of Agricultural Buildings</b></p> <p><b>New housing development will be supported on small windfall sites (of 0.4ha or less) within the identified settlement boundary of Oxspring village in accordance with national and local planning policies and other policies in this neighbourhood plan, including Policy OEN4 – Landscape and Building Design Guidelines for New Development.</b></p> <p><b>Where planning permission is required, proposals for the sensitive conversion and re-use of former agricultural buildings to new residential uses in the wider countryside and Green Belt will be supported, where buildings are of permanent and substantial construction. Proposals will be required to preserve the</b></p>		<p><b>Policy H8D</b></p> <p>Planning permission for infill, backland or tandem development involving single or a small number of dwellings within existing residential areas will only be granted where development would not result in harm to the local environment or the amenities of existing residents, create traffic problems or prejudice the possible future development of a larger area of land.</p> <p><b>Policy GS8E</b></p> <p>Notwithstanding Policy GS8A, proposals to replace, extend or alter dwellings in the Green Belt will be permitted provided that all the following criteria applicable to a proposal are satisfied:</p> <p>a) in the case of replacement, the new dwelling is not</p>	<p><b>Policy H5 Residential Development on Small Non-allocated Sites</b></p> <p><i>As above.</i></p> <p><b>Policy GB3 Changes of Use in the Green Belt</b></p> <p>We will allow the change of use or conversion of buildings in the Green Belt provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☑ The existing building is of a form, scale and design that is in keeping with its surroundings;</li> <li>☑ 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;</li> <li>☑ The proposed new use is in keeping with the local character and the appearance of the building; <b>and</b></li> </ul>

<p><b>openness of the Green Belt and not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt.</b></p>		<p>materially larger than that which it replaces</p> <p>b) in the case of extension or alteration, the total size of the proposed and previous extensions does not exceed the size of the original dwelling and the original dwelling forms the dominant visual feature of the dwelling as extended in any case:</p> <p>c) i) all new construction is of a high standard of design and in particular reflects the architecture of the building and/or vernacular styles in the locality</p> <p>ii) the appearance or use of the dwelling as replaced, extended or altered will not adversely affect the amenity of local residents or the appearance of the locality</p> <p>iii) there is no conflict with the other policies of the plan.</p>	<p>☑ 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 will be expected to:</p> <p>☑ be of a high standard of design and; respect the character of the existing building and its surroundings, in its footprint, scale and massing, elevation design and materials; and</p> <p>☑ have no adverse effect on the amenity of local residents, the visual amenity of the area, or highway safety; and</p> <p>☑ preserve the openness of the Green Belt</p> <p>In addition to the above, when a residential use is proposed, we will allow the change of use provided that:</p> <p>☑ there are not strong economic reasons why such development would be inappropriate; and</p> <p>☑ residential use would be a more appropriate way of</p>
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		Domestic outbuildings within the curtilage of the dwelling will be treated as part of the dwelling or an extension to it, except for the purposes of calculating the size of the original dwelling.	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.
<p><b>Policy OEN1 Protecting and Enhancing Natural Biodiversity Assets and Green Infrastructure</b></p> <p><b>Proposals which enhance the rural character of Oxspring will be supported. For developments of two houses or more, proposals will be encouraged wherever possible to incorporate the following wildlife enhancements into landscaping schemes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Provision of wild flower meadows and verges and nature reserve areas to encourage biodiversity</b></li> <li>• <b>Creating wider field margins to create wildlife havens on farmland</b></li> <li>• <b>Establishing new and maintaining existing wildlife corridors.</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Policy CSP 33 Green Infrastructure</b></p> <p>We will protect, maintain, enhance and create an integrated network of connected and multi functional Green Infrastructure assets that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provides attractive environments where people want to live, work, learn, play, visit and invest</li> <li>• meets the environmental, social and economic needs of communities across the borough and the wider City Regions</li> <li>• enhances the quality of life for present and future residents and visitors</li> <li>• helps to meet the challenge of climate change</li> <li>• enhances biodiversity and landscape character</li> </ul>	<p><b>Policy GS18</b></p> <p>Any development which may adversely affect, directly or indirectly, a local nature reserve, a natural heritage site, ancient woodland, a regionally important geological site or other nature conservation sites identified on the Proposals Maps, will not be approved unless it can be clearly demonstrated that there is a case for the development which outweighs the case for safeguarding the conservation interest of the site after available measures to avoid, mitigate or compensate for any adverse effects have been taken into account, in which case the Council will seek to minimise the adverse impact and/or secure compensatory provision including, where appropriate, through planning conditions or obligations.</p>	<p><b>Policy GI1 Green Infrastructure</b></p> <p>We will protect, maintain, enhance and create an integrated network of connected and multi functional Green Infrastructure assets that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provides attractive environments where people want to live, work, learn, play, visit and invest meets the environmental, social and economic needs of communities across the borough and the wider City Regions</li> <li>- enhances the quality of life for present and future residents and visitors helps to meet the challenge of climate change</li> <li>- enhances biodiversity and landscape character</li> <li>- improves opportunities for recreation and tourism</li> <li>- respects local distinctiveness and historical and cultural heritage</li> </ul>

<p><b>Under Barnsley Core Strategy Policy CSP33, existing green infrastructure is protected and enhanced and the creation of new green infrastructure is encouraged in new development proposals. Such green infrastructure could include for instance protection and creation of woodland and wildlife corridors, sustainable drainage, re-naturalisation of water courses, use of green roofs, incorporation of bat and bird boxes and other environmental assets in the area to preserve and expand the existing ecosystem network.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improves opportunities for recreation and tourism</li> <li>• respects local distinctiveness and historical and cultural heritage</li> <li>• maximises potential economic and social benefits</li> </ul> <p>At a strategic level Barnsley's Green Infrastructure network includes the following corridors which are shown on the Green Infrastructure Diagram 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Dearne Valley Corridor</li> <li>• River Dove Valley Corridor</li> <li>• River Don Valley Corridor</li> <li>• Dearne Valley Green Heart Corridor</li> <li>• Historic Landscape Corridor</li> </ul> <p>The network of Green Infrastructure will be secured by protecting open space, creating new open spaces as part of new development, and by using developer contributions to create</p>		<p>- maximises potential economic and social benefits secures and - improves linkages between green and blue spaces</p> <p>At a strategic level Barnsley's Green Infrastructure network includes the following corridors which are shown on the Green Infrastructure Diagram 5: River Dearne Valley Corridor River Dove Valley Corridor River Don Valley Corridor Dearne Valley Green Heart Corridor</p> <p>Historic Landscape Corridor The network of Green Infrastructure will be secured by protecting open space, creating new open spaces as part of new development, and by using developer contributions to create and improve Green Infrastructure.</p> <p>We have produced a Green Infrastructure Strategy for Barnsley which is informed by the Leeds City Region and South Yorkshire Green Infrastructure Strategies.</p>
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	<p>and improve Green Infrastructure.</p> <p>We will produce a Green Infrastructure Strategy for Barnsley which will be informed by the Leeds City Region and South Yorkshire Green Infrastructure Strategies.</p> <p><b>Policy CSP 36 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b> Development will be expected to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geological features of the borough by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protecting and improving habitats, species, sites of ecological value and sites of geological value with particular regard to designated wildlife and geological sites of international, national and local significance, ancient woodland and species and habitats of principal importance identified in Section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</li> </ul>		<p><b>Policy BIO1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p> <p>Development will be expected to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geological features of the borough by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protecting and improving habitats, species, sites of ecological value and sites of geological value with particular regard to designated wildlife and geological sites of international, national and local significance, ancient woodland and species and habitats of principal importance identified via Section 41 of the Natural Environment &amp; Rural Communities Act 2006 (for list of the species and habitats of principal importance) and in the Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan</li> <li>- maximising biodiversity and geodiversity opportunities in and around new developments</li> <li>- conserving and enhancing the form, local character and distinctiveness of the boroughs natural assets such as the river corridors of the Don, the Dearne and Dove as natural</li> </ul>
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	<p>and in the Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maximising biodiversity and geodiversity opportunities in and around new developments</li> <li>• conserving and enhancing the form, local character and distinctiveness of the river corridors of the Dearne and Dove as natural floodplains and important strategic wildlife corridors</li> </ul> <p>Development which may harm a biodiversity or geological feature will not be permitted unless effective mitigation and/or compensatory measures can be ensured.</p>		<p>floodplains and important strategic wildlife corridors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protecting ancient and veteran trees where identified</li> <li>- encouraging provision of biodiversity enhancements</li> </ul> <p>Proposals will be expected to have followed the national mitigation hierarchy (avoid, mitigate, compensate) which is used to evaluate the impacts of a development on biodiversity interest.</p> <p>Development which may harm a biodiversity or geological feature or habitat, including ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, will not be permitted unless effective mitigation and/or compensatory measures can be ensured.</p> <p>Development which adversely effects a European Site will not be permitted unless there is no alternative option and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest.</p>
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<p><b>Policy OEN2 Protecting Local Green Spaces</b></p> <p>The following areas are protected as Local Green Space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A1 West Crescent Allotments</b></li> <li>• <b>A2 Clays Green Allotments</b></li> <li>• <b>A3 Roughbirchworth Lane/Long Lane Allotments</b></li> <li>• <b>G1 – Anthills</b></li> <li>• <b>G2 – Playing Fields and Pinfold</b></li> <li>• <b>G3 – Bower Dell</b></li> <li>• <b>G4 – Village Green and Playground</b></li> <li>• <b>G5 – Rookery</b></li> <li>• <b>G6 – Gordon’s Garden</b></li> <li>• <b>G7 – Castle Dam Car Parking Area</b></li> <li>• <b>G8 – Longley Ings Field.</b></li> </ul> <p>These areas are as identified on Map 2 above.</p> <p>New development which impacts adversely on the openness of these sites or adversely affects the attributes for which they were designated will not be</p>	<p><b>Policy CSP 35 Green Space</b></p> <p>We will work with partners to improve existing green space to meet the standards in our Green Space Strategy.</p> <p>Green space refers to any land within or close to towns and village that has or could have demonstrable value for recreation or wildlife.</p> <p>We will only allow development proposals that result in the loss of green space where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an assessment shows that there is too much of that particular type of green space in the area which it serves and its loss would not affect the existing and potential green space needs of the borough; or</li> <li>• an appropriate replacement green space of at least an equivalent community benefit, accessibility and value is provided in the area which it serves; or</li> <li>• the development is for small scale facilities</li> </ul>		<p><b>Policy GS1 Green Space</b></p> <p>We will work with partners to improve existing green space to meet the standards in our Green Space Strategy.</p> <p>Green Spaces are green open areas which are valuable for amenity, recreation, wildlife or biodiversity and include types such as village greens, local open spaces, country parks, formal gardens, cemeteries, allotments, woodlands, recreation grounds, sports pitches and parks.</p> <p>Proposals that result in the loss of green space, or land that was last used as green space, will not normally be allowed unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☐ An assessment shows that there is too much of that particular type of green space in the area which it serves and its loss would not affect the existing and potential green space needs of the borough; or</li> <li>☐ The proposal is for small scale facilities needed to support or</li> </ul>
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<p><b>acceptable other than in very special circumstances.</b></p>	<p>needed to support or improve the proper function of the green space</p> <p>We will assess the need for green space against the standards in our Green Space Strategy.</p>		<p>improve the proper function of the green space; or</p> <p>☑ An appropriate replacement green space of equivalent or improved quality, quantity and accessibility is provided which would outweigh the loss.</p> <p>In order to improve the quantity, quality and value of green space provision we will require qualifying new residential developments to provide or contribute towards green space in line with the standards set out in the green space strategy and in accordance with the requirements of the Infrastructure and Planning Obligations Policy. The Supplementary Planning Document 'Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments' offers guidance to developers on what will be expected in terms of open space provision in order to achieve those standards.</p> <p>Where there is a requirement to provide new green space an</p>
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			assessment will be carried out to determine the most appropriate provision, taking into account site characteristics and constraints. In cases where it is deemed unsuitable to make provision for open space within or adjacent to a development site, suitable off-site open space facilities may be acceptable either as new facilities or improvements to those existing. Where appropriate new green space should secure access to adjacent areas of countryside.
<p><b>Policy OEN3 Planning for Climate Change</b></p> <p><b>All new development must be designed to respond and adapt to the effects of climate change, particularly through the location of new development, design and construction techniques, renewable technologies, landscape and historic environment management, biodiversity, flood risk management and the use of green infrastructure.</b></p> <p><b>Proposals for development which includes additional space to</b></p>	<p><b>Policy CSP 1 Climate Change</b> Development will be expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce and mitigate the impact of growth on the environment and carbon emissions</li> <li>• ensure existing and new communities are resilient to climate change</li> <li>• harness the opportunities that growth, and its associated energy demands, brings to increase the efficient use of resources through sustainable construction</li> </ul>	<p><b>Policy ES5</b> Culverting or canalisation of watercourses will not be permitted unless there are overriding public safety considerations or development could not be achieved in any other way.</p> <p><b>Policy H8C</b> Small businesses may be acceptable where undertaken from dwellings where:</p> <p>a) the majority of the floorspace of the building and its curtilage continue to be solely in residential use</p>	<p><b>Policy CC1 Climate Change</b></p> <p>We will seek to reduce the causes of and adapt to the future impacts of climate change by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Giving preference to development of previously developed land in sustainable locations</li> <li>- Promoting the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable design and construction techniques</li> </ul>

<p><b>support homeworking will be encouraged.</b></p> <p><b>New developments are required to take account of landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to maximise energy efficiency and minimise energy consumption.</b></p> <p><b>New development must avoid and protect the margins of the river bank and areas in Flood Zones 3a and 3b and contribute to new, or existing improvements on green infrastructure.</b></p>	<p>techniques and the use of renewable energy</p> <p>We will take action to adapt to climate change by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• giving preference to development of previously developed land in sustainable locations</li> <li>• locating and designing development to reduce the risk of flooding</li> <li>• promoting the use of sustainable drainage systems</li> <li>• promoting investment in Green Infrastructure to promote and encourage biodiversity gain.</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy CSP 4 Flood Risk</b></p> <p>The extent and impact of flooding will be reduced by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not permitting new development where it would be at an unacceptable risk of flooding or would give rise to flooding elsewhere</li> <li>• requiring developers with proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3 to provide</li> </ul>	<p>b) adequate car parking, servicing, and turning facilities can be provided on-site, and</p> <p>c) the use undertaken would not be unduly harmful to the living conditions and residential amenity of the neighbouring and nearby residents for any reason such as excessive noise, traffic and visitor generation, pollution, smell or fumes. The hours of use of the business will be a material consideration in these respects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Locating and designing development to reduce the risk of flooding</li> <li>- Promoting the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)</li> <li>- Promoting and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy</li> <li>- Promoting investment in Green Infrastructure to promote and encourage biodiversity gain</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy CC 3 Flood Risk</b></p> <p>The extent and impact of flooding will be reduced by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- not permitting new development where it would be at an unacceptable risk of flooding from any source of flooding, or would give rise to flooding elsewhere</li> <li>- In the Functional Floodplain (Flood Zone 3b), only water compatible development or</li> </ul>
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	<p>evidence of the sequential test and exception test where appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• requiring site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) for proposals over 1 hectare in Flood Zone 1 and all proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3</li> <li>• expecting proposals over 1000 m2 floor space or 0.4 hectares in Flood Zone 1 to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive contribution to reducing or managing flood risk</li> <li>• expecting all development proposals on brownfield sites to reduce surface water run-off by at least 30% and development on greenfield sites to maintain or reduce existing run-off rates</li> <li>• requiring development proposals to use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in accordance with Policy CSP 3</li> </ul>		<p>essential infrastructure (subject to the flood risk exception test) will be allowed. In either case it must be demonstrated that there would not be a harmful effect on the ability of this land to store floodwater.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- requiring developers with proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3 to provide evidence of the sequential test and exception test where appropriate</li> <li>- requiring site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) for proposals over 1 hectare in Flood Zone 1 and all proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3</li> <li>- expecting proposals over 1000 m2 floor space or 0.4 hectares in Flood Zone 1 to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive contribution to reducing or managing flood risk</li> <li>- expecting all development proposals on brownfield sites to reduce surface water run-off by at least 30% and development on</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>not culverting or building over watercourses and encouraging the removal of existing culverts wherever practicable</li> <li>using flood resilient design in areas of high flood risk</li> </ul>		<p>greenfield sites to maintain or reduce existing run-off rates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- requiring development proposals to use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in accordance with policy CC4</li> <li>- using flood resilient design in areas of high flood risk.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Policy OEN4 Landscape and Building Design Guidelines for New Development</b></p> <p><b>New development will be required to demonstrate consideration of the following landscape design guidelines:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Development should be located within flood zone 1 (low risk). Where development is deemed necessary within flood zones 2 and 3 (following the application of the flood risk sequential and, where relevant, exception test) proposals must demonstrate that they will be safe for their lifetime and will not increase flood risk to</b></li> </ol>	<p><b>Policy CSP 4 Flood Risk</b></p> <p>The extent and impact of flooding will be reduced by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>not permitting new development where it would be at an unacceptable risk of flooding or would give rise to flooding elsewhere</li> <li>requiring developers with proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3 to provide evidence of the sequential test and exception test where appropriate</li> <li>requiring site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) for proposals over 1 hectare in Flood Zone 1 and all proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3</li> </ul>		<p><b>Policy D1 High Quality Design and Place Making</b></p> <p><b>Design Principles:</b></p> <p>Development is expected to be of high quality design and will be expected to respect, take advantage of and reinforce the distinctive, local character and features of Barnsley, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- landscape character, topography, Green Infrastructure assets, important habitats, woodlands and other natural features</li> <li>- views and vistas to key buildings, landmarks, skylines and gateways</li> <li>- heritage and townscape character including the scale, layout, building styles and materials of the built form in</li> </ul>

<p><b>third parties, with flood-risk betterment provided where possible.</b></p> <p><b>2. The retention of features such as stone walls, bridges, trees and natural landform will be encouraged, and where possible repaired and maintained.</b></p> <p><b>3. New buildings should maintain a visual and physical connection with their rural context though use of traditional local materials, and designs which respond positively to the local context and immediate setting.</b></p> <p><b>4. Where proposals for new buildings are located on valley sides, valley-side planting of native species to enhance wooded character of the valley and soften the urban edge will be encouraged. The use of local stone should be used for boundary features.</b></p> <p><b>5. Designs should take into consideration any views</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expecting proposals over 1000 m2 floor space or 0.4 hectares in Flood Zone 1 to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive contribution to reducing or managing flood risk</li> <li>• expecting all development proposals on brownfield sites to reduce surface water run-off by at least 30% and development on greenfield sites to maintain or reduce existing run-off rates</li> <li>• requiring development proposals to use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in accordance with Policy CSP 3</li> <li>• not culverting or building over watercourses and encouraging the removal of existing culverts wherever practicable</li> <li>• using flood resilient design in areas of high flood risk</li> </ul>		<p>the locality Through its layout and design development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- contribute to place making and be of high quality, that contributes to a healthy, safe and sustainable environment</li> <li>- complement and enhance the character and setting of distinctive places, including Barnsley Town Centre, Penistone, rural villages and Conservation Areas</li> <li>- help to transform the character of physical environments that have become run down and are lacking in distinctiveness</li> <li>- provide an accessible and inclusive environment for individual buildings and surrounding spaces</li> <li>- provide clear and obvious connections to the surrounding street and pedestrian network</li> <li>- ensure ease of movement and legibility for all users, ensure overlooking of streets, spaces and pedestrian routes through the arrangement and orientation of</li> </ul>
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<p>across the valley. Colours and materials should be chosen carefully to integrate the development into the landscape. Muted colours, particularly on roofs, will be important in successfully integrating new development.</p> <p><b>6. Views to existing landmark buildings such as Oxspring Viaduct, the Waggon and Horses and Travellers Inn public houses are protected, and buildings should be sited and designed to enhance these views and not obstruct them.</b></p> <p><b>7. The scale of built development will be crucial to its successful integration. Low rise, two storey properties are likely to be most successfully accommodated into this rural landscape. Exceptions to this may be appropriate where it is demonstrated that a third storey is required to</b></p>	<p><b>Policy CSP 29 Design</b></p> <p>Design Principles: High quality development will be expected, that respects, takes advantage of and enhances the distinctive features of Barnsley, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• topography, Green Infrastructure assets, important habitats, woodlands and other natural features</li> <li>• views and vistas to key buildings, landmarks, skylines and gateways</li> <li>• heritage, townscape and landscape character including the scale, layout, building styles and materials of the built form particularly in and around: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Barnsley Town Centre</li> <li>○ Penistone and the rural villages in the west of the borough</li> <li>○ Within and adjacent to Conservation Areas</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<p>buildings and the location of entrances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote safe, secure environments and access routes with priority for pedestrians and cyclists</li> <li>- create clear distinctions between public and private spaces</li> <li>- display architectural quality and express proposed uses through its composition, scale, form, proportions and window pattern and arrangement of materials, colours and details</li> <li>- make the best use of high quality materials</li> <li>- include a comprehensive and high quality scheme for hard and soft landscaping provide high quality public realm</li> </ul> <p>In terms of place making development should make a positive contribution to achieving qualities of a successful place such as character, legibility, permeability and vitality</p>
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<p><b>accommodate technologies to maximise energy and resource efficiency.</b></p>	<p>Development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contribute to place making and be of a high quality, that contributes to a healthy, safe and sustainable environment</li> <li>• help to transform the character of physical environments that have become run down and are lacking in distinctiveness</li> <li>• enable all people to gain access safely and conveniently, providing, in particular, for the needs of families and children, and of disabled people and older people</li> <li>• contribute towards creating attractive, sustainable and successful neighbourhoods</li> <li>• achieve a Building For Life assessment rating of 'good' or equivalent as a minimum, in developments of 10 or more dwellings</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy CSP 37 Landscape Character</b></p>		<p><b>Policy LC1 Landscape Character</b></p> <p>Development will be expected to retain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the individual Landscape Character area in which it is located (as set out in the Landscape Character Assessment of Barnsley Borough 2002 and any subsequent amendments).</p> <p>Development which may be harmful to the special qualities of the Peak District National Park will not be allowed.</p> <p><b>Policy CC 3 Flood Risk</b> As above</p>
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	<p>Development will be expected to retain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the individual Landscape Character Area in which it is located (as set out in the Landscape Character Assessment of Barnsley Borough 2002).</p>		
<p><b>Policy OEMP1 Supporting a Sustainable Rural Visitor Economy</b></p> <p><b>In the village centre proposals for small scale new visitor and tourist facilities will be supported subject to national and local planning policies. Schemes will be encouraged which provide cafe and catering facilities, and short stay or overnight accommodation, through sensitive conversion of existing buildings. Adequate provision of visitor parking and suitable traffic management measures must be provided.</b></p> <p><b>Where planning permission is required, proposals will be encouraged which provide local community events which could</b></p>	<p><b>Policy CSP 20 Promoting Tourism and Encouraging Cultural Provision</b></p> <p>We will promote tourism and encourage the growth and development of cultural provision by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encouraging the provision of a wide range of venues and opportunities for cultural activity</li> <li>• safeguarding and sustaining existing cultural provision</li> <li>• promoting the existing cultural provision and tourism offer (for example museums, theatres, accommodation and hospitality)</li> </ul>		<p><b>Policy E8 Rural Economy</b></p> <p>We will encourage a viable rural economy by allowing development in rural areas if it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- supports the sustainable diversification and development of the rural economy; or</li> <li>- results in the growth of existing businesses; or</li> <li>- is related to tourism or recreation; or</li> <li>- improves the range and quality of local services in existing settlements.</li> </ul> <p>Development in rural areas will be expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- be of a scale proportionate to the size and role of the settlement; and</li> </ul>

<p><b>bring visitors to the area, such as themed festivals, specialist markets and sporting activities.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encouraging the growth of the tourism business sector</li> </ul> <p>Major new tourist and cultural facilities will be focused within existing centres where possible.</p> <p>Tourist related development in rural areas will be protected and encouraged to support and diversify the local economy, subject to the requirements of Policy CSP 21 Rural Economy.</p> <p><b>Policy CSP 21 Rural Economy</b> We will encourage a viable rural economy by allowing development in rural areas if it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supports the sustainable diversification and development of the rural economy; or</li> <li>• results in the growth of existing businesses; or</li> <li>• is related to tourism or recreation; or</li> <li>• improves the range and quality of local services in existing settlements</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- be directly related, where appropriate, to the needs of the settlement; and</li> <li>- not have a harmful impact on the countryside, biodiversity, Green Belt, landscape or local character of the area; and</li> <li>- consider the re-use of existing rural buildings in the first instance; and</li> <li>- protect the best quality agricultural land, areas of lower quality agricultural land should be used for development in preference to the best and most versatile land.</li> </ul>
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	<p>Development in rural areas will be expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be of a scale proportionate to the size and role of the settlement</li> <li>• be directly related, where appropriate, to the needs of the settlement not have a harmful impact on the countryside, biodiversity, Green Belt, landscape or local character of the area</li> <li>• consider the re-use of existing rural buildings in the first instance; and</li> <li>• protect the best quality agricultural land.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Policy OS1 Sport and Leisure Community Infrastructure</b></p> <p><b>Proposals for the development of viable and self-supporting good quality community, sport and leisure facilities available to all will be encouraged on Sheffield Road Playing Field (Site G2 on Map 2 above).</b></p>	<p><b>Policy CSP 35 Green Space</b></p> <p>We will work with partners to improve existing green space to meet the standards in our Green Space Strategy.</p> <p>Green space refers to any land within or close to towns and village that has or could have demonstrable value for recreation or wildlife.</p>		<p>Policy GS1 Green Space</p> <p>We will work with partners to improve existing green space to meet the standards in our Green Space Strategy.</p> <p>Green Spaces are green open areas which are valuable for amenity ,recreation, wildlife or biodiversity and include types such as village greens, local open</p>

<p><b>Such proposals must include all or a combination of the elements of the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>New club facilities / sports pavilion including changing rooms and other rooms and facilities for wider community use; and</b></li> <li>• <b>An improved playing field.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Schemes will be required to preserve the openness of the Green Belt and not conflict with the purposes of including land within it. Where new club facilities / sports pavilion buildings are proposed, they will be required to be sited adjacent to the existing built up area.</b></p>	<p>We will only allow development proposals that result in the loss of green space where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an assessment shows that there is too much of that particular type of green space in the area which it serves and its loss would not affect the existing and potential green space needs of the borough; or</li> <li>• an appropriate replacement green space of at least an equivalent community benefit, accessibility and value is provided in the area which it serves; or</li> <li>• the development is for small scale facilities needed to support or improve the proper function of the green space</li> </ul> <p>We will assess the need for green space against the standards in our Green Space Strategy.</p> <p><b>Policy CSP 43 Educational Facilities and Community Uses</b></p>		<p>spaces, country parks, formal gardens, cemeteries, allotments, woodlands, recreation grounds, sports pitches and parks.</p> <p>Proposals that result in the loss of green space, or land that was last used as green space, will not normally be allowed unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An assessment shows that there is too much of that particular type of green space in the area which it serves and its loss would not affect the existing and potential green space needs of the borough; or</li> <li>- The proposal is for small scale facilities needed to support or improve the proper function of the green space; or</li> <li>- An appropriate replacement green space of equivalent or improved quality, quantity and accessibility is provided which would outweigh the loss.</li> </ul> <p>In order to improve the quantity, quality and value of green space provision we will require qualifying new residential developments to provide or contribute towards green space in line with the standards set out in the green space strategy and</p>
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	<p>We will support the provision of schools, educational facilities and other community facilities.</p> <p>The sites allocated for Advanced Learning Centres in the Education Sites DPD will be safeguarded for such purposes.</p> <p>New schools, educational facilities and community uses should be located centrally to the communities they serve, in places where they will be accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>Such uses will be protected from development unless it can be demonstrated that the sites and premises are no longer required by the existing use or an alternative community use.</p>		<p>in accordance with the requirements of the Infrastructure and Planning Obligations Policy. The Supplementary Planning Document 'Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments' offers guidance to developers on what will be expected in terms of open space provision in order to achieve those standards.</p> <p>Where there is a requirement to provide new green space an assessment will be carried out to determine the most appropriate provision, taking into account site characteristics and constraints. In cases where it is deemed unsuitable to make provision for open space within or adjacent to a development site, suitable off-site open space facilities may be acceptable either as new facilities or improvements to those existing. Where appropriate new green space should secure access to adjacent areas of countryside.</p>
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<p><b>Policy OM1 Improving Accessibility to the Trans Pennine Trail (TPT) and Other Routes</b></p> <p><b>Proposals which provide safe, level, ramped access onto the Trans Pennine Trail (TPT) will be supported. In particular, proposals for access improvements will be encouraged at the Roughbirchworth Lane access point (T2 on Map 2 above) and if possible, from the sports field.</b></p> <p><b>Proposals for improved pedestrian access down to and along the river to the north east of the proposed employment site and to the north of G4 will be encouraged.</b></p>	<p><b>Policy CSP 33 Green Infrastructure</b></p> <p>We will protect, maintain, enhance and create an integrated network of connected and multi functional Green Infrastructure assets that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provides attractive environments where people want to live, work, learn, play, visit and invest</li> <li>• meets the environmental, social and economic needs of communities across the borough and the wider City Regions</li> <li>• enhances the quality of life for present and future residents and visitors</li> <li>• helps to meet the challenge of climate change</li> <li>• enhances biodiversity and landscape character</li> <li>• improves opportunities for recreation and tourism</li> <li>• respects local distinctiveness and historical and cultural heritage</li> </ul>	<p><b>Policy WR15</b></p> <p>In accordance with Policy GS26 the following routeways as shown on the Proposals Map will be protected and developed as part of a safe multi-user recreational network:</p> <p><b><i>WR15/1 Trans-Pennine trail</i></b>  <b>This recreational routeway forms part of the proposed strategic, long distance</b> routeway being promoted by a number of local authorities which it is intended will eventually form a continuous link between the east and west coasts of the country. The Council will, wherever possible, encourage the expansion of the routeway network in the community area to provide ‘feeder’ connections to the trail. This will extend informal recreation penetration in the area and assist in the enhancement of the areas of boroughwide significance identified in Policies GS25 and WR13.</p>	<p><b>Policy GI1 Green Infrastructure</b></p> <p>We will protect, maintain, enhance and create an integrated network of connected and multi functional Green Infrastructure assets that:</p> <p>provides attractive environments where people want to live, work, learn, play, visit and invest</p> <p>meets the environmental, social and economic needs of communities across the borough and the wider City Regions</p> <p>enhances the quality of life for present and future residents and visitors helps to meet the challenge of climate change</p> <p>enhances biodiversity and landscape character improves opportunities for recreation and tourism</p> <p>respects local distinctiveness and historical and cultural heritage maximises potential economic and social benefits</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maximises potential economic and social benefits</li> </ul>		<p>secures and improves linkages between green and blue spaces</p> <p>At a strategic level Barnsley's Green Infrastructure network includes the following corridors which are shown on the Green Infrastructure Diagram 5:</p> <p>River Dearne Valley Corridor</p> <p>River Dove Valley Corridor</p> <p>River Don Valley Corridor</p> <p>Dearne Valley Green Heart Corridor</p> <p>Historic Landscape Corridor</p> <p>The network of Green Infrastructure will be secured by protecting open space, creating new open spaces as part of new development, and by using developer contributions to create and improve Green Infrastructure.</p> <p>We have produced a Green Infrastructure Strategy for Barnsley which is informed by the</p>
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			<p>Leeds City Region and South Yorkshire Green Infrastructure Strategies.</p> <p><b>Policy GS2 Green Ways and Public Rights of Way</b></p> <p>We will protect Green Ways and Public Rights of Way from development that may affect their character or function.</p> <p>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</p>
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			requirements in accordance with the Infrastructure and Planning Obligations Policy.
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### **Be Compatible with EU Obligations**

The Submission Neighbourhood Plan is fully compatible with EU Obligations.

The Neighbourhood Plan has been subjected to an SEA Screening Assessment undertaken by Kirkwells Planning Consultants (and supported by Barnsley MBC Planning Policy Team).

The Submission Neighbourhood Plan is fully compatible with the European Convention on Human Rights. It has been prepared with full regard to national statutory regulation and policy guidance, which are both compatible with the Convention. The Plan has been produced in full consultation with the local community. The Plan does not contain policies or proposals that would infringe the human rights of residents or other stakeholders over and above the existing strategic policies at national and district-levels, as demonstrated below.

The Human Rights Act 1998 incorporated into UK law the European Convention on Human Rights (“The Convention”). The Convention includes provision in the form of Articles, the aim of which is to protect the rights of the individual.

Section 6 of the Act prohibits public bodies from acting in a manner, which is incompatible with the Convention. Various rights outlined in the Convention and its First Protocol are to be considered in the process of making and considering planning decisions, namely:

Article 1 of the First Protocol protects the right of everyone to the peaceful enjoyment of possessions. No one can be deprived of possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided by law and by the general principles of international law. The Submission Neighbourhood Plan is fully compatible with the rights outlined in this Article. Although the Submission Plan includes policies that would restrict development rights to some extent, this does not have a greater impact than the general restrictions on development rights provided for in national law, namely the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Localism Act 2011. The restriction of development rights inherent in the UK’s statutory planning system is demonstrably in the public interest by ensuring that land is used in the most sustainable way, avoiding or mitigating adverse impacts on the environment, community and economy.

Article 6 protects the right to a fair and public hearing before an independent tribunal in determination of an individual's rights and obligations. The process for Neighbourhood Plan production is fully compatible with this Article, allowing for extensive consultation on its proposals at various stages, and an independent examination process to consider representations received.

Article 14 provides that "The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in ... [the] ... European Convention on Human Rights shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status." The Parish Council has developed the policies and proposals within the Plan in full consultation with the community and wider stakeholders to produce as inclusive a document as possible. In general, the policies and proposals will not have a discriminatory impact on any particular group of individuals.



Neighbourhood Plan

[www.oxspringplan.org.uk](http://www.oxspringplan.org.uk)