

# **Rotherham Core Strategy 2013 – 2028**

## **Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)**

**Comprising the following documents:**

- 1. IIA Report – Submission Version of the Core Strategy (June 2013)**
- 2. Addendum 1 to the IIA Report (June 2013) - Assessment of Main Modifications (May 2014)**

## Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council's Local Plan



## Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the Core Strategy

## IIA Report – Submission Version of the Core Strategy

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	Originated by	Checked by	Reviewed by
<b>ORIGINAL</b>	NAME Scott D. Johnson Vicky Smith Suzy Yendell	NAME Martin White	NAME Martin White
<b>Approved by:</b>	NAME Michael Robinson	As Project Manager I confirm that the above document(s) have been subjected to Jacobs' Check and Review procedure and that I <b>approve them for issue</b>	
			INITIALS MR
DATE	26/05/2011 Document status draft for client review		

	NAME	NAME	NAME
<b>REVISION</b>			
<b>1</b> (Submission CS)	Jane Huxtable Huw Williams	Scott Johnson	Ros Vincent
<b>Approved by</b>	NAME Michael Robinson	As Project Manager I confirm that the above document(s) have been subjected to Jacobs' Check and Review procedure and that I <b>approve them for issue</b>	
			INITIALS MR
DATE	04/06/2013 Document status final for submission		

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## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Purpose of this Report	1
1.2	What does the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) Cover?	2
1.3	The Stage of Assessment and Core Strategy Development	4
1.4	Structure of this Report	5
<b>2</b>	<b>About the Core Strategy</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	Purpose of the Core Strategy	7
2.2	Structure of the Core Strategy	10
<b>3</b>	<b>IIA Methodology</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1	Guidance on SA, HRA, HIA and EqIA	11
3.2	Overall Approach	11
3.3	SA Framework and Scoping of Issues for this IIA	12
3.4	Method of Assessment	14
3.5	Limitations and Uncertainties	15
<b>4</b>	<b>Legislative and Planning Context</b>	<b>16</b>
4.1	Requirement and Scope	16
4.2	Summary of the Review	16
<b>5</b>	<b>Options and Policy Development</b>	<b>19</b>
5.1	Core Strategy Objectives Compatibility Appraisal	19
5.2	Assessment of Strategic Options / Scenarios	21
5.3	Assessment of Policy Directions	24
5.4	Urban Extension / Broad Location for Growth Options (2009)	26
5.5	Three Options for Growth	27
5.6	Rotherham Town Centre Spatial Options	28
5.7	Revised Broad Location for Growth Options (2011)	29
5.8	Reason for Selecting the Broad Locations for Growth Incorporated into the Core Strategy	47
5.9	Assessment of the Spatial Strategy / Settlement Hierarchy (2011)	49
	<b>TOPIC PAPERS</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Economy and Employment</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Transport</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Education and Skills</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Health and Well-Being</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Pollution and Emissions</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Flood Risk</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Natural Resources (Other than Fossil Fuels)</b>	<b>110</b>

<b>14</b>	<b>Townscape</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Soil, Land Use and Geology</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Landscape</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Historic Environment</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Accessibility / Community Facilities</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Population and Equality</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Conclusions and Supporting Detail</b>	<b>170</b>
21.1	Summary of the Assessment	170
21.2	Summary of Mitigation Recommendations	171
21.3	Summary of Monitoring Recommendations	173
21.4	Next Steps	178
<b>22</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>Appendix A</b>	<b>Abbreviations</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Appendix B</b>	<b>Stages of IIA</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>Appendix C</b>	<b>Assessment of Broad Location for Growth Options</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>Appendix D</b>	<b>Options Assessment of Core Strategy Broad Locations for Growth proposed by Core Strategy Policy CS1</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Appendix E</b>	<b>Assumptions About Construction of Projects – Hazards and Controls</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Appendix F</b>	<b>HIA Technical Document</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>Appendix G</b>	<b>EqlA Technical Document</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>Appendix H</b>	<b>SEA Regulations Compliance Checklist</b>	<b>375</b>
<b>Appendix I</b>	<b>Consultation Feedback on the IIA</b>	<b>376</b>
<b>Appendix J</b>	<b>Review of Focused Changes</b>	<b>384</b>
<b>Appendix K</b>	<b>Changes to Policy References, 2011 – 2013</b>	<b>393</b>
<b>Appendix L</b>	<b>Assessment of the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule</b>	<b>395</b>
<b>Appendix M</b>	<b>HRA Screening Opinion Submitted to Natural England</b>	<b>402</b>

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose of this Report

This document reports the findings of the **Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)** of the Rotherham Core Strategy (Submission Version). Jacobs has conducted four assessments in order to inform the development of the Core Strategy. These are:

- **Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** – assessed effects of the Core Strategy across a range of environmental, social and socio-economic issues;
- **Health Impact Assessment (HIA)** – assessed impacts of the Core Strategy on the health and well-being of the population and ability to access health-related facilities and services. This also, addresses equalities issues and thus has some overlap with an Equalities Impact Assessment;
- **Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)** – assessed the impacts of the Core Strategy on equalities issues, in particular disadvantaged or excluded groups of people. EqIA helps identify where we can best promote equality of opportunity; and
- **Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening** – assess the potential for the Core Strategy to significantly affect a European nature conservation site, and determine the need for a full Appropriate Assessment.

The assessments have been integrated into a single reporting process for the Core Strategy.

The Council has produced this report jointly with Jacobs in order to capture the IIA process and also aspects of the Core Strategy's development which may fall outside any of the above assessment processes. Specifically, this includes decisions on selecting preferred ways forward when faced with a range of options. This IIA Report summarises:

- how the IIA has informed the development of the Core Strategy;
- the rationale for the direction taken by, and certain key proposals of, the Core Strategy in light of the reasonable alternatives dealt with;
- the likely significant effects of the Core Strategy on people, communities, the economy and the environment; and
- how the IIA will continue to inform the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as through recommended mitigation and monitoring.

In order to achieve the above, this IIA Report summarises relevant information from previous SA stages and reports, which occurred previously to the HIA, EqIA and HRA. The SA scoping stage was initially completed in March 2006, after statutory consultation on an SA Scoping Report. It determined the scope of the assessment, as well as the background information – the social, economic and environmental baseline – used to inform the assessment.

The SA Scoping Report was updated in January and February 2011 in order to consult on a more current baseline situation and context review, including new and updated information since 2006. Consultation with the statutory consultees ended

on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2011. Changes were made as a result of comments received, and the Scoping Report re-published in April 2011.

The assessment of Core Strategy Strategic Options, high-level Policy Directions and initial draft Objectives was completed in January 2007, and was summarised in an SA report entitled 'Rotherham Borough Local Development Framework – Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report'. These assessment results and the results of consultation in 2007 were then fed back into the development of the Core Strategy, and policies were developed (as found in the current Core Strategy document).

Additional options as presented in the May 2009 'Core Strategy Revised Options' report were assessed, and the results reported in the report of the same month, 'Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Core Strategy Revised Options'. This assessment was focused on Options for Growth, Rotherham Town Centre Spatial Options and Urban Extension Options. Again, these assessment results and the results of the 2009 consultation were fed back into the further development of the Core Strategy.

This IIA Report was initially produced in 2011 for the Draft Core Strategy. It was consulted upon between July and September 2011, and comments were received and considered for potential changes to the IIA and Core Strategy. An Addendum to the IIA was produced to address, and where appropriate assess, the Core Strategy Schedule of Changes which resulted from the 2011 consultation. This Addendum to the IIA was consulted upon between June and August 2012. Comments received have been collated and again considered for potential changes to the IIA and Core Strategy. All such changes, including the Focused Change stage of early 2013 and changes suggested within the IIA Report Addendum, are reflected in this document, where appropriate.

This document also serves as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) 'environmental report' as required under the SEA Regulations<sup>1</sup>. Appendix H provides a summary of the requirements of the SEA Regulations, and where each of these is met or described within this IIA Report.

## **1.2 What does the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) Cover?**

As stated in the previous section, the IIA includes a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening.

An SA is required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The aim of SA is to ensure that plans are doing as much as they can to support the delivery of social, economic and environmental objectives at the same time. Guidance on SA states that they should also meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations.

The SEA Regulations require that SEA address potential impacts on:

- biodiversity;
- population;
- human health;

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<sup>1</sup> Formal title: *The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004*

- fauna;
- flora;
- soil;
- water;
- air;
- climatic factors;
- material assets;
- cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; and
- landscape.

SEA must also address the interrelationships amongst the above topics, which in part means that additional topics such as geological conservation (related to 'soil' and 'biodiversity') and flood risk (related to 'water' and 'population') can be drawn out. This is a matter of professional judgement based on guidance and experience with such issues, and also on clarity / transparency when we report on impacts. But these interrelationships are also covered by recognising the way one topic influences another – for example that good human health requires good air quality, and that healthy flora and fauna require clean water.

HIA and EqIA are separate processes, but are linked to SEA. The topic 'human health' can be addressed in more depth through the benefit of a HIA. HIA addresses various 'determinants' of health, which include:

- Safety (including accidents, road injuries/deaths and risk of crime),
- Air quality,
- Noise pollution,
- Social mobility / network / community severance / community cohesion,
- Access to key services (including health services and policy, and such factors as travel response time of emergency services), employment, leisure opportunities, etc.,
- Physical activity,
- Investment and employment,
- Assurance (reliability and journey planning, traffic congestions, perceived safety when travelling, etc),
- Intrusion and land use, and
- Climate change / sustainability.

The EqIA addresses issues associated with the SEA topic of 'population and equality' in greater detail. Under the terms of the Equality Act 2010, the Council has a duty to prevent discrimination based on:

- Race,
- Gender,
- Disability,
- Age,
- Sexual orientation,

- Religion and belief,
- Gender reassignment,
- Marriage and civil partnerships, and
- Socio-economic duty.

Both the HIA and EqIA processes therefore remain standalone assessments but feed into the SA. The SA picks up the key outputs of each process and uses them in order to ensure a consistent evidence base and consistent assessment results.

When reporting, the results of HIA and EqIA can either be reported separately, or in combined reports such as this one. In this report, the environmental baseline and assessment is summarised under each relevant SA topic, and technical annexes are used in order to provide further detail.

### 1.3 The Stage of Assessment and Core Strategy Development

IIA occurs in essentially two stages:

- **Scoping:** establishes the data and information considered adequate to enable the later assessment stage, as well as the method proposed; and
- **Assessment:** identifies the likely significant effects of the alternatives (or “options”), and of the draft Core Strategy, and makes recommendations to change or improve the Core Strategy (where appropriate).

In detail, there are further steps involved and later stages of the IIA, which are described in Appendix B.

Within the assessment stage, there are components of Core Strategy development which are assessed. This type of ‘iterative’ assessment helps to ensure that sustainability considerations are built into the Core Strategy from an early stage. It is also important to note that the Core Strategy will lead to future plans and projects which will be subject to assessment. Table 1.1 below illustrates the detailed sequence of events in Rotherham’s Core Strategy development and IIA assessment.

**Table 1-1: Core Strategy Development and IIA / SA Stages and Outputs**

Core Strategy Development	IIA / SA Task	Timeline
Core Strategy Objectives	Compatibility Appraisal with the SA Objectives	Late 2006 – 2009
Three Strategic Options / Scenarios	Assessment Against the Baseline	2006
Nine Policy Directions		
Core Strategy Preferred Options Report	SA Report (by Arup)	January 2007
Urban Extension Options	Assessment Against Growth Scenarios	2009

Core Strategy Development	IIA / SA Task	Timeline
Three Options for Growth, Employment Land Strategy, Rotherham Town Centre Spatial Options	Assessment Against the Baseline	2009
Core Strategy Revised Options Report	SA Report (by WSP)	May 2009
Revised Urban Extension Options	Assessment Against the Baseline	2011
Draft Policies		
Draft Core Strategy	IIA Report (by Jacobs)	May 2011
Publication Core Strategy	Addendum to IIA Report (by Jacobs)	May 2012
Submission Core Strategy	IIA Report (by Jacobs)	June 2013

More detail on the work undertaken can be found in the following sections. We are ensuring we meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations, and Appendix H includes a checklist of where its requirements are met in this report.

### 1.4 Structure of this Report

This report assesses the Core Strategy policies acting in combination, as this is the most realistic and effective way to consider the risks of impacts and opportunities for benefits. The report is generally structured as follows:

- Chapters 1 – 4 provide background to the Core Strategy and IIA process, including the IIA methodology and results of the planning policy context review;
- Chapter 5 summarises the development and assessment of options, or alternatives to the current draft of the Core Strategy, as well as how this has informed its development;
- Chapters 6 through 20 provide ‘topic papers’ by sustainability topic, which address:
  - the topic definition and background;
  - the filter of Core Strategy policies to determine which are relevant to the topic;
  - any other plans and strategies which have key actions within Rotherham that relate to the Core Strategy;
  - the baseline information for the topic (and basis for the assessment);
  - the assessment of potential negative effects (risks) and opportunities for beneficial effects; and
  - recommendations to improve the Core Strategy;

- Chapter 21 provides a brief summary of the assessment and recommendations, and provides recommended indicators to monitor the Core Strategy, as well as a summary of the next steps in the IIA; and
- the appendices provide supporting detail referred to throughout this IIA Report, including the HIA and EqIA Technical Reports.

## 2 About the Core Strategy

### 2.1 Purpose of the Core Strategy

The Rotherham Local Plan serves to guide the way in which built development occurs in the borough, with regard to its relationship with communities and the surrounding environment. The Core Strategy is the central document of the Local Plan. The Core Strategy sets out the vision and objectives for development in the borough, and includes those policies which are needed to achieve the vision and objectives as sustainably as possible.

Future local development documents and South Yorkshire-level strategies and plans (including the Sheffield City Region and other inter-borough plans) will set out further detail on the implementation of the Local Plan. Rotherham's Local Plan will include a Sites and Policies document as well as a Policies Map. Other key strategies and plans for development include the South Yorkshire / Sheffield City Region LTP33, and the Barnsley, Rotherham and Doncaster Joint Waste Plan (both adopted plans).

#### **VISION:**

**Rotherham will be prosperous with a vibrant, diverse, innovative and enterprising economy. It will fulfil its role as a key partner in the delivery of the Sheffield City Region recognising the close economic, commercial and housing markets links with Sheffield and our other neighbouring authorities.**

**Rotherham will provide a high quality of life and aspire to minimise inequalities through the creation of strong, cohesive and sustainable communities. Rotherham will be successful in mitigating and adapting to future changes in climate. It will have a sense of place with the best in architecture, sustainable design and public spaces. Natural and historic assets will be conserved and enhanced. Rotherham will promote biodiversity and a high quality environment where neighbourhoods are safe, clean, green and well maintained, with good quality homes and accessible local facilities, making best use of existing infrastructure, services and facilities. A network of green infrastructure will link Rotherham's urban areas with the wider countryside, providing access to green spaces and acting as habitat links for wildlife.**

**The largest proportion of growth will be focused in the Rotherham Urban Area including major new development at Bassingthorpe Farm which is key to delivering growth in the heart of Rotherham. Regeneration of Rotherham town centre will enable it to fulfil its role as the borough's primary retail, leisure and service centre. Considerable development will take place on the edge of the urban area at Waverley, with the development of a new community and consolidation of the Advanced Manufacturing Park. Significant development will also take place in Principal Settlements for Growth: in the north around Wath, Brampton and West Melton, on the fringe of Rotherham Urban Area at Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield Common, and in the south-east at Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common. New development will also take place in the borough's principal settlements and local service centres. Throughout Rotherham development will aim to create self contained communities which support a network of retail and service centres, where the need to travel is reduced and communities enjoy good access to green spaces and the wider open countryside.**

**OBJECTIVES:**

Delivering development in sustainable locations

**Objective 1: Scale of future growth**

By the end of the plan period, sufficient new homes and employment opportunities and a choice of development sites will have been provided to meet objectively assessed development needs.

**Objective 2: Green Belt**

In implementing the plan's spatial strategy over the plan period, the wider aims of national Green Belt policy will have been safeguarded while a borough-wide review will have informed the release of Green Belt land in the most sustainable locations for growth to meet future needs.

**Objective 3: Sustainable locations**

By the end of the plan period, the majority of new development will have been located in or on the edge of sustainable urban locations, close to transport interchanges and within transport corridors. Wherever viable and sustainable, previously developed land will have been used first. Car dependency and the need to travel will have been reduced by the promotion of higher housing densities and mixed use developments in appropriate locations, travel planning and public transport improvements.

Creating mixed and attractive places to live

**Objective 4: Provision for housing**

By the end of the plan period, implementation of the plan's policies will have helped improve quality and amount of housing available in all areas of Rotherham. Development of new housing will have improved choice of type, tenure and affordability, including provision for gypsies and travellers. Any established need for affordable housing in specific rural communities will have been met.

Supporting a dynamic economy

**Objective 5: Retail and service centres**

By the end of the plan period, the plan's "town centre first" approach to development decisions will have improved the economic viability and vibrancy of Rotherham Town Centre as the borough's principal location for business, commerce, culture, leisure, town centre uses and civic activities. The plan will have supported the aim of providing a community stadium as close to Rotherham town centre as possible. The implementation of a retail and settlement hierarchy will have steered new development to appropriate centres to sustain and, where appropriate, extend retail, leisure, employment and community services. Smaller local centres will have been sustained to continue provision for local daily needs.

**Objective 6: Provision for employment**

By the end of the plan period, the borough's economy will be more modern, diverse and enterprising and will have moved closer to a low-carbon economy. Implementation of the plan's policies will have helped provide a wide range of accessible job opportunities in the borough. The regeneration and improvement of existing employment sites will have been complemented by the creation of local and rural employment opportunities.

Movement and accessibility

**Objective 7: Local transport connections**

By the end of the plan period, the proportion of trips made by walking and cycling will have increased. Public transport interchanges and bus services between local

communities will have been improved. Implementation of the plan's policies will have helped to secure improved information technology networks to enable increased "teleworking", along with the development of live/work housing and mixed use schemes in appropriate locations.

Managing the natural and historic environment

**Objective 8: Landscape, historic environment and settlement identity**

Implementation of the plan's policies over the plan period will have helped promote the continuing management, protection and enhancement of the borough's distinctive historical features and landscape character. While allowing for growth of certain settlements to implement the plan's spatial strategy, wherever possible, the identity and setting of individual settlements will have been maintained and enhanced.

**Objective 9: Greenspaces, sport and recreation**

By the end of the plan period, the borough's network of green infrastructure will have been identified, conserved and enhanced. Implementation of the plan's policies will have protected and enhanced the borough's network of accessible sport and recreation facilities and helped improve the health of Rotherham's population.

**Objective 10: Biodiversity/ geodiversity**

By the end of the plan period, the borough's significant biodiversity and geodiversity sites will have been identified, designated, conserved, managed and enhanced. Opportunities for expanding, linking and creating significant sites will have been identified and delivered. The geodiversity, habitats, and greenspace eco-systems of the wider environment will have been conserved, enhanced and managed by implementation of the plan's policies. The borough's best and most versatile agricultural land will have been protected, wherever possible, to promote local food production.

**Objective 11: Minerals**

By the end of the plan period, the borough's mineral reserves will have been identified and managed to provide for the needs of the construction industry and to meet Rotherham's contribution towards infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. In tandem with this, the use of recycled and secondary sources, sustainable site waste management practice and the use of sustainable building materials will have been increased by implementation of the plan's policies. Sources of local building materials will have been safeguarded for conservation of the borough's built heritage.

**Objective 12: Managing the water environment**

By the end of the plan period, implementation of the plan's policies to regulate development will have conserved, managed and enhanced the borough's water environment and contributed to the wider integrated management of water catchments. The risks of pollution of rivers and water resources, depletion of water supplies, flooding and harm to biodiversity and leisure interests will have been minimised by implementation of the plan's policies.

**Objective 13: Carbon reduction and renewable energy**

By the end of the plan period, the borough's carbon footprint will have been reduced from current levels. Implementation of the Plan's policies will have secured an increased proportion of energy generation via renewable and low carbon means and will have promoted energy efficiency, energy conservation and the use of sustainable construction techniques.

Creating safe and sustainable communities

**Objective 14: Design**

By the end of the plan period, new development built to sustainable design standards will have contributed to the creation of safe, accessible, and well managed places, buildings and public spaces. The design of new development will have contributed to and enhanced the distinctive townscape and character of heritage features within communities.

**Objective 15: Community well-being**

By the end of the plan period, implementation of the plan’s policies will have helped to reduce crime levels and minimise the potential results of terrorist activity by improving the design of new development. The potential risk to nearby populations from hazardous installations will have been minimised by the designation and enforcement of appropriate stand off zones. Decisions on the location and type of development will have helped to reduce pollution levels in the borough’s air, land and water and will have taken account of the borough’s legacy of former coal mining activity.

**Objective 16: Waste management**

By the end of the plan period, a strategic waste management facility will have been provided to deal with the borough’s forecast needs. Implementation of the plan’s policies, or those of joint plans covering the borough, will have promoted a reduction in waste levels by utilising waste as a raw material for industry and energy production and by encouraging increased recycling rates.

Infrastructure

**Objective 17: Infrastructure delivery**

By the end of the Plan period, the necessary utility infrastructure to support new development will have been provided in appropriate locations. Local community services will have been provided or existing services enhanced in keeping with the scale of planned new development in each community.

**2.2 Structure of the Core Strategy**

The Core Strategy contains the following chapters:

- 1 Introduction,
- 2 Rotherham now,
- 3 Challenges and opportunities,
- 4 Our vision and strategic objectives,
- 5 Core policies and key diagram,
- 6 Monitoring and implementation, and
- Appendices.

### 3.1 Guidance on SA, HRA, HIA and EqIA

This report has been prepared in accordance with statutory requirements on SEA and HRA, and well as under the available guidance on SA, HIA and EqIA. This report has also taken account of the Council's EqIA Toolkit which interprets their responsibilities under the Equalities Act 2010.

The principal guidance on SA is Government guidance from the Planning Advisory Services (PAS), namely *Local Development Frameworks: Guidance on Sustainability Appraisal* (PAS, 2007) and the *Sustainability Appraisal Advice Note* (PAS, 2010).

Draft guidance on HRA of plans was issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government in 2006, and though it was never finalised, it still provides direction on conducting HRA screening and assessment stages.

Guidance on HIA and supporting principles comes from a variety of sources, including:

- the HIA Gateway (from Public Health England);
- *Draft Guidance on Health in Strategic Environmental Assessment: Consultation Document* (Department of Health, 2007);
- *Policies and strategies to promote social equity in health* (Dahlgren G. and Whitehead M., 1991);
- *Local basket of inequalities indicators* (Association of Public Health Observatories and the NHS Health Development Agency, 2003); and
- *Health 21: An introduction to the Health for All Policy Framework for the WHO European Region.* (WHO, 1999).

Guidance on EqIA tends to be tailored to organisations, however some general guidance and guidance specific to Rotherham include:

- Rotherham's *Equality Analysis: A guide and methodology* (2011);
- Equality impact assessment guidance: A step-by-step guide to integrating equality impact assessment into policymaking and review (Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2009); and
- Equality Impact Assessment: Summary, tool and guidance for policy makers (Department of Health, 2009).

### 3.2 Overall Approach

The new PAS Guidance, including 2010 Advice Note, states that SA has generally been based on an 'objectives-led approach', however alternative approaches are acceptable. Where SA objectives are applied, they '*...set out what is ideally to be achieved or tackled in terms of sustainable development*' and '*...provide a benchmark against which the content of the emerging DPD – including options - can be assessed*' (PAS, 2010, p.37).

The SA Framework is the set of SA Objectives which can be used as the back-drop for considering, assessing and comparing the sustainability effects of a given plan or strategy in the Local Plan. The SEA Regulations imply that assessment must be against the evidence base, and thus not solely based on professional judgement, or broad ‘compatibility’ with objectives. Therefore, the SA Objectives should help to guide and focus assessment, but not be used as a replacement for appropriate assessment technique.

Rotherham’s approach to the IIA applies the SA Framework, originally developed in 2006, as a guiding tool. However the assessments under each IIA Topic is conducted against the baseline.

Guidance also indicates that SA should take a ‘risk-based’ approach, which means it must recognise that any impacts predicted are not guaranteed and can be eliminated or adequately controlled at the project level. SA seeks to ensure that the risks of impacts or effects are either avoided or managed appropriately, and that the opportunities for benefits are taken advantage of, wherever possible.

Therefore, this IIA is identifying the risk that a significant effect or impact might occur, and the control mechanisms in place to avoid, reduce, or offset the potential impacts of, those risks. On the more positive side, the IIA is identifying the opportunities for beneficial impacts, and the proposals which may enhance those benefits.

This is particularly appropriate to the Core Strategy, which has developed alongside the IIA / SA over a five-year period, and has incorporated within its policies ways of mitigating risks and taking advantage of opportunities.

The IIA includes an assessment of the potential significant effects as a result of any remaining risks and opportunities with mitigation in place.

### 3.3 SA Framework and Scoping of Issues for this IIA

The SA Framework agreed at the scoping stage (as updated and re-consulted upon in February and March 2011) is presented in Table 3.1 below. This also presents the topics to be addressed by the IIA.

**Table 3-1: IIA Objectives for Rotherham**

<b>IIA Topic</b>	<b>Ref No.</b>	<b>IIA Objective</b>
<b>Rotherham Achieving</b>		
1. Economy and Employment	1A	Enhance the provision of quality local or easily accessible employment opportunities for all in stable or competitive growth sectors.
	1B	Enhance conditions that enable sustainable economic growth and investment.
	1C	Enhance the function and vibrancy of town or district centres.
2. Transport	2	Improve sustainable transport and movement patterns.
<b>Rotherham Learning</b>		
3. Education / Skills	3A	Improve the level of education and skills for all, reducing disparities across Rotherham and strengthening its position regionally and nationally.
	3B	Encourage creativity, innovation and the effective use of sound science and appropriate technology.

IIA Topic	Ref No.	IIA Objective
	3C	Promote awareness of sustainable development and encourage sustainable lifestyles and business practices.
<b>Rotherham Alive and Rotherham Safe</b>		
4. Health and Well-Being	4A	Improve the health of the people of Rotherham, reduce disparities in health and encourage healthy living for all.
	4B	Improve access to quality cultural, leisure and recreational activities available to everyone.
	4C	Enhance safety, and reduce crime and fear of crime for everyone.
5. Biodiversity	5	Enhance Rotherham's habitats and biodiversity.
6. Pollution and Emissions	6A	Reduce the negative impact of air pollution on people and the natural environment.
	6B	Reduce the risk of soil pollution.
	6C	Reduce the risk of water contamination and assist in meeting Water Framework Directive objectives.
	6D	Reduce the negative impact of noise on people and their surroundings.
	6E	Reduce light pollution and its affects on people and their surroundings.
	6F	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase the use of renewable energy.
7. Flood Risk	7	Reduce Rotherham's vulnerability to flooding.
8. Natural Resources	8A	Reduce the rate of mineral resource consumption. (Fossil fuels are considered under Objective 6F.)
	8B	Reduce the rate of water consumption.
	8C	Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and reduce the use of non-reusable materials.
9. Townscape	9	Enhance the built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods.
10. Soil, Land Use and Geology	10	Improve the efficiency of land use through integrated planning.
11. Housing	11	Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in decent affordable housing.
<b>Rotherham Proud</b>		
12. Landscape	12	Enhance the landscape quality of Rotherham. (Light pollution is dealt with under Objective 6E.)
13. Historic Environment	13	Enhance the historic assets of Rotherham.
14. Accessibility / Community Facilities	14A	Build community cohesion, involvement and encourage a pride in the community.
	14B	Enhance internal and external images and perceptions of Rotherham and make Rotherham a good place to live, work or visit.
<b>Rotherham Fairness</b>		
15. Population and Equality	15	Enables and enhances equality and tackles prejudice and discrimination.

The Core Strategy addresses a range of different types of development, including housing, retail and commercial development, transport, waste, minerals and energy. Given this and the wide range of potential implications, all of the topics and objectives have been scoped into the assessment.

### 3.4 Method of Assessment

The IIA Topics have been used as chapters in this report, and each of the IIA Objectives have been listed and considered within each topic. Each of the policies assessed have been ‘screened’ for their relevance within each topic, and this has been presented in a tabular format. Policies have been screened by:

- the nature of the physical development proposals within them and how this can influence society (including the economy) or the environment;
- the potential for physical development to result from implementing the policies;
- the mitigating nature of the policies in terms of leading to requirements for such ‘risk controls’ as better site selection, better design and layout, better integration with the surrounding environment and infrastructure, project-level assessment or developer contributions; and
- the enhancing nature of policies in terms of how they direct development to achieve greater benefits than would otherwise be achieved.

Therefore, the first table in each chapter summarises which policies are relevant to the topic and why.

The baseline as updated from the 2006 Scoping Report has been inserted into each chapter for reference.

This is then followed by the assessment of risks of significant negative effects, and opportunities for significant beneficial effects. This section addresses the complex range of potential impacts required by the SEA Regulations, including direct, indirect, primary, secondary (and tertiary), short-term, long-term, permanent, temporary and cumulative. It begins with a discussion, and is summarised by a table of the significant risks and opportunities.

The table of significant risks and opportunities includes the other policies of the Core Strategy which have already been developed to avoid or manage these risks, or to enhance the opportunities. This is perhaps the most important aspect of reporting, as it demonstrates the key inter-linkages amongst policies within an IIA Topic, and is a clear demonstration of how issues have been addressed. It can also be used to demonstrate whether or not the issues (including the residual risks) need to be addressed further.

At the end of the assessment section, the key residual risks and opportunities are listed. These are those which will still exist regardless of Core Strategy policies, taking into consideration the constraints and opportunities identified during the assessment of Urban Extension options and the settlement hierarchy. Some of the risks can be managed further (as per our recommendations), and others will remain risks due simply to the nature of proposals or of high-level planning. Such risks can only be further managed after the Core Strategy is adopted and often by others, such as planning officers and developers. Finally, some of the opportunities can be enhanced, again as per our recommendations, which are summarised at the end of each chapter.

Both the HIA and EqIA follow the same format for assessment of potential impacts as outlined above in an attempt to streamline all three processes.

### 3.5 Limitations and Uncertainties

Every effort has been made to provide an accurate baseline review. It has been effective at providing an understanding of current issues, and there is generally enough information available to enable an informed and detailed appraisal. However, the following problems and limitation of the data were encountered:

- as the scope of the information required is wide, data has not been available for a number of indicators. While it is preferable that the selection of indicators has data available, it is important that data does not dictate what is measured. Therefore, alternative indicators have been sought or potential indicators have been left in even where no data is currently available to allow collection in due course;
- consistency between data sources;
- availability of historic data;
- availability of up-to-date information;
- due to the format of data or small numbers involved, it has not always been possible to analyse information in a way which optimises its value e.g. by geographic area or by different communities or groups. For example, environmental data is often collected at national or regional level and it has not always been possible to collate at a more localised level; or as the population of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups is relatively small in Rotherham, it has not always been possible to analyse data by different groups (e.g. on housing tenure);
- Rotherham is interlinked socially, economically and physically to adjacent areas and is part of a wider Sheffield City Region, and while trans-boundary issues are important and need to be considered in the appraisal process, it was not always possible to represent such complex issues in the baseline data collation; and
- as the baseline situation in Rotherham is ever-changing, data can quickly become out-of-date, including information contained in this Report.

Also, IIA / SEA is based on a number of standard assumptions, which begin with the assumption that the legally enforced standards for protection of the environment are absolute, and for all intents and purposes, fully successful. Assumptions also include a standard set of typical development controls required by planning policy, and which are assumed to be universally applied to planning applications of all types. Appendix E includes typical construction hazards, and the common measures which are assumed to be in place as mitigation for construction impacts. It also includes an assessment of the residual probability of impacts. Any probability which is 'low' has generally not been considered to pose a risk of a significant effect.

IIA / SEA must also make assumptions about how the Core Strategy's policies are implemented. Whilst this IIA assumes that all policy will be implemented to its practicable fullest (both as stated and equally upon each planning application), it recognises likely areas where (from experience) there tend to be 'trade-offs' of accepting negative impacts for the sake of the benefits of development. This is reflected in each assessment, and in the residual risks and opportunities identified.

## 4 Legislative and Planning Context

### 4.1 Requirement and Scope

It is both a requirement of SEA and an important part of the IIA that we identify the other strategies and plans (written by various bodies and organisations) with which the Core Strategy interacts. The purpose of this exercise is to ensure that the Core Strategy takes into account statutory requirements and other operations and actions which are planned or proposed to occur in the foreseeable future. The Council tries to ensure the Core Strategy aligns with these requirements, operations and actions where appropriate. Therefore, these (usually adopted / committed) documents are reviewed in order to draw out key messages and implications for the Core Strategy and its assessment.

The context review was conducted as part of the scoping stage of the IIA and SA, which was described in Section 1.1, and it is reported in full in the updated Scoping Report of 2011, which can be found on the Council's website.

It is important to note that the context review is being updated and refreshed as part of on-going preparation of the Rotherham Local Plan. This includes in particular the preparation of the Sites and Policies document, which will be a key document in achieving the Vision and Objectives set out in the Core Strategy. The Draft Sites and Policies document is currently out to consultation, alongside its own IIA and the 2013 update to the Scoping Report for the Local Plan.

There are very many documents of relevance to protecting and improving the environment and society, and it is not possible for context reviews to include them all. It is therefore important that context review is limited to those which either have direct (often government-led) influence over spatial planning, or which result in clearly identifiable operations and actions which might be affected or improved by the Core Strategy.

### 4.2 Summary of the Review

The results of the context review can be found in the Scoping Report, and a summary of the documents' key links with the Core Strategy is provided below.

On the 27th March 2012, national planning guidance in the form of topic-based Planning Policy Guidance documents and Planning Policy Statements was superseded by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF is supported by a document entitled, Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework. The NPPF is based on a presumption in favour of sustainable development, and states that all plans should have clear policies that will guide how the presumption should be applied locally.

The following principles outlined in the NPPF, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system:

- Building a strong and competitive economy;
- Ensuring the vitality of town centres;

- Supporting a prosperous rural economy;
- Promoting sustainable transport;
- Supporting high-quality communications infrastructure;
- Delivering a wide choice of high-quality homes;
- Requiring good design;
- Promoting healthy communities;
- Protecting Green Belt land;
- Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change;
- Conserving and enhancing the natural environment;
- Conserving and enhancing the historic environment; and
- Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.

Key changes brought about by the NPPF that are relevant to the Local Plan are as follows:

- Introduction of presumption in favour of sustainable development;
- Relaxation of change of use from commercial to residential;
- Removal of the maximum non-residential car parking standards for major developments and giving local authorities discretion to decide whether to set local standards;
- Removal of national brownfield target for housing development but retaining a policy requirement for effective use of brownfield land of lesser environmental value and allowing locally appropriate targets to be set;
- Requiring local planning authorities to allocate and update annually a 5-year supply of housing sites with at least 5% buffer (moved forward from later in plan period) and 20% buffer (moved forward from later in plan period) where a record of persistent under delivery;
- Removal of national minimum site size threshold for requiring affordable housing to be delivered;
- Increased flexibility for delivery of rural housing to reflect local needs;
- Increased protection for community facilities;
- Requirement on local planning authorities to take strategic approach in Local Plans to creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure;
- Introduction of a new local green space designation; and
- Clarification of which wildlife sites should have same protection as European sites.

The Regional Spatial Strategy for the Yorkshire and Humber was revoked on February 22nd, 2013. Therefore, it is no longer part of the development plan as defined by Section 38(3) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Its abolition imparted upon the Council the ability to revisit housing targets subject to a robust evidence base.

For both the NPPF and other documents, the key links and themes identified can be broadly summarised into the following areas and categories:

- in order to protect the social and natural environment, spatial planning should aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to prepare for the impacts of climate change;
- the importance of openness and fairness in decision-making, and the part assessments such as SA, SEA, HIA and EqlA play in providing high-quality information to the public;
- protecting and enhancing the historic and natural environment;
- sustainable consumption and use of natural resources, including water, waste prevention and recycling;
- choosing sustainable locations for development, including good walking / cycling access to local services and facilities, good public transport access, and making the most efficient use of the existing road network;
- the instrumental nature of housing and 'best practice' in spatial planning for urban renewal and tackling social and economic decline;
- protecting and enhancing open spaces, walking and cycling networks, and recreational opportunities;
- improving access to services and facilities, including healthy food, health services and essential amenities; and
- achieving economic prosperity.

In addition, some of the more specific messages for the Local Plan are:

- the need for more affordable housing with a mix of tenures to meet the needs of the existing population;
- the importance of prioritising the long-term improvement and prosperity of Rotherham Town Centre;
- prioritising the development of brownfield land;
- achieving high energy-efficiency and water-efficiency in development, and being sensitive to the water resource availability of the catchments in the borough;
- the need to address anticipated growth in waste production, and to treat different types of waste within accessible, urban locations close to where waste is generated;
- the need for development to support Rotherham's visitor economy;
- an opportunity to integrate with the South Green Infrastructure Strategy, provide sport and recreation facilities and reclaim derelict land; and
- to integrate biodiversity into development planning, alongside encouraging the involvement of residents in conservation and management.

# 5 Options and Policy Development

## 5.1 Core Strategy Objectives Compatibility Appraisal

The first stage of the assessment involved a direct comparison of the Core Strategy objectives with the IIA Objectives in order to identify where they supported each other or were in conflict. This was done by WSP in 2009. The compatibility appraisal is set out within Table 5-1 below. It used the original layout of SA Objectives as described after the table, which numbered up to 22 and have since been modified in structure and number (but remain consistent).

The goal is not to eliminate conflicts, but to inform the development of the Core Strategy and to refine the Core Strategy objectives as necessary. This can help to develop the Core Strategy policies and reducing any potential for adverse effects.

**Table 5-1: Compatibility Appraisal of the Core Strategy Objectives**

SA Theme and Objective		Core Strategy Objective																
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rotherham Achieving	1	✓	?	✓	✓	?	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	?	0	✓	?
	2	?	✓	✓	?	?	0	?	?	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
	3	?	?	✓	?	?	0	?	?	✓	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	✓
Rotherham Learning	4	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	?	0	?	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	?
	6	?	0	?	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	?
Rotherham Alive	7	0	?	?	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	?	
	8	0	?	?	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	?	0	0	0	0	✓	0	?
	9	?	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	?	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓
Rotherham Safe	10	?	0	0	0	0	✓	?	?	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0
	11	?	✓	?	0	✓	?	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0
	12	?	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0
	13	?	0	✓	0	✓	?	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
	14	?	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0
	15	?	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0
	16	?	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0
	17	?	✓	✓	0	✓	?	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓
	18	?	0	?	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rotherham Proud	19	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0
	20	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓
	21	?	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	✓
Rotherham Fairness	22	0	0	0	0	0	?	✓	✓	?	?	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓

Key to Table 4.1

The Core Strategy objective is compatible with the SA objective	✓
The Core Strategy objective is not compatible with the SA objective	-
There is no relationship between the Core Strategy and the SA objectives	0
The relationship is uncertain and will depend on how the Core Strategy Objective is implemented	?

**Table 5-2: Layout of SA Objectives / Framework Used For Compatibility Appraisal**

1	Support, maintain or enhance the provision of quality local or easily accessible employment opportunities for all in stable or competitive growth sectors
2	Maintain or enhance conditions that enable sustainable economic growth and investment without environmental damage
3	Facilitate sustainable transport and movement patterns
4	Improve the level of education and skills for all, reducing disparities across Rotherham and strengthening its position regionally and nationally
5	Encourage creativity, innovation and the effective use of sound science and appropriate technology
6	Promote awareness of sustainable development and encourage sustainable lifestyles and business practices
7	Improve the health of the people of Rotherham, reduce disparities in health and encourage healthy living for all
8	Improve access to quality cultural, leisure and recreational activities available to everyone
9	Enhance the function and vibrancy of town or district centres
10	Enhance safety, and reduce crime and fear of crime for everyone
11	Conserve and enhance Rotherham's habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity.
12	Efficient consumption of natural resources and optimises the use of renewable energy
13	Minimise local and global pollution including greenhouse gases and protect or enhance environmental quality
14	Reduce Rotherham's vulnerability to flooding and to the impacts of climate change
15	Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non re-usable materials
16	Enhance the built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods
17	Encourage integrated and efficient land use
18	Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in decent affordable housing
19	Conserve and where appropriate enhance the landscape quality and historic assets of Rotherham
20	Build community cohesion, involvement and encourage a pride in the community
21	Enhance internal and external images and perceptions of Rotherham and make Rotherham a good place to live, work or visit
22	Enables and enhances equality and tackles prejudice and discrimination

The 2009 SA Report concluded that “[o]verall, the revised Core Strategy Objectives are considered appropriate and consistent with the SA framework.” It made some generic policy recommendations based on the uncertainties identified during compatibility appraisal. Some of the key points included that policy should:

- prioritise housing in sustainable locations with good walking and cycling access to public transport and local services, with Rotherham town centre at the heart of the borough and clear roles for other local centres;
- ensure new development looks to provide sustainability infrastructure, including footpaths, cycle paths and any services and facilities needed;
- take account of the Landscape Character Assessment in choosing any sites taken out of the Green Belt, and in considering the scale and location of new development;
- make reference to sustainable construction standards (e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM);
- use the potential for new development to reduce deprivation in the areas in which it is being proposed, such as by refurbishing areas of poorer housing;
- refer to Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt); and

- seek net enhancements to biodiversity and the landscape, such as by contributing to wildlife corridors and Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) habitats.

All of the above considerations (as well as others) have been taken up by the proposed policies of the Core Strategy, or are under consideration for future DPDs.

More detail can be found in the report 'Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Core Strategy Revised Options' of May 2009 (WSP on behalf of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council).

## 5.2 Assessment of Strategic Options / Scenarios

The early development of the Core Strategy (2006 / 2007) began with considering three broad approaches to development in the borough. They were created under the requirement that they had to be broadly within the context of current planning and environmental policy and legislation. Therefore, extreme approaches were not considered. A fourth baseline or 'do minimum' option, based upon the existing Unitary Development Plan (UDP), was included in the assessment to allow comparisons between the likely future baseline conditions with the proposed options.

These options are summarised in Table 5-3 below.

**Table 5-3: Strategic Options Considered Early in Core Strategy Development**

Option	Description
Baseline Position: UDP	<u>Role of Settlements</u> – new housing and industrial development has been spread throughout the borough but often on the edge of settlements. Some shops have been developed away from the main town centres for example at Bramley, Cortonwood, Catcliffe and Retail World. Major improvements have happened in the town centres of Rotherham, Wath, Dinnington, Thurcroft, and Maltby.
	<u>Housing</u> – major housing built at Bramley, Swallownest, Maltby, Dinnington and at the Cortonwood and Treeton former colliery sites. These have been mainly larger family houses with ample car parking. A lot of greenfield sites (those sites that have not been used before) have been built on.
	<u>New industrial development</u> – has been distributed into five strategic regeneration areas at Manvers (including the former Cortonwood Colliery site), Dinnington and Templeborough. Nearly all industrial development is on reclaimed "brownfield" land (that has been used before). Waste disposal relies on landfill sites. Sites at Waverley and Aldwarke also identified.
	<u>Shopping</u> – some of the big name shops have moved away from Rotherham to Retail World and Meadowhall. Rotherham town centre has suffered because of this but new shops have been built at the Rotherham Interchange and Effingham Street.
	<u>Travel and Transport</u> – there has been a growth in car use and rail continues to be popular, however despite improvements to buses (including quality bus corridors) less people are using them. Some new road schemes have been developed namely, the A57 Aston to Sheffield, the Dinnington bypass and the Manvers Spine Road. The UDP does not promote traffic and parking controls to any great extent.
	<u>Environment</u> – Protection of the Green Belt, landscape, and wildlife habitats.

Option	Description
<b>Option A: Responding to Market Forces</b>	<p><u>Role of settlements</u> – major new development likely at Manvers, Retail World, Waverley and Dinnington.</p> <p><u>Housing</u> – spread throughout the borough. Possible use of Green Belt sites for new housing. Largely build on greenfield sites (those sites that have not been used before). Small number of affordable houses provided. Public funding needed to encourage private sector to get involved in areas such as town centres and the housing market renewal areas – where people haven't traditionally lived or where house prices are falling. New housing at Waverley is highly likely.</p> <p><u>New industrial development</u> – develop out-of-town centre sites, near to motorway junctions and close to major transport routes that are attractive to industry. New high technology industries may be encouraged through public funding. Some employment land may be used for housing. Quarries likely to be extended.</p> <p><u>Shopping and Leisure</u> – Retail World, Meadowhall and other retail parks with plenty of parking continue to be attractive to the big name stores. Major leisure activities will not necessarily be in town centres.</p> <p><u>Travel and Transport</u> – goods will continue to be carried by heavy goods vehicles. Support for the most profitable bus services. Rising congestion may lead to motorway widening and tolls, longer journey times are likely. Rely on the car to get to work and to be used for most other purposes.</p> <p><u>Environment</u> – some Green Belt sites may be built on in the most desirable areas. Protection of the environment is not a priority. There is little commercial value in protecting wildlife for its own sake. Renewable energy schemes funded by grants.</p>
<b>Option B: Matching Needs with Opportunities</b>	<p><u>Role of Settlements</u> – the South Yorkshire Settlement Study identifies the most sustainable communities – those that are viable (support a range of activities: schools, shops and public services) and accessible (close to major transport interchanges) but it is unlikely that all settlements will grow. The priority is to develop in the main urban areas.</p> <p><u>Housing</u> – new housing in main centres, such as Rotherham urban area, where vacant or under used sites could be built on. Also some new housing is expected in Dinnington, Maltby and Wath. Development of a new community at Waverley will be looked at but the number of new houses built will be carefully managed over a number of years. Deliver housing market renewal schemes in the most suitable areas.</p> <p><u>New industrial development</u> – industry, shops and offices will be in the most sustainable communities. New high technology industries will be targeted, such as at the Advanced Manufacturing Park at Waverley. Waste recycling rather than landfill sites will be encouraged. Limited extensions to quarries may be considered.</p> <p><u>Shopping and leisure</u> – Rotherham town centre and other key town centres such as Wath, Swinton, Maltby and Dinnington will include shopping and leisure activities. Leisure facilities will be supported in the most sustainable communities. Local shops to meet daily needs will also be encouraged.</p> <p><u>Travel and Transport</u> – provide park and ride sites on the edge of centres and other suitable places, along with traffic management schemes in central areas. Funding for public transport and the development of other rapid public transport solutions such as guided buses will be looked at.</p> <p><u>Environment</u> – some Green Belt sites may be built on but only to support sustainable communities. Protection of valuable wildlife sites and habitats. Land that has been used before will be a priority but the most important thing is to support sustainable communities. Renewable energy schemes will be supported to meet local need.</p>

Option	Description
<b>Option C: Managing the Environment as a Key Resource</b>	<p><u>Role of Settlements</u> – focus new development in all urban centres and most local communities. No clear focus on specific communities as proposed in Option B.</p> <p><u>Housing</u> – new houses will be built to high density (the number of houses on a given piece of land) within the main urban centres and near to good public transport facilities. New communities (such as Waverley). Sites in the Green Belt or greenfield sites will not be developed. Housing renewal schemes will be considered in all areas.</p> <p><u>New industrial development</u> – this option will provide local jobs for people and reduce the need to travel to work. All brownfield sites to be used. New industries reusing waste and recycling rubbish will be promoted. Quarries will not be extended.</p> <p><u>Travel and Transport</u> – major investment in public transport and managing traffic to reduce car use. Possibly introduce road tolls and provide fewer parking spaces to encourage less car use and more travel by public transport. Encourage use of the car for a number of different tasks in one journey.</p> <p><u>Shopping and leisure</u> – will be supported in all town and local centres close to transport interchanges. No more retail parks or their expansion.</p> <p><u>Environment</u> – no development on Green Belt or greenfield sites, look at expanding the Green Belt. Protection of Green Belt, the countryside and wildlife for its own sake. Try to reduce pollution by having less development. Have more renewable energy schemes.</p>

The full assessment of these options can be found in the 2007 report ‘Rotherham Borough Local Development Framework – Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report’. A summary of the report’s key conclusions is below.

Baseline Position: UDP

*[T]he predicted effects of the UDP were quite varied. Some of the particularly adverse effects would in fact be avoided or mitigated by current planning policy and guidance. If the UDP were updated to incorporate these changes long term sustainability could be enhanced. The long term cumulative effect of the UDP using cumulative counts of effects is neutral.*

Option A: Responding to Market Forces

*Under this option economic growth is encourage with minimal controls and safeguards. As a result pressure would be put on existing transport infrastructure, increasing congestion and delays. This option would also help to stimulate development. However without any environmental and social safeguards the medium to long term effects could be significantly adverse. For example, the effectiveness of the planning system to protect and enhance biodiversity would be constrained; likewise there would be no control of housing development which would be more likely to select easy to develop greenfield sites instead of using brownfield site and addressing the quality of existing housing in the borough.*

Option B: Matching Needs with Opportunities

*This option is particularly beneficial for employment opportunities over the short to long term by promoting economic growth in locations where they can be accessed by the greatest number of people. It also addresses the needs of the market and the economy whilst at the same time providing the necessary environmental and sustainability safeguards.*

*Although no negative effects were identified, a number of uncertain effects were. For example, by trying to balance the economic and environmental needs of the borough it is difficult to assess whether the environmental objectives are likely to be adversely affected.*

**Option C: Managing the Environment as a Key Resource**

*By making the environment the main issue, this option provides major safeguards and enhancements, benefiting the environmental and sustainability SA Objectives in particular. Despite these safeguards there are three long term adverse effects. The long term effect on education and skills occurs because the option is unlikely to create the ‘step change’ in the South Yorkshire economy because it does not attempt to attract the larger entrepreneurs and industrialists. Although the option addresses environmental and developmental sustainability it could adversely affect the establishment of a sustainable local economy. This could have knock-on effects for the sustainability of local communities.*

The preferred Strategic Option was not a clear-cut selection of any one single option. Instead, combinations of options were used to inform the Council’s approach to sustainability under different topics. However, it is worth noting that Option B performed best overall, and was selected for addressing many of the Core Strategy’s policy directions.

The only topics for which Option B was not deemed the best solution (including in combination with other options) were ‘biodiversity and geodiversity’, ‘waste’, ‘settlement/ neighbourhood built quality’, ‘landscape quality / historic assets’ and ‘community cohesion / involvement / pride’.

Elements of Option A were deemed to be only appropriate for addressing the topics of ‘economic growth’ and ‘creativity, innovation, sound science’, and under these topics elements of Options B and C would also be incorporated.

Elements of Option C were selected as being appropriate for most topics, usually in combination with Option B. Option C was selected as the sole preferred option for those topics for which Option B was not the best solution: ‘biodiversity and geodiversity’, ‘waste’, ‘settlement/ neighbourhood built quality’, ‘landscape quality / historic assets’ and ‘community cohesion / involvement / pride’.

The only topics in which Option C was not specifically selected are: ‘employment opportunities’, ‘education and skills’, ‘pollution’, ‘affordable housing’ and ‘Rotherham external image and perceptions’.

**5.3 Assessment of Policy Directions**

In 2007, Policy Directions were created out of the preferred Strategic Options. These were:

- PD1: Sustainable Communities;
- PD2: Housing;
- PD3: Economy – Industry and Commerce;
- PD4: Economy – Retail and Leisure;
- PD5: Economy – Waste;
- PD6: Transportation;
- PD7: Local Heritage;
- PD8: Efficient use of Resources; and

- PD9: Community Safety and Well Being.

Details on the Policy Directions can be found in the January 2007 document ‘Core Strategy Preferred Options’ which is available on the Council’s website.

Each of these Policy Directions was assessed against the SA Objectives. The full assessment can be found in the report ‘Rotherham Borough Local Development Framework – Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report’ of January 2007 (Arup on behalf of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council). Table 5-4 below summarises the recommendations which came out of the SA.

**Table 5-4: SA Recommendations for the Policy Direction Assessment of 2007**

<b>Policy Direction</b>	<b>Recommendation Summaries</b>
PD1: Sustainable Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• include a reference to Sustainable Design with the expectation of high-quality development from all developers</li> <li>• introduce the concept of integrated design, which considers the wider environmental, social and economic effects of a development during the design and construction process</li> <li>• apply developer contributions to fund ecological, heritage, green space or landscape enhancements, in order to create ‘places for people’</li> </ul>
PD2: Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• incorporate sustainable design considerations</li> <li>• address access to gardens and green space</li> <li>• require EcoHomes standards for large-scale residential developments</li> <li>• use future DPDs and SPDs to specify the need for certain types of housing in specific areas i.e. housing for the elderly or large families</li> <li>• encourage innovative approaches to working and employment by providing IT infrastructure or communal workspaces close to residential areas</li> </ul>
PD3: Economy – Industry and Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• set out a requirement for commercial and industrial developments to take greater account of sustainable design principles</li> <li>• identify partnerships that will be required to ensure that commercial and industrial development meets the needs of industry, employees and customers</li> <li>• make references to innovative or novel working practices, such as the provision of Wireless networks, communal workspaces and mixed/flexible use developments</li> </ul>
PD4: Economy – Retail and Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure that developments adopt the principles of ‘secured by design’</li> <li>• create DPDs, SPDs and design guides for sustainable development and public realm</li> <li>• influence the public realm and create areas and spaces that give residents pride in their community and enhance community cohesion</li> </ul>
PD5: Economy – Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote alternative and innovative approaches to waste management that can bring additional benefits, for example, composting of waste to create fertiliser and soil improvers and the use of waste to generate biogas using anaerobic digesters</li> <li>• promote the use of design to allow residents, commercial, industrial, retail and leisure developments to manage their waste in a more</li> </ul>

Policy Direction	Recommendation Summaries
	sustainable manner. For example ensuring all developments provide space to allow waste segregation to occur and the creation of designated composting facilities in all new housing developments
PD6: Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• address the issues surrounding movement within developments, district centres and town centres</li> <li>• incorporate habitat creation and biodiversity enhancement during the development of or improvement to transport infrastructure, particularly to create or improve wildlife corridors</li> <li>• highlight the potential dual role of transport corridors as recreational facilities, e.g. cycle paths, footpaths and canal towpaths</li> </ul>
PD7: Local Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• address the importance of non-designated heritage assets</li> <li>• promote the creation of habitats within developments by creating gardens, allotments, parks and landscaping within the public realm of town and district centres</li> <li>• acknowledge the importance of connectivity between green spaces and habitats</li> <li>• promote the use of biodiversity and the wider environment to respond to the effects of climate change</li> </ul>
PD8: Efficient use of Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make reference to sustainable design to reinforce its importance for all types of development</li> <li>• reflect the role that biodiversity can have as a resource (e.g. straw bales as building material; coppiced trees as a renewable fuel source)</li> <li>• encourage the use of locally sourced materials which can reduce pollution and traffic congestion</li> </ul>
PD9: Community Safety and Well Being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recognise of the potential health and safety issues that could occur due to climate change and propose measures that could be used to ensure that developments consider the potential effects within their designs</li> </ul>

Many of the above considerations (as well as others) have been taken up by the proposed policies of the Core Strategy, however certain issues such as sustainable design (including sustainability standards such as EcoHomes) will be taken up by future DPDs and SPDs of the Local Plan.

#### 5.4 Urban Extension / Broad Location for Growth Options (2009)

In 2009, the development of the Core Strategy required the consideration of options for possible Urban Extensions within the borough, now referred to as Broad Locations for Growth. Those considered included:

- Bassingthorpe Farm;
- Waverley;
- Bramley/Wickersley;
- Dinnington (West and East);
- Brampton/West Melton/Wath; and

- Wales/Kiveton Park.

The locations were assessed against the baseline as well as the three growth options. The growth options were: Baseline-Current, Option 1 – Urban Extensions and more Principal Towns, Option 2 – Development in Public Transport Corridors, and Option 3 – Dispersed Development.

The Council received over 6,000 comments and representations from the consultation on this phase of the Core Strategy’s development. As a result of these and in order bolster the Council’s decision-making, further Urban Extension options were assessed in 2011. This is described in Section 5.7, and supersedes the work done in 2009.

### 5.5 Three Options for Growth

The 2009 SA Report entitled *Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Core Strategy Revised Options* included an assessment of three options for growth. These were:

- Baseline – Current RSS Policy;
- Option 1 – Urban Extensions and more Principal Towns;
- Option 2 – Development in Public Transport Corridors; and
- Option 3 – Dispersed Development.

Table 5-5 below presents the summary of the results. More detail can be found in the 2009 SA Report found on the Council’s website.

**Table 5-5: Summary of the 2009 Spatial Options Assessment**

		Sustainability Objective																					
		Rotherham Achieving			Rotherham Learning			Rotherham Alive			Rotherham Safe			Rotherham Proud			Rotherham Fairness						
Option		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Potential for a significant positive effect		++																					
Potential for a minor positive effect		+																					
Potential for a minor negative effect		-																					
Potential for significant negative effect		--																					
Neutral /Negligible / no significant effect or no relationship		N																					
Uncertainty – outcome dependent on what is done, how and where		?																					
Baseline		-	?/-	-	N	N	N	N	N	?	?	N	N	N	N	N	?	-	N	?	N	?	?
Option 1		+	-/?	?	N	N	N	N	N	?	?	N	N	N	N	N	?	+/?	N	-/?	N	?	?
Option 2		→	-	→	N	N	N	N	N	?	?	N	N	N	N	N	?	→+/?	N	-/?	N	+/?	+/?
Option 3		→	-	-/?	N	N	N	N	N	?	?	N	N	N	N	N	?	+/?	N	-/?	N	?	?

The assessment's main conclusions were:

- Baseline – Current RSS Policy would focus development within Rotherham Town, and this would limit opportunities in rural areas for the promotion of new services, jobs and housing enhancements, and may miss some regeneration opportunities, including Waverley. It would place greatest pressure on the land in and adjacent to the town, with potential for significant impacts in these areas and to push up densities, making phasing of development less possible. It may, however, see significant improvement in sustainable transport use and other service provision due to 'economies of scale'.
- Option 1 would lead to improved access to facilities and services in those few key settlements, and would help strengthen the role and vibrancy of town and district centres. It has more potential than the baseline position to tackle pockets of deprivation, but less than Options 2 or 3. It would miss a number of opportunities, encouraging less cycling, walking and public transport use.
- Option 2 would achieve the most development whilst still concentrating development in the most sustainable settlements. It would allow phasing of development, enabling those sites of least sensitivity to be prioritised first. The dispersion of development would help meet rural housing needs and improve service provision to smaller villages within catchment areas of larger rural settlements. However, this option would have greater potential to adversely impact landscape value, requiring effective mitigation.
- Option 3 would provide greater opportunity for the provision of housing, jobs and services in both urban and rural areas of the borough, and more flexibility in avoiding impacts on specific sensitive sites and features (such as at a settlement edge). However, it would put more pressure on rural areas, sensitive landscapes, Green Belt and greenfield land, see an increase in car dependency, natural resource consumption and pollution, and would need effective mitigation.

Option 2 was the preferred option selected, and taken forward into the further development of the Core Strategy.

## **5.6 Rotherham Town Centre Spatial Options**

Also in 2009, three Town Centre Spatial Options were assessed to help identify a preferred approach to defining Rotherham Town Centre and to retail and related development within it. The options were:

- Option 1 – Consolidation (current UDP option),
- Option 2 – Expansion, and
- Option 3 – Contraction / Dual Node with Parkgate Shopping.

The SA Report noted that the future Level 2 Flood Risk Assessment and finalisation of the Public Realm Strategy would be key determinants in agreeing the final option. The results of the assessment are summarised in Table 5-6 below.

**Table 5-6: Summary of the 2009 Town Centre Options Assessment**

Potential for a significant positive effect	++
Potential for a minor positive effect	+
Potential for a minor negative effect	-
Potential for significant negative effect	--
Neutral / No significant effect or no relationship	N
Uncertainty – depends on what is done, how and where	?

SA Theme	Option 1: Consolidation	Option 2 Expansion	Option 3 Contraction/Dual Node
ROTHERHAM ACHIEVING	++	-	--
ROTHERHAM LEARNING	?/+	?/-	?/-
ROTHERHAM ALIVE	++	-	--
ROTHERHAM SAFE	++	?/-	--
ROTHERHAM PROUD	++	-	-
ROTHERHAM FAIRNESS	+	--	?

The overall conclusion was that Option 1 is favoured in SA terms, and would be strengthened in combination with other initiatives for the town centre (e.g. the Public Realm Strategy). Option 1 was expected to provide a clear, focused and better-resourced role for the town centre, assisting long-term vitality.

It was identified that Option 2 could lead to more development in flood risk areas, and Option 3 would require significant resources, including transport provision and infrastructure. Also, Options 2 and 3 were thought likely to lead to promote the night time economy at a sacrifice to the daytime economy, which supports many existing retailers and businesses. This could also discourage town centre living and increase fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.

### 5.7 Revised Broad Location for Growth Options (2011)

Following consultation on the ‘Urban Extension’ options in 2009, the Council decided to revisit this aspect of the Core Strategy. The assessment of a wider breadth of feasible options has been undertaken, with the findings laid out in matrices within Appendix C of this Report. Site-specific recommendations have been proposed as a result of this assessment, and these are outlined in the following sections.

In conducting this further stage of work, the definition of a Broad Location for Growth option was established as a site or group of sites available for development which:

- are adjacent to a principal settlement;

- lie in the Green Belt or in the case of Thorpe Hesley, are UDP-allocated land in the countryside adjacent to settlements which lies undeveloped and uncommitted to any development proposals, and which if developed could fulfil the other requirements;
- are capable of supplying over 400 homes (combined in the case of a group of sites); and
- do not facilitate the coalescence of two or more settlements.

Having established this, the following sites fell into the category of being a possible Broad Location for Growth, however they were not considered viable for the following reasons.

- Rawmarsh West: the combined factors of steepness of sites and impacts on viability for mixed tenure housing and supporting services; proximity to a Grade II\* Registered Park and Garden; proximity to an Area of High Landscape Value; and distance from Rotherham town centre and public transport options.
- Maltby East: currently active colliery and spoil management and disposal site which has a clear employment and minerals use, and whose reclamation raises too many uncertainties at this stage to choose housing as an after-use.
- Maltby 'West' (but not southwest): the key site needed for a long-term viable extension is an active clay extraction site with protected species (and therefore high ecological value), and the neighbouring site is a designated minerals buffer zone. Without these sites, there remain access and neighbourhood cohesion issues which cannot be readily resolved.
- Aston South / East: proximity to the Conservation Area and a Grade II\* Listed church, as well as function as parkland associated with a hotel. Other sites may be considered individually, but not as a Broad Location for Growth.

These sites exclude the Waverley New Community, which is already in the middle to late stages of site preparation and has planning permission.

### 5.7.1 Summary of Recommendations

Table 5-7 below summarises the key results of the assessment of the Broad Location for Growth options, setting out areas could be avoided to reduce risk (and reliance on mitigation), general recommendations on the scale of development and infrastructure requirements.

**Table 5-7: Summary of SA Recommendations for Broad Location for Growth Options**

	Recommendation	General Reason
<b>All Sites</b>		
<b>Avoidance of potential impacts</b>	Do not place new development in Flood Zones 2 or 3. Otherwise, follow PPS25 guidance on development.	Flood risk.

	Recommendation	General Reason
<b>Scale of development</b>	There is greater risk of certain negative impacts if the area of new development is equal or greater than that of the existing settlement(s). Otherwise, need to think of area as a 're-defined settlement' which requires a re-thinking of local service and transport provision, as well as other considerations. Use masterplanning 'best practice' and guidance, such as CABI's 'Getting the big picture right: A guide to large scale urban design' (2010).	Townscape, landscape, accessibility / community facilities, education, health and well-being, transport
<b>Infrastructure</b>	High-quality links into town / local centre(s) and other locations of local facilities (e.g. schools) by foot and cycle, including cycle parking at both origin and destination	Various – economy, accessibility, efficiency of the transport network, pollution / emissions, etc.
	Assess and ensure capacity of existing facilities is adequate, or if not, expand them or provide new facilities	Various – education, health and well-being, social fabric, etc.
	PROWs – foot, cycle or bridleway paths within sites must be preserved, though they can be modified to a degree.	Transport, accessibility, recreation
	Green corridors (including along watercourses) and enhancement of foot and cycle paths generally	Biodiversity, preserve access to countryside, general accessibility, recreation, etc.
	Bus and (where applicable) rail capacity, routes and stop locations – needs should be assessed and improvements made accordingly.	Various – economy, education, efficiency of the transport network, pollution / emissions, etc.
<b>Bassingthorpe Farm</b>		
<b>Avoidance of potential impacts</b>	Do not develop entire area of countryside within the option – focus on existing settlements and maintain a green wedge	Townscape / coalescence (separation of settlement areas), pollution / emissions, biodiversity
	Avoid severing SSSI (Bradgate Brickworks) from green corridors.	Biodiversity / geodiversity
	Preserve or compensate for (within the site) the existing greenspace and allotments	Accessibility / recreation
	Locate development sensitively around Listed Buildings, Wentworth Woodhouse Registered Park and Garden and Greasbrough Conservation Area, perhaps incorporating mitigation into green corridor design.	Historic environment
<b>Scale of development</b>	Not the major issue as such – see above on townscape / coalescence	N/A
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Green corridors along watercourses and connecting to SSSI	Various – biodiversity, recreation, water quality, flood risk
	Tree-planting and landscaping to create natural noise buffers	Pollution / emissions, townscape, landscape
	New open space / recreation at the standard set by ANGSt	Health and well-being

	Recommendation	General Reason
	James St. streetscene / pedestrian environment / A629 crossing improvements	Townscape / neighbourhood integration, accessibility, equality, health and well-being
	Clough Rd. / Rodger St. / Tenter St. street scene (pedestrian environment) improvements and cycle lane provision, plus direct route across the greenspace to the underpass below the A629 / A630 roundabout	Accessibility improvement, health and well-being
	B6089, Bassingthorpe Lane, and Fenton Road street scene (including pedestrian environment) improvements and cycle lane provision	Accessibility improvement, health and well-being, potentially accommodate new bus stops
	New children's play area(s)	Recreation, health and well-being
	Possible need for a new civic hall or community building in the south	Accessibility / community facilities
<b>Rawmarsh North</b>		
Avoidance of potential impacts	Avoid greenspace with children's play area	Recreation, health and well-being
	Avoid loss or severance of habitats of Collier Brook and Marsh Local Wildlife Site (LWS), and Warren Vale LNR	Biodiversity / geodiversity
	Locate development sensitively around the Listed Building, perhaps incorporating into green corridor design.	Historic environment
Scale of development	Not the major issue as such – see above	N/A
Infrastructure	Green corridors into countryside from existing residential area and/or along site boundaries	Various – biodiversity, recreation, water quality, flood risk
	New open space / recreation at the standard set by ANGSt	Health and well-being
	Foot and cycling paths to/from bus routes and local facilities / retail	Various – economy, efficiency of the transport network, pollution / emissions, etc.
	Potential to create a 'heritage walk' using the Roman Ridge Scheduled Monument as a basis	Historic environment, education
<b>Wath East</b>		
Avoidance of potential impacts	Preserve or compensate for (within the site) the existing greenspace and allotments	Accessibility / recreation
Scale of development	Not the major issue as such – see above	N/A
Infrastructure	New green corridors which enhance existing footpaths, alongside better connections between footpaths to the rail stations (and possible inclusion of a cycle route)	Various – biodiversity, recreation, accessibility, economy, transport

	Recommendation	General Reason
<b>Ravenfield Common</b>		
<b>Avoidance of potential impacts</b>	Avoid any routes south (near to Junction 1) as a main access	Transport, pollution / emissions
	Locate development sensitively around the Listed Building, perhaps incorporating into green corridor design.	Historic environment
<b>Scale of development</b>	If chosen, consider reducing the size of the extension to avoid accessibility problems or the need for substantial new infrastructure	Transport, pollution / emissions, education, accessibility / community facilities, health and well-being
<b>Infrastructure</b>	If entire extension is chosen, consider developing the disused mineral railway through Thrybergh for passenger service, and extending to Ravenfield	Transport, pollution / emissions, economy
	Expand bus stops / routes west of and/or through the extension	
	Green corridors into countryside from existing residential area and/or along site boundaries	Various – biodiversity, recreation, water quality, flood risk
	If entire extension is chosen, new schools, healthcare facilities and other community facilities should be created to ensure good proximity / accessibility.	Various – education, health and well-being, social fabric
<b>Maltby Southwest</b>		
<b>Avoidance of potential impacts</b>	Avoid constructing in the flood zones, and do not channelise watercourses.	Flood risk, water quality, biodiversity
	Ensure there is road access outside of flood risk (may need to be both via Rotherham Road and Carr Lane).	Flood risk
	Avoid Tree Preservation Order (TPO) trees in the east of the area.	Biodiversity, landscape, townscape
<b>Scale of development</b>	Not the major issue as such – see above	N/A
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Additional greenspace, green corridors along the watercourses	Various – biodiversity, recreation, health and well-being, water quality, flood risk
	Consider new north-south linkages (e.g. roads, footpaths) to better integrate the new development and greenspace with the existing.	Accessibility, recreation, townscape, social fabric, etc.
<b>Dinnington East</b>		
<b>Avoidance of potential impacts</b>	Avoid development which impacts on the existing bridleways.	Accessibility, recreation.
	Avoid development within the Tropical Butterfly House LWS and nearby group TPO trees, and maintain a green corridor connecting them into the countryside.	Biodiversity, townscape, landscape

	Recommendation	General Reason
	Avoid development adjacent to the Area of High Landscape Value (AHLV), potentially using this boundary as a green corridor.	Landscape
Scale of development	If selected, avoid complex infrastructure needs (see below) by developing only a small portion of the option in proximity to existing settlements, where access can be readily designed. Otherwise, use masterplanning 'best practice' and guidance, such as CABE's 'Getting the big picture right: A guide to large scale urban design' (2010).	Transport, pollution / emissions, townscape, landscape, health and well-being, high-quality soils
Infrastructure	Consider how all residents can be guaranteed good access to bus services, including the road layout relative to bus movements	Various – efficiency of the transport network, pollution / emissions, accessibility, etc.
	Inclusion / creation of new cycling, walking and bridleway paths which enable direct access to the countryside	Recreation, health and well-being
	New greenspace, children's play areas and provision for sports	Accessibility / recreation, health and well-being, transport, pollution / emissions
	Consider the need for new facilities, such as a civic hall or adult training facilities	Accessibility, education, transport, pollution / emissions
	Green corridors to following existing field boundaries (e.g. bridleway, roads) and also as the eastern boundary of the chosen site(s).	Biodiversity, landscape
<b>Dinnington West</b>		
Avoidance of potential impacts	Avoid constructing in the flood zones, and do not channelise watercourses.	Flood risk, water quality, biodiversity
	Ensure there is road access outside of flood risk (may need several different accesses).	
	Road access – railway, railway bridge, narrow streets of North Anston, highway access away from the communities is easy, but from within the communities to the option is more of a challenge	Flood risk
	Avoid new development adjacent to the Conservation Area (perhaps using greenspace as a 'buffer'), and avoid road access via the Conservation Area	Historic environment.
Scale of development	If selected, avoid new infrastructure needs (see below) by developing only a small portion of the option in proximity to existing settlements, where access can be readily designed	Transport, pollution / emissions, townscape, landscape, health and well-being, high-quality soils
Infrastructure	New habitat or improved management of habitat to support Golden Plover (bird species) – <u>required</u> by Habitats Regulations Assessment	Biodiversity
	Actively seek a new passenger rail service and train station at Anston (with a view that it may not be achieved into the long term)	Economy, transport, pollution / emissions

	Recommendation	General Reason
	New retail and services in between North and South Anston as the focal point for these communities	Accessibility, transport, pollution / emissions, townscape
	Additional greenspace, green corridors along the watercourses	Various – biodiversity, recreation, health and well-being, water quality, flood risk
	Inclusion / creation of new cycling, walking and bridleway paths which enable direct access to the countryside	Recreation, health and well-being
<b>Kiveton Park and Wales South</b>		
Avoidance of potential impacts	Preserve and improve the management of Kiveton Pit-Top candidate LWS, including for Golden Plover (bird species) – <u>required</u> by Habitats Regulations Assessment	Biodiversity, flood risk, historic environment
	Avoid development near to and west of the M18 (including within or with access into the AQMA)	Pollution / emissions, transport, accessibility, townscape
	Avoid new development within the Conservation Area, unless a key objective it to restore buildings or improve their management. Possibly avoid new buildings adjacent to the Conservation Area (perhaps using greenspace as a 'buffer'), and avoid road access via the Conservation Area	Historic environment
Scale of development	Develop only a small portion of the area near to the existing settlements (centrally is best)	Townscape (and also the considerations above)
Infrastructure	New foot and cycle paths - direct walking and cycling to Kiveton Bridge Station, including secure cycle parking	Economy, transport, pollution / emissions, accessibility, health and well-being
	If the full area of development is taken forward, additional health facilities will likely be required.	Health and well-being
<b>Kiveton Park and Wales North</b>		
Avoidance of potential impacts	Avoid development near to and west of the M18 (including within or with access into the AQMA)	Pollution / emissions, transport, accessibility, townscape
	Avoid new development within the Conservation Area, unless a key objective it to restore buildings or improve their management. Possibly avoid new buildings adjacent to the Conservation Area (perhaps using greenspace as a 'buffer'), and avoid road access via the Conservation Area	Historic environment
Scale of development	Develop only a small portion of the area near to the existing settlements (centrally is best)	Townscape (and also the considerations above)
Infrastructure	New habitat or improved management of habitat to support Golden Plover (bird species) – <u>required</u> by Habitats Regulations Assessment	Biodiversity
	If the full area of development is taken forward, additional health facilities will likely be required.	Health and well-being

	Recommendation	General Reason
	Improvement to residential roads may be needed to integrate neighbourhoods appropriately and create good access to Kiveton's local centre	Social fabric, accessibility, equality, community facilities
<b>Aston North</b>		
<b>Avoidance of potential impacts</b>	Avoid development along watercourse in the north of the site, and avoid channelising watercourse	Flood risk, water quality, biodiversity, landscape
	Avoid new development adjacent to the Conservation Area (perhaps using greenspace as a 'buffer'), and locate access roads away from the Conservation Area	Historic environment.
<b>Scale of development</b>	Not the major issue as such – see above	N/A
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Improve access to the local centre from the northeast (e.g. new and improved foot and cycle paths through the former nursery site)	Economy, accessibility, community facilities, transport, pollution / emissions
	Protect and enhance National Cycle Route 6	Recreation, accessibility, transport
	Create / open a train station at Aston, or upgrade routes by various modes to/from Woodhouse Mill Station	Pollution / emissions (AQMA to north), transport, economy, accessibility
	Greenspace provision / enhancement, including green corridor along Ulley Brook	Recreation, accessibility, landscape, biodiversity
<b>Thorpe Hesley</b>		
<b>Avoidance of potential impacts</b>	Preservation of areas of known greenspace	Recreation / accessibility
	Preservation of extension to National Cycle Route 7	Recreation, accessibility, transport
	Avoid development within Thorpe Mine Local Wildlife Site	Biodiversity
	Avoid new development adjacent to the Conservation Area (perhaps using greenspace as a 'buffer'), and locate access roads away from the Conservation Area. Locate development sensitively around Listed Buildings, Wentworth Woodhouse Registered Park and Garden and the Conservation Area, perhaps incorporating mitigation into green corridor design.	Historic environment.
<b>Scale of development</b>	Develop only a small portion of the option	Townscape, landscape, education / access to schools
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Upgrade routes by various modes to/from Chapeltown Station	Pollution / emissions, transport, economy
	New local services to create a local centre, including possible a new school	Community facilities / accessibility, education, transport, pollution / emissions, social fabric

### 5.7.2 Bassingthorpe Farm

Since consultation on the IIA in 2011 (and as a result of that consultation), this Broad Location for Growth option has been amended (see Appendix C for a map). This consists of a number of sites which have come forward north of Rotherham Town Centre and in between Greasborough / Kimberworth Park to the west and north, and Parkgate / Northfield / Thorn Hill to the east and south. They are in a highly accessible location, being within approximately 2 km of Rotherham Town Centre at its furthest distance, and also served by services, facilities and employment opportunities in Greasborough, Kimberworth Park, Thorn Hill and other areas east and west. The surrounding area suffers from income and employment deprivation, and some health and disability issues, however in other areas such as living environment and accessibility, the data shows it as being relatively healthy.

The site is within the ‘Wentworth Parklands – Fringes’ Landscape Character Area, and Rotherham’s Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)<sup>2</sup> has as its strategy for this area to ‘improve and conserve’. The most sensitive issues are the pattern of fields and hedges which is declining, and the impact of built development on the landscape, which is high. The LCA also identifies scope for improvement in the extent and level of management of semi-natural habitat. The LCA assessed all of the land parcels within this potential Broad Location for Growth, and concluded that there is at least medium capacity for development throughout, and the capacity for additional housing is higher in the northern area. The LCA stated, however, that “[t]here is scope for some development, which could relate to existing urban areas but would cause coalescence between Rotherham and Greasbrough.”

There are some constraints within and related to the site, including flood risk areas in the north of the potential Broad Location for Growth. The option is in proximity to two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within Rotherham, which would likely be affected by any future development in the town (assuming that traffic generation is unavoidable). There is an Ancient Woodland adjacent to the site generally to the west, a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) to the south, and both a Local Wildlife Site and a Candidate Local Wildlife Site within its boundaries. There are four Grade II Listed Buildings within and adjacent to the potential extension and a further eight within close proximity. The site lies adjacent to Greasbrough Conservation Area and Wentworth Woodhouse Registered Park and Garden. The sites are visible from from Wentworth Woodhouse Grade I Listed Building, and certain other key points in the Registered Park and Garden. Any development proposed in this area should be designed to take full account of, to safeguard and, where possible, enhance the environmental assets of the area. There are Tree Preservation Orders within the boundaries, as well as footpaths, a bridleway and allotment gardens.

The planning of development at Bassingthorpe Farm is already being guided by a Heritage Impact Assessment, which will inform an emerging Concept Framework for Bassingthorpe Farm. This will eventually lead to a Master Plan and a Design Code for this area, which will incorporate results of the Heritage Impact Assessment. Whilst this option’s boundaries have been amended since initial consultation on the IIA in 2011, this has not actually changed the overall assessment of the degree of effect on heritage resources in the area (with mitigation). Any effects on the Conservation Area, Registered Park and Garden or features within them would be indirect, and their integrity and use as heritage resources would be preserved. It is

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<sup>2</sup> Rotherham Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Capacity Study (Jan. 2010). [http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/597/landscape-character\\_assessment](http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/597/landscape-character_assessment).

not expected (for example) that effects to their setting would be so adverse as to reduce visitor numbers or the use of heritage assets as an educational resource. As a result, effects with proposed mitigation are considered slightly adverse, as previously assessed.

Any development proposed in this area should be designed to incorporate its environmental characteristics and create high-quality green corridors. Given all sustainability considerations, any development should be interspersed throughout the area and concentrated on existing settlements to link into existing neighbourhoods. Green corridors should be created and enhanced along the two drains which cross the site, as well as along key perimeters such as the B6089 and the industrial estates to the south. This should be accompanied by footpath and bridleway improvements. Street trees should be planted to improve the pedestrian environment, particularly along the B6089 between Greasborough and Rotherham.

### **5.7.3 Rawmarsh North**

This option (see Appendix C for a map) is located in an area of relatively low deprivation and good access to bus routes, retail, schools, health facilities and local employment opportunities. It has several environmental constraints, which would require high-quality mitigation. The sites which have come forward are somewhat severed in terms of access from the nearest neighbourhoods to the south both by the road and urban layout, and this suggests that strategic acquisitions of land could be needed to achieve appropriate integration between any new development areas and existing ones. Otherwise, this could mean any new development would be isolated and therefore inappropriate from a social cohesion perspective. However, the sites have good road access generally and road / bus transport is not considered a significant issue. The bus route could be improved to provide more frequent and direct services to local centres and Rotherham Town Centre.

The landscape in this area is assessed under the LCA as being of moderate sensitivity to change, and there is some scope for improvement. Of greatest sensitivity, the pattern of fields and hedges is declining and the impact of built development on the landscape is high. This is particularly noticeable in the eastern area of this possible Broad Location for Growth, where the town edge is abrupt. The LCA also identifies scope for improvement in the extent and level of management of semi-natural habitat. The LCA recommends that in this area one should “manage the management of the landscape to improve the factors that are reducing the condition and strength of character of the Landscape Character Area, whilst conserving the factors that contribute to the Landscape Character at present”.

The sites which have come forward do not include the recreation area or children’s play area, and these should be retained and enhanced further if development is to proceed.

It is recommended that should this extension be selected, habitat / wildlife corridors become a prominent feature of the development, of which hedge and tree planting should be a significant part. Also, the site west of the Ancient Woodland, Local Nature Reserve and Local Wildlife Site should ensure housing does not abut the nature conservation site and strategic green buffers should be incorporated. An appropriate historic setting assessment and landscape plan would be needed to avoid and minimise negative impacts on the setting of the Roman Ridge Scheduled Monument to the north of Rawmarsh, and also to the Grade II Listed Building opposite Warren Cottage.

There are further risks that there are undiscovered archaeological artefacts in this location, and whilst there are standard mitigation procedures and techniques for this constraint, any artefacts which may exist may need to be excavated. (The preferred form of mitigation is preservation 'in situ').

Eight footpaths run through or adjacent to the site, and should the area be developed, these would need to be diverted both temporarily during construction and permanently around the site. This would help to avoid risks associated with amenity and levels of physical activity within the area. Development can also link into the footpaths that currently run near to the site boundary. Where appropriate the development should be linked to the PROW network.

Several trees are protected by TPOs, and their removal should be avoided where possible, minimised and compensated for in line with the relevant requirements.

Overall, it is felt that space for high-quality green corridors should be a priority, and this should be accounted for within the achievable housing numbers. The environmental assets and features of this land and the surrounding area should be reflected in any development.

#### **5.7.4 Wath East**

The sites which have come forward for this potential extension (see Appendix C for a map) have good accessibility to facilities, services and public transport, but have several key community constraints. These include allotments, greenspace and a children's play area within the potential limits of the extension, and these should be retained and enhanced whether this is in situ or through the provision of new facilities as part of any development.

The LCA's recommended action for this Landscape Character Area is to 'improve and restore', which means "improve the character of the landscape by increasing the prominence and presence of key characteristics and increase management of the landscape in order to improve and restore its condition". Some of the key sensitivities are a poor extent of semi-natural habitat, poor management of semi-natural habitat, a poor cultural pattern (fields and hedges) and a high impact of built development. Alongside enhancement, better integration of the built and natural environment is needed. The LCA also assessed the land parcels individually, and concluded that there is from medium to 'medium-high' capacity for development, stating a capacity for small-scale residential development in the west of the option, and up to medium-scale development elsewhere.

The schools in this area are located beyond the southern boundary, and therefore safe and high quality walking and cycling links from the north of the development area to the south should be put in place to facilitate access. The services and facilities are mainly located to the south and west of the site, and new cycling and pedestrian links from the east of the site could help to ensure good access. Cycle facilities should also be encouraged at any existing services.

Developing in the south of the site would provide good access to services and facilities and reduce the degree to which the development is car-dependent, given the major road network in the north. Road access is an issue, and securing a second access may become difficult.

### 5.7.5 Ravenfield Common

The sites which have come forward (see Appendix C for a map) are quite extensive, and begin with good accessibility to services and facilities in the west, however the site extends to the proximity of the M18, which is more distant to these services and facilities. Being so close to Junction 1, there is also a risk of creating a highly car-dependent development, with associated environmental and social impacts (e.g. accessibility, road capacity). In addition to this, the entire site is nearly as extensive as the existing housing in the area, and it is therefore recommended that this site be reduced in size and limited to the western approximate third of the site as a maximum for townscape and landscape purposes. Otherwise, there is a need to use masterplanning ‘best practice’ and guidance, such as CABI’s ‘Getting the big picture right: A guide to large scale urban design’ (2010).

The LCA for this area (which falls within the Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland Landscape Character Area extending through the centre of the borough from Doncaster to Derbyshire) is to ‘improve and restore’ the landscape character. Key sensitivities include the prominence of Junction 1 of the M18 as a negative feature, overall widespread landcover change, and having only relic semi-natural habitats and cultural pattern (fields and hedges) of poor management. Habitat and hedgerow creation are therefore very important in this area.

Services and facilities are to both the northwest and south of the site, and so development should either be located close to these services, or provision should be made to provide appropriate walking and cycling links to these locations.

A Grade II Listed Building is located in the south of the site (Bramley Grange) and development should be designed to avoid impacts on this feature and its setting. Where possible, new buildings should be in keeping with the cultural heritage features located nearby.

### 5.7.6 Maltby Southwest

The sites which have come forward for expansion (see Appendix C for a map) have good transport links with the M18 to the west and a major road scheme (A631) located to the north of the site which the development could link into. Many services and facilities are also located to the north of the site (as detailed in the following paragraphs). Similar to the Ravenfield Common site, the sites are situated close to Junction 1 of the M18 which could increase reliance on private vehicles and have associated environmental and social impacts (e.g. accessibility, road capacity).

The north of the sites are very well-served by public transport with bus routes 18, 10A, 18A, X7, 87, 10, 1 and 2 running to the north of the site with bus route 20 running down the east. These routes provide links to Rotherham Centre, Meadowhall, Sheffield and Dinnington.

The schools in the area are located to the north and northeast of the site and so if developing the southern section of the site, appropriate walking and cycling links to the north should be put in place. Maltby Academy, the closest Secondary School, is located nearly two miles to the northwest and so developers should ensure that a school bus route runs near the site. The area is in the top 15% most deprived in England in relation to education and skills, and therefore the capacity of educational facilities should be considered in further depth.

Similarly, healthcare facilities – although not lacking – are located to the north and north-east of the site and therefore development should be within good access of

the north of the area where possible. If developing in the south, sufficient links should be made for pedestrians and cyclists to access these facilities and services.

The LCA for this area – Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland – is to ‘improve and restore’ the landscape character. Like for Ravenfield Common, key sensitivities include the prominence of Junction 1 of the M18 as a negative feature, overall widespread landcover change, and having only relic semi-natural habitats and cultural pattern (fields and hedges) of poor management. Habitat and hedgerow creation are therefore very important in this area.

There are several sites of importance for biodiversity in the south and southeastern areas of the site and beyond the site boundary. Development should therefore avoid these locations and should ensure the scheme layout is such to minimise impacts to these sensitive areas.

A minerals buffer zone is located in the north of the site, and should be considered in the context of ensuring there are no significant impacts of mining operations on any new housing, and vice versa. This would need to be investigated further.

### **5.7.7 Dinnington East**

This Broad Location for Growth option (see Appendix C for a map) is adjacent to an Area of High Landscape Value, and under the Landscape Character Assessment falls within the East Rotherham Limestone Plateau. Overall, the aim for this area is to ‘improve and conserve’ the landscape character. Its key sensitivities (and thus areas of potential improvements) are the management of semi-natural habitats and survival of cultural pattern (fields and hedges). The LCA assessed most of these land parcels individually, and concluded that for the easternmost areas, “there is scope for development..., but this would extend Dinnington towards [Woodsetts and Gildingwells], and into the Area of High Landscape Value”. The LCA also noted that parcels of land in the north and south of this extension would be isolated from Dinnington.

There are several environmental constraints. Much of the proposed extension is seemingly (based on indicative maps) Grade 2 ‘best and most versatile’ agricultural land, which is considered nationally significant. Only approximately 21% of all farmland in England is Grade 1 or 2 land. Defra must be consulted on proposed losses of 20 ha or more of ‘best and most versatile’ land. Should the area experience development, a detailed Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey will be needed, and any losses of Grade 1, 2 or 3a land should be minimised and compensated for as much as feasible (noting that loss of agricultural land and soil quality is most likely unpreventable).

Swinston Hill Woods is an Ancient Woodland (a nationally valued habitat) and Local Wildlife Site directly to the east of the extension. One of the key characteristics of a healthy Ancient Woodland is its ground flora, which can be harmed or even destroyed by excessive recreational use.

In the south of the proposed extension, there are the Tropical Butterfly House (a Local Wildlife Site and popular recreational / educational facility) and a large group Tree Preservation Order (TPO). Near the TPO, there is a children’s play area.

Any development within this potential Broad Location for Growth should prioritise green corridors which inter-link woodland areas, and improve access to the countryside. It should consider views from the Area of High Landscape Value, in particular from the PROW network. In addition to east-west linkages to the

countryside, north-south walking and cycling routes should be created to link development with Dinnington Comprehensive School.

Of the sites brought forward for expansion, those located in the north and centre-west are the closest to services and facilities. However, the sites which have come forward in the north are highly severed from the neighbourhoods to the west, southwest and south by Dinnington Comprehensive School, as well as the road and building layout, and this suggests that any new development would be isolated and therefore inappropriate from a social cohesion perspective. Alternatively, joint-working with the school and others would be needed to permeate this barrier.

Whilst the northern and western areas are an approximately 10-minute walk from bus stops, the eastern-most sites are somewhat distant from both bus stops and Dinnington's services offer. If selected, and depending upon the size of the Broad Location for Growth, there should be a focus on an integrated transport network and integrated road layout. There is a need to use masterplanning 'best practice' and guidance, such as CABI's 'Getting the big picture right: A guide to large scale urban design' (2010).

A Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3 is located in the south of the site which should be taken into consideration if developing in this area.

#### **5.7.8 Dinnington West**

The A57 runs south of the option (see Appendix C for a map) whilst the B6463 runs along the northern boundary and is also a major road scheme in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP)<sup>3</sup>. There is currently a project (under construction) to upgrade the stretch of the A57 between Junction 31 of the M1 and Todwick crossroads, increasing capacity, relieving congestion and reducing vehicular delay. Development can link into key road routes, but care should be taken to not exceed capacity on the transport network. Conversely, this could be considered a negative risk due to the potential to increase reliance of the private vehicle. There are bus services in South Anston with stops on Sheffield Road (A57) that could serve the development but further provision may be required. The sites in the east of this area are bounded by the rail line and developing in these locations would need to consider the impacts of this in terms of accessibility, noise emissions and safety considerations.

Services and facilities for these sites are present in Dinnington, North and South Aston and some within the village of Todwick. Greenlands Park Surgery is immediately to the north-east of the option. If proposals include for development such as residential homes, these should be located in the north of the site to facilitate good access to this centre. Capacity of the Medical Centre should also be established to ensure that it is not breached and to establish if development would trigger the need for additional capacity.

The sites are located within the LCA – Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland – and are considered to be of moderate to low sensitivity. The key aim of the LCA is to 'improve and restore' the landscape character. The LCA assessed most of the land parcels within the option, and concluded that there is mostly from medium to 'medium-high' capacity for new development, although there is a northern and north-western section of 'medium-low' capacity. This section is bounded by the B6363

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<sup>3</sup> Adopted June 1999.

and Common Road, and is relatively isolated from services. It is likely to only be able to support some small-scale development.

North Anston Conservation Area is located directly to the east of the option. If developing in the south, then particular attention should be given to building development in keeping with the surrounding area using appropriate materials and design. An historic setting assessment could be undertaken to ensure that no significant impacts on the heritage of the area occurs through new development. If selected, a Conservation Area Appraisal should be undertaken of the North Anston Conservation Area to identify those elements which contribute to the significance of this area and to help guide development proposals in its vicinity

Axle Lane Local Wildlife Site is to the south of the site boundary whilst Anston Brook Local Wildlife Site is to the southeast. In addition to this, Anston Stone Woods LNR is situated to the southeast. It is advised therefore that development in the southeast of the site is avoided to reduce any impacts on local ecology. Where necessary, scheme layout should be such as to minimise the impact on most sensitive areas.

To the east of the site running in a north south direction is a shallow coalfield. Appropriate investigations should be undertaken to assess for the potential for contaminated land or any old mining works.

Due to the size of the site (especially relative to South Anston) and the various ecological and cultural heritage constraints in the east / south-east, there is a particular need to use masterplanning 'best practice' and guidance, such as CABE's 'Getting the big picture right: A guide to large scale urban design' (2010).

### **5.7.9 Kiveton Park and Wales South**

This option (see Appendix C for a map) is relatively well located for access to services and facilities in Wales and also in Kiveton Park, with schools and Kiveton Park Primary Care Centre to the north within the village. The National Cycle Network runs through the option in a north-south direction. If the western part of the option were to be selected, this route should be incorporated into any new development, and enhanced.

Rother Valley Country Park (woodland) is located adjacent to the option's western edge with three Local Wildlife Sites close to the boundaries. Chesterfield Canal (Upper Section) is to the east, Nor Wood and Locks to the south and the Country Park to the west. Nor Wood is also an area of ancient woodland. Redhill Quarry (disused) is over 500 m to the east of the option and is a Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Site (RIGS). The layout and design of new development should primarily avoid, and then minimise, any negative impacts on these sensitive locations, and provide formalised access in order to direct and improve recreational usage of them. They should also consider whether the quality of these sites could be improved in terms of value to wildlife and for recreation.

The option is mainly in the Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland Landscape Character Area, which is of medium-low sensitivity to new development. The objective for this area is to 'improve and restore' the landscape character. Like for Ravenfield Common and Maltby Southwest, key sensitivities include overall widespread landcover change, and having only relic semi-natural habitats and cultural pattern (fields and hedges) of poor management. Habitat and hedgerow creation are therefore very important in this area. The LCA assessed a few land

parcels near to Wales, and found they have 'medium-high' capacity for mainly small-scale, but perhaps some medium-scale, residential development.

Surface mining is located to the west and south of the option, and appropriate investigations should be undertaken to assess for the presence of contaminated land and any old mining works.

Part of the Wales Conservation Area is within the option boundary to the north-west. If developing in this location, then particular attention should be given to building development in keeping with the surrounding area using appropriate materials and design. Kiveton Park Colliery Offices and Bath House are Grade II Listed Buildings within the option's boundary. The Church of St John the Baptist is Grade II\* Listed, and is adjacent to part of this option. When developing near these buildings, care should be taken to build in accordance with the historic setting, and sympathetic building materials used. If selected, a Conservation Area Appraisal should be undertaken of the Wales Conservation Area to identify those elements which contribute to the significance of this area and to help guide development proposals in its vicinity.

#### **5.7.10 Kiveton Park and Wales North**

This option (see Appendix C for a map) is also relatively well located for access to services and facilities in Wales and also in Kiveton Park, but less so than Kiveton Park and Wales South, with significant barriers to overcome. Overall, it is felt that key issues need to be overcome, and this may mean that as an option it is only justified if certain combinations of land parcels are chosen within the option, or existing residential areas are somehow 'opened up' to north-south permeability. There is an issue regarding the presence of internationally significant Golden Plover (bird species) within the option, which should be overcome with appropriate mitigation.

Kiveton Bridge Station is located near to the option in the central area, and there are good bus routes running through Kiveton Park to the south. In the east of the option, access southward is an issue, given the existing residential development and lack of permeability through it. In the west, this is less of an issue. The railway line runs through the centre of the option, which needs to be taken into account in terms of its presence as a barrier between potential new neighbourhoods and in accessing services, and also in terms of potential noise impacts and safety issues.

Wales High School and two primary schools, Kiveton Park Infant School and Kiveton Park Meadows Junior School, are adjacent to the option. Kiveton Park Primary Care Centre is located within the village to the south, and has eight GPs assigned to the practise. Access to and capacity of these facilities should be assessed to ensure that they are sufficient to accommodate the new residents.

Three Local Wildlife Sites are situated in close proximity, including Todwick Common and Nickerwoods to the north and Axle Lane to the east. It is important that development is designed to minimise impacts on these sites, and layout should be planned accordingly, accommodating areas of green space to help facilitate habitat connectivity. Golden Plover species over-winter within Todwick Common and Axle Lane, and are linked to the internationally designated South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA). There are recorded sightings within and/or in close proximity to the option's boundaries. Ecological investigations and mitigation are therefore required to ensure no net adverse impacts on Golden Plover, and net enhancement is encouraged.

Part of the Wales Conservation Area is within the option boundary. If developing in this location, then particular attention should be given to the historic character, using appropriate layout, materials and design. There are a large number of Listed Buildings around the edge of the option boundary including Kiveton Hall, Wales Court and two railway bridges all of which are Grade II Listed. When developing near these sites, care should be taken to build in accordance with the historic setting, and sympathetic building materials should be used. If selected, a Conservation Area Appraisal should be undertaken of the Wales Conservation Area to identify those elements which contribute to the significance of this area and to help guide development proposals in its vicinity.

The option is (like Kiveton Park and Wales South) in the Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland Landscape Character Area, but the LCA assessed the eastern-most land parcel as having only 'medium-low' capacity for new residential development.

### **5.7.11 Aston North**

The option (see Appendix C for a map) has good access to bus transport, including from the A618 (Main Street) in the west which is served by bus routes 261, 33, 25, 27, 29, X14 and X15, and routes on Aston and Aughton Road (adjacent to the option to the south) – the 25, X14 and X15 buses. The nearest secondary school is Aston Comprehensive, 1.5 miles by road to the west. Two primary schools are located nearby, Aughton Early Years Centre and Aughton Primary – both of which are around 0.5 miles to the west.

Two healthcare facilities are nearby – Swallownest Care Centre around 1.5 miles to the south-west of the option, and Kiveton Park Primary Care Centre around three miles to the south-west. Swallownest has nine GPs assigned to the practise, whilst Kiveton Park has eight.

The option falls within the Coalfield Tributary Valleys Landscape Character Area. This landscape area is heavily affected by urban areas. It is considered of moderate sensitivity, although much of the area around the option is considered to be urban. The option sits within an Area of High Landscape Value. Impacts on these constraints cannot be avoided, however development should be of a small scale to minimise impacts.

This option is adjacent to the Trans-Pennine Trail which runs along the south-eastern boundary. It is important that the integrity of this trail is not negatively affected, and it should be integrated into any new development without significant diversion, with links into this trail to promote walking and cycling.

North of the option is Ulley Country Park Local Wildlife Site. Ancient woodland is located to the east and west of the option, outside of the boundary. In addition, several trees are protected under TPOs. Development should primarily avoid, and then minimise, impacts on these features. They should furthermore be enhanced by providing green corridor habitat linkages amongst them. Development should also provide appropriate walking and cycling links into the Country Park to facilitate access to open space.

Aston Conservation Area is adjacent to the south-eastern boundary, and if developing in this location, sympathetic building materials should be used and the layout of buildings should be in keeping with the historic setting. The potential for access routes to have adverse impacts on historic buildings in the Conservation Area should also be considered. If selected, a Conservation Area Appraisal should

be undertaken of the Aston Conservation Area to identify those elements which contribute to the significance of this area and to help guide development proposals in its vicinity.

### **5.7.12 Thorpe Hesley**

Thorpe Hesley is a small village which provides some services and facilities including a few shops, junior and infant schools and a GP surgery. The option (see Appendix C for a map) is within the top 25% most deprived in England for geographical barriers (reflecting the low access to services and facilities), and therefore particular consideration would need to be given to provision of new services and facilities or linkages to services and facilities in main centres such as Rotherham and in Sheffield.

Scholes is a further small settlement to the east. Junction 35 of the M1 motorway is located west of the village, and therefore development could lead to significant levels of car dependence, including out-commuting by car. Developing the full option would potentially cause coalescence between Thorpe Hesley and the village of Scholes to the east, and so smaller-scale development and strategically located green space would need to be considered.

The nearest secondary school is located around 2.5 miles away, east of the option – Wingfield Business and Enterprise College. Several primary schools are present nearby. Thorpe Hesley Infant and Junior Schools are located very close to the south-western boundary of the option. Rockingham Junior and Infants School and Roughwood Primary School are approximately 2.5 miles to the east. Development should ensure that appropriate walking, cycling and bus links are provided between the option and such schools.

Thorpe Hesley GP Surgery is around 0.2 miles west of the option, whilst Kimberworth Park Medical Centre is around two miles to the south-east. Sufficient capacity of these GP surgeries should be established prior to development.

The option includes areas adjacent to three Conservation Areas, as well as an Area of High Landscape Value. Wentworth Registered Park and Garden is to the east of the site within the Area of High Landscape Value. Any development in proximity to any of these areas would require very carefully considered design (with sympathetic building materials) and layout to avoid and then minimise significant adverse impacts to historic setting and the landscape. When designing road access, consideration should be given to the potential for significant adverse impacts on historic buildings in the Conservation Areas. If selected, a Conservation Area Appraisal should be undertaken of these Conservation Areas to identify those elements which contribute to the significance of this area and to help guide development proposals in its vicinity.

The LCA assesses the landscape in this area (the ‘Wentworth Parklands’ Landscape Character Area) of being of ‘high’ sensitivity to new development. It assessed individual land parcels within the option, and considered most of it to be of medium capacity, able to accept (in terms of landscape only) mostly small-scale development, but potentially some medium-scale development. Near to the Area of High Landscape Value, the LCA considered there to be very little capacity for new development.

The National Cycle Network crosses the option in an east-west direction and there are also a number of footpaths and bridleways. These would have to be integrated into any new development. There is designated greenspace within the option, and

this should be integrated into any new development, or otherwise replaced at an appropriate quantity and standard to accommodate existing and new residents. Ancient woodland is situated to the south-east of the option and Keppel's Field Local Nature Reserve is adjacent to the south-east. A green infrastructure plan should also protect and enhance these areas.

### 5.8 Reason for Selecting the Broad Locations for Growth Incorporated into the Core Strategy

Appendix D provides an in-depth discussion of the selection of preferred Broad Locations for Growth. This section provides a summary of Appendix D.

Proposed designation as a broad location for growth in the Core Strategy reflects the strategic importance of the area and the need for supporting social and physical infrastructure to meet the needs of the new community. The work to consider potential broad locations for growth in the IIA was developed in the context of the Regional Spatial Strategy which required 23,880 dwellings to be built over the Plan period, amounting to an average of 1,085 dwellings per year.

All of the 11 options discussed in Section 5.7 were considered, and whilst the IIA concluded that all of the alternative broad locations for growth were potentially viable options, in planning terms, not all of them would respect and support the spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy.

Table 5-8 below summarises the rationale for discarding and selection of options for Broad Locations for Growth.

**Table 5-8: Summary of Rationale for Discarding or Selecting Broad Location for Growth Options**

Option for broad location for growth	Decision and Rationale for Decision
Bassingthorpe Farm, Rotherham	<p><b>Option selected.</b></p> <p>Firstly, preferred in view of Rotherham urban area's position in settlement hierarchy. Secondly, it is in close proximity and well related to existing services, facilities and local employment opportunities offered by Rotherham Town Centre and the inner urban area. There are opportunities to further enhance the connectivity of new development to the town centre through enhanced and new pedestrian and cycle links. The size of the area offers greater economies of scale than at Rawmarsh North and there is support for taking the site forward from the two significant landowners in the area Fitzwilliam (Wentworth) Estates and the Council.</p> <p>Provides an opportunity for the provision of new social and community infrastructure in the locality. It will provide opportunities for tackling deprivation within the inner urban area and will provide a diversified housing offer and more affordable housing opportunities. It also promotes the release of land for employment purposes, thus contributing to its inherent sustainability and reducing the need to travel.</p>

Option for broad location for growth	Decision and Rationale for Decision
Rawmarsh North, Rotherham	<p>Option not taken forward.</p> <p>Does not provide as much capacity for development as the Bassingthorpe Farm option. There are significant constraints regarding a former landfill tip that require further investigation and would affect the number of housing units that could be developed in this area. Furthermore, the area has considerable highway access issues and potential parcels of development land are disparate in nature and substantially separated by the A633 at Warren Vale. Also, there are significant biodiversity interests in this area which would be likely to impact on the capacity for new development.</p> <p>In addition, it is more remote from Rotherham Town Centre than Bassingthorpe Farm and remote from opportunities for employment and other services and facilities that the town centre and inner urban area provide. Does not promote employment opportunities given its smaller scale, and although there are job opportunities nearby these are limited.</p>
Dinnington East, Dinnington	<p><b>Option selected.</b></p> <p>Firstly, preferred in view of Dinnington's position in settlement hierarchy and number of dwellings still required. Secondly, it better integrates with existing residential areas and has greater connectivity to Dinnington Town Centre than the Dinnington West option. Given its proximity to areas of deprivation in the east of Dinnington this option provides opportunities for tackling deprivation, enhancing and diversifying the housing offer and providing more affordable housing opportunities. Furthermore, development to the east would provide better links to the Dinnington Transport Interchange and onwards to employment opportunities further afield.</p>
Dinnington West, Dinnington	<p>Option not taken forward.</p> <p>Does not connect well to existing residential areas, and could negatively impact on the Conservation Areas at North and South Anston. The local highway network through Anston Conservation Area and the topography in this locality would not enhance the connectivity of the option to Dinnington Town Centre and the opportunities that could be offered to new residents. Residential development in this locality would lead to greater car dependency given the option's remoteness from existing public transport networks.</p>
Wath East, Wath-upon-Dearne	<p>Option not taken forward.</p> <p>Discounted for reasons relating to housing requirements. In this respect, the explanation to Core Strategy Policy CS1 and the Matrix in Appendix D of this report clarify that significant Green Belt land releases are not required to meet the housing targets within the settlement grouping of Wath, Brampton Bierlow and West Melton. Given the extant planning permissions that have already been granted but not yet developed in this area and the other potential site allocations within the built settlement, sufficient land is already committed or is likely to come forward to support the housing need target for this settlement grouping. There is therefore no requirement to identify an urban extension in this locality.</p>

Option for broad location for growth	Decision and Rationale for Decision
Ravenfield Common	Option not taken forward. In comparison to other options, it would have more limited regeneration benefits. Also, the capacity of the option to accommodate growth is constrained by relatively poor access to the local highway network, which would be via a network of village / local streets. Therefore, this option is not considered realistic to provide significant housing development associated with a broad location for growth. However, smaller land releases may be favoured to meet the housing targets identified for this settlement grouping.
Maltby South-West, Maltby	Option not taken forward. This is due to its position in the settlement hierarchy – not a Principal Settlement for Growth.
Aston North	Option not taken forward. This is due to its position in the settlement hierarchy – not a Principal Settlement for Growth.
Kiveton Park and Wales South	Option not taken forward. This is due to its position in the settlement hierarchy – not a Principal Settlement for Growth. Even though the option could deliver 400+ dwellings, the target for the whole community is less than 400 dwellings.
Kiveton Park and Wales North	Option not taken forward. This is due to its position in the settlement hierarchy – not a Principal Settlement for Growth. Even though the option could deliver 400+ dwellings, the target for the whole community is less than 400 dwellings.
Thorpe Hesley	Option not taken forward. This is due to its position in the settlement hierarchy – not a Principal Settlement for Growth. Even though the option could deliver 400+ dwellings, the target for the whole community is less than 400 dwellings.

## 5.9 Assessment of the Spatial Strategy / Settlement Hierarchy (2011)

Policy CS1 of the Core Strategy sets out the Spatial Strategy, which comprises a Settlement Hierarchy and targets for each settlement. The Spatial Strategy has informed the identification of Broad Locations for Growth, and it is also intended to guide the selection of allocations for development which are not within Broad Locations for Growth. Therefore, the assessment has considered a wide range of possible locations for development. This assessment does not reiterate elements of the Broad Location for Growth options assessment.

The key social, economic and environmental features and constraints of different areas have been considered, and the key issues and outputs of this process are discussed below.

### **Main Location for Growth**

Of the settlements in the borough, Rotherham Urban Area is clearly the most ‘sustainable’ choice as the main location for growth and this was recognised in the RSS and the South Yorkshire settlement work. There are no major constraints to Bassingthorpe Farm which is in very close proximity to the town centre, and there is much potential to improve sustainability performance (e.g. town centre vitality, public transport usage levels, accessibility to key facilities and services, associated schemes to improve the Public Right of Way network, etc.).

One of Rotherham Urban Area’s most significant challenges is managing development and flood risk which affects large areas along the River Don corridor, including Rotherham Town Centre and key transport corridors. This is already the subject of concerted effort to reduce and better manage (see Policies CS24, and CS25 of the Core Strategy), and the Council has recently completed a flood risk tool kit. The mechanisms to manage flooding are clear, including the phased completion of the Rotherham Regeneration Flood Alleviation Scheme (RRFAS). Development on key previously developed sites is a major priority in this area to create a strong and vibrant centre to support the whole borough. Given the uncertainties regarding climate change and flood risk, particular surface water flooding and river (fluvial) flooding, this issue should continue to be studied (e.g. by relatively regularly updated flood modelling). The Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Rotherham Town Centre and all of Sheffield next door should not be ignored, and sustainable transport options integrated into development and steadily improved between Rotherham and Sheffield (Policies CS3, CS15, CS19, CS14, CS18).

### **Principal Settlements for Growth**

**Dinnington / Anston / Laughton Common** has an excellent services and retail offer, however there are a number of sustainability constraints to overcome. The Broad Location for Growth option currently put forward in the east has very high-quality agricultural land (the highest in the borough), some high-quality landscape (adjacent to the Area of High Landscape Value), designated habitat interest, and bridle paths. In the south around Anston, development would become more isolated from the retail centre at Dinnington and accessibility could become an issue if development is not linked to the surrounding built environment. High-quality masterplanning using the Core Strategy policies will be needed to ensure sustainable development is achieved. Other potential sites in the north of this settlement could be quite near to the local centre, making for good accessibility and lower car-dependence and contributing to a strong vibrant community.

The Broad Location for Growth option includes land to the northeast of Dinnington which is severed by a college, school and school playing fields, however creative and jointly developed ways of overcoming this severance and achieving integrated neighbourhoods (e.g. land exchanges) could make it a future opportunity.

There are opportunities to direct investment towards improving access to, and the quality of, Kiveton Park Station to the south, and improve bus connections to Worksop to the southeast in Bassetlaw.

**Wickersley / Bramley / Ravenfield Common** is not favoured in terms of transport and emissions issues (given proximity to M18 Junction 1), however it can ‘sustainably’ accommodate a smaller scale of growth (as compared to the other Principal Settlements for Growth) which links well with local retail areas, and where services can be readily accommodated. Development in this settlement may also benefit Rotherham Urban Area due to its close proximity. The best sites accessible

to existing services are south of the A631, but development is somewhat constrained in this area by the Area of High Landscape Value and Wickersley Wood Ancient Woodland. However, the Area of High Landscape Value is only a local designation (with no statutory protection), and (though at present this is not being considered) impacts upon it could in theory be a worthwhile trade-off in exchange for other sustainability benefits. There is an opportunity to improve the retail and services offer in the Ravenfield area, as well as bus services.

**Wath-upon-Deerne / Brampton / West Melton** has its local services and retail centre in the north of Wath, and there are areas with very few constraints within and surrounding the existing settlements. There has been new development in this settlement grouping both in terms of retail and new housing. Some of its key issues, however, are flood risk areas and severance (both in terms of access and townscape) caused by the A633 in the north. Development to the north is not well associated with the existing settlements, and given the lack of north-south pedestrian and cyclist connections into Wath, and the A633 as the most convenient and accessible route of the area, any new development risks becoming highly car-dependent.

### **Principal Settlements**

The IIA has not identified any particular constraints for limited settlement growth at Maltby / Hellaby, Aston / Aughton / Swallownest and Swinton/ Kilnhurst, and general sustainability considerations apply (see topic papers). At Maltby / Hellaby and Aston / Aughton / Swallownest, the retail offer and local centre suffers from under-investment, and streetscape and pedestrian environment (including traffic calming) improvements should be a priority to make this area more attractive to cyclists and pedestrians. In Maltby, the north-west of the settlement is quite isolated from the local centre, and there is limited opportunity to expand further north-westward.

At Swinton / Kilnhurst, the major constraints at the edge of the settlement are contaminated land and flood risk area to the east of the railway line, as well as the need to avoid the coalescence with Wath to the north-west. Swinton is on the main line railway with local services to Sheffield, Meadowhall, Rotherham Central and Leeds and has a dedicated park and ride site.

At Kiveton Park and Wales, the key constraints to limited settlement growth are locally designated habitats and candidate sites which are actually of international significance due to over-wintering birds (which during the summer months return to the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area). There are flood risk areas to the southeast and an AQMA in Wales spanning either side of the M1. Combined with a Conservation Area and Grade II Listed Buildings, these constraints require careful siting and layout of development, and good mitigation of any impacts.

### **Local Service Centres**

The IIA has also not identified any particular constraints for limited settlement growth at Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton, Thurcroft, Thorpe Hesley or Woodsetts. However, at Todwick, any new development must be especially small in scale and avoid impacts on Todwick Common or Axle Lane Local Wildlife Sites, which are significant for Golden Plover (and in turn the South Pennine Moors SPA). The potential for impacts on over-wintering birds must be considered on any greenfield sites in this area. At Harthill, there are key local constraints to the east, west and south, including a Conservation Area, Area of High Landscape Value and Local Wildlife Site. Flood risk is a key issue to the north and west of Treeton, and for all

settlements, any Conservation Areas near to any proposed development sites need to be considered as key historic environment constraints.

There is a major sustainable transport opportunity at Treeton, which is along a rail line and currently lacks a train station. With the Waverley New Community to the south-west (which has planning permission), this could be an opportunity to accommodate slightly higher levels of housing growth at Treeton and make a new / restored train station viable. This could offer direct service to Rotherham Town Centre, which would help to improve its vitality. However, the Council has expressed concern that this is not likely to become viable in the short- to medium-term, and therefore does not represent a reliable foundation for decision-making.

The South Yorkshire Settlement Study completed a substantial amount of evidence base work on the role and functions of settlements. Although service provision is constantly changing, Rotherham has a network of strong and generally well related settlements. Although each settlement has specific issues, positive change is evident and opportunities for further enhancement so these settlements perform to their true potential are clear. For example, although at an early stage, Rotherham Town Centre and surrounding areas are beginning to change with investment at the former Guest and Chrimes site. This in itself frees up other development sites. Major international companies, such as Boeing Aerospace and Marussia Virgin F1, are just two examples of recent investment in the borough.

## TOPIC PAPERS

This section of this IIA Report presents the assessment of the effects of the entire Core Strategy (broad locations for growth, settlement hierarchy and all policies) on each of the IIA topics. Chapter 3 (and Section 3.4 in particular) describes the method applied for this assessment.

The topic papers are Chapters 6 through 20, which address:

- the topic definition and background;
- the filter of Core Strategy policies to determine which are relevant to the topic;
- any other plans and strategies which have key actions within Rotherham that relate to the Core Strategy;
- the baseline information for the topic (and basis for the assessment);
- the assessment of potential negative effects (risks) and opportunities for beneficial effects; and
- recommendations to improve the Core Strategy.

## 6 Economy and Employment

### 6.1 Topic Definition and Approach

The UK economy is currently recovering after the 2008-2009 recession. Currently, unemployment is the largest issue facing the economy with over 2.5 million people unemployed. The service sector is the most dominant in the UK economy, making up approximately 73% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (ONS, 2010).

The table below sets out the IIA Objectives and decision-making criteria for Rotherham’s economy which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

**Table 6-1: IIA Objectives - Economy and Employment**

IIA Objective	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>1 – Economy and Employment</b>	
1A – Enhance the provision of quality local or easily accessible employment opportunities for all in stable or competitive growth sectors.	<p>Will it maintain or increase current employment rates in growth or stable sectors?</p> <p>Will it increase the diversity of job opportunities?</p> <p>Will it enable easy access to employment opportunities including by public transport?</p> <p>Will it help reduce disparities in the labour market actively promoting real opportunities for people and neighbourhoods most in need and encourage representation of groups in non traditional industries?</p> <p>Will it provide necessary support or services which enable people to go back to work? E.g. care support, crèche and training.</p> <p>Will it encourage fair and decent work conditions and increase average salaries?</p> <p>Could this location be suitable for and attractive to employment related uses?</p> <p>Is this location accessible by public transport to other settlements that provide employment?</p>
1B – Enhance conditions that enable sustainable economic growth and investment.	<p>Will it support growth business sectors, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and the development of an enterprising culture, encouraging indigenous investment?</p> <p>Will it encourage diversity and reduce dependence on single or vulnerable economic activities?</p> <p>Will it help build, attract and retain a skilled workforce that meets existing and future needs? E.g. by developing the capacity of local people, tackling barriers to employment, and creating a place where people want to live or work.</p> <p>Will it build on existing successful clusters, initiatives, infrastructure and local assets?</p> <p>Will it help create confidence in Rotherham to encourage investors and employers to make a long term commitment?</p>
1C – Enhance the function and vibrancy of town or district centres.	<p>Will it support or develop services and facilities appropriate to the community, function, character and scale of the centre and existing facilities?</p> <p>Will it help create an appropriate range of independent, competitive and national retailers?</p>

IIA Objective	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>1 – Economy and Employment</b>	
	Will it help reduce the number of vacant properties? Will it support or create high quality public realm and community/amenity space encouraging positive community interaction? Will it encourage clean, safe neighbourhoods with minimal pollution? Will it create places where people of all backgrounds and circumstances want to live, work or spend leisure time? Will it encourage a sense of place, ownership and pride?

For the purposes of this IIA we have looked at the issues identified in the table above as it is considered that these are most likely to be affected by the proposals and policies within the Core Strategy.

## 6.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 5-2 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to Rotherham’s economy.

**Table 6-2: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Economy and Employment**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS14 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centre CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS9 Transforming Rotherham’s Economy CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities. CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Potential for Economic Growth</u></b></p> These policies promote economic growth within Rotherham and provide sufficient employment land.
CS3 Location of New Development CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS29 Improving Skills and Education CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	<p><b><u>Improving Accessibility</u></b></p> These policies aim to improve accessibility to employment.
CS1 Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	<p><b><u>Location of Development</u></b></p> These policies aim to help create a balanced community and direct

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities	development to principle areas of growth. New investment development aims to meet the identified needs of settlements and ensure the delivery of new social infrastructure. CS3 aims for new development to be located to maximise accessibility to services and employment centres and ensuring new development meets needs of Rotherham’s areas of deprivation.
CS21 Landscape CS28 Sustainable Design CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS22 Green Space CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	<b><u>Enhancing Vibrancy and Function of Town Centres</u></b>  The provision of improved public realm, buildings and places can contribute towards improved quality of life.
CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS3 Location of New Development CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS29 Improving Skills and Education CS16 New Roads CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas	<b><u>Retaining Population</u></b>  Provision of improved housing, education and community facilities and associated accessibility has potential to create places where people want to live, with the potential to retain a skilled workforce.

Other policies within the Core Strategy which are not listed above have been reviewed for their relevance, but have been considered to have a negligible influence on ‘the topic’, or no association at all.

### 6.3 What Other Plans and Strategies are Relevant?

Most plans and strategies will have an influence on the economy of Rotherham, and achieving a sustainable economy requires integration with the other areas of sustainability and multi-sector representation. However, those with a key economic

focus include the Rotherham Partnership Community Strategy 2005 – 2011, Yorkshire Forward’s Visitor Economy Strategy 2008 – 2013, the South Yorkshire Forest Plan (2002), the South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011 – 2026 and South Yorkshire Transport Asset Management Plan (Sept 2010).

In Rotherham, the LTP3 has been developed to be focused around encouraging people to make best use of the existing transport network and in particular, it will encourage use of sustainable, clean and safe travel modes of transport. It wishes to develop major schemes to open up access to strategic economic zones, improve rail and bus services by working with strategic partners, implement cycle and walking route schemes and implement streetscape improvements (amongst other measures).

### 6.4 Baseline for Economy and Employment

The proportion of Rotherham’s working population employed in manufacturing and construction is higher than the national average, and those employed in financial and business sectors in Rotherham is lower than the national average. According to the recent Local Economic Assessment for Rotherham (2010), manufacturing (production) and construction sectors account for almost 23% of businesses compared to 19.3% regionally and only 17.3% nationally. There is also an over-representation of businesses in the public sector industries – 10.6% in Rotherham compared to 9.3% regionally and 8.7% nationally.

The figure below illustrates the number of VAT and / or PAYE based Enterprises per 10,000 of the adult population in Rotherham compared with South Yorkshire, Yorkshire and Humber and the rest of Great Britain. Rotherham has historically had a low business to population ratio and this has remained the case despite significant improvements over recent years.

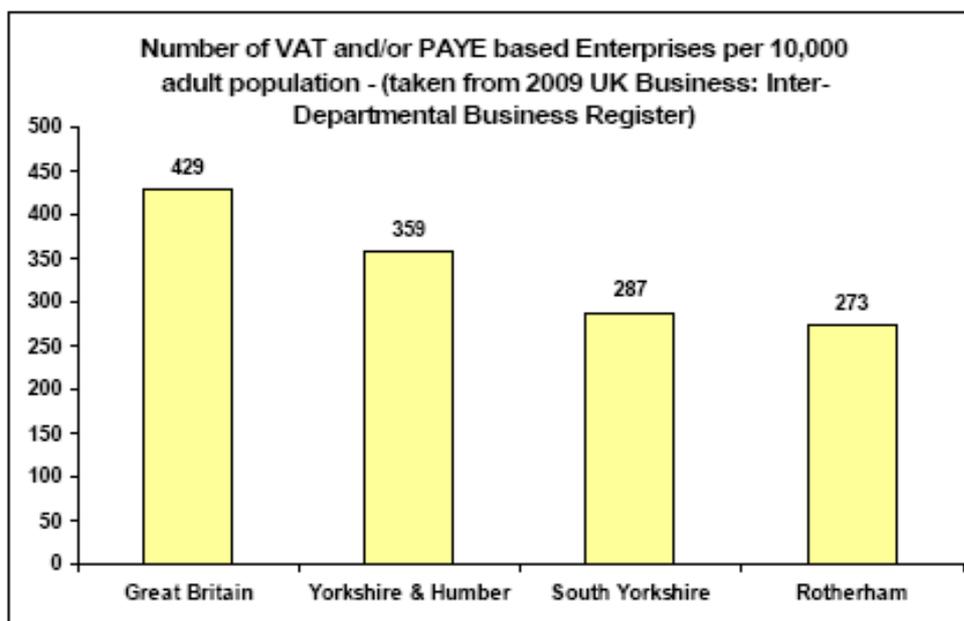


Figure 6-1: Number of VAT and / or PAYE based Enterprises per 10,000 Adult Population

The employment rate has improved significantly in Rotherham but is still around 3% below the national average. Some parts of the borough have a high unemployment rate and a high proportion of benefit claimants. This is particularly apparent in neighbourhoods close to Rotherham Town Centre. Unemployment showed a strong improvement up to 2005 but rose from 5.8% in 2008 to 9.1% by 2009 as the recession impacted.

Numbers claiming Job Seekers Allowance have increased substantially in the last two years to just over 9,000 at the beginning of 2010. The claimant count rate has risen more quickly in Rotherham and the rest of South Yorkshire compared to the regional and national rates of increase, possibly due to the heavier reliance on manufacturing (a sector particularly hard-hit) for employment in the sub-region.

As well as geographical disparities, there are also disparities between different groups in Rotherham. The female employment rate in Rotherham is closer to the national average than for men, but women are far more likely to be working part-time than men. The estimated employment rate for ethnic minorities in Rotherham, using June 2009 data, shows a gap of over 10% as compared to the 'white' employment rate (Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, 2010a).

The trend in estimated economic inactivity in Rotherham has generally been downward over the long term, particularly for females, although the last few years the overall rate has been relatively stable – generally between 22% - 23% of the working-age population. Female inactivity has tended to fall more in comparison to males – a result of higher numbers of females entering the labour market / taking up employment over recent years – although the gap remains substantial.

The mean annual wage in Rotherham as of 2009 stood at £23,727 compared with £25,816 for the rest of the UK. Comparing figures for annual workplace earnings shows the same pattern with Rotherham averaging close to 90% of the UK average in most years (around 97% of the regional average) (Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, 2010a).

Recent economic achievements in Rotherham include the success of the Virgin F1 Team at Dinnington, the Dinnington Colliery redevelopment and the Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park. At Dinnington Colliery, Phase 1 has been completed and is considered successful, and Phase 2 is now coming forward. The Council runs a range of successful business start-up / small workspace initiatives to provide assistance to entrepreneurs and small businesses in the borough. Rotherham's RiDO Business Centres are unique in England, in that they are the only centres to have the National Business Incubation Association's (NBIA) Soft Landings International Incubators designation.

About one-third of Rotherham's resident workforce commutes out of Rotherham Borough for employment. It should be acknowledged that some peripheral settlements are physically closer to Sheffield and other larger towns in neighbouring authorities, and therefore this data represents, in some cases, a sustainable option. Many people also commute into Rotherham. Also, Sheffield has a different job offer to Rotherham, including two universities, teaching hospitals and a significant representation from the research, finance and business sectors.

## 6.5 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

### 6.5.1 Effects within Rotherham

Policies CS9 and CS31 allocate land to meet the needs of employers and contribute towards economic well-being. A number of other policies promote new employment opportunities and opportunities that have the potential to improve the economy. There is a risk that new employment opportunities will not be located in accessible locations, however policies CS1, CS3, CS14 and CS29 are likely to assist in ensuring development is located to appropriate locations. A number of policies particularly CS14 and CS17 promote improvements to the transport infrastructure in Rotherham. This can improve access to employment opportunities and can attract new businesses and workers through better linkages between areas of Rotherham, and beyond.

The employment rate is still below the national average and parts of the borough have a high unemployment rate and a high proportion of benefit claimants. It is therefore considered that the policies promoting new employment, for example within the tourism and renewable energy sector, present an opportunity for the borough. These policies can also help to develop a resilient economy, protecting its viability. Economic growth and new employment opportunities may assist in improving employment rates for those in deprived areas. Provision of new local employment opportunities through Policy CS10 and CS32, may also assist in addressing deprivation through increasing local employment rates.

Housing, as well as provision of community and education facilities, form an important component of the strategy, particularly in contributing to the development of sustainable and well balanced communities. Provision of sufficient and affordable housing to meet the needs of Rotherham’s population can help to retain skilled workers and has the possibility to attract new people to the area. This could increase skills levels and indirectly could attract new businesses. A number of policies promote enhanced public realm, streetscapes and living environments. These policies have the potential to enhance the function and vibrancy of town or district centres, with opportunities to attract new businesses and workforce to the area.

**Table 6-3: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

**Key**

	Risk of a Negative Effect
	Opportunity

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites. CS14 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centre CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS9 Transforming Rotherham’s Economy CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy	Assisting in retaining existing employment, and new employment opportunities both for existing companies and new ones.	CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	CS1 and CS3 seek to ensure that employment provision is located to appropriate areas.

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
<p>CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation</p> <p>CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>			
<p>CS14 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centre</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy</p> <p>CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation</p> <p>CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities.</p>	<p>Economic growth and new employment opportunities may assist in improving employment rates for everybody but particularly for those in deprived areas.</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p>	<p>CS1 and CS3 seek to ensure that employment provision is located to appropriate areas.</p>
<p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Increased employment opportunities may assist in addressing deprivation.</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p>	<p>CS1 and CS3 seek to ensure that employment provision is located to appropriate areas.</p>
<p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p> <p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS22 Green Spaces</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS29 Improving Skills and Education</p> <p>CS16 New Roads</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p>	<p>Promoting accessibility to employment for all sections of the community.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>These policies all aim to improve and promote accessibility.</p>
<p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions</p> <p>CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p>	<p>Potential for retaining and adding to a skilled workforce through improved facilities.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The provision of improved community facilities, education options, housing opportunities etc has the potential to retain a skilled workforce.</p>

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
<p>CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p> <p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS22 Green Spaces</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS29 Improving Skills and Education</p> <p>CS16 New Roads</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p>			
<p>CS21 Landscape</p> <p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p> <p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS22 Green Space</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Potential to enhance the function and vibrancy of town or district centres through improved living environments.</p>	N/A	<p>These policies promote improved public realm, streetscapes and living environments.</p>
<p>CS14 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centre</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy</p> <p>CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation</p> <p>CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities.</p>	<p>Risk that new employment opportunities are not located in accessible locations particularly for example lower-paid jobs which may require unsocial hours where people do not have access to a private car.</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p>	<p>CS1 and CS3 seek to ensure that employment provision is located to appropriate areas.</p> <p>CS14 requires development to be located in highly accessible locations.</p>

### 6.5.2 Regional, National and Global Effects

The effect described in the previous section which will attract new businesses to Rotherham, including tourism and renewable energy development, can contribute to the general resilience and sustainability of the regional and (to a lesser extent) national economy.

Improving the transport network can improve linkages between areas of Rotherham and beyond. This can not only attract businesses to Rotherham, but can also improve flows of goods to and from the borough thereby benefiting the regional and economy as a whole.

### 6.5.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and opportunities are summarised below.

- New employment opportunities through the provision of new development;
- Opportunity to provide infrastructure to meet the needs of businesses of all sizes, and therefore provide employment opportunities;
- Improved transport linkages between areas of Rotherham and beyond, encouraging an efficient, effective, safe and sustainable integrated transport system can potentially attract new businesses and employees;
- Potential to address pockets of high unemployment rates in Rotherham by improving the links between housing and employment;
- Supports the development of a resilient economy and facilitates future growth;
- Provision of sufficient housing of a diverse mix of sizes and tenures to meet the needs of Rotherham’s population can help to retain workforce and has the possibility to attract new people to the area;
- Potential to retain the workforce through improved facilities; and
- Opportunities to enhance the function and vibrancy of town or district centres.

Given high relative deprivation in the borough, the combined effects of the settlement hierarchy, Broad Locations for Growth and policies are considered likely to be slightly beneficial in the short term (not necessarily benefiting the most deprived areas specifically), improving to moderately beneficial in the medium term and major beneficial in the long term as new developments become fully operational and accumulate. The certainty is low, because the interrelationship between new development and the economy is complex and ever-changing, and therefore the long-term effects cannot be accurately predicted.

Summary of Residual Effects		
Short	Med.	Long
+	++	+++
Certainty:		L

## 6.6 IIA Recommendations

### 6.6.1 Further Mitigation to Reduce Risk or Enhance Opportunities

There are no mitigation or enhancement recommendations this stage.

# 7 Transport

## 7.1 Topic Definition and Approach

A good quality of life is dependant on transport and easy access to employment, facilities and other services, therefore a safe, efficient and integrated transport system is important. A good transport network supports a strong, prosperous economy. However there are environmental implications of transport provision and it is therefore essential to promote sustainable transport options, accessibility and reducing the need to travel, particularly by car.

The table below sets out the IIA Objectives and decision-making criteria for Rotherham’s transport which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

**Table 7-1: IIA Objectives - Transport**

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>2 – Transport</b>	
2A – Improve sustainable transport and movement patterns.	Will it maintain or provide facilities, services and employment in locations that reduce the need to travel or are accessible by sustainable transport modes?  Will it increase quality and affordable sustainable integrated transport options particularly in areas of need and that are accessible for the disabled? E.g. public or community transport, car share, car clubs etc.  Will it make it more attractive for pedestrians and cycling?  Will it secure the implementation of green travel plans?  Will it encourage local supply chains?  Proximity to facilities and services  Ability to support facilities and services  Proximity to public transport facilities

For the purposes of this IIA we have looked at the issues identified in the table above as it is considered that these are most likely to be affected by the proposals and policies within the Core Strategy.

## 7.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 6-2 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to Material Assets.

**Table 7-2: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Transport**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS3 Location of New Development	<b>Improved Accessibility to Employment and Services</b>

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
<p>CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p> <p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS22 Green Spaces</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities</p> <p>CS16 New Roads</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p>	<p>These policies promote better access to services, including access to public transport, educational facilities, recreational facilities and health services.</p>
<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p> <p>CS5 Safeguarded Land</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p><b><u>Location of New Development</u></b></p> <p>These policies promote sustainable locations for new development, including provision of new development in accessible locations.</p>
<p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS18 Freight</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p>	<p><b><u>Promotion of Sustainable Transport Modes</u></b></p> <p>These policies all promote sustainable, integrated transport options.</p>
<p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS22 Green Spaces</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p>	<p><b><u>Improved Walking/Cycling Provision</u></b></p> <p>These policies promote more attractive walking and cycling opportunities.</p>
<p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p>	<p><b><u>Improved Public Transport Provision</u></b></p> <p>These policies aim to improve public transport provision and accessibility.</p>
<p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p>	<p><b><u>Promotion of Travel Plans</u></b></p> <p>This policy encourages the use of travel plans for major employers.</p>

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS9 Transforming Rotherham’s Economy CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Risk of Increased Pressure Resulting from New Development</u></b>                      All these policies promote new development. There is the potential that these developments will increase pressure on the transport network.</p>
CS18 Freight	<p><b><u>Sustainable Freight Transport</u></b>                      This policy promotes the transfer of freight from road to rail and canal.</p>

Other policies within the Core Strategy which are not listed above have been reviewed for their relevance, but have been considered to have a negligible influence on ‘the topic’, or no association at all.

### 7.3 What Other Plans and Strategies are Relevant?

The South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011 – 2026 was recently adopted. In Rotherham, the LTP3 has been developed to be focused around encouraging people to make best use of the existing transport network and in particular, it will encourage use of sustainable, clean and safe travel modes of transport. It wishes to develop major schemes to open up access to strategic economic zones, improve rail and bus services by working with strategic partners, implement cycle and walking route schemes and implement streetscape improvements (amongst other measures).

### 7.4 Baseline for Transport

The majority of Rotherham’s settlements have good access to the strategic road network. The 2001 census reveals that 24% of Rotherham’s residents travel over 10 km to their place of work. The majority of people travel to work by car (69.3%) while 13.1% travel to work by bus and 9.2% walk to work.

Rotherham is a net exporter of employees. The 2001 Census shows that 41,785 people commute out of the borough to work, which is an increase since the 1991 census, while 29,015 people commute into the borough for work. Just under two-thirds of Rotherham’s residents (61%) live and work within the borough.



Districts. Bus patronage is identified as a key challenge. The LTP3 identifies that the fall in patronage is directly linked to fare increases, amongst other reasons. Congestion on the road network also plays a part in the declining viability of the bus network, particularly on routes between Rotherham and Doncaster (A630) and between Rotherham and Barnsley (A633) (South Yorkshire LTP Partnership and Sheffield City Region, 2011).

There a number of planned schemes and initiatives set out in the Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy and its supporting Public Transport Action Plan which seek to tackle the decline in bus patronage. This includes the Bus Key Routes programme, which aims to support attractive, competitive bus services between and into major centres through priority measures and improved facilities. The key routes in Rotherham are Rotherham – Chapeltown, Rotherham - Dearne (North), Rotherham - Dearne (South), Rotherham – Maltby, Rotherham - Meadowhall (A6109), Rotherham - Meadowhall (A6178), Rotherham - Swallownest/Aston and Rotherham Central-Thrybergh.

The Regional Transport Strategy also includes proposals for a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) scheme linking Sheffield and Rotherham. This includes a possible northern BRT via Meadowhall and Magna, and a southern BRT via Waverley New Community and Brinsworth. A decision from the DfT is expected towards the end of 2011.

The strategic road network in Rotherham is vulnerable to congestion and diversion from the M1. Key routes which suffer congestion include the A633 and A630 into Rotherham. Further strategic routes which suffer delays during peak hours include the A629/A6109 between Rotherham and Sheffield and the A6178 between Rotherham and Sheffield, the A633 / A6022 Wath-upon-Deane and Mexborough to Rotherham, the A631 / A6021 Bawtry to Rotherham and the A57 / A618 / A6178 Aston to Rotherham. Growth in car usage is expected to cause a significant increase in congestion, and severe delays are envisaged on radial corridors into urban centres including the A631 into Rotherham (South Yorkshire LTP Partnership and Sheffield City Region, 2011).

## **7.5 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

### **7.5.1 Effects within Rotherham**

A number of policies within the Core Strategy promote improved access to services, facilities and employment through transport infrastructure improvements.

Improvements to sustainable transport modes through walking, cycling and public transport improvements are also identified by the Core Strategy. Improved attractiveness of provision for pedestrians and cyclists through Policy CS14, CS17, CS19, CS22 and CS32 can aid in the promotion of active transport. CS14 further promotes sustainable transport through encouraging travel planning.

Sustainable freight transport is also addressed through Policy CS18. This promotes transfer of freight to canal and the rail network and aims to minimise the impact of road based freight.

There is a risk however that these policies may not directly improve access for the disabled as there is no direct reference to ensuring access for those with a disability.

There is also a risk that policies promoting new development, for example housing and employment allocations may put pressure on the transport network. The strategic road network in Rotherham (including the A633 and A630) is vulnerable to congestion and diversion from the M1. However, there is the potential that policies that promote improvements to the existing infrastructure and the provision of development in accessible locations will mitigate these risks. CS15 aims to ensure that the key route and motorway network will provide efficient access between Rotherham, Urban Centre, Principal Settlements and the regional and national road network. This policy also promotes bus priority measures and park and ride initiatives.

**Table 7-3: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

**Key**

	Risk of a Negative Effect
	Opportunity

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Provision of new development in accessible locations.	N/A	These policies assist in locating development to appropriate areas.
CS18 Freight	Promotion of sustainable freight transport.	N/A	This policy promotes the transfer of freight from road to rail and canal.
CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel	Promotion of Travel Plans and reducing the need to travel.	N/A	This policy promotes major employers and institutions to employ travel plans as part of sustainable transport promotion.
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS18 Freight CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	Promotion of sustainable transport modes and increased accessibility for all.	N/A	These policies all promote sustainable, integrated transport options.
CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	Improved public transport opportunities and increased accessibility	N/A	These policies aim to improve public transport provision and accessibility.

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities	for all.		
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	Improved walking and cycling opportunities.	N/A	These policies promote more attractive walking and cycling opportunities.
CS3 Location of New Development CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities	Improved access opportunities may enhance access to services, education and facilities.	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	CS1 and CS3 may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas, particularly CS3 which requires new development to meet the needs of areas of deprivation.
CS3 Location of New Development CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS28 Sustainable Design CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	Transport improvements may not directly improve access for the disabled.	N/A	The policies promote improvements to transport, however do not specifically identify interventions that may benefit the disabled.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres	All policies promote new development which can increase pressure on the transport network if this is not supported by	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development CS14 Accessible Places and Managing	CS1 and CS3 seek to ensure that development is located to appropriate areas. CS14 and CS29 require development to be located in highly accessible locations. Other policies promote improvements to the

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	investment in the transport network.	Demand for Travel CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities	transport network.

### 7.5.2 Regional, National and Global Effects

There are potential cross-boundary effects of the Core Strategy which could be a regional benefit. There is the potential for benefits to accessibility into and out of Rotherham through benefits to the transport infrastructure, particularly of benefit for those commuting outside the area.

There is a risk that new development could lead to pressures on the regional transport infrastructure, this effect may be significant when combined with wider regional and national increases in development/population. There is the potential that transport capacity may be breached despite the protective policies

### 7.5.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are summarised below.

- All policies relating to new development are anticipated to result in increasing traffic levels in the long term, which could put pressure on the existing transport network despite mitigating policies;
- Risks to access for the disabled;
- Opportunities for improvements to accessibility, and increasing the proportion of residents living in the sub-region who have good accessibility; and
- Opportunities for improvements to the sustainable transport network through public transport, walking, cycling and freight improvements.

The combined effects of the settlement hierarchy, Broad Locations for Growth and policies on transport are considered likely to be slightly beneficial in the medium and long term, as new developments become fully operational and accumulate. The certainty is moderate, because whilst the policies and potential development locations themselves are likely to create positive change, they can be implemented in a variety of ways. The long-term picture may include various factors which can increase car usage (such as increased wealth), and effectiveness for both new and existing residents will depend upon strong multi-modal transport systems and good interconnectivity.

Summary of Residual Effects		
Short	Med.	Long
0	+	+
Certainty:		M

## 7.6 IIA Recommendations

### 7.6.1 Further Mitigation to Reduce Risk or Enhance Opportunities

There are no mitigation recommendations at this stage. As a potential enhancement, it was identified that Policy CS22 could be improved by identifying modal transfer to canal and rail is a priority over road freight transport, however on consideration, the Council has not felt that this is realistic / achievable in an Local Plan context. The Local Plan will, however, aspire to improve modal shift of freight.

# 8 Education and Skills

## 8.1 Topic Definition and Approach

The quality of education in the UK is high with overall increases in GCSE and A-Level results each year and rising levels of people gaining at least an NVQ4 qualification. The level of inequality in education is rising nationally however with poorer families almost half as likely to achieve good GCSE results and twice as likely to be expelled.

The table below sets out the IIA Objectives and decision-making criteria for education and skills which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

**Table 8-1: IIA Objectives Education and Skills**

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>3 – Education and Skills</b>	
3A – Improve the level of education and skills for all, reducing disparities across Rotherham and strengthening its position regionally and nationally.	Will it invest in the next generation? Will it improve educational attainment and qualifications particularly in low performing neighbourhoods and other groups under represented in educational achievement? Will it increase accessibility and participation of vocational and non vocational education and training for all but particularly for groups of people with low levels of achievement? Will it provide or facilitate appropriate training to address the identified skills gap? Will it help increase confidence, self esteem, and aspirations to learn? Proximity to existing education facilities, primary, secondary, further and higher. Ability to support new facilities.
3B – Encourage creativity, innovation and the effective use of sound science and appropriate technology.	Will it support local and sub regional clusters? e.g. AMP (Advanced Manufacturing Park, Waverley) Will it encourage partnership working across sectors and organisations? Will it create places that encourage innovation? Will it enhance or enable the use of ICT, innovative or sustainable technologies? Is the location considered suitable/attractive for such uses? Skills profile of the local population? Near direct access to strategic highway network? Attractive environment?
3C – Promote awareness of sustainable development and encourage sustainable lifestyles and business practices.	Will it increase knowledge and understanding of sustainable development? Will it encourage or enable people to live and work more sustainably? Will it ensure inward investment projects are sustainable? Will it promote sustainable design and construction? e.g. materials, clean technologies (such as Sustainable Drainage Systems - SuDS), whole life, fit for purpose, etc.

For the purposes of this IIA we have looked at the issues identified in the table above as it is considered that these are most likely to be affected by the proposals and policies within the Core Strategy.

## 8.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 7-2 below describes the policies of relevance to education and skills.

**Table 8-2: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Education and Skills**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS3 Location of New Development CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Accessible Educational and Training Facilities</u></b></p> <p>These policies promote the provision of sustainable, accessible development and community facilities. The provision of public transport/walking and cycling access to education and training facilities for the young and old is important to promote participation.</p>
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities	<p><b><u>Education Facilities</u></b></p> <p>These policies aim to provide improved education and training opportunities for young and old. CS10 in particular aims to improve skills in all of Rotherham's communities. CS10 also promotes better access to education services.</p>
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability	<p><b><u>Potential for negative impacts on existing education facilities</u></b></p> <p>New housing development, if not appropriately planned for, has the potential to lead to existing schools and other education facilities going over capacity, leading to a relative lack of enough facilities in an area. This is why the policies listed above are so important.</p>

Other Core Strategy policies which are not listed above have been reviewed for their relevance, but have been considered to have a negligible influence on 'the topic', or no association at all.

### 8.3 What Other Plans and Strategies are Relevant?

Other than the Core Strategy, the major relevant programme to new housing development in Rotherham and the education and skills baseline is the national Building Schools for the Future initiative. Its relevance within Rotherham is discussed in the next section.

### 8.4 Baseline for Education and Skills

Attainment at school and the number of young adults remaining in education and training has improved in Rotherham over recent years. The main indicator for GCSE attainment is 5 A\*-C including English and Maths. Data is only available at a local level from 2005, but in this period, Rotherham has seen a massive improvement. It has reduced the gap with the England (maintained schools) average from seven percentage points in 2005, to just 3.6 percentage points in 2009.

In 2008, 88% of 16-to-19 year-olds in Rotherham were in education, employment or training, an increase from 84.5% in 2005. The numbers of young people going on to further and higher education has increased by 3.7% between 2002 and 2007 (Rotherham BC, 2008b).

The number of residents with skills at NVQ Level 2 or above is approximately 7% lower than the national average, however the percentage is improving year-on-year at the same rate as the nation (if not faster). There is a skills gap in Rotherham, particularly in terms of the existing skills of the population and those required by potential employers. There is also low graduate retention. Within the borough, 18% of the population are graduates and 18% have no qualifications, but again the situation is improving.

Some recent key areas of progress have included Building Schools for the Future funding in Maltby, and improvements to secondary and primary schools in the borough through the Private Finance Initiative (PFI) scheme. The Building Schools for the Future and PFI schemes at the primary schools are ongoing.

### 8.5 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

#### 8.5.1 Effects Within Rotherham

Education and training is important to develop the skills of the population, including young and old. The Core Strategy provides a number of policies that promote education and training, particularly Policy CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities. This policy also promotes access to these facilities as well as local employment opportunities. Most minority ethnic groups have young populations; as such it is important to ensure that suitable opportunities are provided for all. Policy CS3 should assist in ensuring development is provided in the most appropriate locations.

A number of policies provide for improving public transport and walking/cycling opportunities within Rotherham. Policy CS14 looks to focus on transport investment to make places more accessible. In addition, a number of other policies aim to improve transport infrastructure provision. Improved transport options have the potential to increase accessibility to education and training opportunities.

Other benefits associated with better access to and provision of education and facilities can include opportunities for the economy of the borough through a more highly skilled workforce and the retention of skilled workers.

Housing allocations and provision have the potential to negatively affect the capacity of educational facilities. Policies include CS1, CS2, CS6 and CS7. However, it is likely that Policies CS1, CS10 and CS32 will ensure that there is enough infrastructure of the correct type to support the educational needs of new residents and others.

**Table 8-3: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

**Key**

	Risk of a Negative Effect
	Opportunity

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities	Improved education and training facilities.	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	CS1 and CS3 may assist in ensuring that related development is directed to the most appropriate locations for all.
CS3 Location of New Development CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities	Improved access to education facilities.	N/A	These policies promote better access to education through the sustainable location of new development.
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities	A highly skilled population has the potential for improved opportunities for economic growth.	N/A	These policies provide new opportunities for educational and training facilities, in turn potentially benefiting the economy.

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
Social Provision Facilities			
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability	Potential to negatively affect the capacity of education facilities.	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities	These policies aim to ensure that there is enough infrastructure of the correct type to support the educational needs of new residents and others.

### 8.5.2 Regional, National and Global Effects

Improved opportunities for skills increase and education within the borough has the potential to provide benefits across the region through providing a more highly skilled workforce.

### 8.5.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are summarised below.

- Opportunities to promote access to education and learning facilities;
- Opportunities to provide improved training and educational facilities;
- Opportunities for secondary effects on the economy and retention of skilled workers; and
- Risks to the capacity of educational facilities through new housing development.

The combined effects of the settlement hierarchy, Broad Locations for Growth and policies are considered likely to be slightly beneficial in the medium and long term, as new developments become fully operational and accumulate. The certainty is moderate, because whilst the policies and potential development locations themselves are likely to create positive change, they can be implemented in a variety of ways. Effectiveness will depend upon good adaptation (including capacity) of the various educational and training facilities to new residents, as well as good sustainable transport links to them.

Summary of Residual Effects		
Short	Med.	Long
0	+	+
Certainty:		M

## **8.6 IIA Recommendations**

### **8.6.1 Further Mitigation to Reduce Risk or Enhance Opportunities**

No further changes to the Core Strategy have been considered necessary at this stage.

## 9 Health and Well-Being

### 9.1 Topic Definition and Approach

The World Health Organisation defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" (WHO, 1948).

Many factors that affect health are covered through other considerations such as improving education and skills, income, housing, employment, air quality, transport, water and waste disposal.

The accompanying Health Impact Assessment provides a full assessment of the potential effects on health associated with the Core Strategy. The document provides baseline information, details of relevant policies for health and well being as well as detailed tables identifying the risks and opportunities of the Core Strategy policies. A summary of this document is provided below.

The table below sets out the IIA Objectives and decision-making criteria for health and well-being, which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

**Table 9-1: IIA Objectives Health and Well-Being**

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>4 - Health</b>	
<p>4A – Improve the health of the people of Rotherham, reduce disparities in health and encourage healthy living for all.</p>	<p>Will it help ensure there is adequate provision of easily accessible services appropriate to local needs?</p> <p>Will it help address causes of ill health? e.g. poverty, social exclusion, poor housing and work conditions, under-participation in health services by specific groups or communities.</p> <p>Will it reduce inequalities in health and help target Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy areas?</p> <p>Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and prevent ill health? e.g. reducing car use, providing new facilities for and maintaining or enhancing access to physical sports, greenspace, recreation and cultural facilities, quality food retailers and a good work/life balance.</p> <p>Will it minimise risks associated with air and noise pollution or road accidents?</p> <p>Suitability of the local road network for cycling.</p> <p>Proximity to other main settlements – 5km is considered a reasonable distance for cycling.</p>
<p>4B – Improve access to quality cultural, leisure and recreational activities available to everyone.</p>	<p>Will it maintain or increase the type or quality of facilities in areas where there is need?</p> <p>Will it enable non-car based access?</p> <p>Will it utilise the potential of Rotherham’s greenspace and natural areas, enabling everyone to have easy access to</p>

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>4 - Health</b>	
	quality areas? Will it improve and extend the public rights of way and green infrastructure corridors network by providing recreation for walkers, cyclists and riders? Will it promote Rotherham's facilities to local people and tourists encouraging participation by all? Proximity to natural greenspace. Proximity to cultural and leisure facilities. Proximity to recreational facilities. Ability to support new facilities.
4C – Enhance safety, and reduce crime and fear of crime for everyone.	Will it enhance safety, security and reduce crime or fear of crime (including hate crime) through design or other measures? Will it help improve quality of life and address the causes of crime or anti social behaviour? Will it encourage respect for people and property?

For the purposes of this IIA we have looked at the issues identified in the table above as it is considered that these are most likely to be affected by the proposals and policies within the Core Strategy.

## 9.2 What Other Plans and Strategies are Relevant?

There are a number of strategies and plans from the NHS, Sport England and others which apply to the topic area. Of specific relevance to the Core Strategy is the 2007 document *A Public Health Strategy for Rotherham* prepared by the Primary Care Trust and Rotherham Council. Its key aims are prevention of ill health, protection of health and health promotion. Many of its objectives and actions are relevant to the Core Strategy. These include creating jobs, reducing deprivation, improving education and adult learning, tackling health inequalities and obesity, reducing crime and accidents, ensuring equal access to services for all communities, building cohesive communities and ensuring decent housing.

The protection and provision of sufficient health facilities, sports facilities, general open space, children's play areas, access to the countryside and other essential infrastructure are key to the delivery of the Local Plan.

## 9.3 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

The full Health Impact Assessment is provided within Appendix F. This section sets out the key residual risks and opportunities of the Core Strategy.

### 9.3.1 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

- Construction of new development across the borough will affect local people, whether through the stress of uncertainty and coping with the changes, or

through having to make the time for community engagement and input into planning, or through construction land clearance, noise, traffic and emissions from construction plant (vehicles and equipment). Various elements of planning and construction 'best practice' can minimise this effect, but the effect is uncertain at this stage.

- New housing development and associated localised population growth could impact on levels of open space and recreational land available.
- Increasing population growth and policies which promote road travel could have a detrimental impact on air quality and noise emissions.
- Development will help to protect or contribute to securing a healthy and safe environment which can improve the general health of local communities.
- Improved existing and development of new recreational, leisure, health and other community facilities can also help improve general health and potentially reduce health inequalities.
- Potential opportunities to enhance quality of life and thereby aiding general health are brought about by better access to open space and green infrastructure which can also encourage physical activity.
- Improved transport links from local communities to main centres by a variety of travel modes including walking and cycling can help reduce health inequalities in accessing facilities and also improve physical activity levels.
- Reducing the risk of flooding provides opportunities to protect against any deterioration in the general health of local and regional communities including vulnerable groups and older people.
- Major opportunities are presented for new development to meet the needs of Rotherham's areas of highest deprivation.
- The regeneration of Rotherham including Rotherham Town Centre will provide potential opportunities to help to address deprivation by enhancing the public realm and promoting sustainable urban living.
- Provision of an adequate number and mix of housing including affordable housing will present opportunities for people to stay in Rotherham and could reduce poverty levels, so helping to address deprivation issues.
- Opportunities exist to enhance people's living environment and so help tackle deprivation through better provision of, and access to open space and green infrastructure.
- Providing sufficient transport links by a variety of travel modes between local communities and main centres can help address deficiencies in access to services and facilities for deprived areas.
- Opportunities exist for new residents through directing development to locations which have good access to services and facilities including mental health services.
- Improving transport links by a variety of different travel modes to main centres from local communities can help all people, including those with mental health issues, to access appropriate services and facilities.
- Potential opportunities for developers to contribute to providing new and / or improved services and facilities including those for health.
- There is the potential for risks to local communities including vulnerable groups, older people and young children and youth. This is because there is the

potential new housing and localised increases in population (alongside property) could create new targets for criminals using poorly designed spaces to hide and for access and egress.

- Potential opportunities exist to reduce crime levels in certain areas, such as through high-quality master planning which integrates well into surrounding areas, and uses 'secured by design' principles.
- Promoting development which protects or contributes to securing a healthy and safe environment including minimising opportunities for crime provides long term opportunities to continue in reducing crime in the borough.
- Directing development to the most sustainable and accessible locations in Rotherham can provide people with disabilities better opportunities for access to services and facilities.
- Provision of a mix of housing types and tenure including affordable housing can help meet the needs of people with disabilities.
- Maintaining and improving transport links between local communities and main centres by a variety of different transport modes can increase access to essential services and facilities for those with disabilities.
- Major opportunity to reduce obesity levels through improving links to existing and developing new walking and cycling routes and facilities thereby encouraging greater levels of physical activity and in the long term, presenting opportunities to reduce obesity levels.
- Further major opportunity is possible by enhancing existing and creating new leisure and recreational facilities in main centres of Rotherham. In conjunction with this, improved transport links including active travel can help people access these services and so can therefore help, in the long term, reduce obesity in the local community and amongst young people.
- An overall opportunity for people to make healthier lifestyle choices and indirectly reduce obesity could occur through Policy CS27 which encourages developers to contribute to securing a healthy and safe environment.
- Locating development in appropriate locations with good access to facilities and services presents opportunities for local communities to lead healthier lifestyles.
- Opportunities for improved education can help people, particularly young people, to learn about the risks of smoking, drinking and drug taking etc which could help to reduce levels.
- Indirect opportunities exist through the enhancement of existing and provision of new facilities and services in Rotherham which could provide more activities for people to undertake as opposed to drinking and drug-taking.
- Opportunities for enhancement to existing and provision of new health facilities to cater for increases in population as a result of new development. This could also benefit existing local communities.
- Improving transport links from local communities to main centres by a variety of travel modes can provide opportunities for people to access health services and facilities with greater ease.

The combined effects of the settlement hierarchy, Broad Locations for Growth and policies on health and well-being are considered likely to be slightly adverse in the short term (due to the potential disruption and stress caused to existing residents during planning and construction), and slightly beneficial in the medium and long term, as new developments become fully operational and accumulate, alongside their various benefits. The certainty is low, because there will be both positive and negative effects of new development, and professional judgement has been used. Effectiveness will depend upon a wide variety of factors, including various project-level considerations that approach health and well-being in a holistic manner.

Summary of Residual Effects		
Short	Med.	Long
-	+	+
Certainty:		L

## 9.4 IIA Recommendations

### 9.4.1 Further Mitigation to Reduce Risk or Enhance Opportunities

Policy CS13 could be enhanced by expanding the objectives for improved services and leisure in Rotherham Town Centre to include sports and health facilities and/or health-related businesses (e.g. gyms). Policy CS13 could further be enhanced to provide for increased health facilities including addiction clinics where there is a need. Policy CS29 includes the provision of health facilities and leisure centres.

The policies which promote good transport links by a variety of travel modes from local communities to main centres could go further to also ensure that the needs of people with disabilities and mobility issues are catered for which can provide opportunities for greater independence.

Policy CS7 could be enhanced further to provide a certain percentage of specialist housing for people with mobility issues or other disabilities.

Further emphasis could be made in the Core Strategy to addressing 'secured by design' principles.

A significant proportion of young people are considered to be obese in Rotherham. There could therefore be a further commitment in the Core Strategy to providing specific facilities for young people to undertake physical activity.

**10 Biodiversity**

**10.1 Topic Definition and Approach**

Biodiversity can be defined as the total variety of living organisms on earth, including all species of plants, animals and their associated habitats. It supports the vital benefits we get from the natural environment and contributes to our economy, our health and well-being, and it enriches our lives (Defra, 2008). Biodiversity is in decline across the world because of human activity, with 10-30% of animals threatened with extinction.

The table below sets out the IIA Objectives and decision-making criteria for biodiversity which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

*Table 10-1L IIA Objectives Biodiversity*

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>5 – Biodiversity</b>	
Enhance Rotherham’s habitats and biodiversity.	Will it protect and enhance habitats and geological sites of national, regional, or local importance? e.g. woodland, waterbodies and river corridors, regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS), meadows and brownfield sites of ecological value.  Will it protect and enhance national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species?  Will it maintain and enhance wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and greenspaces?  Will it manage sites in a way that protects and enhances their nature conservation value?  Will it create new appropriate habitats?  Proximity to Local Wildlife Sites (e.g. cats have a roaming range of up to 1KM and could therefore create issues relating to predation).  There could be issues relating to recreational pressure, e.g. dog walkers but this will depend on the nature of the designation.  Presence and distribution of hedgerows and woodland within the development area. Note that at this stage we can’t take their quality into account as this would require detailed survey work.  Scope for severance of habitat networks.

For the purposes of this IIA, this topic and IIA Objectives have looked at designated and non-statutory nature conservation sites, protected species and the potential to enhance or create new habitats and wildlife resources. Focusing on these issues then enables the identification of any constraints in relation to biodiversity for policies within the Core Strategy.

## 10.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 10-2 below describes the policies of relevance to biodiversity.

**Table 10-2: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Biodiversity**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Risk of loss of habitat and other conflicts with wildlife:</u></b> these policies aim to help facilitate new development (including ancillary development), which has the potential to have impacts upon habitats and species in its vicinity, and sometimes at a distance. Key issues include habitat loss, recreational pressure, light and noise disturbance, and water management (both water abstraction and wastewater). Additionally, if inappropriately sited, wind turbines can negatively affect bird populations.</p> <p>Additional transport, whether by road or more sustainable modes, can lead to negative biodiversity impacts, including habitat loss through landtake, habitat severance and fragmentation, habitat damage through pollution and wildlife kills through collisions.</p>
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Protection of biodiversity:</u></b> these policies seek to protect and enhance the area's biodiversity value and, where appropriate, integrate nature conservation into new development.</p>
CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation	<p><b><u>Protection from renewable energy development</u></b>                      This policy encourages renewable energy generation where there is no significant harm to biodiversity.</p>
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the	<p><b><u>Reduction of existing impacts on biodiversity:</u></b> new, more sustainable transport environments and networks can encourage modal shift away from road transport, reducing climate change emissions and the resulting impacts of climate change, and also potentially</p>

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
Water Environment CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	impacts from air pollution, road run-off or wildlife kills through collisions. Gaining a net benefit will depend upon how proposals improve the situation for existing residents, which requires good integration of new development with the existing, and also looking outside of site boundaries to correct existing problems. Use of Sustainable Drainage Systems in new development and in the design of new highways can help reduce impacts on biodiversity.
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS28 Sustainable Design CS22 Green Space CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Enhancement through creation or expansion of habitats:</u></b> these policies encourage development to enhance the borough’s natural environment.</p>

Other Core Strategy policies which are not listed above have been reviewed for their relevance, but have been considered to have a negligible influence on ‘the topic’, or no association at all.

### 10.3 What Other Plans and Strategies are Relevant?

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council’s Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) sets out the priorities for the borough in terms of the protection and enhancement of key species and habitats. It is designed in part to be a key reference document for developers and planning officers in the identification of habitats and species of relevance, and in planning for their protection where necessary, and the minimisation and compensation for negative impacts, including net enhancements. Through the LBAP, ecological assessment of development proposals can help to ensure Rotherham’s distinct biodiversity offering is protected and improved over time. Also, Rotherham’s Green Infrastructure Strategy is currently under development, and will interact with Natural England’s Green Infrastructure Mapping Project and with the Local Plan to set out and implement its proposals.

The Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Strategy and Delivery Plan sets out actions for all parts of society, including the public sector, to reverse the decline in biodiversity in the region using a ‘landscape scale’ approach. Some of the key strategic actions relevant to the Local Plan include ensuring a robust and effective framework for biodiversity is integrated into the Local Plan, and more specifically increasing the number and area of important sites protected, including Local Wildlife Sites. There is also a need to increase monitoring of the condition of Local Wildlife Sites and LBAP habitats, and to target investment (from all sources) on a priority habitat network (using the ‘landscape scale’ approach). Another key aim and link with the other actions is to meet the Accessible Natural Greenspace (ANGSe) standard, and to prioritise new green infrastructure in areas of high deprivation and poor health.

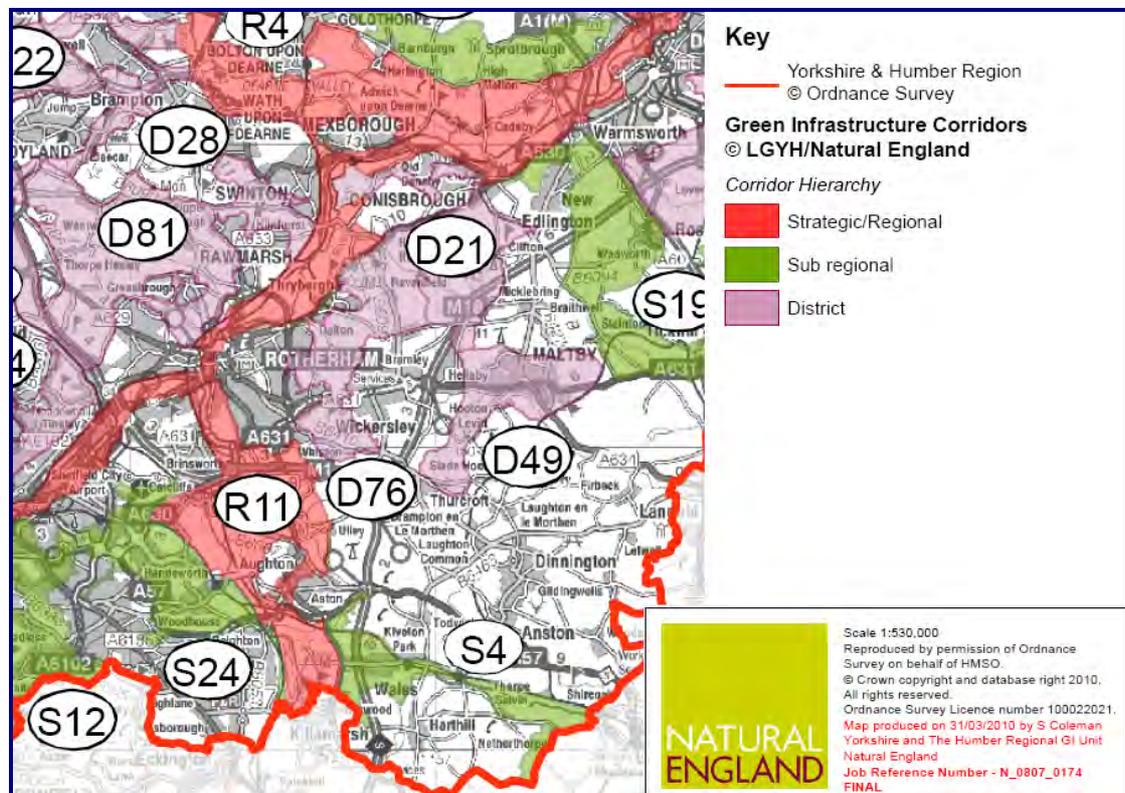
### 10.4 Baseline for Biodiversity

No international biological designations are present in Rotherham. The closest outside of the borough is the South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA), the most local part of it being the Peak District. This is located to the west of Sheffield, over 10 km away. The next nearest site is Hatfield Moor SAC and SPA over 15 km to the northeast. No other sites are located within a 15 km radius of Rotherham.

There are four biological Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and six Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) present in the borough. Biological SSSIs include Roche Abbey Woodlands, Anston Stones Wood, Maltby Low Common and Lindrick Golf Course. As of 2010, 72.1% of Rotherham’s SSSIs are considered to be in a favourable condition, 20.8% unfavourable but recovering and 7.2% in an unfavourable condition. This is an improvement on the previous year (Rotherham MBC, 2010b), but it is still below the Public Service Agreement (PSA) target of 95% favourable or unfavourable recovering (noting that the target date has now passed).

In 2010, there were 91 Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) in Rotherham, plus six candidate sites. Criteria for the selection of local wildlife sites have been developed and have been applied to site data held in Rotherham's Biological Records Centre. The assessment results identify sites that meet or exceed the criteria, and these can then become Local Wildlife Sites. This new framework has recently been published for consultation.

Natural England has carried out a Green Infrastructure Mapping Project in order to help local authorities protect and create green infrastructure through their Local Plans.



Source: Natural England, 2010b

**Figure 10-1: Extract from Natural England’s Green Infrastructure Mapping – Rotherham Area**

Figure 10-1 shows the map for Rotherham, depicting which key corridors are strategically, sub-regionally or locally significant ('district' level). Rotherham's strategic / regional corridor is the Rother Corridor (R11), focusing on the River Rother. There are district corridors in the north of the borough, including Wentworth (D81), Elsecar (D28), Thrybergh (D76) and Maltby (D49). The sub-regional corridor in the south is Chesterfield Canal (S4). This provides a framework to focus the protection of, and investment in, green infrastructure (and thus maximise benefits), and more local green infrastructure should be created to complement this hierarchy.

Rotherham is over 70% rural with 10% of the borough covered by trees. Rotherham has ancient woodlands at Canklow, Scholes Coppice, Grange Park and Wickersley. Since 2001, 208ha of woodland in the borough has been approved for the support of the Forestry Resources Grant. A South Yorkshire Forest (STF) study in 2009 showed that there were 3,035ha of woodland coverage in Rotherham, or 10.63% of the borough. This is a slight, but not significant, improvement on the previous year (Rotherham MBC, 2010b).

A local Biodiversity Action Plan has been prepared and presents priorities for action. With regards Habitat Action Plans, six relate to grasslands, four to woodlands and one to wetland habitats. There are five Species Action Plans including those for the Great Crested Newt, Badger, Bellflower Stem-Miner, Pillwort and Common Tern – all of which are high priority species locally.

## **10.5 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

### **10.5.1 Effects within Rotherham**

A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening exercise has been conducted in draft, and is yet to be confirmed by Natural England. It is felt that like for the Draft and Publication versions of the Core Strategy (which were 'screened out' and thus confirmed by Natural England not to require a full Appropriate Assessment), the Core Strategy is unlikely to have a significant effect on any internationally designated nature conservation sites. Key issues dealt with include the 'in combination' effect of recreational pressure distant European sites, and the presence of over-wintering Golden Plover within the borough, a bird species for which the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area to the east and north-east of the borough is designated.

Despite the protective policies described below, it is possible that new development such as for housing, commercial uses, retail, transport infrastructure, mineral extraction, renewable energy, tourism and ancillary development could produce risks to Rotherham's biodiversity. Landtake and habitat fragmentation (through land use change) caused by human activity is a major contributor and threat to the loss of biodiversity. They reduce the total habitat area available for wildlife and often result in smaller isolated populations separated by unsuitable habitat.

In terms of the transport network the Core Strategy provides for the introduction of new link roads and other transport network improvements. In the long term, when considered in conjunction with rising traffic levels through new development, increasing traffic levels are likely. This would increase local air, light and noise pollution, which could result in indirect risks to the surrounding biodiversity. In addition, increasing traffic levels can cause a rise in road kill, which is particularly an issue for toads and otters (which are now showing a presence along the River Don) in Rotherham.

CS19 and CS20 aim to counteract all of the above risks by prioritising the protection of biodiversity and the wider environment.

Through investment attracted into development and into Rotherham generally, CS19, CS20, CS22, CS28 and CS32 have the potential to contribute to improved habitat quality and management. This will depend upon a number of considerations, including the specific sites developed, the extent and nature of developer contributions and their integration into a wider green infrastructure network. Several aspects of Rotherham's biodiversity are considered unfavourable, declining and many designated sites are sensitive to differing forms of development and their ancillary effects. These policies will help to counteract the risks that development poses to biodiversity.

Transport policies promoting sustainable transport modes have the potential to encourage modal shift. This can reduce congestion in the short to medium term, thereby providing the opportunity to improve air quality and noise emissions on existing roads.

**Table 10-3: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

**Key**

	Risk of a Negative Effect
	Opportunity

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities	Achieving modal shift for the existing population, and reducing the negative impacts of road transport.	N/A	These policies include for reflecting sustainable transport principles. If they are implemented in a way which benefits not only the new developments, but existing residents and others, there could be net benefits. Within this, new residents could make public transport options more economically viable.
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS28 Sustainable Design CS22 Green Space CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Potential net enhancements to nature conservation through habitat creation.	N/A	Through investment attracted into development and into Rotherham generally, these policies have the potential to contribute to improved habitat quality and management. This will depend upon a number of considerations, including the specific sites developed, the extent and nature of developer contributions and their integration into a wider

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
			green infrastructure network
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Protection of biodiversity.	N/A	These policies seek to protect biodiversity.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land	All relate to the use of land for development which can fragment habitats and disturb species.	CS19 Green Infrastructure CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	CS19, CS20 and CS24 seek to protect biodiversity and the natural environment from inappropriate development.  They also seek to lead to net enhancements, which means where habitat or other losses occur, appropriate compensatory habitat and potentially other measures will be expected.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS15 Routes and the	New development and transport infrastructure developments can increase traffic levels and could increase road kill – particularly toads and otters – and lead to rising air pollution, which can cause	CS19 Green Infrastructure CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces	CS19, CS20 and CS24 seek to protect biodiversity and the natural environment from inappropriate development.  Policies including CS14, CS17 and CS19 aim to avoid car-dependent development and achieve

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
Strategic Road Network CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land	deterioration of habitats.	CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	modal shift to more sustainable transport modes.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS5 Safeguarded Land	Population growth can lead to recreational pressure on habitats, particularly those which are designated.	CS4 Green Belt CS28 Sustainable Design CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	CS4, CS22, CS28 and CS32 alleviate these potential effects to an extent as they protect existing green spaces and promote provision of new green space and recreational facilities.

### 10.5.2 Regional, National and Global Effects

There is the potential for cumulative impacts of new development on biodiversity across the region.

The proposed new development can lead to increased economic activity, thereby potentially increasing traffic into and out of the borough as people travel for work, leisure and other purposes. This effect may not be significant alone, but combined with the projected increases in population and wider regional and national plans for economic growth, significant impacts may be observed. This can result in increased air and noise pollution.

### 10.5.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are summarised below.

- There remains the risk of short- to medium-term negative impact to species and / or habitats during construction of new development (for example, habitat fragmentation and disturbance to species), particularly if there are concurrent large-scale developments;
- In combination with development nationwide, new development poses a long-term risk to habitats and wildlife through a range of direct and indirect impacts which may not be significant in isolation (and therefore may not be eliminated under Core Strategy policy), but may be significant across wider geographical areas and timescales;
- Recreational pressure on some habitats may not be entirely offset by local provision of green / open space, such as water recreation which offers a unique interest to existing and new residents;

- Opportunities to reduce regional, national and global conflicts with nature conservation through more sustainable use of natural resources (energy, waste and minerals); and
- Opportunities for increased green infrastructure and habitat creation, improved habitat quality and management.

The combined effects of the settlement hierarchy, Broad Locations for Growth and policies are considered most likely to be slightly adverse in the short term (due to the loss of greenfield land to new development, and the potential effects of construction activities). This potential effect can be avoided or made negligible, however it is impossible to secure this through the Core Strategy and requires detailed project-level consideration. The effect in the medium term is likely to be neutral / negligible, whilst the benefits of habitat creation begin to come to fruition (as vegetation matures, etc.), but also any unforeseen or un-prevented operational impacts of new development begin to take effect. This could include, for example, ‘in combination’ effects of many developments (including from traffic) or habitats being damaged by local recreational pressure. Such potential effects should be monitored for, responded to and managed.

It is felt that the effect of the Core Strategy will be slightly beneficial in the long term, as even further new green infrastructure fully matures and policies on the sustainable use of nature resources take maximum effect. The certainty is low, because there will be both positive and negative effects of new development, and professional judgement has been used. Effectiveness will depend upon a wide variety of factors, including further DPDs and SPDs, project-level considerations and the interrelationships amongst spatial planning, transport planning, waste and minerals planning, flood risk management, water resource management and various other national, regional and local planning activities.

Summary of Residual Effects		
Short	Med.	Long
-	0	+
Certainty:		L

## 10.6 IIA Recommendations

### 10.6.1 Further Mitigation to Reduce Risk or Enhance Opportunities

At the project level (design and construction), standard controls should be implemented with regards air quality and discharges to water in addition to ecological assessments. Ecological assessment should be undertaken which inform and influence the design, and lead to incorporated habitat enhancement.

## 11 Pollution and Emissions

### 11.1 Topic Definition and Approach

A variety of air pollutants have known or suspected harmful effects on human health and the environment. In most areas of Europe, these pollutants are principally the products of combustion from space heating, power generation or from motor vehicle traffic. Pollutants from these sources may not only prove a problem in the immediate vicinity of these sources, but can travel long distances (Defra, 2011).

The table below sets out the IIA Objectives and decision-making criteria for pollution/emissions which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

**Table 11-1: IIA Objectives Pollution and Emissions**

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>6 – Pollution and Emissions</b>	
6A – Reduce the negative impact of air pollution on people and the natural environment.	Will it help achieve the objectives of Air Quality Management Plans?  Proximity to existing sources of air pollution, e.g. industrial activity.
6B – Reduce the risk of soil pollution.	Will it reduce levels of contaminated land in Rotherham?
6C – Reduce the risk of water contamination and assist in meeting Water Framework Directive objectives.	Will it tackle key issues in Rotherham such as improving water quality and help meet Water Framework Directive objectives?
6D – Reduce the negative impact of noise on people and their surroundings.	Will it reduce levels of noise on sensitive receptors?
6E – Reduce light pollution and its affects on people and their surroundings.	Will it avoid light pollution on sensitive receptors?
6F – Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase the use of renewable energy.	Will it encourage the use of clean technologies?  Will it reduce emissions by greenhouse gases and ozone depleters?

For the purposes of this IIA, the focus has been upon the identification of air quality issues and other pollutants within Rotherham to consider any constraints for developments proposed within the Core Strategy.

### 11.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 10-2 below describes the policies of relevance to pollution and emissions.

**Table 11-2: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Pollution and Emissions**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
<p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p> <p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy</p> <p>CS18 Freight</p> <p>CS26 Minerals</p> <p>CS16 New Roads</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p> <p>CS5 Safeguarded Land</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p><b><u>Potential to increase air and noise emissions:</u></b></p> <p>Poor air quality can have a detrimental effect on health. Elevated noise levels can also affect health. These policies could result in increasing traffic levels so potentially increasing air pollution and noise emissions in the borough.</p> <p>In addition, CS25 could result in increased mineral operations which can result in increased dust and other emissions to the air.</p>
<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p> <p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p> <p>CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy</p> <p>CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS16 New Roads</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p> <p>CS5 Safeguarded Land</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p><b><u>Potential to impact on water quality/soils</u></b></p> <p>All new development has the potential to affect water quality/soils.</p>
<p>CS3 Location of New Development</p>	<p><b><u>Promotion of Brownfield Land</u></b></p> <p>This policy promotes new development to prioritise development of brownfield land.</p>

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation	<p><b><u>Increased Use of Renewable Energy</u></b></p> <p>This policy promotes the use of renewable energy, with the potential to reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment	<p><b><u>Protection of Water Quality:</u></b></p> <p>This policy seeks to conserve the ecological value of the water environment and aims to limit surface water runoff.</p>

Other Core Strategy policies which are not listed above have been reviewed for their relevance, but have been considered to have a negligible influence on ‘the topic’, or no association at all.

### 11.3 What Other Plans and Strategies are Relevant?

Numerous plans will interact with the Local Plan to reduce existing emissions and avoid, and then minimise, new emissions. In Rotherham, the South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011 – 2026 has been developed to be focused around encouraging people to make best use of the existing transport network and in particular, it will encourage use of sustainable, clean and safe travel modes of transport. It wishes to develop major schemes to open up access to strategic economic zones, improve rail and bus services by working with strategic partners, implement cycle and walking route schemes and implement streetscape improvements (amongst other measures).

The Humber River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) sets out what actions will be taken to address pressures on the water environment and meet Water Framework Directive targets. It sets out what improvements are possible by 2015, and how the actions will make a difference to the local environment – the catchments, the estuaries and coasts, and the groundwater. The Core Strategy and future development and implementation of the Local Plan will align with the RBMP.

All plans which set out the need for new development or land use change in the relevant river catchments (see below) and which share key transport infrastructure are also relevant, as they could have cumulative effects on air and water quality alongside the Local Plan. This includes the LTP3, the Core Strategies / Local Plans for Sheffield, Bolsover, Bassetlaw, Doncaster and Barnsley, and also the Doncaster, Barnsley and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan (amongst others).

### 11.4 Baseline for Pollution and Emissions

#### 11.4.1 Air Pollution

There are six Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Rotherham as defined in the Air Quality Monitoring Report 2009. This number has reduced from seven in 2007 due to the Brampton Bierlow AQMA being revoked. The six AQMAs include:

**M1 (parts 1 and 2):** Part 1 is an area along the M1 between Upper Whiston (in the east) and the boundary with Sheffield City Council to the west and extending on

either side to encompass Brinsworth Catcliffe. Part 2 is an area to the west of the M1 motorway between Meadowbank Road to the south and New Droppingwell Road to the north and extending east to West Hill Kimberworth. These are declared for exceedences of the annual average Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>).

**Wales M1 (part 3):** an area of Wales, Rotherham encompassing a small number of properties on either side of the M1 where the B6059, School Road crosses the motorway. Declared an AQMA for exceedences of the annual average NO<sub>2</sub>.

**M1 (part 4):** An area extending the 2001 AQMA - encompassing the area next to the M1 around Barber Wood Road and New Droppingwell Road in Blackburn. Declared an AQMA for exceedences of the annual average NO<sub>2</sub>.

**A630 Fitzwilliam Road:** An area along Fitzwilliam Road bounded by St Leonard's Road to the south, Milton Road/Cottenham Road to the East and Hatherley Road to the North. Declared for exceedences of the annual average NO<sub>2</sub>.

**A6021 Wellgate:** An area along Wellgate, Rotherham between Clifton Bank and Hare Road (extending NE/SW as far as Clifton Lane and Warwick Street). Also declared for exceedences of the annual average NO<sub>2</sub>.

**A629 Wortley Road:** An area encompassing the Wortley Road and surrounding properties between its junction with the Old Wortley Road and the roundabout with Wilton Gardens. This AQMA is declared for exceedences of the annual average NO<sub>2</sub>.

An Air Quality Action Plan Annual Progress Report for Rotherham's AQMAs was produced in 2009. The Action Plan specifies a number of measures RMBC are promoting to improve air quality. A range of measures are proposed, including improvements to public transport, increasing membership of Car Clubs, implementation of Travel Plans and the assessment of all major schemes for their air quality impacts. In addition, feasibility studies are being conducted on the M1 Junctions 32 to 42 to assess the use of management motorway improvements to increase capacity.

Some AQMAs present in the surrounding areas are clearly relevant to Rotherham due to an association with road traffic on key roads which lead into and out of the borough. These include:

**Sheffield:** entire urban area is an AQMA for exceedences of NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>. Key roads into and out of Rotherham include the M1, A629, A6109, A6178, A631, A630 and A57.

Air Quality Action Plan – includes a range of measures to encourage modal shift to public transport, improve vehicle efficiency where it can be influenced, redirect traffic flow to reduce air quality impacts, manage traffic flow on the M1 to reduce emissions, continue to control industrial emissions, general planning and eco-efficiency measures and liaison with the national government.

South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive (SYPTTE) work with the Air Quality Action Plan Working Group to create schemes to encourage more environmentally sustainable behaviour, which include an eco driving campaign, promoting smarter travel choice and investigating the feasibility of providing infrastructure to accommodate electric vehicles (alternatives fuels).

**Barnsley:** M1 Junction 35a to Junction 38 AQMA, declared for NO<sub>2</sub>.

Air Quality Action Plan - includes a range of measures to continue to assess and monitor air quality impacts, encourage modal shift, improve vehicle efficiency and address the impacts of proposed development.

**Doncaster:** AQMA2 is along the A630 between an area west of Junction 36 of the A1(M) and Doncaster City Centre, designated for exceedences of NO<sub>2</sub>. AQMA 4 is along the M18 at Bessacarr.

Air Quality Action Plan – sets out over 50 measures, including those which encourage modal shift to public transport, improve vehicle efficiency where it can be influenced, redirect traffic flow to reduce air quality impacts, general planning and eco-efficiency measures and liaison with the national government.

**Bolsover:** The South Normanton AQMA and AQMA No.2 in Barlborough are located along the M1, and designated for exceedences of NO<sub>2</sub>. Additionally, AQMA No.1 is within Barlborough, and may be associated with traffic coming off of the M1.

Air Quality Action Plan – proposes liaising with the Highway Agency to address the exceedences, using measures to reduce traffic volume on the M1, compulsory purchase of properties affected and measures to reduce motorway speed and thus emissions.

#### 11.4.2 Soil Contamination

The Council has in the recent past made significant progress in the de-contamination and reclamation of former colliery sites and other brownfield land in the borough. There have been major reclamation schemes at:

- Manvers colliery and sidings, developed into a new mixed-use housing and employment site with ancillary facilities;
- the new RSPB Old Moor wetland site and environs;
- Waverley open-cast mine, to be the Waverley New Community with Advanced Manufacturing Park, business, housing, greenspace and supporting services;
- Bighton Colliery, to come into business uses;
- Dinnington, for industrial and greenspace uses;
- Kiveton Park, for greenspace provision, with potential for housing and/or marina development along the Chesterfield Canal;
- Thurcroft, for housing and greenspace; and
- Treeton, for housing development.

The Council has recently commissioned a future audit of remaining brownfield land for input into a brownfield land strategy.

#### 11.4.3 Water Environment

The quality of rivers in Rotherham has improved greatly since 1990, when only 44% of Rotherham's rivers were classed as fair or good. A large proportion of the rivers however are still only of moderate ecological potential and several fail for their chemical status as shown below.

**River Don through Rotherham** – Heavily modified with moderate ecological potential and good chemical quality.

**River Don from River Don Works to the River Rother** – Heavily modified with moderate ecological potential and fail for its chemical status.

**River Don from Greasborough Dyke to River Dearne** – Heavily modified with moderate ecological potential and good chemical status.

**River Rother from Spital Brook to River Don** – Heavily modified with poor ecological potential and fail chemical status.

**River Dearne to River Don** – Moderate ecological potential and fail chemical status.

**Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation** – Canal is of good ecological potential.

**Chesterfield Canal** – Located in the south of the borough this has good ecological potential and good chemical status.

(Environment Agency, 2009)

The poor water quality in Rotherham is in part due to the legacy left behind from mining, which has led to contamination and rising mine waters (Environment Agency, 2009).

Groundwater areas include the Don and Rother Millstone grit and Coal Measures covering much of Rotherham and Idle Torne – Magnesian Limestone found in the east of the borough. The Magnesian Limestone is tougher than the gently folded Coal Measures rocks it rests on, and so erodes more slowly resulting in the formation of an elevated ridge which forms a distinct barrier between the industrial coalfields to the west and the low-lying Humberhead Levels to the east (Natural England, 2010a). Both these groundwater areas are of good quantitative quality, but poor chemical quality.

#### 11.4.4 Noise and Light Pollution

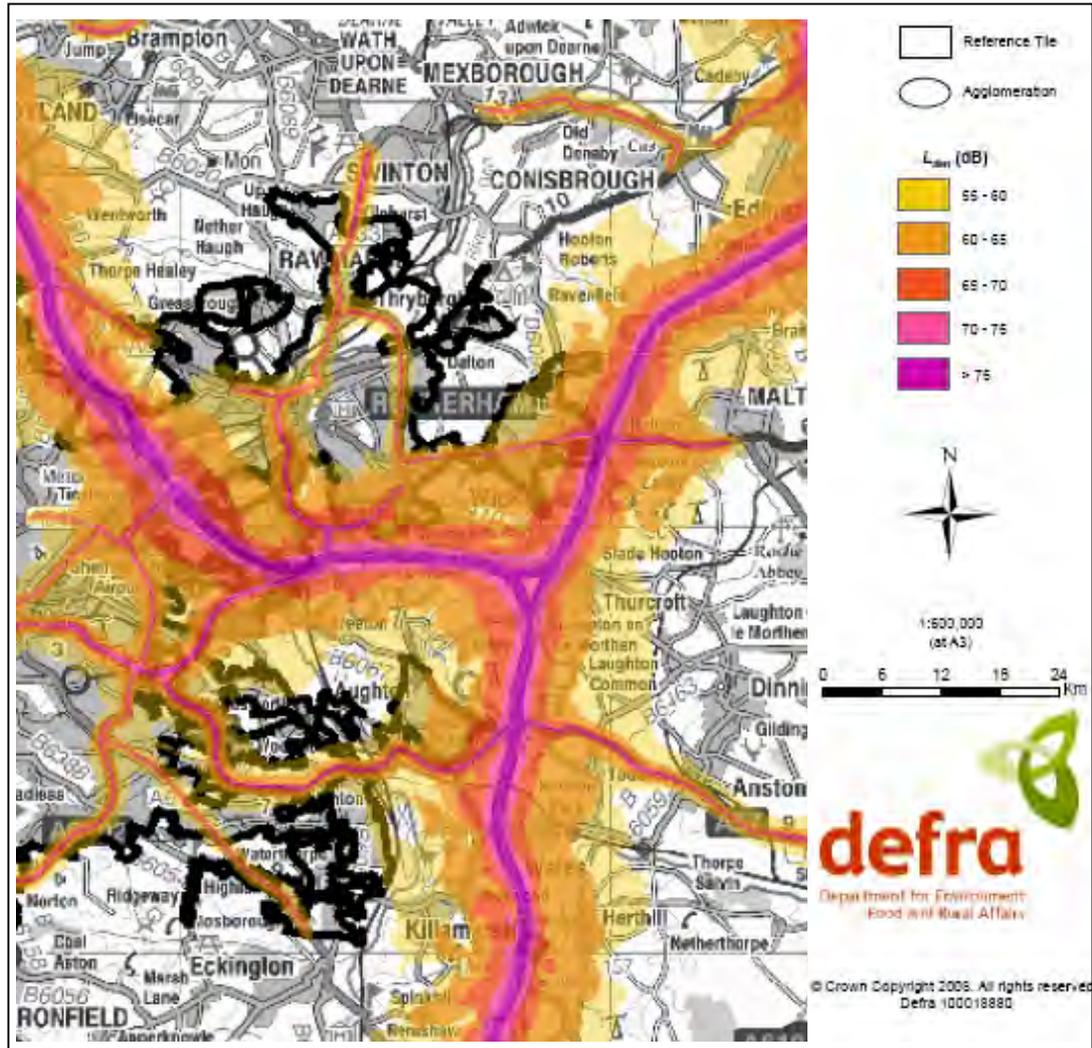
Noise mapping is undertaken by Defra. These noise maps estimate noise levels for major roads (those with more than 6 million vehicle passengers annually), major railways (those with more than 60,000 train passengers annually), major airports (those with more than 50,000 aircraft movements annually) and for First Round Agglomerations (urban areas with a population greater than 250,000).

Noise is identified through two indicators as stated in the European Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) and which are transposed into UK law through the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006:

- Lden to identify areas which may be subject to annoyance, and
- Lnight to identify areas which may be subject to sleep disturbance.

The noise maps identify areas exposed to noise levels above 55 dB(A) Lden and 50 dB(A) Lnight. It should be noted that the results for noise levels are based on computer models and therefore cannot be used to accurately assess annoyance or sleep disturbance without further research.

Figure 11-1 illustrates the daytime noise exposure from roads in Rotherham. As illustrated, noise from the M1 and M18 greatly affect the surrounding area with regards noise emissions. Other main roads such as the A631, A633 and A6123 also emit noise levels over 55dB(A), albeit over a smaller distance.

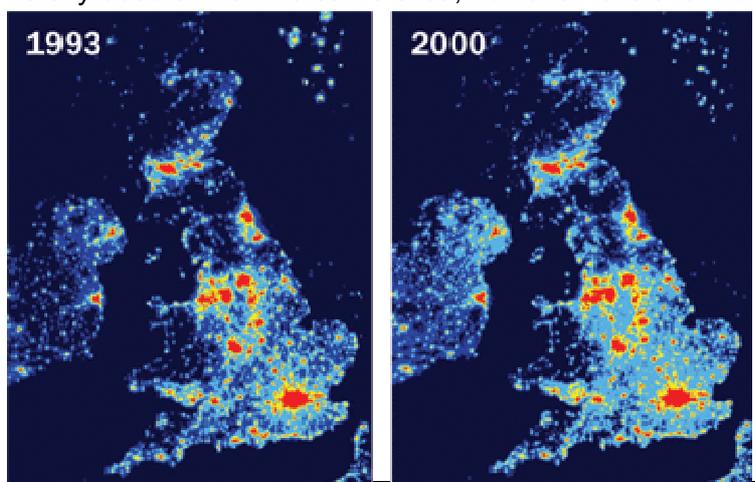


Source: Defra, 2006

**Figure 11-1: Defra Noise Mapping: Daytime Noise Exposure from Roads – Rotherham**

At night, noise exposure generally occurs over the same area, however levels fall to 55-60 dB(A) nearest to the motorway and main roads and falling to 50-55 dB(A) moving further away.

The Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) has undertaken extensive research into light pollution, and used satellite imagery to document the change in our night skies from 1993 – 2000, as indicated in Figure 11-2. In the Yorkshire and Humber Region from 1993 to 2000, there was an increase in low to medium levels of light pollution (the dark and



**Figure 11-2: Light Pollution in the UK\***

\*Highest levels of light pollution are indicated with red, the black indicates no light pollution detected.

light blue areas). The light pollution evidence gathered by the CPRE includes all types of light pollution and it is important to note that this information is now ten years old, and there is no other evidence which supersedes this research (CPRE, 2000).

#### **11.4.5 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Renewable Energy**

Carbon dioxide equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>e) are what is commonly referred to as ‘CO<sub>2</sub>’, and what are popularly used to measure greenhouse gas emissions in the UK. By definition, CO<sub>2</sub>e is the amount of greenhouse gases in total (including other types of greenhouse gas such as methane, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur hexafluoride) as converted to the equivalent amount of CO<sub>2</sub> (in terms of global warming potential).

Large decreases in CO<sub>2</sub>e were experienced in Rotherham between 2005 and 2007. This was largely due to reductions in emissions in the industrial and commercial sectors. The National Indicator (NI) 186 measures per capita emissions, and the monitoring data shows that the industrial and commercial sector in Rotherham still produces the most CO<sub>2</sub>e per capita, followed by domestic sources and then road transport. Levels of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions per capita have fallen across all sectors from 2005 to 2008. In 2005, total emissions per capita were 8.2, falling to 6.8 per capita in 2008 (AEA, 2010).

In terms of total energy use, domestic electricity sales per customer in Rotherham are lower than the regional and national average, but domestic gas sales are similar to the regional and national average.

Renewable energy installations have improved throughout 2010, with a number of wind turbines and biomass plants being granted permission or with applications currently under consideration which should help to meet medium- and long-term targets (Rotherham MBC, 2010b).

### **11.5 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

#### **11.5.1 Effects within Rotherham**

Air pollution and noise can detrimentally affect the health of the population. Policies which promote new development including CS6 have the potential to increase traffic on Rotherham’s roads which could result in capacity issues. In addition to this, Policies CS11 and CS13 promote tourism and improvements to Rotherham town centre which are likely to attract visitors to the area further putting pressure on road capacity. This can result in issues with congestion and associated air and noise pollution. Several mitigating policies aim to reduce the need to travel through guiding development to appropriate locations and also promoting walking and cycling as alternative forms of transport. These will help ensure that the potential for rises in air pollution and noise emissions are reduced so minimising impacts on human health.

CS30 promotes renewable energy development within Rotherham in all developments, unless it can be proved to not be feasible or viable.

All new development has the potential to affect water quality and soils depending on its location. Policy CS24 provides opportunities for protection of the value of the water environment. CS3 prioritises the use of brownfield land; this may assist in reducing levels of contaminated land in Rotherham.

**Table 11-3: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

**Key**

	Risk of a Negative Effect
	Opportunity

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS3 Location of Development	Opportunity to prioritise the use of brownfield land.	N/A	This policy has the potential to promote the use of brownfield land.
CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment	Protection of water quality.	N/A	This policy provides opportunities for protection of the value of the water environment.
CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation	Use of renewable energy.	N/A	This policy provides for opportunities for increased renewable energy generation.
CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Space CS28 Infrastructure and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Reduction in air pollution and noise emissions through reduced need to travel.	N/A	The policies look to locate development in areas with easy access to services and employment. In addition to this, the policies promote the enhancement of existing and development of new walking and cycling facilities and interconnections with public transport.
CS3 Location of New Development CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS18 Freight CS26 Minerals CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land	Potential for increases in noise and air pollution.	CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Space CS28 Infrastructure and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities	These policies help to mitigate the risks through the promotion of development which is located in highly accessible locations reducing the need to travel. Other policies look to promote walking and cycling as alternative forms of travel.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development	Potential impacts on water quality and soils through new development	CS24 Conserving and Enhancing	CS24 provides opportunities for protection of the value of the water environment.

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
on Major Sites CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	depending on location.	the Water Environment CS3 Location of Development	CS3 prioritises the use of brownfield land.

### 11.5.2 Regional, National and Global Effects

New developments will change the distribution of the population and increase economic activity, leading to increased traffic levels despite protective measures in place. Increased economic activity could lead to an increase in the number of people travelling to areas outside of the borough for work, leisure time etc. This in turn, may increase traffic levels in adjacent boroughs and districts.

### 11.5.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are:

- Increased housing and economic development both within the borough and cumulatively with other boroughs and districts could promote road travel, which could have a detrimental impact on air quality and noise emissions;

- New development is likely to lead to least some light pollution, as well as potential noise creation from commercial / industrial development, as well as residential development to a lesser extent;
- New development has the potential to impact on water quality and soil quality depending on location;
- Opportunities for increased renewable energy;
- Opportunities for the reduction in air pollution and noise emissions through reduced need to travel; and
- Opportunities to prioritise the use of brownfield land.

The combined effects of the settlement hierarchy, Broad Locations for Growth and policies are considered most likely to be slightly adverse in the short, medium and long term, due to the potential effects of construction activities in the short term, and the added local traffic and other overall transport and commercial activity in the medium and long term. This potential effect can be avoided or made negligible, however it is impossible to secure this through the Core Strategy alone, and requires both detailed project-level consideration and a targeted multi-modal approach to transport borough-wide and sub-regionally.

The certainty is low, because there will be both positive and negative effects of new development, and professional judgement has been used. Effectiveness will depend upon a wide variety of factors, including further DPDs and SPDs, project-level considerations and the interrelationships amongst the Local Plan, LTP3, future LTPs and waste management planning (amongst even further considerations). The amount of renewable energy capacity secured in proportion to increased demand for energy will also be a key consideration.

Summary of Residual Effects		
Short	Med.	Long
-	-	-
Certainty:		L

## 11.6 IIA Recommendations

### 11.6.1 Further Mitigation to Reduce Risk or Enhance Opportunities

There is the potential for the inclusion of an overarching policy which aims to minimise, and work to reduce pollution (including air pollution, noise pollution, light pollution and soil contamination).

Either Policy CS20 or CS24 could be improved through including text requiring the protection and enhancement of both the natural geomorphology of watercourses and also water quality.

# 12 Flood Risk

## 12.1 Topic Definition and Approach

Approximately 10% of existing homes in England are located in areas at substantial risk of flooding. Climate change is considered likely to increase flood risk in the future. Flooding has implications for both the built and natural environment and it is therefore essential that flood risk is effectively managed.

The table below sets out the IIA Objectives and decision-making criteria for flood risk which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

**Table 12-1: IIA Objectives Flood Risk**

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>7 – Flood Risk</b>	
Reduce Rotherham’s vulnerability to flooding.	Will it prevent inappropriate development in the flood plain and include flood protection systems?  Through design (e.g. use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) / efficient use of water) or other measures will it withstand the potential implications of climate change? E.g. changes in temperature, rainfall, drainage patterns, soil erosion, wind and storms, minimise risks or damage to the environment, property, communities and the economy; make provision for species dispersal.

For the purposes of this IIA we have looked at the issues identified in the table above as it is considered that these are most likely to be affected by the proposals and policies within the Core Strategy.

## 12.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 11-2 below describes the policies of relevance to flood risk.

**Table 12-2: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Flood Risk**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres	<b><u>Risk of increased pressures on flood risk:</u></b>  These policies help to facilitate new development (including ancillary development), which has the potential to have impacts on flood risk. Key issues include development in areas of flood risk.

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS25 Dealing with Flood Risk CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	<p><b><u>Managing and Reducing the Threat of Flood Risk:</u></b></p> <p>These policies require new development to reduce the risk of flooding through the creation of/contributions to new flood risk management infrastructure and flood mitigation (etc.).</p>

Other Core Strategy policies which are not listed above have been reviewed for their relevance, but have been considered to have a negligible influence on the topic, or no association at all.

### 12.3 What Other Plans and Strategies are Relevant?

The main 'plan' which will dictate how flood risk is managed and not increased by new development is Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25): *Development and Flood Risk*. Of particular note are the specific requirements for:

- a 'whole catchment' approach to flood risk management (considering downstream impacts),
- use of site-specific flood risk assessments where appropriate,
- the sequential approach which directs the most vulnerable development to areas of lowest flood risk,
- matching vulnerability of land use to flood risk,
- giving priority to the use of SUDS, and

- ensuring that all new development in flood risk areas is appropriately flood resilient and resistant.

Rotherham’s Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is a key tool in helping to manage flood risk as part of the Core Strategy and Local Plan. The River Don and River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMPs) (and their constituent Flood Risk Management Strategies) also include a range of intended actions for managing flood risk, with which Local Plan should align.

## **12.4 Baseline for Flood Risk**

Rotherham’s Level 1 SFRA has indicated that a proportion of the borough is at risk of flooding, including the neighbourhoods surrounding the Town Centre. The sources of flooding include river flooding, localised runoff, sewer and ground flooding.

The River Don CFMP notes that no nationally or internationally designated nature conservation sites in the catchment (which includes much of Rotherham Borough) are negatively affected by flooding, and some of these sites are beneficially affected. The River Trent CFMP (which covers the remainder of the borough) is not conclusive about this issue.

The Templebrough to Rotherham Flood Alleviation Scheme is being promoted by Rotherham Council in response to the risk that flooding poses to the town centre and surrounding neighbourhoods. Phase 1 around Templeborough is already completed. This includes the creation of the Centenary Riverside Washlands area. Other work to improve river flows, such as the removal of Don Bridge, has also been completed. The next phase of the flood alleviation scheme through the Town Centre and downstream to near Parkgate will be developed incrementally over the coming years.

The Council has also completed a Flood Risk Tool Kit for the Town Centre and surrounding neighbourhoods as part of the Core Strategy in consultation with the Environment Agency.

Rotherham wetlands are currently being restored and this will result in a more natural inundation regime in the wetlands, creating ecological enhancement and reducing the flood risk for both Rotherham and Doncaster (Environment Agency, 2009).

## **12.5 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

A number of policies promote development, including housing, employment and new infrastructure, which could increase the risk of flooding if built in inappropriate locations. The areas at risk of flooding in Rotherham include neighbourhoods surrounding the town centre, a flood alleviation scheme is currently in place in response to the risk flooding poses to the town centre. Sources of flooding in Rotherham include river flooding, localised flooding, sewer and ground flooding.

A number of Core Strategy policies promote the reduction of flood risk associated with new development as well as existing flood risk issues. Policies CS25 and CS32 seek to reduce the risk of flooding within the Rotherham Regeneration/Flood Alleviation Area. These policies promote new flood defence infrastructure and contributions towards new infrastructure as well as other mitigation measures to be

incorporated into the design of new proposals to reduce risks from flooding to acceptable levels. In addition, schemes to promote natural flood management of the Don through Policy CS19, amongst other regionally important areas, have the potential to reduce flood risks.

Natural flood management is promoted through CS19 and CS20. This can have a number of benefits through increased capacity of rivers as a result of the creation of flood storage is suitable areas which results in reduced flood risks to settlements and development as well as benefits to biodiversity through the creation of new wetland habitats.

CS24, 25 and 32 look to reduce the risk of flooding through other mitigation measures such as infrastructure, Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SUDs), limiting run off and limiting the use of culverting. Flood Risk Assessments for new development are also required through Policy CS25 and CS24. Policy CS11 and CS24 require that new development is in line with national planning guidance regarding flood risk and accompanying practice guidance.

### 12.5.1 Effects Within Rotherham

**Table 12-3: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

**Key**

	Risk of a Negative Effect
	Opportunity

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS25 Dealing with Flood Risk CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	Seeks to reduce the extent and impact of flooding through SUDs and other mitigation measures.	N/A	Policies require that new development reduces the risk of flooding through mitigation.
CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment	Requires development to be in line with national planning guidance in relation to flood risk.	N/A	Policies require that national planning guidance in relation to flood risk is adhered to through new development.
CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment	Aims to reduce flood risk elsewhere.	N/A	This policy seeks to ensure that new development does not increase flooding/flood risk elsewhere.
CS25 Dealing with Flood Risk CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment	Policies require the use of Flood Risk Assessment for new development. This is a pro-active and	N/A	These policies require Flood Risk Assessment to be carried out.

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
	responsive approach to flood risk rather than a negative re-active approach.		
CS25 Dealing with Flood Risk CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	Requires development to reduce the risk of flooding within the Rotherham Regeneration/Flood Alleviation Area through mitigation measures including new flood infrastructure.	N/A	Policies require that new development reduces the risk of flooding within the Flood Alleviation Area.
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS22 Green Space CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Promotes natural/semi natural flood storage, seeking to reduce flood risk.	N/A	Policies promote natural flood management.
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS22 Green Space CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Creation of new habitats through natural flood management.	N/A	Natural flood management can benefit biodiversity through the potential creation of new wetland habitats.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation	All listed policies promote development which could increase the risk of flooding if built in inappropriate locations.	CS19 Green Infrastructure CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS25 Dealing with Flood Risk CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	These policies aim to reduce flood risk through a number of measures including mitigation, siting of development etc, flood risk assessment etc.

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development			

### 12.5.2 Regional, National and Global Effects

Benefits to flood risk within Rotherham through natural flood storage and other measures have the potential to reduce the risk of flooding associated with regionally important rivers Don, Rother and Dearne. This may result in regional benefits.

### 12.5.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are summarised below.

- Opportunities to reduce flood risk through a number of measures including new flood defence infrastructure, natural flood management and mitigation measures including SUDs and reduced culverting; and
- Opportunities to reduce flooding through the requirement of Flood Risk Assessment for new development, and a requirement for new development to follow existing national planning guidance in relation to flooding.

The combined effects of the settlement hierarchy, Broad Locations for Growth and policies are considered most likely to be neutral / negligible in the short term, and slightly beneficial in the medium and long term. This is due to the above opportunities, particularly within and around Rotherham Town Centre.

The certainty is high, because assuming that PPS25 is abided by, and that the Core Strategy policies are implemented as intended, the effects should be guaranteed. However, uncertainty regarding climate change and unusual weather could potentially have a negative influence on flood risk indicators, despite Core Strategy measures.

Summary of Residual Effects		
Short	Med.	Long
0	+	+
Certainty:		H

## 12.6 IIA Recommendations

### 12.6.1 Further Mitigation to Reduce Risk or Enhance Opportunities

No further changes to the Core Strategy have been considered necessary at this stage.

# 13 Natural Resources (Other than Fossil Fuels)

## 13.1 Topic Definition and Approach

The prudent use of natural resources means ensuring that we use them widely and efficiently, in a way that respects the needs of future generations. This means enabling more sustainable consumption and production and using non-renewable resources in ways that do not endanger the resource or cause serious damage or pollution (ODPM, 2005b).

The table below sets out the IIA Objectives and decision-making criteria for natural resources which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process for potential effects on the natural resources of Rotherham.

**Table 13-1: IIA Objectives Natural Resources**

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>8 – Natural Resources (Other than Fossil Fuels)</b>	
8A – Reduce the rate of mineral resource consumption.  (Fossil fuels are considered in terms of greenhouse gas emissions under Objective 6F.)	Will it minimise the consumption of non-renewable resources?  Will it increase the efficient use of energy, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated planning and sustainable transport, sustainable design and construction, local supply chains or awareness raising. During the appraisal each of these resources should be considered separately.  Will it encourage the re-use/enhancement of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build?  Will it optimise the use of renewable energy?  Agricultural Grade of land affected.
8B – Reduce the rate of water consumption.	Will it increase the efficient use of water by all?
8C – Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and reduce the use of non-reusable materials.	Will it minimise the use of non re-usable materials?  Will it minimise waste from households, businesses, industry or construction, including hazardous waste?  Will it promote re-use, recovery, and recycling of waste?  Will it provide accessible facilities for recycling waste?  Will it deal with waste locally and/or through the Best Practical Environmental Option?

For the purposes of this IIA we have looked at the issues identified in the table above as it is considered that these are most likely to be affected by the proposals and policies within the Core Strategy. Fossil fuels are not addressed here as their usage is addressed in terms of greenhouse gas emissions in Chapter 9. Use of land is also not addressed here, as it usage is addressed in terms of soils in Chapter 15.

### 13.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 12-2 below describes the policies of relevance to natural resources.

**Table 13-2: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Natural Resources**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS9 Transforming Rotherham’s Economy CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Risk of increased waste and demand on resources:</u></b> these policies lead to new development (in addition to ancillary development) which can lead to increased population growth with corresponding growth in traffic, demand on resources (including construction materials) and waste.</p>
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS21 Landscape CS13 Accessible Places and Managing the Demand for Travel CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity CS26 Minerals CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Protecting and efficient use of Rotherham’s resources / needs:</u></b> these policies safeguard resources and guide development to the most sustainable locations.</p>
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	<p><b><u>Prioritising use of previously developed land/existing buildings:</u></b> These policies prioritise the use of previously developed</p>

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy	land.
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS18 Freight CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Promotion of more sustainable transportation and resource use:</u></b>                      these policies support proposals which reflect sustainable transport principles and minimises the need to travel. In addition, they promote renewable energy, energy efficiency and waste hierarchy, directing waste away from landfill.</p>

Other Core Strategy policies which are not listed above have been reviewed for their relevance, but have been considered to have a negligible influence on the topic, or no association at all.

### 13.3 What Other Plans and Strategies are Relevant?

Water resources are managed by the Environment Agency through abstraction licensing. This licensing system stipulates the quantity of water which can be abstracted from watercourses and groundwater, and ensures that water is managed and used effectively to meet the needs of people and the natural environment. The Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) set out the broad strategies for surface and groundwater abstraction management, and are broken down into 'management units'. Yorkshire Water manage potable supply and have produced Water Resource Management Plans (WRMPs) to help with demand management over the next 25 years. Severn Trent also manages potable supply in the very south of the borough.

Waste management in the borough will be coordinated through the Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham (BDR) Joint Waste Plan 2010 (currently in draft). It includes proposals to help ensure that by 2026, the three councils and their partners will have diverted at least 75% of municipal waste away from landfill. The goal is to have treated and disposed of the majority of this waste within the borough boundaries, met and exceeded statutory recycling, composting and recovery targets, and developed a range of high-quality, state-of-the-art waste treatment and processing facilities of sub-regional importance.

### 13.4 Baseline for Natural Resources

In terms of the CAMS documents (see above), Rotherham sits mainly within the Don and Rother and Idle and Torne catchments. The relevant management units within the Don and Rother catchment show that water is likely available for abstraction year-round. However, in the relevant management units of the Idle and Torne (generally east of the M18), water is not available, and is over-licensed east of Maltby, and near Dinnington, Anston and Kiveton.

Yorkshire Water manage potable supply and have produced Water Resource Management Plans (WRMPs) to help with demand management over the next 25 years. Severn Trent also manages potable supply in the very south of the borough. WRMPs account for such important attributes as climate change, population growth, increases in housing and the demand from industry. In the Yorkshire Water region, all three water resource zones show a surplus throughout the 25-year planning horizon (Yorkshire Water, 2010). The East Midlands water resource zone of the Severn Trent WRMP is forecasted to have a water supply deficit without intervention, and new schemes and further leakage reduction is planned in order to meet this long-term deficit (Severn Trent, 2010).

Rotherham produces over 115,000 tonnes of household waste per year. In 2009/10, 26.73% of municipal waste was sent to landfill, performing better than the target for the year (29.81%). Over the same period, 42.28% of waste was reused, recycled or composted, representing an increase from 2008/09 (Rotherham MBC, 2010b). The Rotherham Waste Strategy 2005 – 2020 sets out a target recycling rate of 45% by 2015. It further sets out that by 2020, biodegradable municipal waste disposal to landfill will be reduced to 35% of that produced in 2005 (Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, 2005).

In Rotherham there are several recycling locations, including 54 'bring sites' across the borough, and four household waste recycling centres.

Bernard Road energy from waste facility in Sheffield takes 22,500 tonnes per annum of Rotherham's municipal waste. The Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham (BDR) Joint Waste Plan 2010 (draft) states that the amount of waste sent to this facility could increase in the future (further note – at February 2010, Veolia are currently applying for planning permission to increase the amount of waste they can import from Rotherham). Also, there is a waste Private Finance Initiative scheme among Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster Councils which is looking into a new energy from waste facility in Rotherham.

The diagram on the following page illustrates the 2007 waste throughput in operating waste management facilities in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham, and is compared with capacity.

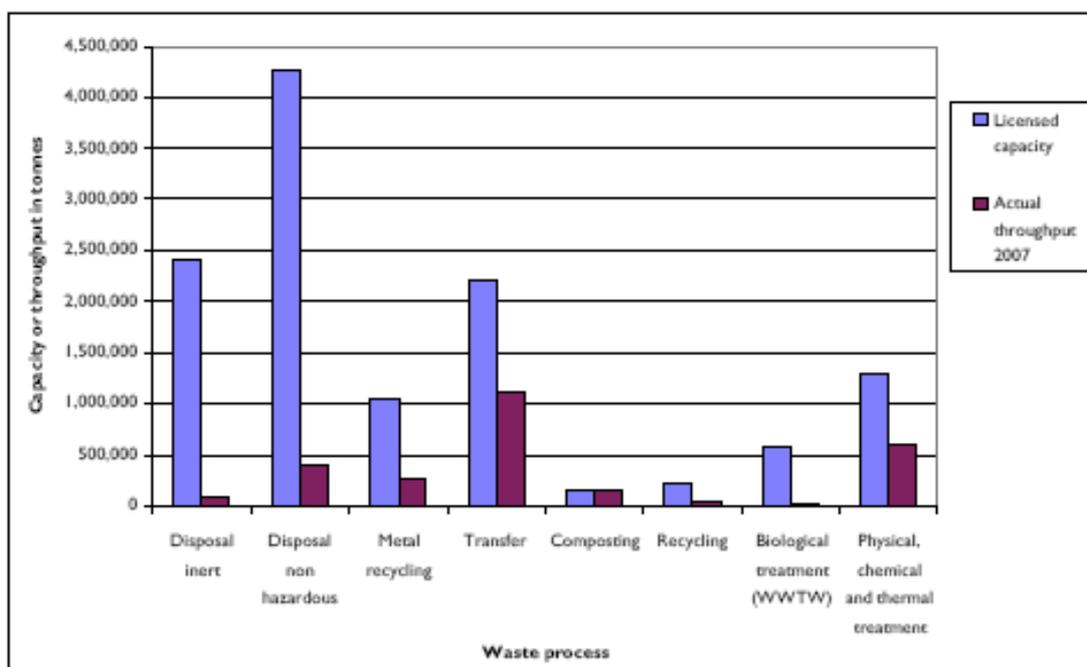
Between 37,000 and 82,000 tonnes of new municipal waste recycling or composting capacity will be required in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham by 2015, rising to between 83,000 and 120,000 tonnes in 2026 (BDR Waste Partnership, 2010).

Geological resources provide the raw materials for buildings, industry, infrastructure, medicines, cosmetics, fuel and water. The South Yorkshire region has significant geological resources including; Limestone, Sand and Gravel, Coal, Clay, Peat, Gas, Coal Mine Methane and Oil. There are also solid geological deposits of Sherwood Sandstone and Limestone within Doncaster and Rotherham which form a major aquifer that is used to meet part of Doncaster's and Rotherham's water needs.

Rotherham has reserves of coal, (both deep-mined and opencast), brick-clay and magnesian limestone, together with limited deposits of sandstone. All have been worked within the borough. Coal remains the dominant mineral produced, despite drastic contraction of deep mining in recent years which has reduced the number of deep mines from 12 in 1980 to just one (Maltby) in 1995. The mine in Maltby has extensive permitted underground reserves available.

Shallow coal seams lying beneath much of the central and western areas of the borough have been historically worked by opencast methods to varying degrees,

though only on a significant commercial basis since the Second World War. There are no major active open-casting activity in the borough, with Catcliffe quarry now at the restoration stage.



Source: REGIS database of licensed waste management facilities (Environment Agency, August 2009) and Environment Agency's 2007 Waste Data Interrogator, plus information collected from facility operators for strategic sites to be safeguarded under policy WCS2 in the Joint Waste Plan.

**Figure 13-1: Licensed Capacity (2008) versus Actual Waste throughput in operating Waste Management Facilities in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham in 2007 (tonnes)**

The borough is not a major producer of aggregate minerals, production of which is currently limited to a single, medium-sized limestone quarry at the Harry Crofts site near South Anston. There are no sand and gravel workings. In recent years, testing for oil and natural gas has been carried out, though to date this has not resulted in any commercial exploitation.

Various waste materials can be used as substitutes for quarried minerals, thereby helping to conserve finite resources and reduce the loss of agricultural land. The contribution of secondary materials is, however, determined by their variable quality and the competition from relatively cheap primary sources. Approximately 0.5 million tonnes of coated slag is produced from steel works waste in Rotherham per year and used principally for road construction purposes (Rotherham MBC, 1999).

### 13.5 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

#### 13.5.1 Effects within Rotherham

It is anticipated that construction of the developments such as housing and employment will require significant amounts of construction materials. This will put increased pressure on resources within Rotherham. Policy CS26 promotes efficient consumption of mineral resources as well as substitutes and recycled materials.

This should help to counteract the potential negative effects presented by new development to a certain extent.

In addition, new housing and employment development will increase production of waste, with the potential for associated adverse effects on existing landfill. There is the potential that there will need to be greater landfill provision to cater for this additional waste. The Core Strategy should promote policy requiring development to follow the waste hierarchy; there should be an emphasis for development proposals to encourage greater resource efficiency and more sustainable use of resources. Further details are set out in the recommendations provided below.

All policies relating to new development are anticipated to result in increasing traffic levels in the long term, which can put pressure on the existing transport network. There is the potential that this risk can be reduced through Policies CS1, CS3, CS14 and CS33 which focus on guiding development to sustainable locations and reducing the need to travel (particularly by the private car). In addition, Policy CS26 encourages sustainable transport of minerals.

Sustainable transport options are promoted through Policies CS15, CS17, CS18, CS26 and CS32. These policies promote sustainable transport options such as public transport improvements which may assist in reducing potential impacts on the road network.

Renewable energy Policy CS30, as well as the promotion of renewable energy through developer contributions (CS32) can reduce reliance on fossil fuels whose extraction, transport, storage and combustion require large amounts of land and use of finite resources. This creates the opportunity for greater resource efficiency and more sustainable use of resources.

Polices CS21, CS20, CS24 and CS33 seek to safeguard natural environment resources of the landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity and the water environment.

**Table 13-3: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

**Key**

	Risk of a Negative Effect
	Opportunity

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS21 Landscape CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment	Promotes the safeguarding of natural environment resources including water, biodiversity/geodiversity and landscape.	CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	These policies aim to safeguard natural environment resources.
CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and	Policies promote renewable energy use, reducing reliance on non-	CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	The policies can reduce reliance on fossil fuels whose extraction, transport,

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
Developer Contributions	renewable sources.		storage and combustion require large amounts of land and use of finite resources.
CS26 Minerals	Promotes safeguarding of mineral reserves in addition to re-use and recycling of suitable minerals.	N/A	Can help to protect mineral reserves and contribute to increasing recycling of aggregates.
CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS18 Freight CS26 Minerals CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	Sustainable transport infrastructure improvements can alleviate capacity issues on existing routes.	N/A	Road capacity issues can be alleviated through the promotion of improved public transport and other sustainable transport modes.
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy	Promotes the use of previously developed land and the use of existing buildings.	N/A	The re-use of previously developed land and use of existing buildings can ensure efficient use of the land resource.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Directs development to sustainable locations and which reduce the need to travel, particularly by the private car.	N/A	Policies reflect the need to develop communities and settlements which are sustainable whilst meeting local needs.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network	These policies promote development which will require significant construction materials which	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location	CS1, 3 and 14 support and direct development to the most sustainable locations promoting the efficient consumption of

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
<p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p> <p>CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy</p> <p>CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS16 New Roads</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p> <p>CS5 Safeguarded Land</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	could place demand on resources.	<p>of New Development</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS26 Minerals</p>	<p>resources and utilising sustainable construction methods.</p> <p>CS26 promotes efficient use of minerals, substitutes and recycled materials.</p>
<p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p>	New housing and employment development is anticipated to increase levels of waste.	N/A	Recommendations have been made to include waste related policy within the Core Strategy.
<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p> <p>CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy</p> <p>CS26 Minerals</p> <p>CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable</p>	All policies promote development which can increase pressure on the transport network.	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS26 Minerals</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision</p>	<p>These policies promote development in sustainable places.</p> <p>CS26 promotes sustainable transport by rail and canal.</p>

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
Energy Generation CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS5 Safeguarded Land CS31 Mixed Use Areas		Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	

### 13.5.2 Regional, National and Global Effects

Minerals, water and waste management are typically dealt with on a regional basis, and certainly have national (and sometimes international) implications. For Rotherham, the main issues are regional. New developments proposed are likely to increase the consumption of regional resources of water and minerals, depending upon whether or not 100% of minerals demand can be met within Rotherham. In the short and medium term, new developments will place additional pressure on regional landfill and potentially other types of waste management facility, however the upcoming Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham (BDR) Joint Waste Plan will help to ensure that waste within the three boroughs is managed sustainably in the long term.

### 13.5.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are summarised below.

- There are risks through the promotion of new development requiring significant construction materials which could place demand on resources. CS26 promotes safeguarding of mineral reserves in addition to re-use and recycling of suitable minerals which may mitigate potential impacts.
- New housing and employment development have the potential to increase levels of waste putting pressure on landfill. By the long term, this pressure should be fully alleviated, if the BDR Joint Waste Plan objectives are met.
- Several policies promote the use of existing buildings, which can reduce the demand for minerals.
- Several policies promote locating development in sustainable locations, including with good access to services and facilities and with appropriate infrastructure, which can ensure residents (and others) have good access to household recycling and composting facilities.
- Policy CS24 promotes the inclusion of water efficiency measures within new development.

The combined effects of the settlement hierarchy, Broad Locations for Growth and policies are considered most likely to be slightly adverse in the short and medium term (due to the need for substantial new minerals to facilitate construction of new development). It is felt that the effect of the Core Strategy will be neutral / negligible in the long term. The certainty is low, firstly because climate change will have a strong influence over the future water resource baseline, and there is much uncertainty as to its effects. There will also be both positive and negative effects of

new development, and professional judgement has been used. Effectiveness will depend upon a wide variety of factors, including further DPDs and SPDs, project-level considerations and the interrelationships amongst spatial planning, waste and minerals planning, and water resource management.

Summary of Residual Effects		
Short	Med.	Long
-	0	0
Certainty:		L

## 13.6 IIA Recommendations

### 13.6.1 Further Mitigation to Reduce Risk or Enhance Opportunities

It is recommended that a Core Strategy policy is included that requires new development to seek the efficient long-term use of natural resources, including waste, soil, minerals, aggregates, energy, water and land (including high-quality agricultural land) and other raw materials. Whilst a Core Strategy does not need to specifically require that a sustainable design code / standard be met or to repeat other planning policy, it should make reference to these general provisions. The re-use/enhancement of existing buildings should be encouraged as well as the promotion of re-use, recovery and recycling of waste through the waste hierarchy and reduction of waste sent to landfill.

The Core Strategy should encourage all new development to incorporate small-scale waste management facilities and measures to reduce and recycle waste into development design. Development should consider the generation, treatment and disposal of waste and the location of waste management facilities in formulating proposals. Policies should express support for proposals which drive waste up the waste hierarchy, which would assist in mitigating the additional waste generated from new development.

# 14 Townscape

## 14.1 Topic Definition and Approach

A high level of protection should be given to most valued townscapes and the contribution they make to cultural, social and economic life. Good townscapes can improve the quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and increase local distinctiveness.

The table below sets out the IIA Objectives and decision-making criteria for townscape which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

**Table 14-1: IIA Objectives Townscape**

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>9 – Townscape</b>	
Enhance the built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods.	Will it improve the quality or character of the settlement, area or building?  Will it prevent development which is inappropriate in scale or character of its setting or to its function?  Will it encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of neighbourhoods?  Will it increase local distinctiveness? (Note potential contribution of natural environment).

For the purposes of this assessment, we have defined the topic by looking at designated and other sensitive townscapes in addition to brownfield land. These are considered of most relevance to the Core Strategy and its potential effects.

## 14.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 14-2 below describes the policies of relevance to townscapes.

**Table 14-2: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Townscape**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation	<b><u>Protection from renewable energy development</u></b> This policy encourages renewable energy generation where that is no significant harm to the character and appearance of the surrounding area.
CS21 Landscape CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment	<b><u>Enhancing/Conserve the Townscape</u></b> These policies seek to enhance/conserv the townscape and the quality or

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	character of the settlement, area or building.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS26 Minerals CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Risks to the Quality of the Townscape</u></b>                      All new development has the potential to affect the quality or character of the settlement, area or building.</p>

Other Core Strategy policies which are not listed above have been reviewed for their relevance, but have been considered to have a negligible influence on the topic, or no association at all.

### 14.3 What Other Plans and Strategies are Relevant?

The main plan relevant to this topic and the Local Plan is Rotherham's draft Public Realm Strategy SPD. The document includes a physical analysis of Rotherham Town Centre, in addition to strategy actions / directions which should be a material part of designing within and surrounding Rotherham Town Centre. However, further DPDs and SPDs will include design-focused policy and guidance to ensure that townscape is a prime consideration for new development.

## **14.4 Baseline for Townscape**

Rotherham Town Centre has attractive pedestrianised areas and a Centenary Market, however it has suffered from a decline in trade over recent years. Past surveys show that perceptions of Rotherham Town Centre are generally poor, with 50% of survey respondents agreeing with the need to revive the town centre. Rotherham Renaissance has started to transform the town centre with a 25-year vision to provide new leisure, office, residential and public space schemes benefiting economic, environmental and social aspects of the town. Projects include the redevelopment of the Central Railway Station, the creation of a new civic building at the old Guest and Chrimes site, and the All Saints Quarter mixed-use scheme (Rotherham Renaissance, 2011). Some of these projects are already underway, most notable the new Civic Headquarters on the former Guest and Chrimes site and the refurbishment of Rotherham Central Station. Outline planning permission was also recently granted for a new Community Stadium also on the former Guest and Chrimes site. This means Rotherham United Football Club (“The Millers”) are able to relocate back into the town from their temporary Don Valley Stadium home in Sheffield.

The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation project examined the historic development of South Yorkshire’s landscapes and townscapes and grouped Rotherham into 20 different Character Zones. Rotherham is made up of a number of different townscape zones, which include Complex Historic Town Core, Industrial Settlements, 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Villa Suburbs, Early to Mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century Private Suburbs and Rotherham Re-planned Centre Zone (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 2008).

The Rotherham Townscape Heritage Initiative has identified a number of projects in Rotherham Town Centre to contribute towards the wider regeneration of the town centre. The Council aims to transform the High Street into an economically vibrant area with a mix of uses to attract shoppers and diners within a high-quality environment, although a scheme for public realm improvements has been halted due to funding issues. Planned improvements at Weirside / Market Street have also been halted. Public realm improvements around All Saints’ Minster are underway, with Minster Yard near completion and Minster Gardens underway. There is an aspiration for a scheme at the top of Church Street.

The viability of town centres in the borough's other settlements is also important, as they play an important role providing services and shopping facilities for the resident population and can be a focus for the community. Town Centre Framework Studies have been undertaken for Maltby and Rawmarsh, and recommend a series of actions to improve the viability and vitality of these settlements.

## **14.5 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

### **14.5.1 Effects Within Rotherham**

Specific features that contribute to the distinct identity of the borough and make a contribution to the townscape are protected through Policy CS23, including Roman ridge and settlements, motte and bailey castles, historic houses, historic parks and gardens, villages, Rotherham Minster, the Chapel on the Bridge, Wentworth Woodhouse Estate, Catcliffe Glassworks Cone and the Chesterfield Canal, the historic grain of the town centre and early 20<sup>th</sup> century developments. In addition,

views and vistas associated with Rotherham Minster, the Chapel on the Bridge, Wentworth Woodhouse Estate and other significant buildings are protected.

A number of Core Strategy policies that promote new development including growth in housing, employment and new infrastructure/development have the potential to put the townscape at risk. These policies have the potential to result in permanent long-term effects on townscape features in the vicinity of new development.

The main location for new growth is the Rotherham urban area with other principles settlements for growth also identified. These areas have a number of important townscape features, including Rotherham town centre conservation area. A number of policies, particularly those related to new housing, renewable energy, employment and retail development, have the potential to damage and effect the setting of features within these towns, depending on the location of new development, with associated adverse effects on the townscape. Policy CS28 seeks to protect the townscape through sustainable design is likely to mitigate potential effects on the townscape, however due to the requirement for new development; it is not possible for the policies to fully eliminate the risk. Policy CS23 also aims to protect the historic environment which can assist with the protection of the townscape. This policy particularly aims to protect the historic grain of the town centre, however the possibility of impacts from new development remains.

A number of policies also aim to enhance the public realm, particularly within Rotherham town centre, as well as green spaces. This is likely to result in overall benefits to the townscape environment.

**Table 14-3: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

**Key**

	Risk of a Negative Effect
	Opportunity

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment CS28 Sustainable Design	The promotion of sustainable design and consideration of impacts on the historic environment and character/distinctiveness of the area can lead to net enhancements to the townscape.	N/A	These policies promote sustainable design, high quality public realm and the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation	Protection from renewable energy development.	N/A	This policy encourages renewable energy development where there is no significant harmful effects to the character and appearance of the townscape.
CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment	Protection and enhancement of townscapes features	N/A	These policies aims to protect specific features in Rotherham including

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS28 Sustainable Design	which contribute to the distinct identity of Rotherham.		townscapes.
CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	Enhancement of the public realm.	N/A	These policies seek to enhance the public realm and green spaces, providing an improved townscape environment.
CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment	Enhancement of key views and vistas.	N/A	This policy aims to protect specific views and vistas in Rotherham, protecting key townscapes.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network	Direct risks to the townscape through physical damage associated with new development.	CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment CS28 Sustainable Design	CS23 and CS28 specifically requires the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and distinctive townscapes.
CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre	Risks to the townscape through poor design of new development.	CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment CS28 Sustainable Design	CS23 and CS28 specifically requires the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and distinctive townscapes.
CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	Risks to the townscape setting through visual effects and land use change associated with new development.	CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment CS28 Sustainable Design	CS23 and CS28 specifically requires the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and distinctive townscapes.

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development			

### 14.5.2 Regional, National and Global Effects

Adverse effects on the townscape resource within Rotherham have the potential to result in cumulative adverse effects across the wider landscapes and townscapes of Wales.

### 14.5.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are:

- A combination of different types of new development can occur within a relatively small area, and therefore there remains a risk to the setting and character of townscape features;
- Opportunities to enhance the townscape through promoting sustainable design; and
- Opportunities to contribute to the distinct identity of the townscape within Rotherham.

The combined effects of the settlement hierarchy, Broad Locations for Growth and policies on townscape are considered most likely to be slightly adverse in the short, medium and long term, due to the potential effects of construction activities in the short term, and the expansion of settlements in the medium and long term. This potential effect can be avoided or made negligible, however it is impossible to secure this through the Core Strategy alone, and requires detailed project-level consideration.

The certainty is low, because there will be both positive and negative effects of new development, and professional judgement has been used. Effectiveness will depend upon further DPDs and SPDs, and project-level considerations.

Summary of Residual Effects		
Short	Med.	Long
–	–	–
Certainty:		L

## **14.6 IIA Recommendations**

### **14.6.1 Further Mitigation to Reduce Risk or Enhance Opportunities**

Policy CS28 has the potential to be enhanced to require that major new developments including Broad Locations for Growth apply high-quality master planning in accordance with established guidelines, such as CABE's 'Getting the big picture right: A guide to large scale urban design' (2010), CABE's 'Creating successful masterplans: A guide for clients' (2011) or the BRE's 'Delivering a sustainable masterplan' (2010). This could be consolidated with those elements of Policy CS19 which relate to masterplanning.

# 15 Soil, Land Use and Geology

## 15.1 Topic Definition and Approach

Soil is an essentially non-renewable<sup>4</sup> resource and can be considered as one of the UK’s most important assets. Soil has an intrinsic value as part of the natural heritage, and the functional value of soil provides for a broad range of ecological goods and services.

This topic also considers land use, including agriculture, and use of derelict, vacant and underused land.

The table below sets out the IIA Objectives and decision-making criteria for soils, land use and geology which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

**Table 15-1: IIA Objective Soil, Land Use and Geology**

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>10 – Soil, Land Use and Geology</b>	
Improve the efficiency of land use through integrated planning.	Will it increase the efficient use of land and soil by all? Does it protect the best and most versatile agricultural land subject to other sustainability considerations? Will it minimise development on Greenfield sites? Will it ensure, where possible new development occurs on derelict, vacant or underused land and buildings?

For the purposes of this IIA, topics including contamination, soil resources, soils quality and land use have been selected as it is considered that these have the potential to be affected by development proposals.

## 15.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 15-2 below describes the policies of relevance to soils, land use and geology.

**Table 15-2: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Soil, Land Use and Geology**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network	<u><b>Risk of soil loss or damage (including contamination)</b></u> All new development has the potential to result in risks to soil loss or damage.

<sup>4</sup> Soil has both renewable and non-renewable components. Because of the non-renewable components, and because even for the renewable element, many impacts cannot be undone within human timescales, soil is considered non-renewable.

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS9 Transforming Rotherham’s Economy CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	
CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<p><b><u>Protection and enhancement of soils / geology</u></b>                      This policy aims to protect geodiversity and provide for measures to enhance these resources.</p>
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS9 Transforming Rotherham’s Economy CS31 Mixed Use Areas	<p><b><u>Promotion of the re-use of previously development land</u></b>                      These policies encourage appropriate use of previously developed sites.</p>
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	<p><b><u>Risks to greenfield land</u></b>                      These policies promote the release of greenfield land.</p>

Other Core Strategy policies which are not listed above have been reviewed for their relevance, but have been considered to have a negligible influence on the topic, or no association at all.

### 15.3 What Other Plans and Strategies are Relevant?

All plans which set out the need for new development or land use change in the borough are relevant, as they could have cumulative effects on soils and geology alongside the Local Plan. This includes the LTP3, the Doncaster, Barnsley and

Rotherham Joint Waste Plan, and Flood Risk Management Strategies in Don and Rother and River Trent catchments (amongst others).

## **15.4 Baseline for Soil, Land Use and Geology**

Loamy soils are prevalent in Rotherham. In the north and central areas of the borough the dominant soil type is slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils with low fertility. Moving to the south and south-east, the soils are freely draining, lime-rich loamy soils. Scattered areas in the north and central areas are freely draining, slightly acid loamy soils with low fertility. In addition, small areas in the southeast and north of Rotherham have loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater and moderate fertility. There are also some sections of restored soils mostly from quarry and opencast spoil. These have low to moderate fertility (Defra, 2004).

The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) classifies agricultural land into six categories (Grade 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4, and 5). Grades 1, 2 and 3a are considered the 'best and most versatile' soils in the country, and are a strategic national resource. Data is available at a strategic level illustrating five grades that can be used for general guidance. This mapping data illustrates that the majority of agricultural land in Rotherham is of Grade 3 quality (good to moderate), with substantial Grade 2 (very good) soils in the east of the borough.

There is a supply of previously developed land in the borough, but some of this requires remediation or is at risk of flooding. The Urban Potential Study identified land for 7,843 dwellings up to 2016, and many of these have come forward and been developed, or are being developed.

In 2007/08, 633 dwellings were completed in Rotherham. Of these, 532 (84%) were built on previously developed land. Over the period from 2008/09 to 2012/13, this is expected to decrease to 50.9%, and further reduce to 7.7% by 2016/17 – 2020/21 (Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council & Sheffield City Council, 2009).

There are two Geological Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in Rotherham, including Wood Lee Common and Bradgate Brickworks. There are a number of Local Geological Sites with significant geodiversity within the borough. Many local sites (sites of substantive nature conservation value) are also Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS). As of 2011, there were 26 RIGS in Rotherham including several quarries and caves.

## **15.5 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

### **15.5.1 Effects within Rotherham**

All policies promoting new development can pose a long-term risk to soils. Soils are sometimes stripped from a site prior to development, during and after which time their important environmental functions are lost and they may not be put to best use elsewhere. Even when stored temporarily during construction and later restored, soils can lose important attributes and never return to their previous quality. Soil erosion may also occur during the construction process.

All proposed development within the Core Strategy will involve some landtake, leading to long-term risks to availability of good-quality agricultural land. The ALC

assessment that this report is based on is somewhat indicative, and dates back to the 1970s. It is still important that development avoids the indicative Grade 2 agricultural land where possible, and that it is based on new, up-to-date detailed ALC assessments. Developers should be responsible for conducting these ALC assessments, determining whether soils are Grade 1, 2 or Sub-Grade 3a, and finding a sustainable re-use for soils which are to be disturbed. In such re-use, the properties which give ‘best and most versatile’ soils their quality should be maintained.

Policy CS20 promotes the protection and enhancement of geodiversity and has the potential to protect geodiversity from new development. There is the potential to enhance this policy to include the protection of designated geological sites and valuable soil resources. It is considered that whilst this policy aim to reduce associated effects on the geodiversity resource, effects are still likely to occur.

A number of policies (CS2, CS3, CS6, CS9, CS11 ,CS18 and CS29) promote development on previously used land, including CS6 prioritising brownfield sites for new housing development. These policies have the potential to assist in the remediation of contaminated land and minimising the use of greenfield land with higher associated impacts on soils and land use. Policies identified in Chapter 12 Flood Risk will assist in mitigating flood risk associated with the supply of previously developed land. Policy CS2 and CS6 do, however, also also require release of greenfield sites with risks as identified above.

**Table 15-3: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

**Key**

	Risk of a Negative Effect
	Opportunity

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Protection and enhancement of geology.	N/A	This policy seeks to protect and enhance geodiversity.
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS9 Transforming Rotherham’s Economy CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS31 Mixed Use Areas	Promotion and prioritisation of the use of previously developed land.	N/A	These policies promote the use of previously developed land or existing buildings.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	Risks to agricultural land.	CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS9 Transforming	These policies promote the use of previously developed land which may assist in mitigating against impacts on agricultural land.

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
<p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p> <p>CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy</p> <p>CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS16 New Roads</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p> <p>CS5 Safeguarded Land</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>		<p>Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p>	
<p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS5 Safeguarded Land</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Risks to greenfield land through new development.</p>	<p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p>	<p>These policies promote the use of previously developed land which may assist in mitigating against impacts on greenfield land.</p>
<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p> <p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p> <p>CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p>	<p>Risks to soils through new development.</p>	<p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p>	<p>These policies promote the use of previously developed land which may assist in mitigating against impacts on soils.</p>

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development			

### 15.5.2 Regional, National and Global Effects

Removal of good-quality agricultural land due to new development is a national issue, and could impact on the regional and national agricultural economy.

### 15.5.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are:

- Opportunities to protect geodiversity from new development;
- Opportunities to promote the use of previously developed land and existing unused buildings; and
- There is the potential that new development will adversely impact on agricultural land, greenfield land and soils through landtake required.

The combined effects of the settlement hierarchy, Broad Locations for Growth and policies are considered most likely to be permanently moderately adverse, including the short, medium and long term. This is due to the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land at Dinnington East Broad Location for Growth. The certainty is high.

Summary of Residual Effects		
Short	Med.	Long
--	--	--
Certainty:		H

## 15.6 IIA Recommendations

### 15.6.1 Further Mitigation to Reduce Risk or Enhance Opportunities

With the selection of Dinnington East as a broad location for growth, there is little opportunity to reduce this potential impact. There have been various trade-offs in choosing Dinnington East over other options.

Policy CS20 could be enhanced to include protection of RIGS and any geological SSSIs in Rotherham.

Policy CS20 could be enhanced to include protection of 'best and most versatile' soil resources in Rotherham, with the exception of Dinnington East. Whether in the Core Strategy or future DPDs, the Local Plan should recognise the responsibility of developers to conduct detailed ALC assessments, and propose soil mitigation.

Because it can be very challenging to find a sustainable re-use for the 'best and most versatile soils' removed from a development site, the Council could create a borough-wide Soils Strategy. This would direct developers to possible locations for soil re-use, matching areas of potential demand with supply. It may also serve other functions.

### 16.1 Topic Definition and Approach

The Government is committed to improving the affordability and supply of housing in all communities, including rural areas. The Government's key housing policy is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live.

The table below sets out the IIA Objectives and decision-making criteria for housing which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

**Table 16-1: IIA Objectives - Housing**

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>11 - Housing</b>	
Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in decent affordable housing.	Will it address pockets of low demand and poor housing, and reduce the number of empty/ hard to let properties?  Will it increase access to good quality housing meeting people's needs? E.g. tenure, aspirations, location, affordability, size and type particularly in high demand areas or urban areas, housing accessible to disabled people.  Will it reduce the amount of unfit homes particularly run by the Local Authority or private landlords?  Will it improve energy efficiency of homes and reduce fuel poverty?  Incidence of housing need adjacent to the site?

For the purposes of this IIA we have looked at the issues identified in the table above as it is considered that these are most likely to be affected by the proposals and policies within the Core Strategy.

### 16.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 16-2 below describes the policies of relevance to housing.

**Table 16-2: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Housing**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS1 Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development	<p><b><u>Improved Housing Opportunities</u></b></p> These policies aim to provide new housing development, including new affordable housing.

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	
CS1 Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	<p><b><u>Opportunities for better social inclusion</u></b>                      These policies promote inclusion through housing opportunities.</p>
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	<p><b><u>Potential for New Housing Development to Increase Disparity</u></b>                      Without mitigating policies, any new housing development has the potential to increase disparity between the most and least deprived areas and to decrease accessibility into and through a development. If new housing is inaccessible and does not integrate well with any nearby deprived neighbourhoods, it could increase relative deprivation and increase inequality.                      The mitigating policies discussed below aim to avoid this.</p>
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability	<p><b><u>Potential for New Housing Development to be Car-Dependent</u></b>                      Obtaining walking/cycling and public transport links to new housing development can be a challenge, there is the potential for risks to accessibility for those without access to a car.</p>

Other Core Strategy policies which are not listed above have been reviewed for their relevance, but have been considered to have a negligible influence on the topic, or no association at all.

### 16.3 What Other Plans and Strategies are Relevant?

Strategies relating to housing within Rotherham will have some interaction with the Local Plan, including the Rotherham Housing Strategy and the BME Housing Strategy and Action Plan. These can feed into development of more detailed policies and proposals on the mix and tenure of housing, and how new development integrates into existing housing stock.

## 16.4 Baseline for Housing

Parts of the Rotherham Urban Area and Dearne Valley were in the South Yorkshire HMR Pathfinder area, and were split into five Area Development Frameworks (ADFs), Rotherham East, Rotherham West, Rawmarsh and Parkgate, Wath and Swinton and the Town Centre. This was part of a Government initiative to change the housing market and attract people back into areas that had become unpopular. The Pathfinder project aimed to build and support sustainable communities and successful neighbourhoods where the quality and choice of housing underpins a buoyant economy and an improved quality of life. There are 46,000 homes in Rotherham which fell within the South Yorkshire Housing Renewal Pathfinder area (Rotherham MBC, 2010b).

Rotherham is following the national trend with an increasing number of one-person households, with a decreasing average household size (down from 2.37 currently to 2.20 by 2026). This will have implications for future housing requirements in the borough. As average household sizes continue to fall, the types of property required and need for available building land will change. A further source of pressure on housing requirements may come from increased migration into Rotherham to take advantage of any increases in local job opportunities, and/or to take advantage of relatively low house prices.

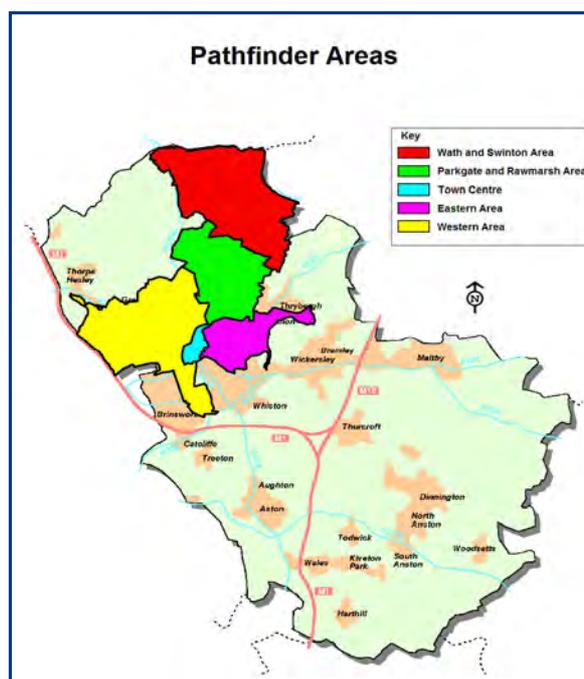


Figure 16-1: Area Development Frameworks

The Land Registry House Price Index (HPI) for April 2009 shows that the average selling price for a house in Rotherham was £109,299, 85.4% of the average price in the region (£127,919) and just 65.5% of the average price nationally (£166,798) (Rotherham MBC, 2010b)<sup>5</sup>.

In 2001 (Census data), there were over 102,000 occupied households in Rotherham of which over a third were in rented accommodation (chiefly local authority housing – 23%).

The net number of housing completions has been below the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) target since 2004/05, as shown in Figure 16-2 and the figure declined between 2008/09 and 2009/10, reflective of the impacts of the global recession. There are currently a large number of outstanding housing planning permissions, but the difficult conditions in the housing market are currently impacting on the speed at which developers are building.

The percentage of local authority homes achieving the decent homes standard has increased significantly over 2010, with just 6.3% currently not meeting the standard (Rotherham MBC, 2010b).

<sup>5</sup> % of national house price re-calculated, given apparent error in the source document.

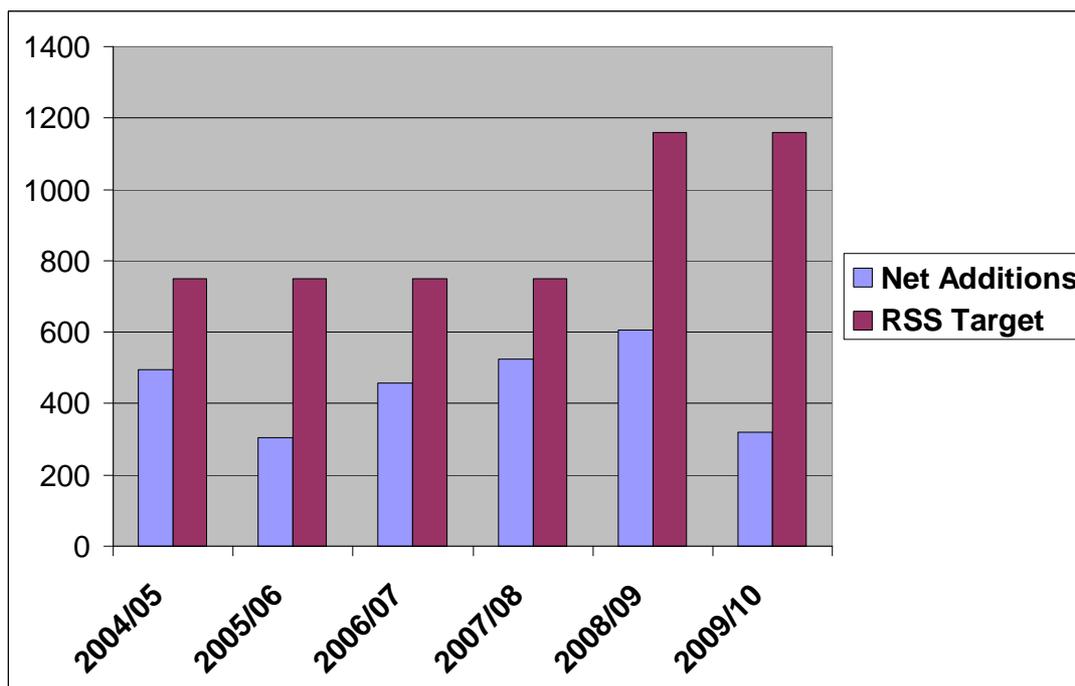


Figure 16-2: Housing Net Completions in Rotherham, 2004 – 2010

## 16.5 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

### 16.5.1 Effects within Rotherham

New housing development has the potential to increase disparity between the most and least deprived areas in Rotherham. Suitable housing and affordable housing opportunities will be supported through Core Strategy Policy C7. Policy CS1 and CS3 and may assist in locating new housing development in the most appropriate areas, particularly CS3 which requires new development to meet the needs of areas of deprivation. CS14 may also assist in ensuring that new housing provision is accessible. The provision of housing opportunities and affordable housing also provides the opportunity for better social inclusion. Provision of a good mix of different housing types and tenures will help to retain people in communities and improve the sense of community.

There is also the risk that new housing development has the potential to decrease accessibility into and through a development for those without a car. Obtaining walking/cycling and public transport links to new housing development can be a challenge. This may be addressed through Policy CS3 and CS14. CS3 aims to maximise proximity and accessibility for new housing to service and employment centres. CS14 aims to promote accessibility of new development. In addition new provision of local transport opportunities through CS17 and CS32 may reduce this problem.

Table 16-3: Risks and Opportunities Summary

Key	
	Risk of a Negative Effect
	Opportunity

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS1 Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	Opportunities for better social inclusion.	N/A	These policies promote inclusion through housing opportunities.
CS1 Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	Provision of more housing opportunity including affordable housing.	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	CS1 and CS3 may assist in locating new housing development in the most appropriate areas, particularly CS3 which requires new development to meet the needs of areas of deprivation.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	New housing development has the potential to increase disparity between the most and least deprived areas.	CS3 Location of New Development CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability	CS3 aims to ensure development meets the needs of highest deprivation. CS7 ensures affordable housing provision for new housing development.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	New housing development has the potential to decrease accessibility into and through a development. Releasing Greenfield land for housing can be unpopular with local communities.	CS3 Location of New Development CS13 Accessible Places and Managing the Demand for Travel	CS3 aims to maximise proximity and accessibility for new housing to service and employment centres. CS14 aims to promote accessibility.

### 16.5.2 Regional, National and Global Effects

The provision of increased housing opportunity within Rotherham could help to improve housing opportunity and choice across the region.

### 16.5.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are:

- Opportunities for increased housing opportunity, including the provision of affordable housing to meet local needs;
- Provision of a mix of different house types and tenures, including sufficient and affordable housing where it does not yet exist, will help to retain people in communities and improve their sense of community;
- Opportunities for better social inclusion through affordable housing provision;
- Risks that new housing development has the potential to increase disparity between the most and least deprived areas in terms of the quality of available infrastructure, greenspace, services and facilities; and
- New housing development has the potential to decrease accessibility into and through a development.

The combined effects of the settlement hierarchy, Broad Locations for Growth and policies are considered most likely to be slightly beneficial in the short term, and moderately beneficial in the medium and long term. This is due to the combined benefits likely to be achieved through the various Broad Locations for Growth and other sites throughout the borough. The certainty is moderate, as the net effect depends upon the way in which policies are implemented, including whether or not they ensure that disparities between existing and new residents are minimal.

Summary of Residual Effects		
Short	Med.	Long
+	++	++
Certainty:		<b>M</b>

## 16.6 IIA Recommendations

### 16.6.1 Further Mitigation to Reduce Risk or Enhance Opportunities

As stated in Chapter 14: Townscape, Policy CS28 has the potential to be enhanced to require that major new developments including Broad Locations for Growth apply high-quality master planning, and this could also incorporate the masterplanning elements of Policy CS19. It could elaborate that such master planning should ensure that adjoining neighbourhoods are integrated into new residential areas such that they can benefit from such elements of new development as new greenspace, services and facilities.

## 17 Landscape

### 17.1 Topic Definition and Approach

Landscape results from the way that different components of our environment – both natural (the influences of geology, soils, climate, flora and fauna) and cultural (the historical and current impact of land use, settlement, enclosure and other human interventions) – interact together and are perceived by us.

The table below sets out the IIA Objectives and decision-making criteria for landscape which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

**Table 17-1: IIA Objectives - Landscape**

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>12 – Landscape</b>	
Enhance the landscape quality of Rotherham.  (Light pollution is dealt with under Objective 6E.)	Will it improve landscape quality?  Will it ensure urban fringe and rural landscapes are protected and enhanced and degraded landscapes are improved for the benefits of all residents and visitors and significant loss of landscape character and quality is minimised?  Potential for impacts on historic landscape including field patterns etc.  How exposed is the site in topographical terms, how visible will it be?  Are any of the footpaths on the strategic network?  Potential for impacts on key areas of landscape character and their setting.

For the purposes of this assessment, we have defined the topic by looking at designated and other sensitive landscapes character and quality. These are considered of most relevance to the Core Strategy and its potential effects.

### 17.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 17-2 below describes the policies of relevance to landscape.

**Table 17-2: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Landscape**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail	<b>Risks to Landscape</b>  All of these policies have the potential to result in new development with the potential to affect the landscape of Rotherham, if not sensitively sited and designed.

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	
CS21 Landscape CS4 Green Belt CS28 Sustainable Design	<p><b><u>Protection and potential enhancement</u></b></p> <p>Through these policies, there is the potential that this may have positive impacts on landscapes and townscapes, with development located away from sensitive locations and promotion of high-quality design.</p>
CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation	<p><b><u>Protection from renewable energy development</u></b></p> <p>This policy encourages renewable energy generation where that is no significant harm to the landscape/surrounding area.</p>
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS31 Mixed Use Areas	<p><b><u>Promotion of the re-use of previously development land</u></b></p> <p>These policies encourage appropriate use of previously developed sites, which can lead to landscape character creation, restoration or enhancement.</p>
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	<p><b><u>Detrimental impacts to the landscape</u></b></p> <p>These policies promote the release of greenfield land.</p>

Other Core Strategy policies which are not listed above have been reviewed for their relevance, but have been considered to have a negligible influence on the topic, or no association at all.

### 17.3 What Other Plans and Strategies are Relevant?

Rotherham's Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) has created strategies for each Landscape Character Area in Rotherham, which should be used as a reference for all future planning and development control activity in the borough. The Local Plan should seek to be consistent with the LCA strategies. Rotherham's

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) sets out the priorities for the borough in terms of the protection and enhancement of key habitats, and will lead to habitat creation and management actions which should also align with the LCA and which will have an impact on the landscape. Also, Rotherham’s Green Infrastructure Strategy is currently under development, and will interact with Natural England’s Green Infrastructure Mapping Project and with the Local Plan to set out and implement its proposals.

All plans which set out the need for new development or land use change in the borough are relevant, as they could have cumulative effects on landscape alongside the Local Plan. This includes the LTP3, the Doncaster, Barnsley and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan, and Flood Risk Management Strategies in Don and Rother and River Trent catchments (amongst others).

### 17.4 Baseline for Landscape

Rotherham has large areas of high-quality countryside and open space. The borough is over 70% rural, with 10% of the borough covered by trees.

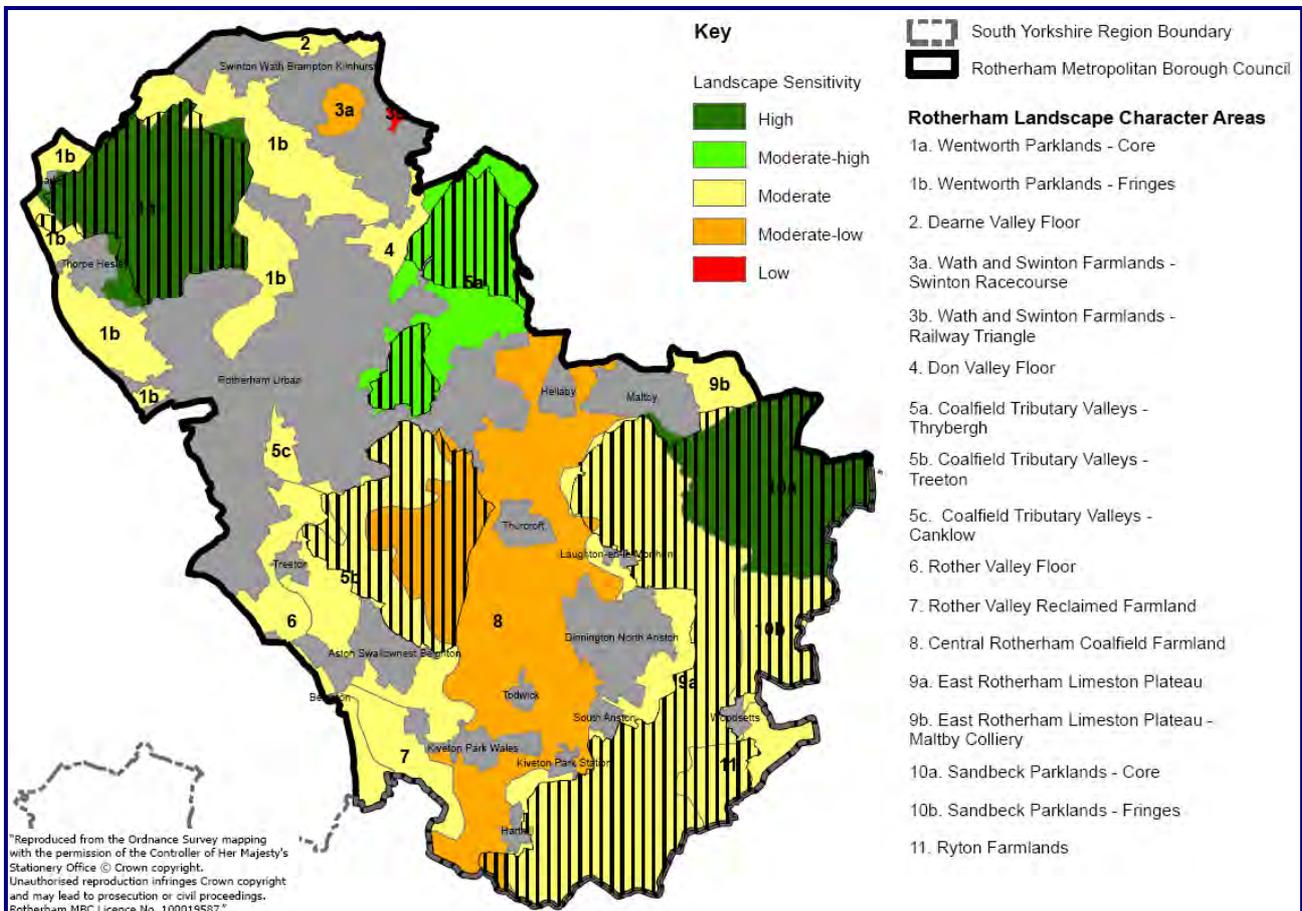
Much of rural Rotherham is designated as an Area of High Landscape Value and as Green Belt. Rotherham lies within two National Character Areas: South Magnesian Limestone and Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield. The borough’s LCA identifies the local character areas, and assesses their associated condition, strength of character and sensitivity to arrive at a broad landscape strategy. This is outlined in Table 17-3 below, and displayed in Figure 17-1 following the table.

**Table 17-3: Landscape Character Assessment Summary**

Character Area	Brief Description	Condition	Strength of Character	Sensitivity	Landscape Strategy
Wentworth Parklands – Core	<b>NW of borough</b> A gently undulating agricultural landscape of dispersed farmsteads with large deciduous woodland blocks	GOOD	STRONG	HIGH	SAFEGUARD AND MANAGE
Wentworth Parklands – Fringes		MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	IMPROVE AND CONSERVE
Dearne Valley Floor	<b>Northern corner of borough</b> A largely reclaimed landscape associated with the former Manvers Main Colliery and its spoil heap	POOR	STRONG	MODERATE	RESTORE CONDITION TO MAINTAIN CHARACTER
Wath and Swinton Farmlands – Swinton Racecourse	<b>Between Wath and Swinton</b> Area of predominantly arable farmland, with allotments, grassland and other open space, often with informal public access	POOR	MODERATE	MODERATE / LOW	IMPROVE AND RESTORE
Wath and Swinton Farmlands – Railway Triangle		POOR	WEAK	LOW	RE-CONSTRUCT

Character Area	Brief Description	Condition	Strength of Character	Sensitivity	Landscape Strategy
Don Valley Floor	<b>North of borough, SE of Swinton</b> The meandering, mainly naturalistic channel of the River Don with a flat, broad valley floor.	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	IMPROVE AND CONSERVE
Coalfield Tributary Valleys – Thrybergh	<b>Runs N-S through centre of borough</b> Predominantly arable land of undulating land form with narrow valleys to the north and wide valleys to the south, and with woodland blocks	MODERATE	STRONG	MODERATE / HIGH	CONSERVE AND RESTORE
Coalfield Tributary Valleys – Treeton		MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	IMPROVE AND CONSERVE
Coalfield Tributary Valleys – Canklow		MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	IMPROVE AND CONSERVE
Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland	<b>Runs N-S through centre of borough</b> Large-scale arable landscape of gently undulating landform, with smaller fields around settlements	POOR	MODERATE	MODERATE / LOW	IMPROVE AND RESTORE
Rother Valley Floor	<b>SW of borough</b> Broad, flat valley floor and floodplain, heavily influenced by opencast mining, most of which has been or is in the process of being restored	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	IMPROVE AND CONSERVE
Rother Valley Reclaimed Woodland	<b>SW of borough</b> Mounded landform associated with the spoil heaps of the former opencase mine that was restored to form Rother Valley Country Park	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	IMPROVE AND CONSERVE
East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	<b>E of borough, from Maltby to S boundary</b> Large-scale arable landscape of gently undulating landform with incised valleys, including several brooks and vegetated alley sides often with ancient woodland	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	IMPROVE AND CONSERVE
East Rotherham Limestone Plateau – Maltby Colliery		POOR	STRONG	MODERATE	RESTORE CONDITION TO MAINTAIN CHARACTER
Sandbeck Parklands – core	<b>E of borough, along eastern boundary</b> Parkland associated with Sandbeck and Firbeck Hall, with extensive woodland blocks and high-quality agricultural land	GOOD	STRONG	HIGH	SAFEGUARD AND MANAGE
Sandbeck Parklands – fringes		MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	IMPROVE AND CONSERVE
Ryton Farmlands	<b>SE of borough</b> Flat floodplain of the River Ryton, with medium-scale arable farmland, small woodland blocks and numerous small disused limestone quarries	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	IMPROVE AND CONSERVE

The core areas of both the Wentworth Parklands and the Sandbeck Parklands, as well as the Coalfield Tributary Valleys Thrybergh sub-area, are considered to be the most sensitive landscapes in the borough (Rotherham MBC, 2010d).



Source: Rotherham MBC, 2010d

**Figure 17-1: Landscape Character Areas, Landscape Sensitivity and Areas of High Landscape Value of Rotherham**

## 17.5 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

### 17.5.1 Effects within Rotherham

A number of policies promote the provision of new development within Rotherham. The provision of new housing, employment, transport and other infrastructure will undoubtedly effect on the landscape resource in the area through land use change and associated potential adverse long-term permanent impacts on landscape character.

New development pressures may also affect the landscape character of Rotherham through unsympathetic development and land use change. A number of Areas of High Landscape value and other designated landscapes cover much of rural Rotherham. Risks to these features associated with the policies include development pressures from housing and employment land, wind farm developments, industry, new infrastructure to support growth, and pressures from recreation. There is also the potential for effects on landscape through the release of greenfield sites for housing and employment uses.

Several policies aim to mitigate these risks. Policy CS21 aims to protect the landscape from new development and requires that all new development proposals will safeguard and enhance the quality, character, distinctiveness and amenity value of the boroughs landscapes. These include designated areas of High Landscape Value, National Character Areas and Local Landscape Character Areas. Policy CS4 aims to protect the Green Belt from inappropriate development and CS28 seeks to respect and enhance landscape character. In addition, CS30 requires renewable energy development to ensure no significant harmful effects on the character of the landscape. It is considered that whilst these policies aim to reduce associated effects on the wider landscape resource, effects are still likely to occur.

**Table 17-4: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

**Key**

	Risk of a Negative Effect
	Opportunity

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS21 Landscape CS4 Green Belt CS28 Sustainable Design	Protection and potential enhancement of landscapes, in particular areas of identified landscape quality, designated sites, national character areas and features which contribute towards the landscape.	N/A	These policies aim to minimise the adverse landscape impacts of new development.
CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation Development	Protection from renewable energy development.	N/A	This policy encourages renewable energy development where there is no significant harmful effects on landscape character and appearance.
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS31 Mixed Use Areas	Opportunities to encourage appropriate use of previously developed sites, which can lead to landscape character creation, restoration or enhancement.	N/A	These policies promote the use of brownfield land.

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p>	<p>Long-term effects upon landscapes may occur as a result of new development – both its presence and its 'fit' within the landscape.</p>	<p>CS4 Green Belt</p> <p>CS21 Landscape Design</p> <p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p>	<p>CS4, CS21 and CS28 aim to minimise the adverse landscape impacts of new development.</p>
<p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p> <p>CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy</p> <p>CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS16 New Roads</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p> <p>CS5 Safeguarded Land</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p>New development may lead to an increased requirement for new infrastructure or other ancillary development.</p>	<p>CS4 Green Belt</p> <p>CS21 Landscape Design</p> <p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p>	<p>CS4, CS21 and CS28 aim to minimise the adverse landscape impacts of new development.</p>
<p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS3 New Housing Development</p>	<p>Potential for effects on landscape through the release of greenfield sites.</p>	<p>CS4 Green Belt</p> <p>CS21 Landscape Design</p> <p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p>CS4, CS21 and CS28 aim to minimise the adverse landscape impacts of new development.</p>

### 17.5.2 Regional, National and Global Effects

Effects on the landscape resource within Rotherham have the potential to result in cumulative effects across the wider landscapes of the region.

### 17.5.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are:

- Because of the many uncertainties in the location, pattern, layout and detailed design of development, there remains a risk of negative effects to landscape character;
- Risks to landscape character through land use change;
- Opportunities to safeguard designated landscapes; and
- Potential risks to the landscape through the release of greenfield sites.

The combined effects of the settlement hierarchy, Broad Locations for Growth and policies are considered most likely to be slightly adverse in the short, medium and long term, due to the potential effects of construction activities in the short term, and the impact of new development (including knock-on / ancillary development) in the medium and long term. This potential effect can be avoided or made negligible, however it is impossible to secure this through the Core Strategy alone, and requires detailed project-level consideration.

The certainty is low, because there will be both positive and negative effects of new development, and professional judgement has been used. Effectiveness will depend upon further DPDs and SPDs, and project-level considerations.

Summary of Residual Effects		
Short	Med.	Long
-	-	-
Certainty:		L

## 17.6 IIA Recommendations

### 17.6.1 Further Mitigation to Reduce Risk or Enhance Opportunities

No further changes to the Core Strategy have been considered necessary at this stage. It has been taken into consideration that selecting Broad Location for Growth options in less sensitive landscapes (e.g. Dinnington West) might avoid some significant negative landscape impacts with high-quality mitigation in place, however there have been various trade-offs in choosing the preferred options over other options.

# 18 Historic Environment

## 18.1 Topic Definition and Approach

The Historic Environment relates to the legacy of physical artefacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. It includes buildings and historic places, monuments, artefacts (etc.) and less tangible aspects such as historic landscapes. It serves as a framework for the evolution and development of our built environment.

The table below sets out the IIA Objectives and decision-making criteria for the historic environment which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

**Table 18-1: IIA Objectives – Historic Environment**

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>13 – Historic Environment</b>	
Enhance the historic assets of Rotherham.	<p>Will it protect and enhance Conservation Areas, listed buildings, historic parks and gardens, archaeological features and other sites and areas of historical and cultural value or their settings?</p> <p>Potential for impacts on views into/out of Historic Buildings and Gardens.</p> <p>Potential for impacts on the setting of Conservation Areas, including traffic related impacts.</p>

For the purposes of IIA, this topic and IIA Objectives include historic and cultural assets such as Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, archaeological features, Conservation Areas and the historic landscape. These features are considered to be those within the historic environment which could be significantly affected by any Core Strategy proposals and policies, whilst other aspects are more specific to project-level design or other activities.

## 18.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 18-2 below describes the policies of relevance to the historic environment.

**Table 18-2: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to the Historic Environment**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment	<p><b>Protection and enhancement</b></p> <p>These policies aim to protect, enhance and manage Rotherham’s historic environment.</p>
CS28 Sustainable Design	

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation	<p><b><u>Protection from renewable energy development</u></b> This policy encourages renewable energy generation where there is no significant harm to historical and archaeological features.</p>
<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p> <p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p>	<p><b><u>Direct risks to the integrity or setting of cultural heritage features</u></b> These policies can facilitate new development which has the potential to affect the integrity of the historic environment through physical damage to, or destruction of, features.</p> <p>They can also affect the setting of the historic environment through visual and contextual changes associated with new development.</p> <p>Effects are dependant on the specific location of new development and the proximity to cultural heritage features, as well as the existing use of the site (including any pre-existing impacts).</p>
<p>CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p> <p>CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy</p> <p>CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS16 New Roads</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p> <p>CS5 Safeguarded Land</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p><b><u>Indirect risks to the integrity of cultural heritage features</u></b> New development can lead in turn to a growth in transport. Particularly where by road, increased transport can have negative air pollution and vibration impacts which affect cultural heritage features.</p> <p>The effects will depend upon the proximity of both existing and new transport infrastructure to cultural heritage features, and the degree of impact (including whether or not it is significant) may depend upon the existing status of the feature, including whether there is a pre-existing problem.</p>

Other Core Strategy policies which are not listed above have been reviewed for their relevance, but have been considered to have a negligible influence on the topic, or no association at all.

### 18.3 What Other Plans and Strategies are Relevant?

All plans which set out the need for new development or land use change in the borough are relevant, as they could have cumulative effects on the historic environment alongside the Local Plan. This includes the LTP3, the Doncaster, Barnsley and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan, and Flood Risk Management Strategies in Don and Rother and River Trent catchments (amongst others).

## 18.4 Baseline for the Historic Environment

Nationally important features that are protected through legislation include Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. There are 37 Scheduled Monuments, 523 Listed Buildings and 5 Registered Parks and Gardens within Rotherham (English Heritage, 2011).

There are different grades of Listed Building, all of which are considered to be of national importance. Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be internationally important; Grade II\* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and Grade II buildings are nationally important and of special interest and it is the most likely grade of listing for a home owner (English Heritage, 2010).

There are 16 Listed Buildings in Rotherham which are identified as Grade I, 38 Listed Buildings are Grade II\* and 469 Listed Buildings Grade II.

The five Registered Parks and Gardens in Rotherham are: Boston Park; Clifton Park, Rotherham; Moorgate Cemetery; Sandbeck Park and Roche Abbey; and Wentworth Woodhouse.

There are 25 Conservation Areas in Rotherham, designated by RMBC as areas of special architectural or historic interest whose character or appearance should be preserved or enhanced. Conservation Areas include Rotherham Town Centre, Doncaster Road, Wentworth and Thorpe Hesley (Rotherham MBC, 2011b).

The 2010 Heritage at Risk Register includes conservation areas, Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. The Register has identified 16 Scheduled Monuments at Risk, six Conservation Areas at Risk and four Listed Buildings at risk in Rotherham. These are identified in the table below.

**Table 18-3: 'At Risk' Cultural Heritage Features in Rotherham**

Designation	Name/Location	Condition	Vulnerability	Trend/Priority
Conservation Area	Wales, Rotherham South	Poor.	Low	Expected to deteriorate
Conservation Area	Gildingwells, Rotherham South	Poor.	Medium	Expected to deteriorate
Conservation Area	Greasborough, Rotherham Urban	Very bad.	Low	Expected to show some improvement
Conservation Area	Rotherham Town Centre, Rotherham Urban	Very bad.	Low	Expected to show some improvement
Conservation Area	Doncaster Road, Rotherham Urban	Very bad.	Medium	Expected to show some improvement
Conservation Area	Brampton-en-le Morthen, Thurcroft	Very bad.	Low	No significant change expected
Grade II* listed building	25 and 27 High Street, Rotherham	Poor - signs of structural decay, faulty rainwater goods.	N/A	Priority C
Grade II*	Keppels Column,	Poor - there are	N/A	Priority C

Designation	Name/Location	Condition	Vulnerability	Trend/Priority
listed building	Rotherham	significant structural cracks and stonework erosion. The internal staircase is unsafe.		
Grade I listed building	Stable Block and Riding School, Wentworth, Woodhouse	Fair - Vacant and vulnerable due to under-maintenance and vandalism.	N/A	Priority E
Grade II* listed building / Scheduled Monument	Thorpe Salvin Old Hall (Ruins of), Ladyfield Road, Thorpe Salvin	Poor.	N/A	Priority C
Scheduled Monument	Roman Ridge (Roman road): section 135yds (120m) long, east of Hooper House, Brampton Bierlow	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems.	Arable Clipping	Declining
Scheduled Monument	Roman Ridge (Roman road): section south of Hooper House, Brampton Bierlow	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems.	Arable Clipping	Declining
Scheduled Monument	Roman Ridge: section 300yds (270m) long on Birchcliff Bank, Brampton Bierlow	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems.	Arable Clipping	Declining
Scheduled Monument	Roman Ridge: section 400yds (370m) long south of Abdy Farm, Brampton Bierlow	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems.	Arable Clipping	Declining
Scheduled Monument	Dead Man's Cave, Anston	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems.	Vandalism	Declining
Scheduled Monument	Kimberworth motte and bailey castle, Rotherham	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems.	Dumping	Declining
Scheduled Monument	Roman Ridge: section 110yds (100m) long, 450yds (410m) NNE of Kimberworth Park Farm, Rotherham	Generally satisfactory but with minor localised problems.	Scrub/Tree Growth	Declining
Scheduled Monument	Roman Ridge: south east of Hill Top (section 700yds (660m) long, Meadowhall Road to Hill Top), Rotherham	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems.	Deterioration - in need of management	Declining
Scheduled Monument	Roman Ridge: section 400yds (370m) long from Hill Top Lane to Little Common Lane, Rotherham	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems.	Moderate visitor erosion	Declining
Scheduled Monument	Roman Ridge: section 300yds (270m) long north of Birchwood (east of Chemical Cottages)	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems.	Arable Clipping	Declining
Scheduled Monument	Roman Ridge: section 520yds (480m) east of Dyson's Cottage to Long	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems.	Digging	Declining

Designation	Name/Location	Condition	Vulnerability	Trend/Priority
	Plantation			
Scheduled Monument	Swinton Pottery (The Rockingham Works), 310m and 120m north west of Keeper's Cottage	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problem.	Moderate natural erosion	Declining
Scheduled Monument	Hood Hill shaft mounds, 480m east of Hood Hill Farm	Extensive significant problems i.e. under plough, collapse.	Arable ploughing	Declining
Scheduled Monument	Roman Ridge: section 500yds (460m) long, north of Dog Kennel Pond, Wentworth Park	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems.	Extensive stock erosion	Declining
Scheduled Monument	Roman Ridge: section 330yds (300m) long, south of Dog Kennel Pond, Wentworth Park	Extensive significant problems i.e. under plough, collapse.	Arable Ploughing	Declining

English Heritage (2010)

## 18.5 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

### 18.5.1 Effects within Rotherham

Policies CS23 and CS28 aim to protect, enhance and manage the historic environment and protect and enhance the distinctive features of Rotherham.

Specific features that contribute to the distinct identity of the borough are protected through Policy CS23, including Roman ridge and settlements, motte and bailey castles, historic houses, historic parks and gardens, villages, Rotherham Minster, the Chapel on the Bridge, Wentworth Woodhouse Estate, Catcliffe Glassworks Cone and the Chesterfield Canal, the historic grain of the town centre and early 20<sup>th</sup> century developments. In addition views and vistas associated with Rotherham Minster, the Chapel on the Bridge, Wentworth Woodhouse Estate and other significant buildings are protected.

A number of Core Strategy policies that promote new development including growth in housing, employment and new infrastructure/development have the potential to put the historic environment at risk. These policies have the potential to result in permanent long-term effects on cultural heritage/historic landscape features in the vicinity of new development. CS1 identifies the spatial strategy for directing new growth.

The main location for new growth is the Rotherham urban area with other principal settlements for growth also identified. These areas have a number of historic features and several are identified as 'at risk', including Rotherham Town Centre Conservation Area. A number of policies, particularly those related to new housing, renewable energy, employment and retail development, have the potential to affect the integrity (through damage and destruction) and setting (through visual effects or change in land use) of features within these towns, depending on the location of new development. These policies are likely to mitigate potential effects on historic environment features, however due to the requirement for new development, it is not possible for the policies to fully eliminate the risk to the historic environment. Policy CS23 does aim to protect the historic grain of the town centre, however the possibility of impacts from new development remains.

Furthermore, the growth in population associated with new housing development and employment allocations (particularly related to strategic sites and growth areas) is likely to result in increased traffic volumes. There is therefore the potential for noise/vibration and air quality risks to the integrity of sensitive historic environment features within proximity to existing and proposed transport routes.

**Table 18-4: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

**Key**

	Risk of a Negative Effect
	Opportunity

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	New development can increase inward investment and economic activity in the borough, which could bring derelict historic sites into use or ensure others are maintained. Creating a vibrant town centre as part of this can enhance historic features.	CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment	Policy CS23 can enhance the potential of economic growth in Rotherham to improve the historic environment.
CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment CS28 Sustainable Design	The promotion of sustainable design and consideration of impacts on the historic environment and character of the area can lead to net enhancements.	N/A	These policies promote sustainable design and the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation Development	Protection of the historic environment from renewable energy development.	CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment	This policy encourages renewable energy development where there is no significant harmful effects on historical and archaeological features.
CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment CS28 Sustainable Design	Protection and enhancement of features which contribute to the distinct identity of the borough.	N/A	This policy aims to protect specific features in Rotherham.
CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment	Enhancement of key views and vistas.	N/A	This policy aims to protect specific views and vistas in Rotherham.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy	Direct risks to integrity of features through	CS23 Valuing the Historic	CS23 specifically requires the protection

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites	physical damage associated with new development.	Environment	and enhancement of the historic environment.
CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network	Risks to the setting of features through visual effects and land use change associated with new development.	CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment	CS23 specifically requires the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement			
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres	Noise and vibration impacts on the integrity of the built historic environment. These policies have the potential to increase traffic volumes via increased residents and employment destinations, and/or new transport infrastructure. Impacts could also be caused by new industry.	CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment	CS23 specifically requires the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre			
CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability			
CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation			
CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy			
CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy			
CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation			
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.	Air quality impacts on the integrity of the built historic environment.	CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment	CS23 specifically requires the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
CS16 New Roads	Higher traffic volumes associated with new development, new transport infrastructure and new industry can lead to air pollution which affects historic environment features.		
CS17 Passenger Rail Connections			
CS5 Safeguarded Land			
CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities			
CS31 Mixed Use Areas			
CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development			

### 18.5.2 Regional, National and Global Effects

Increased economic growth in Rotherham can assist in wider regional economic growth, which combined can help bring derelict historic sites into use or ensure others are maintained in other parts of the region.

There is the potential for secondary effects on the historic environment in neighbouring boroughs and districts as a result of increased economic activity and investment, which in turn would lead to increased traffic volumes. This could lead to increased air pollution as well as noise and vibration effects on key transport routes, with potential risks to the integrity of historic environment features in close proximity to any of these routes.

### 18.5.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are:

- A combination of different types of new development can occur within a relatively small area, and therefore there remains a risk to the setting of historic features (which should be balanced against the potential benefits identified below);
- Adverse effects to the setting and integrity of historic environment features and historic landscapes as a result of new development pressures (unknown sensitivities);
- Adverse indirect effects on the integrity of historic environment features through increased traffic volumes associated with new development;
- Opportunities to create inward investment which benefits the historic environment;
- The creation of vibrant town and local centres, including Rotherham Town Centre, may enhance features such as Rotherham Bridge and Our Ladies' Chapel;
- Opportunities to enhance the historic environment through promoting sustainable design; and
- Opportunities to contribute to the distinct identity of the borough.

The combined effects of the settlement hierarchy, Broad Locations for Growth and policies are considered most likely to be slightly adverse in the short, medium and long term, due to the potential effects of construction activities in the short term, and the impact of new development (including knock-on / ancillary development) in the medium and long term. This potential effect can be avoided or made negligible, however it is impossible to secure this through the Core Strategy alone, and requires detailed project-level consideration.

The certainty is low, because there will be both positive and negative effects of new development, and professional judgement has been used. Effectiveness will depend upon further DPDs and SPDs, and project-level considerations.

Summary of Residual Effects		
Short	Med.	Long
-	-	-
Certainty:		L

## 18.6 IIA Recommendations

### 18.6.1 Further Mitigation to Reduce Risk or Enhance Opportunities

No further changes to the Core Strategy have been considered necessary at this stage.

### 18.6.2 Monitoring

The 'buildings at risk' register should be monitored for those sites which are at risk of harm from air pollution, and consideration should be given to a relevant proportion of developer contributions for developments over a wide area (given likely journey patterns) towards their repair and maintenance.

**19 Accessibility / Community Facilities**

**19.1 Topic Definition and Approach**

Good accessibility and the provision of community facilities can assist in improving participation, community cohesion and encouraging pride within the community. This can also improve the quality of life of the community.

The table below sets out the IIA Objectives and decision-making criteria for Rotherham’s accessibility/community facilities which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

**Table 19-1: IIA Objectives – Accessibility/Community Facilities**

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>14 – Accessibility / Community Facilities</b>	
14A – Build community cohesion, involvement and encourage a pride in the community.	Will it provide opportunities for communities and local groups to participate in decisions and local democracy and increase their ability to influence particularly at a local level?  Will it help build a sustainable voluntary and community sector which works jointly with statutory agencies to meet the needs of diverse communities?  Will it build better relations and encourage respect across communities and interests e.g. through communication or joint actions?  Will it enable people to celebrate social, cultural and community assets and encourage community pride?  Will it increase community capacity and confidence?  Will it avoid creating tensions or resentment between different communities?
14B – Enhance internal and external images and perceptions of Rotherham and make Rotherham a good place to live, work or visit.	Will it increase the aspirations of local people?  Will it promote Rotherham as a good place which is inclusive and welcoming for all encourage people to live, work or visit Rotherham?  Will it increase the levels of satisfaction at living in, working in or visiting Rotherham?

For the purposes of this IIA we have looked at the issues identified in the table above as it is considered that these are most likely to be affected by the proposals and policies within the Core Strategy.

**19.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?**

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 19-2 below describes the policies of relevance to accessibility/community facilities.

**Table 19-2: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Accessibility / Community Facilities**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
<p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS27 Community Health &amp; Safety</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p><b><u>Improved Community Facilities and Services</u></b></p> <p>Improved community facilities and services are likely to result in better opportunities for all communities, particularly those within deprived areas.</p>
<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p><b><u>Location of Development</u></b></p> <p>These policies aim to help create a balanced community and direct development to principle areas of growth. New investment development aims to meet the identified needs of settlements and ensure the delivery of new social infrastructure. Policy CS3 aims for new development to be located to maximise accessibility to services and centres and ensuring new development meets the needs of Rotherham's areas of deprivation.</p>
<p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p> <p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS22 Green Spaces</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS16 New Roads</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p>	<p><b><u>Increased Accessibility</u></b></p> <p>These policies promote improved access through transport infrastructure improvements and improved travel options.</p>
<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS5 Safeguarded Land</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p>	<p><b><u>Potential for New Housing and Other Development to be Car-Dependent</u></b></p> <p>Obtaining good sustainable transport links to new housing, employment and other development can be a challenge, there is the potential for risks to accessibility for those without access to a car.</p>
<p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS22 Green Space</p>	<p><b><u>Creation of High Quality Places</u></b></p> <p>These policies have the potential to contribute to the quality of life particularly</p>

CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.	in deprived areas, this has the potential to increase satisfaction of living in Rotherham.
CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities	

Other Core Strategy policies which are not listed above have been reviewed for their relevance, but have been considered to have a negligible influence on the topic, or no association at all.

### 19.3 What Other Plans and Strategies are Relevant?

In Rotherham, the South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011 – 2026 has been developed to be focused around encouraging people to make best use of the existing transport network and in particular, it will encourage use of sustainable, clean and safe travel modes of transport. It wishes to develop major schemes to open up access to strategic economic zones, improve rail and bus services by working with strategic partners, implement cycle and walking route schemes and implement streetscape improvements (amongst other measures). Also relevant is Rotherham’s draft Public Realm Strategy SPD which sets out strategy actions / directions which should be a material part of designing within and surrounding Rotherham Town Centre. These can greatly increase general accessibility to services and facilities, as well as the walking and cycling environment to encourage the use of local services and facilities (and make them more viable).

There are a number of strategies and plans from the NHS, Sport England and others which apply to the topic area. All measures implemented from these plans and strategies which have an influence on the amount and quality of services and facilities (including recreation, amenity, healthcare and education) are directly relevant.

Rotherham’s Green Infrastructure Strategy is currently under development, and will interact with the Local Plan to set out and implement corridors which supply habitat alongside walking and cycling opportunities, and general improvement to the walking and cycling environment. Alongside serving as a local recreational resource, these measures can (as above) greatly encourage the use of local services and facilities (and make them more viable).

### 19.4 Baseline for Accessibility / Community Facilities

A survey undertaken by First Place in 2008 showed that 74% of people were satisfied with their area as a place to live. This is an eight percent improvement from the previous survey undertaken (Rotherham MBC, 2010b).

Across the borough as a whole, 30% of the population do not have access to a car, and some settlements and neighbourhoods have even lower levels of car ownership which means that the public transport network is important to facilitate access to services and employment opportunities. The large employment areas have developed separately from the residential areas, which means that ensuring they are well linked to settlements and neighbourhoods by public transport is important.

For those who own cars, there has been a change in lifestyle patterns which includes an increasing dispersal between places where people live, work and shop and increasing patterns of consumption. Often Rotherham residents travel outside of the borough to work and to access cultural, leisure and retail facilities.

Quality Bus Corridors (existing and proposed) serve key routes and there are interchange facilities in Dinnington and Maltby, such that more remote settlements can make connections to key destinations. The majority of Rotherham's residents have access by public transport to Rotherham, Sheffield, Meadowhall or Worksop. However, most bus services run along main routes and do not always penetrate residential estates. Connections to more peripheral settlements can be weaker and less frequent.

The 2010 Network Public Satisfaction Survey conducted by the National Highways and Transport Network<sup>6</sup> indicated that almost 80% of people in the borough felt that they had easy access to key services. This was an improvement on the previous year and RMBC ranked 16 out of the 95 Councils surveyed. Out of the people surveyed, around 75% of those with disabilities and also those living in 'no car' households felt that they had easy access to key services, although this was a slight decrease on the previous year.

New leisure centres have been created at Aston, Wath, Maltby and Rotherham Leisure Complex. Over one million visits to sports centres and swimming pools were recorded in 2009. There is well-developed infrastructure which supports walking, and a number of locally established recreational walking circuits / routes in a variety of settings. There are 14 miles of National Cycle Network in Rotherham, and 28 miles of Trans-Pennine Trail are available. In addition, the South Yorkshire Navigation Canal towpath offers an eight-mile, traffic-free route between Rotherham and Sheffield (Rotherham Partnership Network, 2010).

There are numerous accessible green spaces across Rotherham which support sport and informal outdoor recreation, including formal parks and gardens, natural green spaces, outdoor sports facilities and amenity areas. Fifty-five parks and gardens were identified by the 2010 Green Space Strategy, and include Rother Valley Country Park, Ulley Country Park, Thrybergh Country Park, Wath Community Park, Manvers Lake and surrounds, Newhill Park, Bradgate Park, Ferham Park and Victoria Park. Forty-six outdoor sports areas were also identified, including Rawmarsh Leisure Centre, Herringthorpe Playing Fields and Brampton Sports Centre (Rotherham MBC, 2010c). New developments are being focused on Herringthorpe, Clifton and Boston Parks and a number of skate parks and multi-use games areas have been developed (Rotherham Partnership Network, 2010).

## **19.5 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

### **19.5.1 Effects within Rotherham**

Several policies promote better accessibility. A number of communities in Rotherham, particularly those in deprived areas tend to make a greater proportion of their journeys by bus and walking, and a lesser proportion by national rail, underground, taxi, driving or cycling. Improving access to public transport and other sustainable transport provision is likely to benefit all communities, particularly those with limited access to a car. A number of policies (CS1, CS2, CS3, CS14 and CS29) also aim to promote new development in accessible locations which will also assist in increasing accessibility. Communities may benefit through increased access to services, community facilities, health services, employment opportunities and the creation of high-quality areas through Policies CS13, CS22, CS28, CS29

<sup>6</sup> <http://nhtnetwork.econtrack.co.uk/Content.aspx?28>

and CS32 promoting improvements to the public realm and green spaces. These policies can contribute towards a higher quality of life and improved community environment, particularly in deprived areas. In addition an improved public realm also has the potential to benefit those with disabilities. Measures to improve access for disabled people include footway improvements, better pedestrian crossing provision, de-cluttering of the streets and raised kerbs etc.

The policies that promote improvements to the public realm and transport however do not specifically identify interventions that may benefit the disabled. There is the potential to enhance these policies accordingly.

There are a number of risks in that new development may not be located in areas which provide suitable access for those without access to a car. In addition Community facilities and centres may not be directed to the most important areas. Policies CS1, CS3, CS14 and CS29 may go some way to address these issues.

**Table 19-3: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

**Key**

	Risk of a Negative Effect
	Opportunity

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS3 Location of New Development CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities	Improved accessibility to services and facilities across Rotherham.	N/A	These policies all assist in promoting new development in existing accessible areas or in promoting new access/transport routes.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS5 Safeguarded Land	Locating development in appropriate accessible areas.	N/A	CS1 and CS3 may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas.

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities			
CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Streetscene enhancements can improve the community environment.	N/A	These policies promote improvements to the public realm, improving the community environment.
CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	Streetscene enhancements can improve accessibility for disabled people.	N/A	These policies promote improvements to the public realm. Measures to improve access for disabled people include footway improvements, better pedestrian crossing provision, decluttering of the streets and raised kerbs etc.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS31 Mixed Use Areas	New development may not provide suitable access.	CS3 Location of New Development CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	These policies all assist in promoting new development in existing accessible areas.

Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
<p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p> <p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS22 Green Spaces</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS16 New Roads</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p> <p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p>	<p>Transport improvements may not directly improve access for the disabled.</p>	<p>All, particularly physically disabled.</p>	<p>The policies promote improvements to the public realm and transport however do not specifically identify interventions that may benefit the disabled.</p>
<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions</p> <p>CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p>	<p>Potential for risks to housing, employment, education and other new development accessibility for those without access to a car.</p>	<p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS22 Green Spaces</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p>	<p>CS3 aims to maximise proximity and accessibility for new housing to service and employment centres.</p> <p>CS14 aims to promote accessibility.</p> <p>CS32 promotes public transport/walking and cycling provision.</p> <p>CS17 supports development of the local rail network.</p>
<p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS27 Community Health &amp; Safety</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities</p>	<p>Community/religious and education centres may not be directed to the most important areas.</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p>	<p>CS1, CS3 and CS29 may assist in ensuring that development is provided in appropriate locations.</p>

### 19.5.2 Regional, National and Global Effects

Improved access to community facilities and other services has the potential to benefit the wider region through increased opportunity. Policies also have the potential to improve the wider community environment.

### 19.5.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are:

- Increased access for BME communities to community services and facilities, employment opportunities, education and health;
- Opportunities for locating new development in appropriate, accessible areas;
- Streetscene enhancements can assist in improving the community environment;
- Streetscene and public realm enhancements may not directly improve accessibility for the disabled; and
- Risks that community/religious centres required by deprived communities may not be directed to the most important areas.

The combined effects of the settlement hierarchy, Broad Locations for Growth and policies are considered likely to be slightly beneficial in the short term, improving to moderately beneficial in the medium and long term as new developments become fully operational and accumulate. The certainty is moderate, because Core Strategy policies could be implemented in a number of ways, which can lead to negligible effects against the current baseline, or even major beneficial effects.

Summary of Residual Effects		
Short	Med.	Long
+	++	++
Certainty:		<b>M</b>

## 19.6 IIA Recommendations

### 19.6.1 Further Mitigation to Reduce Risk or Enhance Opportunities

The Core Strategy could further promote new community centres and other facilities.

Policies promoting enhancements to public realm and the creation of high quality places have the potential to be enhanced to include text relating to the provision of measures to improve access for the disabled.

Policies promoting accessibility should include text to ensure that appropriate access for the disabled is ensured.

**20 Population and Equality**

**20.1 Topic Definition and Approach**

The mid-2009 population estimate for the UK stood at 21,792,000, with the average age of the population at 39.5 years (ONS, 2010).

National legislation provides a key requirement to promote equality of opportunity, good relations between people of different racial groups, and positive attitudes towards disabled persons, while eliminating unlawful discrimination.

‘Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society’ is one of the objectives of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy.

The detailed Equalities Impact Assessment can be found in the appendices and provides a full assessment of the potential equalities impacts associated with the Core Strategy. The document provides baseline information, details of relevant policies as well as detailed tables identifying the risks and opportunities of specific Core Strategy policies. A summary of the key outcomes of this document is provided below.

The table below sets out the IIA Objectives and decision-making criteria for population which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

**Table 20-1: IIA Objectives - Population**

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>15 – Population and Equality</b>	
Enables and enhances equality and tackles prejudice and discrimination.	Will it avoid negative impacts on different groups of people because of their race, gender, disability, religion, sexuality or age?  Will it promote equality directly or indirectly optimising positive impacts?  Will it enable the involvement of all affected parties including hard to reach groups, and ensure consultation takes place to identify the positive or negative impacts on different groups?  Will it provide services and facilities that are appropriate to the needs of different groups or communities?  Will it be enable access for all?  Will it provide monitoring to ensure all community groups are able to participate and benefit proportionally and fairly?

For the purposes of this IIA we have looked at the issues identified in the table above as it is considered that these are most likely to be affected by the proposals and policies within the Core Strategy.

## 20.2 What Other Plans and Strategies are Relevant?

The key document of relevance to this topic is the Rotherham Community Strategy, of which the key cross-cutting theme 'Fairness' applies to each and every objective and action within the borough. This theme's objective is that "all individuals in Rotherham will have equality of opportunity and choice". The priority themes to which it applies are Achieving, Learning, Alive, Safe and Proud.

Also relevant to the Local Plan are the various equality strategies and schemes which apply to Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (including the Corporate Equality and Diversity Strategy), but specifically related to housing and economic development are the Public Health Strategy, Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Housing Strategy and Action Plan and the Joint Disability Equality Scheme. The Local Plan will work in tandem with these strategies to improve equality within the borough.

## 20.3 Baseline for Population and Equality (Summary)

Rotherham has a population of approximately 253,900 which is expected to increase by 6% by 2018 (Office for National Statistics, 2009). In 2009, Rotherham's BME population was 7.5%, which is below the national average of 9.4%. The current non-white population is 5.6% of the total population, and population projections predict it will increase to 6.3% of the total population by 2030. The gender distribution in Rotherham is similar to the national profile, with 51% females and 49% males.

The 2001 Census showed that 197,102 people (79.4%) of Rotherham's population described themselves as Christians, which is above the regional average of 73.1% and the national average of 71.7%. Approximately 2.6% of Rotherham's population belong to minority religions (compared to 6% nationally), and 10.2% of the local population have no religion (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

Government survey evidence suggests 6% of the UK population are LGBT people, which would equate to 15,200 people in Rotherham or 11,800 adults. The transgender population is estimated at approximately 0.8% nationally, which would equate to around 2,000 people or 1,600 adults in Rotherham.

Community cohesion indicators are low, with the percentage of people who agree that people of different backgrounds get on well together remaining in the bottom 10% of local authorities (Rotherham MBC, 2010b).

In 2006, there were 97,200 married couples in the borough, and forecasts predict a 3.2% decrease by 2021. There were 23,000 cohabiting couples in 2006, and this is predicted to increase to 33,600 (by 35%) by 2021 (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

The birth rate in Rotherham has been steadily increasing since 2002, with 3,200 live births in 2009. In 2008, Rotherham had a higher infant mortality ratio than the regional and national averages. Factors may include a high teenage pregnancy rate, obesity, smoking and the proportion of women sharing a bed with their baby. Rotherham also experiences a low level of breastfeeding (noting that breastfeeding is very healthy for both mothers and babies), as well as a significant proportion of pregnant women from BME communities who are not accessing maternity health services. Other issues which are more general to the UK include mental health problems of pregnant women and women with babies and drinking alcohol during pregnancy.

In 2001, the proportion of people within Rotherham considered to have a long-term limiting illness or disability was 22.4%, which is significantly higher than the national average (National Statistics, 2003). One in eight people in Rotherham (30,000 in total) are carers, with 67% being women and 33% men. A carer is someone who looks after a partner, relative or friend who has a disability, is an older person or who has a long-term condition.

In common with the rest of the UK, Rotherham has an aging population, with the number of people aged 60 and over being similar to the number of children under 16. The number of people over 65 is predicted to increase by over 33% by 2025.

An overcrowded household is one where there are fewer habitable rooms than people. This can have some implications for health and well-being of children, including infant mortality and respiratory conditions which can last into adulthood. Approximately 3.6% of the White British population live in overcrowded accommodation, which is relatively low. However, BME groups are more affected, with overcrowding ranging from 13.2% to 22.8% of the community's population (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

BME communities, women, people with disabilities and long-term limiting illness, children and older people tend to have less dependence on car travel and more reliance on good public transport, walking and cycling links.

Gypsies and Travellers in Rotherham live mainly in traditional forms of 'brick housing', which is in part, likely to be a result of there being no authorised site provision. Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers in Rotherham have revealed that access to health and other key services is an issue, and they experience high levels of discrimination and social exclusion. Gypsy and Traveller children are regarded as the most 'at risk' group in the education system, and have the lowest educational attainment of any group.

According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), Rotherham is currently the 68<sup>th</sup> most deprived Borough out of 354 English districts. A substantial proportion of areas with the worst IMD scores are in Rotherham Town's inner urban area, but there are also significant pockets of deprivation in surrounding towns such as Rawmarsh, Wath, Maltby and Dinnington. Communities at the most deprived 10% England level in Rotherham are at Aughton, Dinnington, Maltby (west), Rawmarsh (centre) and a large area roughly aligned with the A630 corridor from the M1 in the west, through the town centre, and out to Dalton and Thrybergh in the east.

## **20.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

### **20.4.1 Effects Within Rotherham**

The full EqIA is provided within Appendix G. This section sets out the key residual risks and opportunities of the Core Strategy.

### **20.4.2 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities**

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are:

### Opportunities

- Increased access for communities to community services and facilities, employment opportunities, education and health facilities;
- Increased provision of community services and facilities, places of worship, employment opportunities, education and health facilities;
- Improved provision of training and education facilities with the opportunity to reduce language barriers;
- Improved public realm and green spaces have the opportunity to improve quality of life, particularly in deprived areas;
- Opportunities to assist in addressing deprivation through directing new development to appropriate areas;
- A number of Core Strategy policies have the potential to improve accessibility. This is likely to result in benefits to men and women;
- Improved housing opportunities, including affordable housing;
- Opportunities to work towards reducing crime rates, increasing safety and reducing hate crime;
- Opportunities for provision of improved midwifery care, health visiting services and young peoples' clinics, particularly in deprived areas;
- Opportunities to improve the streetscape and encourage safer streets;
- Opportunities to increase accessibility for those with disabilities and reduce difficulties in provision of disabled access;
- Opportunities for improved public transport, walking and cycling;
- Opportunities for the promotion of active and healthy lifestyles;
- Opportunities to improve the provision of sufficient accommodation land for the gypsy and traveller population;
- Opportunities for provision of improved childcare opportunities;

### Risks

- Risks that services, facilities and accommodation required by different groups may not be directed to the most important areas;
- Risks that new community and social developments will not include elements tailored towards the requirements of LGBT people;
- New housing could potentially not be designed well for all stages of life, in particular older people (e.g. by the Lifetime Homes standard);
- Transport improvements may not directly improve access for the disabled;
- Gypsy and Traveller accommodation may not be directed to appropriate / more sustainable locations, with the potential to create greater inequalities;
- New housing development has the potential to increase disparity between the most and least deprived areas;
- New housing development has the potential to decrease accessibility into and through a development; and
- Risks that access improvements will not directly benefit those with disabilities.

Given high relative deprivation in the borough and the high importance of addressing equalities issues, the combined effects of the settlement hierarchy, Broad Locations for Growth and policies are considered likely to be slightly beneficial in the short term (not necessarily benefiting the most deprived areas specifically), improving to moderately beneficial in the medium term and major beneficial in the long term as new developments become fully operational and accumulate. The certainty is low, because the interrelationship between new development and equality is complex and ever-changing, and therefore the long-term effects cannot be accurately predicted.

Summary of Residual Effects		
Short	Med.	Long
+	++	+++
Certainty:		L

## 20.5 IIA Recommendations

### 20.5.1 Further Mitigation to Reduce Risk or Enhance Opportunities

It is recommended that the Local Plan ensure robust and thorough application of Policy CS3 in particular, but also CS12, ensuring that new development proposals are directed to areas where services and facilities are needed, and that they consider the community service and facility needs of nearby areas. The future Sites and Policies document and other plans of the Local Plan should be consistent with these policies.

Policies on accessibility and provision of community facilities should be enhanced by future local development documents to specify improved accessibility for the Gypsy and Traveller community to local services and facilities. It should be clarified how this might be viable and achievable, such as whether a borough-wide developer contribution is appropriate, or if their needs must be linked to specific locations for development.

The requirement for detailed masterplanning under Policy CS2 could be enhanced by requiring that such master plans demonstrate high-quality engagement with the public and the needs of surrounding neighbourhoods have been considered. Such master plans could be adopted as SPDs within Rotherham’s Local Plan, and subjected to Equalities Impact Assessment in accordance with legislation. This would improve community engagement, address this IIA’s residual risks and conclusions, and help ensure the views of hard-to-reach groups are taken into account.

Policy CS32 could require that the needs of neighbouring communities should be considered, with the aim of increasing equality more widely in the area. This could apply to transport infrastructure, as well as to greenspace, green infrastructure and any new services and facilities.

The future implementation of Policies CS27 and CS32, such as through future, more detailed policy in DPDs or SPDs, can be more specific about the types of community services and facilities which Rotherham needs, including (as applicable) midwifery care, mental health services, health visiting services and possibly baby-changing or breast-feeding facilities in town and local centres. These detailed requirements

should be developed in consultation with various stakeholders, including the NHS and the public. Reference should be made to Rotherham's performance indicators for maternity and pregnancy.

Policies promoting enhancements to transport, public realm and the creation of high-quality places have the potential to be enhanced to include text relating to the provision of measures to improve access for the disabled.

The Core Strategy could include in policy (such as Policy CS7 or CS28 on sustainable design) reference to housing meeting the needs of people throughout their lifetimes. This can then be further elaborated upon by future DPDs and SPDs.

## 21 Conclusions and Supporting Detail

### 21.1 Summary of the Assessment

Table 21-1 below summarises the IIA’s assessment of the ‘likely significant effects’ of the Core Strategy, which at this high level are the key risks which should be monitored and managed and the opportunities which should be secured throughout its implementation. Chapters 6 through 20 should be referred to for the detail on these assessments.

Given assumptions as discussed in Section 3.5, the ‘likely’ significant effects are overall considered to be positive for many topics in the long term, but the assessment recognises the risks of negative effects whilst certain developer contributions and other ancillary measures require time to be fully implemented or to reach their intended operational usage level. For example, new green infrastructure and habitats may take time to mature, and it may take time for waste management developments to accumulate such that performance outstrips the rate of housing and economic growth. A well-integrated sustainable transport and services / facilities offer may also take time to establish and gain in popularity, and be coupled with culture / behavioural change.

Long-term negative effects are currently predicted for pollution and emissions, townscape, soils, landscape and the historic environment. This is largely due to the location and scale of the Broad Locations for Growth and associated local sensitivities. Except for the inevitable impacts on soils, these risks can only be overcome with high-quality masterplanning and design which places the environment at the heart of development. Short-term negative effects are predicted for biodiversity, natural resources and health and well-being, due to the process of construction, immediate landtake, need for materials and resources, and risks of temporary disturbance, disruption and similar effects.

Long-term positive effects are currently predicted for housing, economy and employment, transport, education and skills, health and well-being, biodiversity, flood risk, accessibility / community facilities and population / equality. The Core Strategy policies create the opportunities for development to achieve these benefits, although much work is still to be done in implementing these policies. This includes future DPDs and SPDs, project-level master planning and design, and potentially other measures, such as long-term management of habitats, green infrastructure, greenspace and transport routes, or education of the benefits of walking, cycling, outdoor recreation and exercise.

The table below provides an outline summary of potential impacts, as each individual development site and location will have its own sensitivities, risks and opportunities.

**Table 21-1: Summary of ‘Likely Significant Effects’ of the Core Strategy**

IIA Topic	Summary of Residual Effects			
	Short	Med.	Long	Certainty
Economy and Employment	+	++	+++	L
Transport	0	+	+	M

IIA Topic	Summary of Residual Effects			
	Short	Med.	Long	Certainty
Education and Skills	0	+	+	M
Health and Well-Being	-	+	+	L
Biodiversity	-	0	+	L
Pollution and Emissions	-	-	-	L
Flood Risk	0	+	+	H
Natural Resources	-	0	0	L
Townscape	-	-	-	L
Soil, Land Use and Geology	--	--	--	H
Housing	+	++	++	M
Landscape	-	-	-	L
Historic Environment	-	-	-	L
Accessibility / Community Facilities	+	++	++	M
Population and Equality	+	++	+++	L

## 21.2 Summary of Mitigation Recommendations

The IIA has concluded that in the majority, the Core Strategy policies are capable of addressing all risks of negative sustainability impacts, and achieving net benefits. The following improvements have been recommended and are being incorporated into the Local Plan in the following ways.

**Table 21-2: How IIA Policy Recommendations are Being Addressed by the Local Plan**

Key IIA Recommendations	How Addressed by the Local Plan
Incorporate access for disabled people and meeting the needs of those with mobility issues into policy.	This is covered by other legislation and will therefore not be covered by a specific Local Plan policy, however the issue will be addressed in the emerging Sites and Policies document.
Escalate the transfer of freight to rail and canal as the priority over strategic road development in Policy CS18.	Not considered feasible. Whilst this might be a long-term aspiration of the Local Plan, it is not realistic to achieve the infrastructure improvements required to ignore other modes of transport.
Policy CS13 could aim to increase and improve health facilities in Rotherham Town Centre.	This has been incorporated into Core Strategy policy.
Place additional emphasis on 'secured by design' principles within policy	This has been incorporated into Core Strategy policy.

Key IIA Recommendations	How Addressed by the Local Plan
Incorporate the protection and enhancement of water quality into Policy CS24.	This has been incorporated into Core Strategy policy.
Policy on sustainable design should address efficient use of natural resources including waste, soil, minerals, aggregates, energy, water, land (including high-quality agricultural land) and other raw materials. This should at least be mentioned, even if mainly addressed by other local development documents.	This is either already covered by the proposed Core Strategy policies or supporting text, or by further additions which have been made to Policy CS28 to ensure it better addresses the wide range of sustainable design considerations.
Policy on sustainable design should address waste management, such as incorporation of waste segregation and collection facilities into design.	This has been incorporated into the supporting text of Policy CS28, and Policy CS28 itself mentions the provision of sustainable waste management. Consideration is also being given to incorporating these issues into the Sites and Policies document. It is noted that the South Yorkshire Residential Design Guide (which we may adopt as an SPD) has a section (N3.7) that deals specifically with waste recycling and collection. Better Places to Work (currently Best Practice Guidance, 2002) has a section (5.7) which talks about waste stores as an integral design feature.
There should be a policy which requires detailed Agricultural Land Classification assessment of sites in Grade 2 or 3 agricultural land, to inform development and minimise the loss of 'best and most versatile' soils (Grades 1, 2 and 3a).	Consideration of Agricultural Land Classification has been taken into account in the consideration of new sites for development. The issue has been incorporated into Core Strategy Policy CS20. Any requirement for detailed study will be considered for inclusion within the emerging Sites and Policies document.
Policy CS20 could be enhanced to include protection of designated geological sites in Rotherham.	Part b of this policy is already considered to cover geological sites therefore the supporting text has been amended to make this clear.
<p>The requirement for detailed masterplanning under Policy CS2 could be enhanced by requiring that such master plans demonstrate high-quality engagement with the public and that local community views and comments have been taken into account.</p> <p>Such master plans could be adopted as SPDs within Rotherham's Local Plan, and subjected to Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment in accordance with legislation (as well as HIA and EqIA if desired). This would improve community engagement, address this IIA's residual risks and conclusions, and help ensure consistency with the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>This has been incorporated into Policy CS2, which includes an expectation of appropriate community engagement in support of master plans. Further consideration is being given to taking forward the preparation of master plans to guide future development opportunities in the broad locations and on other large sites.</p> <p>Consideration is also being given to developing an appropriate policy to cover this issue in greater detail in the preparation of the Sites and Policies document. Whilst SA, HIA and EqIA are not always a statutory requirement in the preparation of an SPD, consideration will be given to the need to undertake this work.</p>
It would be valuable for Policy CS27 to require developers to adhere to 'secured by design' principles.	Consideration has been given to this matter and reference has been made in Policy CS28.

Key IIA Recommendations	How Addressed by the Local Plan
<p>Policies on accessibility and provision of community facilities should be enhanced by future DPDs and SPDs to specify improved accessibility for the Gypsy and Traveller community to local services and facilities. It should be clarified how this might be viable and achievable, such as whether a borough-wide developer contribution is appropriate, or if their needs must be linked to specific locations for development.</p>	<p>Consideration is being given to taking this forward through the preparation of further local development documents, including the preparation of appropriate policies to be included within the emerging Sites and Policies document.</p>
<p>The future implementation of Policies CS27, CS29 and CS32, such as through future, more detailed policy in DPDs or SPDs, can be more specific about the types of community services and facilities which Rotherham needs, including (as applicable) midwifery care, mental health services, health visiting services and possibly baby-changing or breast-feeding facilities in town and local centres. These detailed requirements should be developed in consultation with various stakeholders, including the NHS and the public. Reference should be made to Rotherham’s performance indicators for maternity and pregnancy.</p>	<p>Consideration is being given to researching this issue further to determine the spatial implications of the proposals and to consider how appropriate it is to reference and manage this issue, within any future local development documents.</p>
<p>Policy CS32 could require that the needs of neighbouring communities should be considered, with the aim of increasing equality more widely in the area. This could apply to transport infrastructure, as well as to greenspace, green infrastructure and any new services and facilities.</p>	<p>An Infrastructure Delivery Plan has been prepared, and a Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule is currently being progressed through consultation. The appropriateness of any future developer contributions to delivering infrastructure will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Developer contributions are sought at the planning application stage to meet the needs arising from any new development or to compensate for any adverse impact of the development on local amenity or resource. Further preparation of the policy will be informed by an assessment of existing capacity and demand for new infrastructure within local communities.</p>
<p>The Core Strategy could include in policy (such as Policy CS7 or CS28 on sustainable design) reference to housing meeting the needs of people throughout their lifetimes. This can then be further elaborated upon by future DPDs and SPDs.</p>	<p>Within the reasoned justification to Policy CS28, reference has been made to requiring a proportion of new homes to be built to Lifetime Homes standards. Consideration will be given as to whether there is a need to further elaborate on this policy and to including further policies in any future Sites and Policies document or other local development documents.</p>

### 21.3 Summary of Monitoring Recommendations

Table 21-3 below summarises the IIA (and statutory SEA) monitoring recommendations specific to the Core Strategy.

**Table 21-3: Recommendations for IIA Monitoring**

IIA Topic	Baseline Indicators	Additional Indicators to Monitor Significant Risks and Opportunities
Economy and Employment	Gross Value Added (GVA) and GVA per head Number of companies in Rotherham with an Environmental Management System Percentage of people of working age in work Percentage of children and all working age people living in workless households Investment relative to GDP: (i) total investment and (ii) social investment Diversity of economic sectors represented	Location of jobs in proximity to residents Number of vacant businesses in town and local centres Number of new retail and other commercial developments approved
Transport	No. and length of congested road routes (AM and PM peak times) Patronage levels of rail and bus services 'Standing room only' time on rail and bus services	No. new developments approved contrary to highways officer advice Number of developments within 1 km of motorway / trunk road junctions Number of developments sited so as to reduce the need to travel (proximity to services and facilities) Number of developments supported by high-quality inter-settlement bus, train or other public transport routes % of trips (by journey type) per person by transport mode: walking and cycling, private motor vehicles, and public transport and taxis
Education and Skills	Percentage of people aged 19-21 with at least an NVQ level 2 qualification or equivalent Percentage of adults engaged in adult education activities Level of literacy in adult population Level of numeracy in adult population Number of adults completing courses at adult education centres in Rotherham	Proportion of people aged 16-74 within 30, 60 and 90 minute travel time thresholds of education / further education facilities by public transport and car Percentage of schools which are over-capacity
Health and Well-Being	Proportion of households not living within 300m of their nearest natural green space Proportion of households within agreed walking/cycling distance of key health services	Proportion of households within 30, 60 and 90 minute travel time thresholds of key services and facilities, such as pharmacies, GP surgeries and/or hospital Capacity of (or waiting times at) GP surgeries / health centres

IIA Topic	Baseline Indicators	Additional Indicators to Monitor Significant Risks and Opportunities
	<p>Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for men and women, or % with a disability or long-term, limiting illness</p> <p>Death rates from circulatory disease and cancer for people under 75 years</p> <p>Prevalence of obesity in 2-10 year olds</p> <p>How children get to school walking and cycling, private motor vehicles and public transport and taxis</p>	<p>Number of trips per person by transport mode: walking and cycling, private motor vehicles, and public transport and taxis</p>
Biodiversity	<p>Status of over-wintering Golden Plover</p> <p>Status of BAP priority species</p> <p>Status of BAP priority habitats</p> <p>% BAP habitats and species as stable or increasing</p> <p>Achievement against national and local BAP targets</p> <p>% of SSSIs by land area in favourable or 'favourable recovering' condition</p> <p>Proportion (%) of designated LWSs in positive management</p> <p>Proportion of land managed as areas for carbon sequestration (e.g. woodland management)</p>	<p>Number of development schemes which are supported by detailed over-wintering bird analysis in Golden Plover habitat areas (Todwick, North Kiveton, Treeton Dyke, Thrybergh-Kilnhurst and West Melton-Old Moor)</p> <p>Area of greenspace and new green infrastructure provided by developments from the Local Plan</p> <p>Area of other new habitats provided by developments from the Local Plan</p> <p>Number of developments with adverse effects on designated sites</p> <p>Number of developments in designated sites</p> <p>Proportion of development on greenfield sites</p> <p>Proportion of development on brownfield sites</p> <p>Proportion of new development in wildlife corridors</p>
Pollution and Emissions	<p>Number and extent of AQMAs in Rotherham</p> <p>Number and extent of AQMAs along key inter-borough routes surrounding Rotherham</p> <p>Area of sensitive habitats exceeding critical loads for acidification and eutrophication measured as (i) acidity and (ii) nutrient nitrogen</p> <p>Annual emissions of greenhouse gases (by sector)</p> <p>Rotherham's domestic energy consumption</p> <p>Proportion of alternatively fuelled vehicles in the borough</p> <p>Number of sites being used to assist in climate mitigation and adaptation, e.g. soft flood defences</p> <p>Homes installing microrenewables</p> <p>The percentage of river lengths of good chemical or biological quality</p> <p>Percentage of waters restored to</p>	<p>Number of developments within 1 km of motorway / trunk road junctions</p> <p>Number of developments sited so as to reduce the need to travel (proximity to services and facilities)</p> <p>Number of developments supported by high-quality inter-settlement bus, train or other public transport routes</p> <p>Number of developments along AQMA road routes (e.g. routes likely to be used by new residents)</p> <p>Number of developments likely to contribute to increased levels of UK national air quality pollutants (other than transport)</p> <p>No. planning applications for renewable micro-renewables and successful installations</p> <p>Number of installed megawatts of renewable energy capacity</p> <p>Average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating of housing</p> <p>% developments with Sustainable Urban</p>

IIA Topic	Baseline Indicators	Additional Indicators to Monitor Significant Risks and Opportunities
	<p>Good Ecological Status</p> <p>Number of substantiated water pollution incidents</p> <p>Percentage of developments in Rotherham with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)</p>	<p>Drainage Systems (SUDS)</p> <p>Percentage of housing stock meeting particular CfSH and BREEAM standards</p> <p>Percentage of offices, retail and industrial buildings meeting BREEAM standards</p> <p>Number of new developments built to achieve carbon neutrality</p>
Flood Risk	<p>Number of incidents of buildings flooded by coastal, fluvial and drainage sources</p> <p>Proportion of transport network protected against future flood risk</p>	<p>Percentage of new development permitted in floodplains</p> <p>Number of developments built contrary to EA advice</p> <p>Households registered for flood warnings as a percentage of total number of households at risk of flooding</p>
Natural Resources (Other than Fossil Fuels)	<p>Per capita consumption of water</p> <p>Area where there is an unsustainable abstraction from groundwater</p> <p>Area where there is an unsustainable abstraction from surface waters</p> <p>% recycling/composting borough-wide</p> <p>Waste arisings by sector</p> <p>Waste arisings by disposal</p> <p>Total (i) household waste and (ii) household waste recycled or composted per person per year (kg)</p> <p>Proportion of construction and demolition waste that is re-used and recycled</p>	<p>Number of grey water recycling schemes</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating waste segregation / collection facilities into design</p> <p>Proportion of aggregates used from secondary and recycled aggregates</p> <p>Number of buildings meeting particular CfSH and BREEAM standards</p>
Townscape	<p>No. and extent of distinct (not conjoined) settlements by type (e.g. small village, large village, town)</p> <p>% of residents who are satisfied with their area as a place to live</p> <p>No. of TPO trees</p>	<p>Number of development schemes accompanied by detailed master plans and public realm design</p> <p>Number of developments approved without townscape conditions</p> <p>Net addition / loss of TPO trees to new development</p>
Soil, Land Use and Geology	<p>Area of ALC Grade 2 and 3 land in Rotherham</p> <p>Area of ALC Grade 4 and 5 land in Rotherham</p> <p>Number and extent of RIGS sites in Rotherham</p>	<p>Percentage of new houses built on previously developed land per year</p> <p>Area of soil lost to impermeable surfaces</p> <p>Area of contaminated land remediated</p> <p>Area of proposed new development on greenfield sites</p> <p>Number of developments approved within or adjacent to RIGS sites</p>
Housing	<p>Proportion of Local Authority homes which are non-decent</p> <p>Proportion of outstanding unfit private sector dwellings</p> <p>Numbers on Local Authority waiting</p>	<p>No. housing completions and demolitions</p> <p>% housing mix by size / tenure</p> <p>Affordable housing completions</p>

IIA Topic	Baseline Indicators	Additional Indicators to Monitor Significant Risks and Opportunities
	list  Number of rough sleepers  Number of households in temporary accommodation  Average house price	
Landscape	% of Landscape Character Areas needing character reconstruction, restoration or improvement  Hectares of land given over to development (not only Local Plan) each year  Percentage of borough covered by Areas of High Landscape Value	Number of development schemes accompanied by detailed landscape design and improvements  Number of developments built contrary to Natural England advice  Number of developments approved without landscape / townscape conditions
Historic Environment	Number and extent of designated sites in the borough, including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas  Condition of designated sites, such as / including number of designated sites on the 'buildings at risk' register	Number of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas subject to planning applications  Number of archaeological sites identified / discovered through planning proposals (Also number adversely affected)  Number of designated sites adversely affected by planning proposals by type  Number of designated sites on the 'buildings at risk' register which are at risk of harm from air pollution
Accessibility / Community Facilities	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their area as a place to live.  Number of day visitors to Rotherham  Index of Multiple Deprivation 'geographical barriers' score	Proportion of households within 30, 60 and 90 minute travel time thresholds of key services and facilities, such as corner shops, supermarkets, post offices, pharmacies and doctor and/or hospital
Population and Equality	Population and population of working age  Population age profile  Ethnic diversity  Percentage of young people remaining or returning to Rotherham to live and work  Number of complaints about poor access to services and facilities  Number of complaints about highway (e.g. footpath) accessibility from disabled persons  Index of Multiple Deprivation overall score	Number of accessibility and community infrastructure / service / facility complaints pertaining to new developments

## 21.4 Next Steps

At this submission stage of the Core Strategy, this IIA Report will be considered by the Secretary of State alongside the Core Strategy. If successful, the Core Strategy will then be adopted.

After adoption of the Core Strategy, an SEA Statement must be produced in order to document how the IIA / SEA and consultation on the IIA has influenced the development of the Core Strategy. It will also set out the final monitoring commitments. This will be done at the earliest practicable opportunity upon adoption of the Core Strategy.

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## Appendix A Abbreviations

PCPA	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
AAP	Area Action Plan
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DGQ	Decision Guiding Question
EqIA	Equalities Impact Assessment
GAT	RMBC Rapid <b>General Appraisal Tool</b>
GIS	Geographic Information System
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
IIA	Integrated Impact Assessment
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment / Area
LLSOA	Lower-Level Super Output Area
ODPM	Office Deputy Prime Minister
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological (and Geomorphological) Site
RMBC	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UDP	Unitary Development Plan

## Appendix B Stages of IIA

SA / SEA – Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment

HIA – Health Impact Assessment

EqIA – Equalities Impact Assessment

HRA – Habitats Regulations Assessment

Key Step for SA / SEA, HIA and EqIA	Key Step for HRA	Description
Scoping	Gathering Evidence	We gather information in order to identify important environmental, social and socio-economic issues and decide on the scope of the assessment. This allows us to identify opportunities to help improve society and the environment, as well as features and conditions which are sensitive to change and could be negatively affected by the Core Strategy.
Consultation	Liaison with Natural England (as needed)	We agree this with the statutory bodies in liaison with key stakeholders. We obtain additional useful information from them, where possible.
Assessment	Informing the Assessment	We identify the likely significant effects of the different options considered for the Core Strategy so that the best options can be identified, though sometimes the theoretically best option(s) cannot be taken forward due to new discoveries about technical feasibility or other considerations. We sometimes suggest alternative options and often develop mitigation measures to reduce negative effects and increase positive ones. We try to make the Core Strategy as sustainable as possible.
	Screening of Preferred Options	
	Consult Natural England	
Consultation	Appropriate Assessment	Under the HRA, we work with Natural England to ensure that no preferred option will negatively affect a European nature conservation site (SPA, SAC or Ramsar site). A full Appropriate Assessment may not be required, and the HRA may end once Natural England is consulted on the Screening stage.
Post-Adoption / SEA Statement	Consult Natural England	We engage with the statutory bodies again, and with the public and other key stakeholders in order to both inform them of the work done and the results, and also obtain any comments or further information. We take these comments into account when the Core Strategy is finalised. Once adopted, we write a public document on how the assessment and consultation influenced the Core Strategy.
Monitoring	Final Changes to the Strategy	We monitor the effects of the Core Strategy. We use this information in order to confirm that mitigation measures are working, and to better inform future Core Strategies and other local development documents.
	Integrity of SPAs, SACs and Ramsar Sites maintained	

## Appendix C Assessment of Broad Location for Growth Options

The following tables and associated maps document the assessment of Broad Location for Growth – referred to herein as Urban Extension (UE) – options, and the issues facing each are more fully debated in Section 5.7 of this report. The approach used is one which records the baseline and aims to maximise transparency in the sharing and consulting upon this information. In doing so, we have attempted to make a fundamental and universal principle of environmental assessment clear in the assessment tables, which is that elements of the baseline are characterised by their relative value and/or sensitivity to impacts. The table below provides a guideline as to how we have categorised the key and relevant aspects of the baseline.

### Guideline on how considered importance and sensitivity of potential receptor types, locations, indicators or other features

Importance/Sensitivity	Features	Examples	Status of Indicator / Area / Feature	Examples
Very High	Internationally designated / valued or nationally rare	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I / II* Listed Buildings, European nature conservation sites	Far off-target, Nationally valued and very unhealthy	10% most deprived areas Rivers of 'bad' ecological status Listed Building 'at risk' of damage or loss
High	Nationally designated / valued or regionally rare	Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Off-target and declining, Locally valued and very unhealthy	30% most deprived areas in decline Rivers of 'moderate' ecological status showing a reduction in quality LBAP habitat in severe decline
Medium	Locally designated / valued or locally rare	Local Wildlife Sites, LBAP habitats or species, key local landscape features identified by LCAs or other appraisals	Off-target but improving, On-target but declining, Undesignated and of some value, but very unhealthy	30% most deprived areas showing improvement Rivers of 'poor' ecological status showing improvement Residents identify a stone wall they feel is important to the landscape, but which is in decline
Low	Undesignated, but of some value or locally common	Habitats or species not in BAP	On-target and stable or improving	50% least deprived areas (IMD) not showing decline Rivers of 'good' ecological status which are not declining

The assessments that follow are based on some key assumptions, which are documented within the tables. The general assumptions about construction shown in Appendix E also apply. There are also some key general assumptions which should be understood. There are multiple drivers for additional housing in Rotherham, however key amongst them is meeting trends within the existing population of smaller household sizes, and generally therefore having more houses per unit of the population. It is recognised that there is always a certain amount of out-migration from the borough, as well as in-migration. However, it must be recognised that new housing will be primarily for existing residents of Rotherham and in-migration from other parts of the UK (most likely to be primarily from within the region). Therefore, the location of the UE options relative to other accessible features (e.g. public transport, community services and facilities) is considered relative to 'the average' for the borough, as well as the wider region. This in turn relies on assumptions about what 'the average' is, and we have used baseline data to inform this. For example, within Rotherham, accessibility is generally in line with the national average according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), which gives its neighbourhoods an average 'Geographical Barriers' rank of around 15,000, or within the top 46% most deprived areas (i.e. only slightly more deprived than the average local authority in this area). 'Geographical Barriers' measures a population-weighted road distance to primary schools, doctor's / GP surgeries, post offices and food stores as a representative example of accessibility.

The table on the following page provides a guideline as to how we considered the potential significant effects of each UE option. For the purposes of this assessment, we considered the long-term (permanent or recurring) effects only. The short- to medium-term / temporary effects of implementing these options can be found in Chapters 6 through 20 and Section 21.1.

The assessment uses the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) as part of the baseline for each option (neighbourhood-level data), which is a national measure of relative social and economic deprivation across England, made up of sub-domains. This in effect compares neighbourhoods to the rest of England. The following is each sub-domain of the IMD used in the assessment, and briefly which measures constitute them.

- **Employment:** determined by indicators relating to Jobseekers Allowance, participants in the New Deal, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance;
- **Income:** determined by indicators relating to income support, Job Seekers Allowance, Pension Credit, Working Tax Credit / Child Tax Credit (where equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the median), and National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers;
- **Education, Skills and Training:** determined by indicators relating to average test scores at Key Stages 2, 3 and 4 (GCSEs, GNVQs and other vocational equivalents), proportion of young people not staying on in education, secondary school absence rate, proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education and proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications;
- **Health, Deprivation and Disability:** determined by indicators for comparative illness and disability, emergency admissions to hospital, adults suffering from mood or anxiety disorders, and years of potential life lost;
- **Geographical Barriers:** road distance to the nearest primary school, food store, GP surgery and post office;
- **Living Environment:** determined by indicators relating to housing in poor condition, houses without central heating, air quality and road accidents; and
- **Crime and Disorder:** relative crime and disorder by offences reported to the Police.

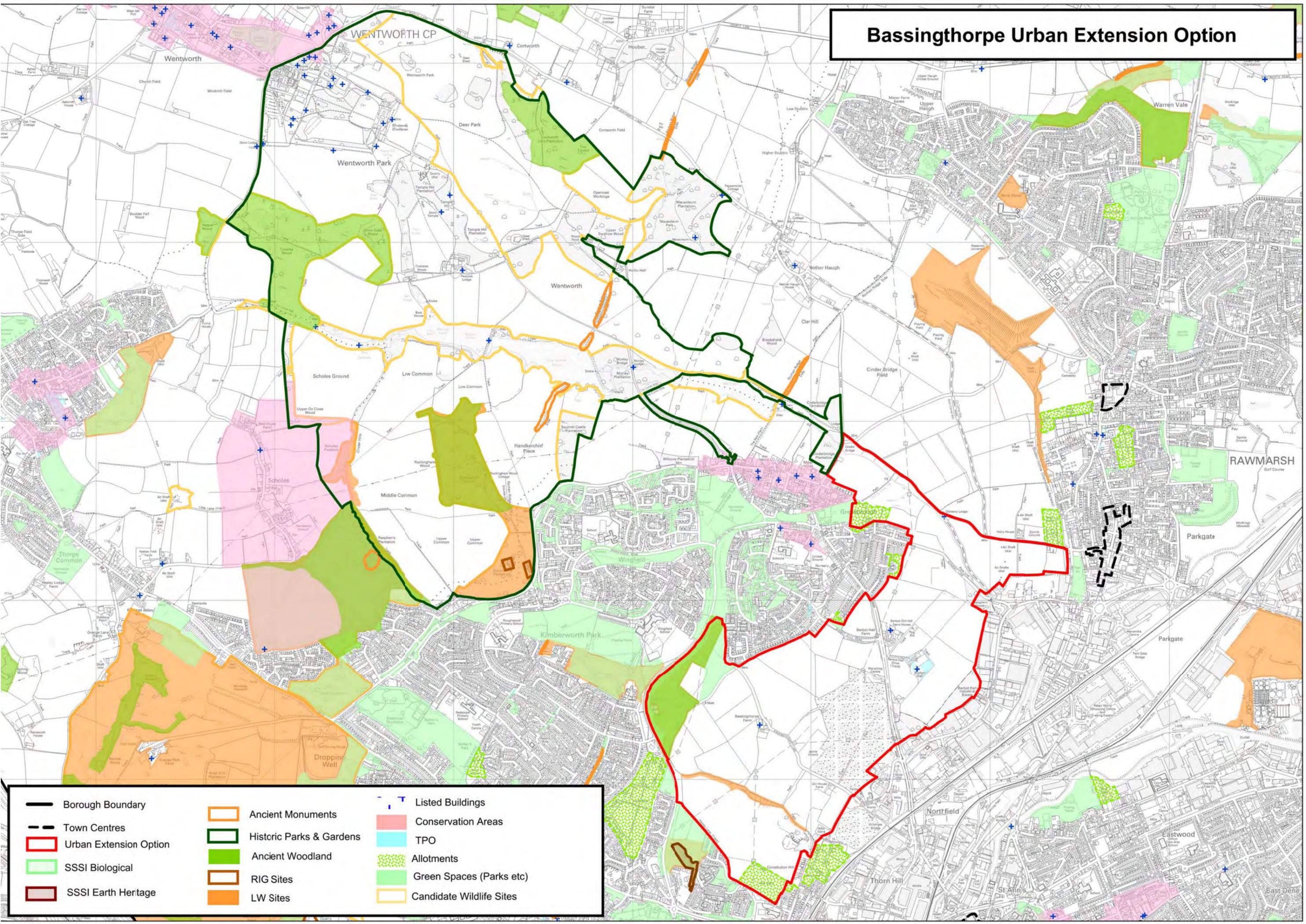
In using the IMD within the assessment, areas of higher deprivation would be more sensitive to both positive and negative impacts, whereas areas of lower deprivation would be less sensitive (although negative impacts would still be identified and taken into consideration).

**Guideline on identifying the significance of the long-term impacts of an Urban Extension Option**

Symbol	Significance of the Effect
+++	Major beneficial
++	Moderately beneficial
+	Slightly beneficial
0	Neutral or negligible
-	Slightly adverse
--	Moderately adverse
---	Major adverse

Examples of the Degree of Change Caused by a UE Option Looked For:	Importance / Sensitivity of The Baseline			
	Low	Medium	High	Very High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A 'step change' in progress, e.g. saving a feature from destruction;</li> <li>Creation of a feature which will provide known / lasting benefits; or</li> <li>Positive change to features across most of the borough or a similar scale.</li> </ul>	++	+++	+++	+++
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Making important progress;</li> <li>New or improved management of a feature; or</li> <li>Positive change to a number of areas or features.</li> </ul>	+	++	+++	+++
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Making some noticeable progress;</li> <li>Reducing an existing problem to a feature slightly; or</li> <li>Positive change to one area or feature.</li> </ul>	+	+	++	+++
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No change or no discernable effect.</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Causing some noticeable harm to an environmental feature;</li> <li>Causing some noticeable harm to the achievement of a social or economic objective; or</li> <li>Negative change to one area or feature.</li> </ul>	-	-	--	---
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Causing harm which noticeably undermines the purpose / function of an environmental feature;</li> <li>Causing detriment to the achievement of a social or economic objective; or</li> <li>Negative change to a number of areas or features.</li> </ul>	-	--	---	---
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Causing harm which severely undermines the purpose / function of an environmental feature;</li> <li>Strongly undermining the achievement of a social or economic objective; or</li> <li>Negative change to features across most of the borough or a similar scale.</li> </ul>	--	---	---	---

# Bassingthorpe Urban Extension Option



- |  |                          |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
|  | Borough Boundary         |  | Listed Buildings         |
|  | Town Centres             |  | Conservation Areas       |
|  | Urban Extension Option   |  | TPO                      |
|  | SSSI Biological          |  | Allotments               |
|  | SSSI Earth Heritage      |  | Green Spaces (Parks etc) |
|  | Ancient Monuments        |  | Candidate Wildlife Sites |
|  | Historic Parks & Gardens |  |                          |
|  | Ancient Woodland         |  |                          |
|  | RIG Sites                |  |                          |
|  | LW Sites                 |  |                          |

Bassingthorpe Farm (1 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	1. Economy and Employment		2. Transport		3. Education / Skills		4. Health and Well-Being		5. Biodiversity	
1	Bassingthorpe Farm	Baseline Data and Importance	Medium	Employment IMD: In top 40% most deprived areas	Medium	Greasborough Footpath no. 12 and 13 and Greasborough Bridleway run through the UE option.	High	Education & Skills IMD: In top 30% most deprived areas.	High	Health IMD: In top 30% most deprived areas.	Medium	Bradgate Brickworks is a Local Wildlife Site situated within the UE option on the south-western edge, extending out of the site and covering the SSSI.
			Medium	Income IMD: In top 40% most deprived areas	High	Railway line runs south of the UE option and Rotherham Station is situated to the south east of the UE option in Rotherham TC.	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: 75% (or 25% least deprived).	Medium	Area is surrounded by GP and dental surgeries - Rawmarsh, Greasborough, Kimberworth and Rotherham Town Centre	High	Bradgate Brickworks SSSI is located adjacent to the UE option's south-western boundary
			Medium	Large area of business and industrial land uses to the south-east of the area.	High	Rotherham Bus Interchange is located in Rotherham TC to the south east of the UE option.	Medium	Wingfield Business and Enterprise College is around one mile to the west of the northwestern site boundary. Greasborough Junior and Infant School is on the northern site boundary. Thornhill Primary School is on the southern boundary of the UE option. Rockingham Junior School is around 1 mile west of the northern boundary. Roughwood Primary School is around 1.8miles by road from the western boundary or 0.5 miles west as the crow flies.			Medium	Clough Streamside Local Wildlife Site runs through the centre of the UE option and there are 2 LWSs adjacent to the UE option's north western and south western boundaries.
			High	Rotherham Town Centre is situated to the south east of the area, with associated retail and business uses, and railway into Sheffield.	Medium	There are a number of high-frequency bus routes running on all sides of the option.			See also 14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		Low	Council owned Woodland located along the north western edge of the UE option
					High	National Cycle Network Route 6 passes through Rotherham Town Centre to the southeast.					High	Bassingthorpe Spring Ancient Woodland is located adjacent to the UE options north western edge
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse to footpaths	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse	-	Moderately Adverse	--
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption			Slightly Beneficial to sustainable transport opportunities	+						
			Key Assumptions: - Local construction job opportunities are only temporary, and end once constructed. - New housing in proximity to potential job sources offers an improved situation for a certain proportion of new residents - Additional residents could increase investment in the town centre and local economy.	Mitigation: - Enhance transport links into the town centre by foot, cycle and public transport	Key Assumptions: - influenced heavily by behaviour: assumed that close proximity to the sustainable transport opportunities identified above will increase their usage overall, and reduce reliance on car-based transport. - There is at least some available public transport capacity on the routes identified.	Mitigation: - Divert footpaths or incorporate into development without significantly elongated journeys - Ensuring a safe, attractive and convenient access to the Town Centre by sustainable transport modes. - Consider adjusting bus stops / routes to new development as appropriate, and continue to improve the rail service.	Key Assumptions: - Sufficient school capacity will be ensured, including through developer contributions where needed.	Mitigation: - Understand the reasons for below average educational performance and ensure new development considers access to life-long learning. - Ensure sufficient bus routes and bus capacity to primary and secondary schools - Ensure good walking and cycling links to schools (particularly from the eastern side of the UE option)	Key Assumptions: - Sufficient healthcare capacity will be met, including through developer contributions where needed - Opportunities to be healthy are the key measure of impacts, as healthy lifestyles are up to individuals' choices - Loss of countryside will negatively affect some existing residents' amenity and recreation	Mitigation: - Understand the reasons for below-average health and disability performance and ensure any issues which new housing can contribute to are addressed. - Inclusion / creation of new cycling, walking and bridleway paths - Provision of open space and recreational facilities to encourage outdoor activities.	Key Assumptions: - Recreational pressure can harm wildlife interest of local sites, or prevent new interest from establishing	Mitigation: - Scheme layout to avoid and then minimise impact on most sensitive areas. - Develop only a small part of the area OR (and in balance with) - Creation and improved management of wildlife corridors within and surrounding the UE option - Link new green corridors in with surrounding habitats and natural features
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Moderately Beneficial	++	Moderately Beneficial	++	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse	-

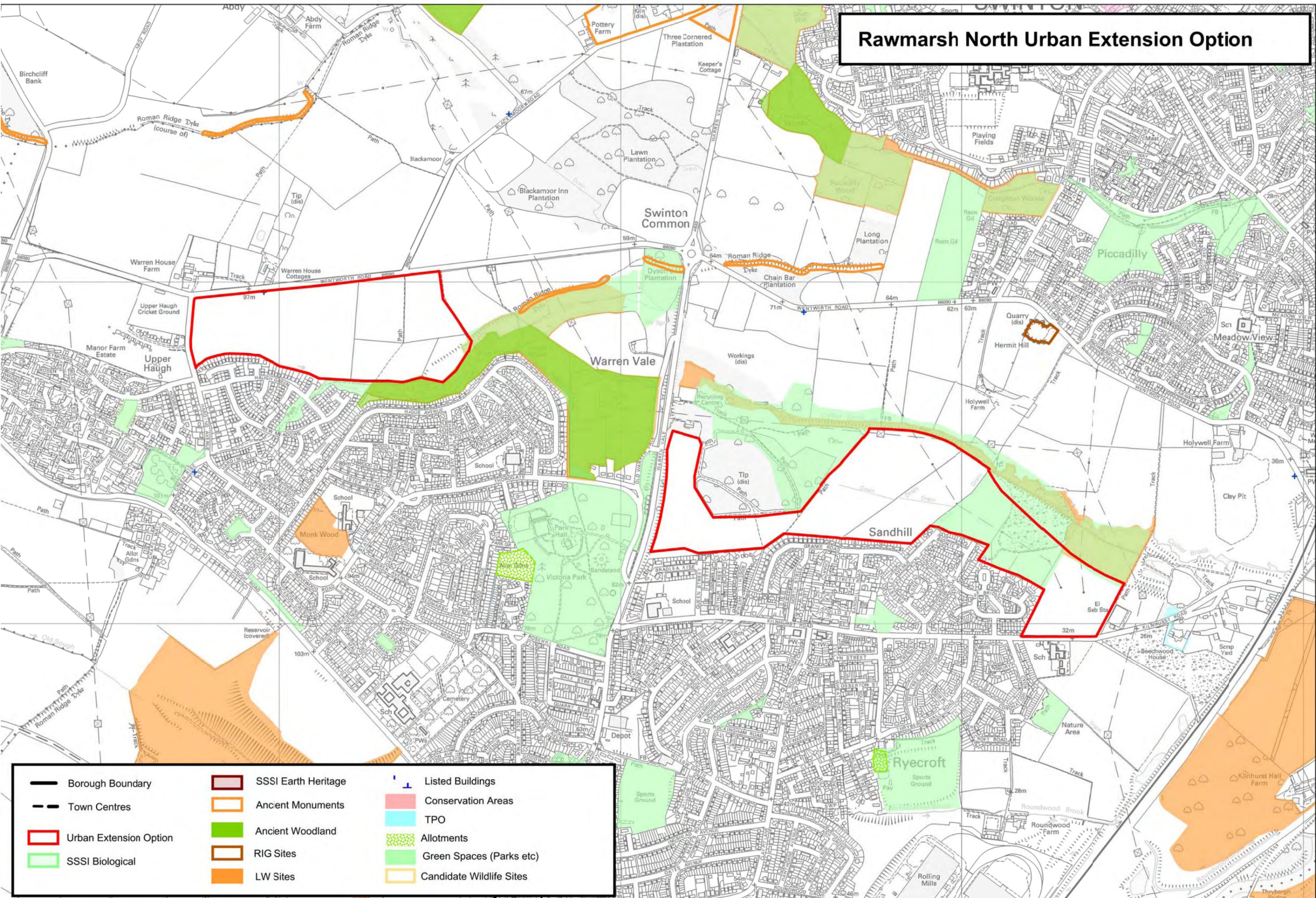
Bassingthorpe Farm (2 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	6. Pollution and Emissions		7. Flood Risk		8. Natural Resources		9. Townscape		10. Soil, Land Use and Geology		
1	Bassingthorpe Farm	Baseline Data and Importance	High	Wortley Road AQMA is to the southwest of the UE option, and along a road likely to be used significantly by residents. Fitzwilliam Road AQMA is in Rotherham Town Centre.	High	Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3 located along part of the north eastern boundary	Low	Surface Mining located across the UE option	Medium	There are a number of Tree Preservation Orders on trees within the UE option.	High	Grade 3 Agricultural Land surrounding Urban areas.	
			High	CPRE maps indicate that broadly this part of Rotherham is in an area of high light pollution			Medium	Carr Hill household waste recycling centre is centrally located directly south of the option.	Medium	Sites are between two existing urban / settlement areas.	Low	Clough Quarry located within the UE option has been restored. Carr Hill Landfill is closed and the restoration is in progress.	
			Low	Noise Mapping England does not show substantial road noise from the major road network.			Low	Water resources will be available via Yorkshire Water, using the normal distribution network	High	The built area of Greasborough is approximately 160 ha, and thus sensitive to major new development in terms of its overall nature as a medium-sized village.	High	Bradgate Brickworks SSSI is located adjacent to the UE options south western boundary	
			Low	No groundwater Source Protection Zones on or near the option.					Low	The remaining area is contiguous development of thousands of ha in size, and thus not very sensitive to major new development in terms of its overall nature as a town.	High	Bradgate Brick Pitts is a Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site located adjacent to the UE options south western boundary.	
			Medium	Watercourse 'Greasbrough Dike from Source to River Don' adjacent to the north is of 'moderate' ecological potential (heavily modified).									
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Moderately Adverse	--	Slightly Adverse	-	Slightly Beneficial	+	Major Adverse	---	Moderately Adverse	--	
			Note: assumes watercourse to the north is already heavily modified in this section.			Note: score is relative to long-term use of housing. All new construction has a negative impact due to natural resource usage.			Due to potential coalescence of housing between Greasborough and Rotherham, and loss of Greasborough's nature as a village.				
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Additional residents and dwellings could increase the numbers of cars and buses in the area and increase emissions.</li> <li>- Additional dwellings could increase emissions, light pollution and noise pollution.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create an attractive pedestrian and cyclist environment, including access to public transport which is safe and convenient</li> <li>- Integrate well with the Town Centre</li> <li>- High-quality design which minimises light pollution</li> <li>- Tree-planting and landscaping to create natural noise buffers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development would not be located within this narrow floodplain (i.e. it is easily avoided).</li> <li>- Development will increase surface runoff by reducing the amount of greenfield land.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Choosing a site layout which uses flood risk areas for less sensitive land uses (e.g. habitat creation, parking or recreation)</li> <li>- Incorporation of SUDs where necessary.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development will assess the potential for contaminated land as a result of surface mining and remediate land where required.</li> <li>- Water supply will be through the regional distribution network</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of secondary or recycled materials in development where possible.</li> <li>- Contaminated land assessment and appropriate remediation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Given their location, development will result in the removal of only some trees which have TPOs assigned.</li> <li>- Development could, as a worst case, be lines of housing with little consideration to layout, spacing, or scale</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain a green wedge between Greasborough and Rotherham, and along the drain between Bassingthorpe Lane and Henley Lane</li> <li>- Avoid removal of trees and then minimise and compensate (e.g. 2 planted for every 1 lost)</li> <li>- Apply a mix of housing densities appropriate to the natural and built environment which exists</li> <li>- Integrate development with surrounding neighbourhoods</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grade 3 agricultural land may be Grade 3a ('best and most versatile')</li> <li>- The integrity of the SSSI or RIGS site could be affected by proposals or secondarily by recreational pressure</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minimise development along the southwestern boundary to reduce any potential impacts on the SSSI and RIGS sites.</li> <li>- ALC assessment of soils and best reuse of soils, considering soil translocation off-site if most beneficial</li> </ul>	
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse	-	Slightly Adverse	-	

Bassingthorpe Farm (3 of 3)

Ref	Option	Definition of Row	11. Housing		12. Landscape		13. Historic Environment		14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		15. Population and Equality		
1	Bassingthorpe Farm	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 30% least deprived.	Medium	There are a number of Tree Preservation Orders on trees within the UE option.	Very High	Wentworth Woodhouse (Grade 1 Listed Building)	Medium	Two allotments. One on Clough Road, Rotherham and the other is on Lowfield Avenue, Greasborough	Medium	Income IMD: top 40% most deprived.	
			Low	Indoors Living Environment IMD: top 20% least deprived.	Medium	The 2009 Landscape Character Assessment rates the UE option as moderate landscape sensitivity	High	Grade II Listed Buildings within proposed site boundary: L-shaped barn (Bassingthorpe Farm); Barbot Hall and Barbot Hall Farmhouse; and Glossop Lodge. Grade II Listed Buildings within close proximity of proposed site boundary: Barn and Horse-engine House; Greasbrough War Memorial; Church of St Mary; No 6 and Carriage Arches; Warehouse Premises; and Pumping House at NCB Mines.	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 30% least deprived.	Medium	Overall IMD: In top 40-50% most deprived areas. Southern area and west of the UE option.	
							High	Wentworth Woodhouse Registered Park and Garden (Grade II*)	Medium	Greasborough Footpath no. 12 and 13 and Greasborough Bridleway run through the UE option.			
							Medium	Greasbrough Conservation Area	Medium	There are 4 schools, a health centre and civic buildings located to the north of the UE option.			
				Slightly Adverse to existing residents	-	Moderately Adverse	--	Slightly Adverse to Grade I Wentworth Woodhouse	-	Moderately Adverse	--	Slightly Adverse	-
				Moderately Beneficial to new residents	++			Moderately Adverse to Grade II Listed Buildings within site boundary	--				
								Moderately Adverse to Grade II Listed Buildings in close proximity to site boundary	--				
								Slightly Adverse to Wentworth Woodhouse Registered Park and Garden	-				
								Slightly Adverse to Greasbrough Conservation Area	-				
				Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	Key Assumptions: - New development may increase air and noise emissions which could reduce the quality of the outdoor living environment. - New housing will be of a mix of sizes / tenure and of higher quality (e.g. Lifetime Homes) to better meet the needs of the population. Mitigation: - Enhance the surrounding area and provide better access and provision of services and facilities. - Ensure sufficient facilities and services in the area with capacity for increasing localised population. Where services and facilities are lacking extra provision should be made. - Promote reduced need to travel and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling as alternatives to the private vehicle.	Key Assumptions: - Development could, as a worst case, be lines of housing with little consideration to layout, spacing, or scale Mitigation: - Avoid removal of trees and then minimise and compensate (e.g. 2 planted for every 1 lost) - Give due consideration to the potential to impact on the landscape when planning development. Build according to the surroundings so to minimise any adverse landscape impacts. - Enhancement of hedgerows and field boundaries	Key Assumptions: - Development could, as a worst case, be lines of housing with little consideration to historic features - Potential for buried archaeology is unknown at this stage. Mitigation: - Avoid harm to the Listed Buildings or their setting through locating development sensitively in accordance to its surroundings. - Seek to enhance views from heritage assets. - Avoid homogeneous piecemeal development by introducing character differentiation of sites. - Develop design code with respect to vernacular and historic context. - Avoid dominating or obscuring distant views. - If applicable, consider heritage assessment / feasibility study for enhancement / reconfiguration at Bassingthorpe Farm.	Key Assumptions: - Development has the potential to lead to long diversions of footpaths. - Allotments could be developed if kept within the option (see right) - See also topics: economy and employment, transport, education / skills, and health and well-being Mitigation: - Protect, enhance and expand the allotments - Incorporate footpaths into development without significantly elongated journeys - Ensuring a safe, attractive and convenient access to the Town Centre by sustainable transport modes. - Provision of sufficient services and facilities for new residents where required including good sustainable transport links to those which already exist.	Key Assumptions: - Development can increase local disparities between new residential areas and any nearby deprived neighbourhoods if not integrated. Mitigation: - Integrate development with neighbouring areas, such as though good transport links. - Ensure that there is sufficient access to services and facilities from the new development and that capacity of existing services and facilities is not exceeded. Use any combination of developer contributions, partnership-working and targeting existing investment.				
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial to all residents	+	Slightly Adverse	-	Slightly Adverse (or neutral / negligible, subject to feasibility)	-	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Beneficial	+	

# Rawmarsh North Urban Extension Option



- |  |                        |  |                     |  |                          |
|--|------------------------|--|---------------------|--|--------------------------|
|  | Borough Boundary       |  | SSSI Earth Heritage |  | Listed Buildings         |
|  | Town Centres           |  | Ancient Monuments   |  | Conservation Areas       |
|  | Urban Extension Option |  | Ancient Woodland    |  | TPO                      |
|  | SSSI Biological        |  | RIG Sites           |  | Allotments               |
|  |                        |  | LW Sites            |  | Green Spaces (Parks etc) |
|  |                        |  |                     |  | Candidate Wildlife Sites |

Rawmarsh North (1 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	1. Economy and Employment		2. Transport		3. Education / Skills		4. Health and Well-Being		5. Biodiversity	
2	Rawmarsh North	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Employment IMD: In 50% least deprived areas.	Medium	Eight footpaths run through or adjacent to the UE option and these include Rawmarsh footpath no.s 4,6,7,8,9,28,30 and 31.	Low	Education & Skills IMD: 40% least deprived areas.	Medium	Health IMD: In top 40% most deprived areas.	Medium	Kilnhurst Flash is a Candidate Local Site situated outside of the UE option boundary to the south east.
			Low	Income IMD: top 30% least deprived areas.	Medium	There are a number of high-frequency bus routes running centrally along Rotherham Road, and to the south running east-west.	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: 40% least deprived.	Medium	The north western end of the UE option is within a Radon Gas Region.	Medium	There are two Local Wildlife Sites within the UE option boundary and these are Warren Vale Local Nature Reserve and Collier Brook and Marshes.
			Medium	Large areas of business and industrial land uses to the south, east and northeast of Rawmarsh.			Medium	Rawmarsh Community School is approx. 0.5 miles to the northeast Monkwood Primary is 1 mile north of the area by road. Thorogate Junior School is around 1.2 miles northeast by road	Low	High Street Surgery has 4 GPs and is around 0.3 miles southeast of the northern boundary, Rosehill Medical Centre is around 0.8 miles north of the northern boundary.	High	Birchwood is situated in the centre of the UE options and is ancient woodland.
			Medium	Local centres to the south in Rawmarsh, north in Swinton, and further south in Rotherham Town, with associated retail and business. Good bus links.			Medium	Rosehill Junior School is about 1.2 miles northeast Ryecroft Infant School is about 1 mile northeast St Josephs Catholic Primary School is around 0.7 miles east Rawmarsh Children's Centre is about 0.8 miles east			Medium	Birch Woods, Warren Vale Plantations is council owned woodland situated in the centre of the UE option
										See also 14. Accessibility / Community Facilities	Medium	TPO trees are located from north to south in the centre of the UE option.
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse to footpaths	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Beneficial	+	Moderately Adverse	--
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	Key Assumptions: - Local construction job opportunities are only temporary, and end once constructed. - New housing in proximity to potential job sources offers an improved situation for a certain proportion of new residents - Additional residents could increase investment in the local centre and local businesses, as well as Rotherham Town Centre via good bus links. Mitigation: - None recommended.	Key Assumptions: - Influenced heavily by behaviour: assumed that close proximity to the sustainable transport opportunities identified above will increase their usage overall, and reduce reliance on car-based transport. - There is at least some available public transport capacity on the routes identified. Mitigation: - Divert footpaths or incorporate into development without significantly elongated journeys - Ensuring a safe, attractive and convenient access to bus routes and Rawmarsh's local centre by walking and cycling. - Consider adjusting bus stops / routes to new development as appropriate	Key Assumptions: - Sufficient school capacity will be ensured, including through developer contributions where needed. Mitigation: - Ensure sufficient bus routes and bus capacity to primary and secondary schools - Ensure good walking and cycling links to schools	Key Assumptions: - Sufficient healthcare capacity will be met, including through developer contributions where needed - Avoid development on the north-western part of the UE option where possible to reduce radon risks. Mitigation: - Inclusion of cycling facilities to encourage modal shift. - Provision of open space and recreational facilities to encourage outdoor activities. - Ensure sustainable links to medical centres particularly from the south of the UE option.	Key Assumptions: - Development could result in a overall loss and severance of existing habitats. - Potential reduction in access to nature. - Development will result in the removal of trees which have TPOs assigned. Mitigation: - Scheme layout to avoid and then minimise impact on most sensitive areas. - Develop only a part of the area away from sensitive areas OR - Creation and improved management of wildlife corridors within and surrounding the UE option - Avoid removal of trees, and replacement at a minimum 2-1 ratio if removal required					
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Beneficial	+	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse	-

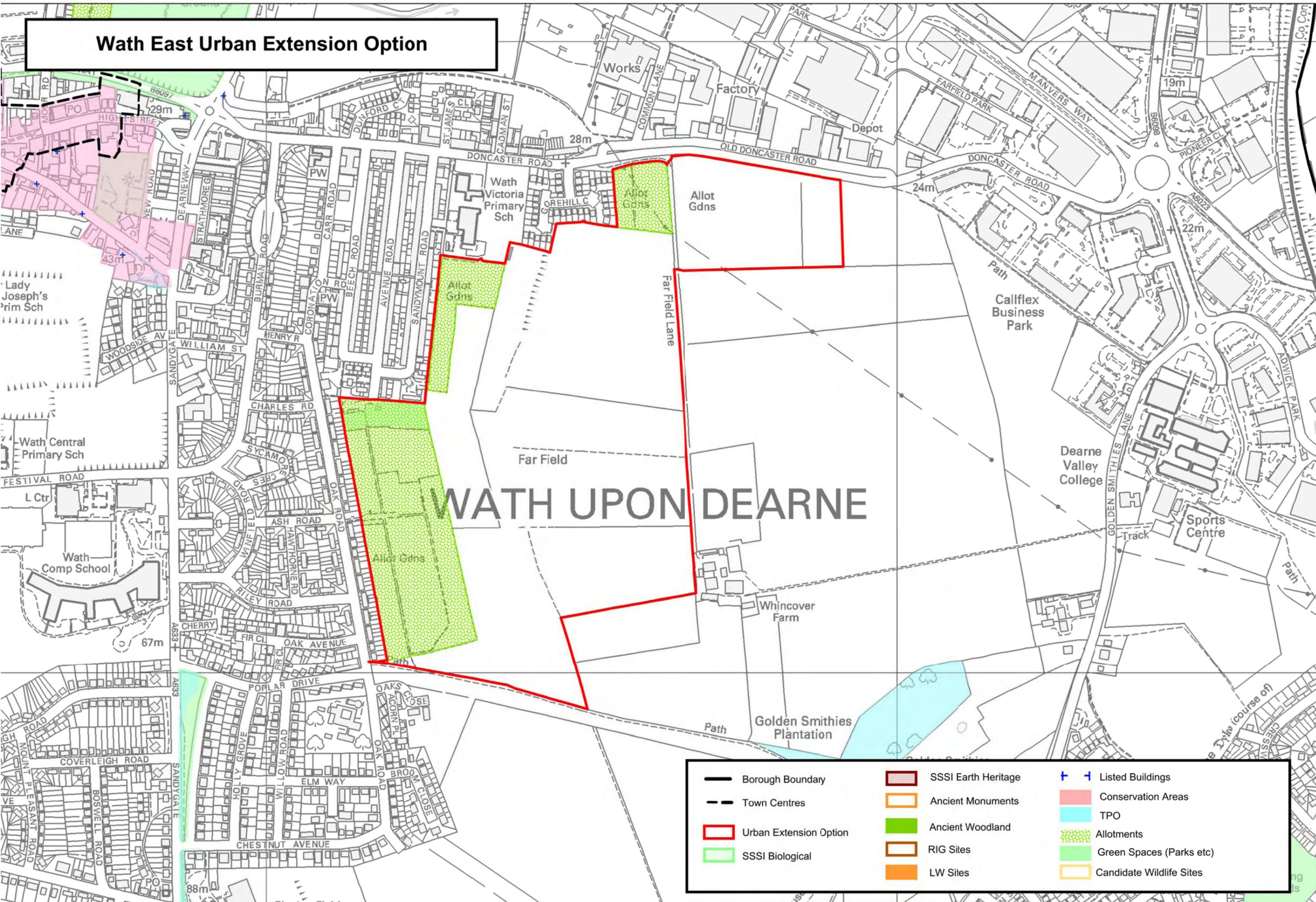
Rawmarsh North (2 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	6. Pollution and Emissions		7. Flood Risk		8. Natural Resources		9. Townscape		10. Soil, Land Use and Geology		
2	Rawmarsh North	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Air quality is considered likely to be good in this area.	Low	the UE option is located within Flood Risk Zone 1. A section of land to the north east of the UE option (outside the UE option boundary) is within flood zone 2.	Low	There is a former tip site situated in the centre of the UE option. Outside of and adjacent to the UE options south eastern edge are two restored quarry sites and an active quarry ref 105 Kilnhurst Road, active excavation of building soil-subsoil, 72 Beechwood Quarry is restored and 49 Wentworth Road Quarry is restored.	Medium	TPO trees are located from north to south in the centre of the UE option.	High	Grade 3 Agricultural Land	
			Very High	CPRE maps indicate that broadly this part of Rotherham is in an area of very high light pollution					Medium	The built area of Rawmarsh is approximately 400 ha, and thus moderately sensitive to major new development in terms of its overall nature as a large village.		Low	There is a former tip site situated in the centre of the UE option. Outside of and adjacent to the UE options south eastern edge are two restored quarry sites and an active quarry ref 105 Kilnhurst Road, active excavation of building soil-subsoil, 72 Beechwood Quarry is restored and 49 Wentworth Road Quarry is restored.
			Medium	Noise Mapping England shows limited substantial road noise from the major road network.			Low	Areas of surface mining to the west of the UE option					
			Low	No groundwater Source Protection Zones on or near the option.			Medium	Warren Vale Household Recycling Centre is situated outside of the UE option boundary to the north of the UE option.					
			Medium	Collier Brook to north is of 'moderate' ecological potential (heavily modified).			Low	Water resources will be available via Yorkshire Water, using the normal distribution network					
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse	-	Moderately Adverse	--	
Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Given the size of potential development, emissions from cars and buses in the area will not be significant.</li> <li>- Additional dwellings could increase emissions, light pollution and noise pollution.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create an attractive pedestrian and cyclist environment, including access to public transport which is safe and convenient</li> <li>- High-quality design which minimises light pollution</li> <li>- Tree-planting and landscaping to create natural noise buffers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development will increase surface runoff by reducing the amount of greenfield land.</li> <li>- Where possible, building will not take place on flood zone 2 land. This land will be used for open space, recreation or SUDs.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporation of SUDs into resurfacing works where necessary.</li> <li>- Standard construction mitigation / controls.</li> <li>- Flood Risk Assessment.</li> <li>- Avoid or mitigate against use of flood zone 2 land (see Flood Risk Assessment)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land will be remediated to reduce any contamination associated with its former status as a tip whilst also reducing the impacts on the land from mining.</li> <li>- Development will reduce the potential to safeguard minerals for the future.</li> <li>- Water supply will be through the regional mains network</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure minerals are safeguarded.</li> <li>- Contaminated land assessment</li> <li>- Use of secondary or recycled materials in development where possible.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Given their location, development will result in the removal of only some trees which have TPOs assigned.</li> <li>- All development near existing settlements has the potential to negatively affect the townscape.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid removal of trees and then minimise and compensate (e.g. 2 planted for every 1 lost)</li> <li>- Apply a mix of housing densities appropriate to the natural and built environment which exists</li> <li>- Contribute towards green corridors</li> <li>- Integrate development with surrounding neighbourhoods</li> <li>- Seek net enhancements</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grade 3 agricultural land may be Grade 3a ('best and most versatile')</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALC assessment of soils and best reuse of soils, considering soil translocation off-site if most beneficial</li> </ul>			
Residual Risk or Benefit	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Beneficial	+	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse	-			

Rawmarsh North (3 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	11. Housing		12. Landscape		13. Historic Environment		14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		15. Population and Equality	
		Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 40% least deprived.	Medium	TPO trees are located from north to south in the centre of the UE option.	Very High	The Roman Ridge Scheduled Ancient Monument is located to the north of the UE option. Part of the Roman Ridge falls within the boundary.	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 40% least deprived.	Low	Income IMD: top 40% least deprived.
					Medium	Area of High Landscape Value is located to the west of the UE options western boundary.	High	There is one Grade II Listed Building situated within the UE option - Mile Post opposite Warren House Cottage	Medium	Eight footpaths run through or adjacent to the UE option and these include Rawmarsh footpath no. 4,6,7,8,9,28,30 and 31.	Low	West of the UE option - Overall IMD: In top 70-30% least deprived areas.
					Medium	The 2009 Landscape Character Assessment rates the UE option as moderate landscape sensitivity					Medium	Centre of the UE option - Overall IMD: In top 30-40% most deprived areas.
											Low	East of the UE option - Overall IMD: In top 50% least deprived areas.
2	Rawmarsh North	Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Adverse to existing residents	-	Slightly Adverse	-	Major Adverse	----	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0
			Moderately Beneficial to new residents	++			Due to the potential loss of the Listed structure to make way for development, or otherwise potential impacts on the setting of the Scheduled Monument.					
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New development may increase air and noise emissions which could reduce the quality of the outdoor living environment.</li> <li>- New housing will be of a mix of sizes / tenure and of higher quality (e.g. Lifetime Homes) to better meet the needs of the population.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance the surrounding area and provide better access and provision of services and facilities.</li> <li>- Ensure sufficient facilities and services in the area with capacity for increasing localised population. Where services and facilities are lacking extra provision should be made.</li> <li>- Promote reduced need to travel and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling as alternatives to the private vehicle.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development will result in the removal of trees which have TPOs assigned.</li> <li>- Development could, as a worst case, be lines of housing with little consideration to layout, spacing, or scale</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to improve urban/rural transition</li> <li>- Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.</li> <li>- Enhancement of hedgerows and field boundaries</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development could be unsympathetic to the historic environment.</li> <li>- Potential for buried archaeology is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Design to improve the setting and integration of heritage features with development</li> <li>- Improve access to and education of local heritage features</li> <li>- Direct development away from the Scheduled Monument and Listed Building where possible to ensure their integrity.</li> <li>- Locate access roads away from areas of historic interest.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Development has the potential to lead to long diversions of footpaths.</li> <li>- See also topics: economy and employment, transport, education / skills, and health and well-being</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Include in the development pedestrian links that connect to the existing footpaths.</li> <li>- Incorporate footpaths into development without significantly elongated journeys</li> <li>- Provision of sufficient services and facilities for new residents where required including good sustainable transport links to those which already exist.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New development will be as a minimum of a density and standard similar to existing</li> <li>- Disparities in the area are not significant enough for new development to have a significant impact.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate development with neighbouring areas, such as though good transport links.</li> <li>- Ensure that there is sufficient access to services and facilities from the new development and that capacity of existing services and facilities is not exceeded. Use any combination of developer contributions, partnership working and targeting existing investment.</li> </ul>
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse	-	Slightly Beneficial	+	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0

# Wath East Urban Extension Option



	Borough Boundary		SSSI Earth Heritage		Listed Buildings
	Town Centres		Ancient Monuments		Conservation Areas
	Urban Extension Option		Ancient Woodland		TPO
	SSSI Biological		RIG Sites		Allotments
			LW Sites		Green Spaces (Parks etc)
					Candidate Wildlife Sites

Wath East (1 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	1. Economy and Employment		2. Transport		3. Education / Skills		4. Health and Well-Being		5. Biodiversity	
3	Wath East	Baseline Data and Importance	High	Employment IMD: In top 30% most deprived areas.	Medium	Wath footpath no 26 runs along the southern boundary and Wath footpath no 3 runs parallel to the northern boundary.	Medium	Education & Skills IMD: In top 40% most deprived areas.	High	Health IMD: In top 20% most deprived areas.	Low	Greenfield land (not designated)
			Medium	Income IMD: top 40% most deprived.	High	Railway Line is situated to the east of the UE option, with Swinton Station to the south-east, and Bolton-upon-Deerne Station to the northeast	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: 40% least deprived.	Low	15 m high telecommunications pole situated at Whincover Farm to the east of the UE options boundary.		
			Medium	Large area of business and industrial land use directly to the north	Medium	There are high-frequency bus routes essentially on all sides of the area.	Medium	Wath Comprehensive School is 0.7 miles southwest Saint Pius X Catholic High School is 0.9 miles south	Low	Market Surgery is around 0.7 miles west of the UE option and has 7 GPs. Wath Health Centre on Church St is around 1.4 miles west of the western boundary of site and has 1 GP.		
			Medium	Wath local centre and associated retail to the west of the UE option	High	National Cycle Network Route 62 passes north of the option through the Dearne Valley.		Wath Central Primary School is around 0.8 miles southwest Wath Victoria Junior and Infant School is on the southern site boundary.		There is a practice with 6 GPs located on the northern boundary.		
									Our Lady and St Joseph's Catholic Primary School is around a mile southwest by road from the southern boundary.	See also 14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		
Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Moderately Beneficial	++	Slightly Beneficial	+	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse	-	Slightly Adverse	-		
Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local construction job opportunities are only temporary, and end once constructed.</li> <li>- New housing in proximity to potential job sources offers an improved situation for a certain proportion of new residents</li> <li>- Additional residents could increase investment in the local centre and local businesses.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- None recommended.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Influenced heavily by behaviour: assumed that close proximity to the sustainable transport opportunities identified above will increase their usage overall, and reduce reliance on car-based transport.</li> <li>- There is at least some available public transport capacity on the routes identified.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Divert footpaths or incorporate into development without significantly elongated journeys</li> <li>- Ensuring a safe, attractive and convenient access to bus routes, the train stations and Wath's local centre by walking and cycling.</li> <li>- Consider adjusting bus stops / routes to new development as appropriate</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient school capacity will be ensured, including through developer contributions where needed.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Understand the reasons for below average educational performance and ensure new development considers access to life-long learning.</li> <li>- Ensure sufficient bus routes and bus capacity to primary and secondary schools</li> <li>- Ensure good walking and cycling links to schools</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient healthcare capacity will be met, including through developer contributions where needed</li> <li>- Loss of countryside will negatively affect some existing residents' amenity and recreation</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inclusion of cycling and walking facilities to encourage modal shift.</li> <li>- Provision of open space and recreational facilities to encourage outdoor activities.</li> <li>- Provide links from the southern and eastern parts of the UE option to health facilities in the north and west.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development could result in a overall loss of habitat, including arable land and hedgerows</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation and improved management of wildlife corridors within and surrounding the UE option</li> <li>- Link new green corridors in with surrounding habitats and natural features</li> </ul>		
Residual Risk or Benefit	Moderately Beneficial	++	Moderately Beneficial	++	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Beneficial	+		

Wath East (2 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	6. Pollution and Emissions		7. Flood Risk		8. Natural Resources		9. Townscape		10. Soil, Land Use and Geology		
3	Wath East	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Air quality is considered likely to be good in this area.	Low	the UE option is within flood zone 1	Low	Limited recycling available nearby (typically glass, paper, cans).	High	The built area of Wath is approximately 200 ha in size, and thus sensitive to major new development in terms of its overall nature as a medium-sized village.	High	Grade 3 Agricultural Land surrounding Urban areas.	
			Very High	CPRE maps indicate that broadly this part of Rotherham is in an area of very high light pollution			Low	Water resources will be available via Yorkshire Water, using the normal distribution network					
			Low	Noise Mapping England does not show substantial road noise from the major road network.									
			Low	No groundwater Source Protection Zones on or near the option.									
			Medium	Watercourse 'River Dearne Darfield STW to River Don' to north opposite existing development is of 'moderate' ecological potential (heavily modified).									
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Adverse	–	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Moderately Adverse	--	Moderately Adverse	--	
			Note: score is relative to long-term use of housing. All new construction has a negative impact due to natural resource usage.										
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Given the size of potential development, emissions from cars and buses in the area will not be significant.</li> <li>- Additional dwellings could increase emissions, light pollution and noise pollution.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create an attractive pedestrian and cyclist environment, including access to public transport which is safe and convenient</li> <li>- High-quality design which minimises light pollution</li> <li>- Tree-planting and landscaping to create natural noise buffers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development will increase surface runoff by reducing the amount of greenfield land.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporation of SUDs into resurfacing works where necessary.</li> <li>- Standard construction mitigation / controls.</li> <li>- Flood Risk Assessment.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development will help safeguard natural resources.</li> <li>- Water supply will be through the regional mains network</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of secondary or recycled materials in development where possible.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All development near existing settlements has the potential to negatively affect the townscape.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid removal of trees and then minimise and compensate (e.g. 2 planted for every 1 lost)</li> <li>- Secure access to the development from both the west and the north</li> <li>- Apply a mix of housing densities appropriate to the natural and built environment which exists</li> <li>- Contribute towards green corridors</li> <li>- Integrate development with surrounding neighbourhoods</li> <li>- Seek net enhancements</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grade 3 agricultural land may be Grade 3a ('best and most versatile')</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALC assessment of soils and best reuse of soils, considering soil translocation off-site if most beneficial</li> </ul>	
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse	–	

Wath East (3 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	11. Housing		12. Landscape		13. Historic Environment		14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		15. Population and Equality	
3	Wath East	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 40% least deprived.	Medium	The 2009 Landscape Character Assessment rates the UE option as moderate - low landscape sensitivity	Low	No designated sites identified.	Medium	Three allotments within the UE option boundary. Avenue Road, Sandymount Road and Doncaster Road, Wath upon Dearne	High	Overall IMD: In top 30% most deprived areas.
			Low	Living Env IMD: top 85% least deprived.					Medium	There is an area of UDP Urban Greenspace located on the western edge of the UE option with children's play facilities located on the greenspace area.	High	Overall IMD: nearby areas in top 30% most deprived areas.
									Medium	Wath footpath no 26 runs along the southern boundary and Wath footpath no 3 runs parallel to the northern boundary.	High	Income IMD:nearby areas in top 30% most deprived areas.
									Low	8 schools are located in close proximity to the UE option boundaries.		
									Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 40% least deprived.		
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Adverse to existing residents	-	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse	-	Moderately Adverse	--
			Moderately Beneficial to new residents	++								
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New development may increase air and noise emissions which could reduce the quality of the outdoor living environment.</li> <li>- New housing will be of a mix of sizes / tenure and of higher quality (e.g. Lifetime Homes) to better meet the needs of the population.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance the surrounding area and provide better access and provision of services and facilities.</li> <li>- Ensure sufficient facilities and services in the area with capacity for increasing localised population. Where services and facilities are lacking extra provision should be made.</li> <li>- Promote reduced need to travel and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling as alternatives to the private vehicle.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development could, as a worst case, be lines of housing with little consideration to layout, spacing, or scale</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to improve urban/rural transition</li> <li>- Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.</li> <li>- Enhancement of hedgerows and field boundaries</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Potential for buried archaeology is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of appropriate materials and design of development to be in keeping with surroundings.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Allotments, greenspace and the play area could be developed if kept within the option (see right)</li> <li>- See also topics: economy and employment, transport, education / skills, and health and well-being</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Include in the development pedestrian links that connect to the existing footpaths and to local schools.</li> <li>- Incorporate footpaths into development without significantly elongated journeys</li> <li>- Retention of existing allotments and play facilities with enhancement where possible.</li> <li>- Provision of sufficient services and facilities for new residents where required including good sustainable transport links to those which already exist.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development can increase local disparities between new residential areas and any nearby deprived neighbourhoods if not integrated.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate development with neighbouring areas, such as though good transport links.</li> <li>- Ensure that there is sufficient access to services and facilities from the new development and that capacity of existing services and facilities is not exceeded. Use any combination of developer contributions, partnership-working and targeting existing investment.</li> </ul>
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial	+	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Beneficial	+	Moderately Beneficial	++



Ravenfield Common (1 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	1. Economy and Employment		2. Transport		3. Education / Skills		4. Health and Well-Being		5. Biodiversity	
4	Ravenfield Common	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Employment IMD: In 30% least deprived areas.	Low	Bramley Footpath No 2 runs north - south in the southern part of the UE option, but it is a dead end.	Low	Education & Skills IMD: In top 50% most deprived areas.	Medium	Health IMD: In top 40% most deprived areas.	High	Silver Wood ancient woodland is located to the north west of the UE option
			Low	Income IMD: top 50% most deprived.	Low	There is a bus route to the north running east-west, but not direct into Rotherham. Other routes in Bramley to the south.	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: 40% least deprived.	Medium	The north of the UE option is within a Radon Region.	Low	Greenfield land (not designated)
			Medium	Area of business and industrial land uses across the M18 motorway from Bramley, and to the southeast of the option	High	M18 Junction 1 is within 500 m of the UE option	Medium	Thrybergh School and Sports College is situated 2.4 miles to the northwest of the UE option. Wickersley School and Sports College is situated 1.7 miles to the southwest	Medium	Ravenfield Medical Centre with 6 GPs is around 0.8 miles north of the north-western side of the UE option. Thrybergh Medical Centre with 1 GP is northwest of the northern boundary of the UE option.		
			Medium	There are two local centres to the southwest, including areas of retail. There is also retail to the northwest.					Ravenfield Primary is 0.5 miles to the west Thrybergh Primary School is around 2 miles to the west Flanderwell Primary School is around a mile west	See also 14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Beneficial	+	Moderately Adverse to road dependence	--	Moderately Adverse	--	Moderately Adverse	--	Slightly Adverse	-
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local construction job opportunities are only temporary, and end once constructed.</li> <li>- New housing in proximity to potential job sources offers an improved situation for a certain proportion of new residents</li> <li>- Additional residents could increase investment in the local centre and local businesses.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- None recommended</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Influenced heavily by behaviour: assumed that lack of direct routes into Rotherham and poor proximity to high-frequency routes will not change the current situation.</li> <li>- Proximity to the motorway junction and size of development area will lead to 'dormitory' development which attracts / promotes commuters via the M18, which often leads to 'stop gap' housing rather than permanent residents</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a multi-modal strategy and consider developing the disused mineral railway through Thrybergh for passenger service, and extending to Ravenfield OR</li> <li>- Develop only a small portion of the option in proximity to existing settlements, away from the junction</li> <li>- Expand and create new footpaths</li> <li>- Ensure a safe, attractive and convenient access to bus routes, retail and local centres by walking and cycling.</li> <li>- Adjust bus routes to train stations and Rotherham Town Centre to use Moor Lane South</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It cannot be said with certainty that sufficient school capacity will be ensured, given the size of the option. New schools may be needed.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop only a small portion of the option OR</li> <li>- Consider providing new schools within the area to ensure good accessibility</li> <li>- Ensure sufficient school capacity is provided</li> <li>- Ensure sufficient bus routes and bus capacity to primary and secondary schools</li> <li>- Ensure good walking and cycling links to schools</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It cannot be said with certainty that sufficient healthcare capacity will be ensured, given the size of the option. New facilities may be needed.</li> <li>- Loss of a large area of open space and countryside will negatively affect some existing residents' amenity and recreation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop only a small portion of the option OR</li> <li>- Consider providing new facilities within the area to ensure good accessibility</li> <li>- Provision of walking, cycle and/or bridleway paths, open space and recreational facilities to encourage outdoor activities.</li> <li>- Ensure good sustainable links from the southern part of the UE option to health facilities in the northwest.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development could result in a overall loss of habitat, including arable land and hedgerows</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation and improved management of wildlife corridors within and surrounding the UE option</li> <li>- Link new green corridors in with surrounding habitats and natural features</li> </ul>
Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse (or neutral / negligible, subject to extent of mitigation)	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse (or neutral / negligible, subject to extent of mitigation)	-	Slightly Beneficial	+		

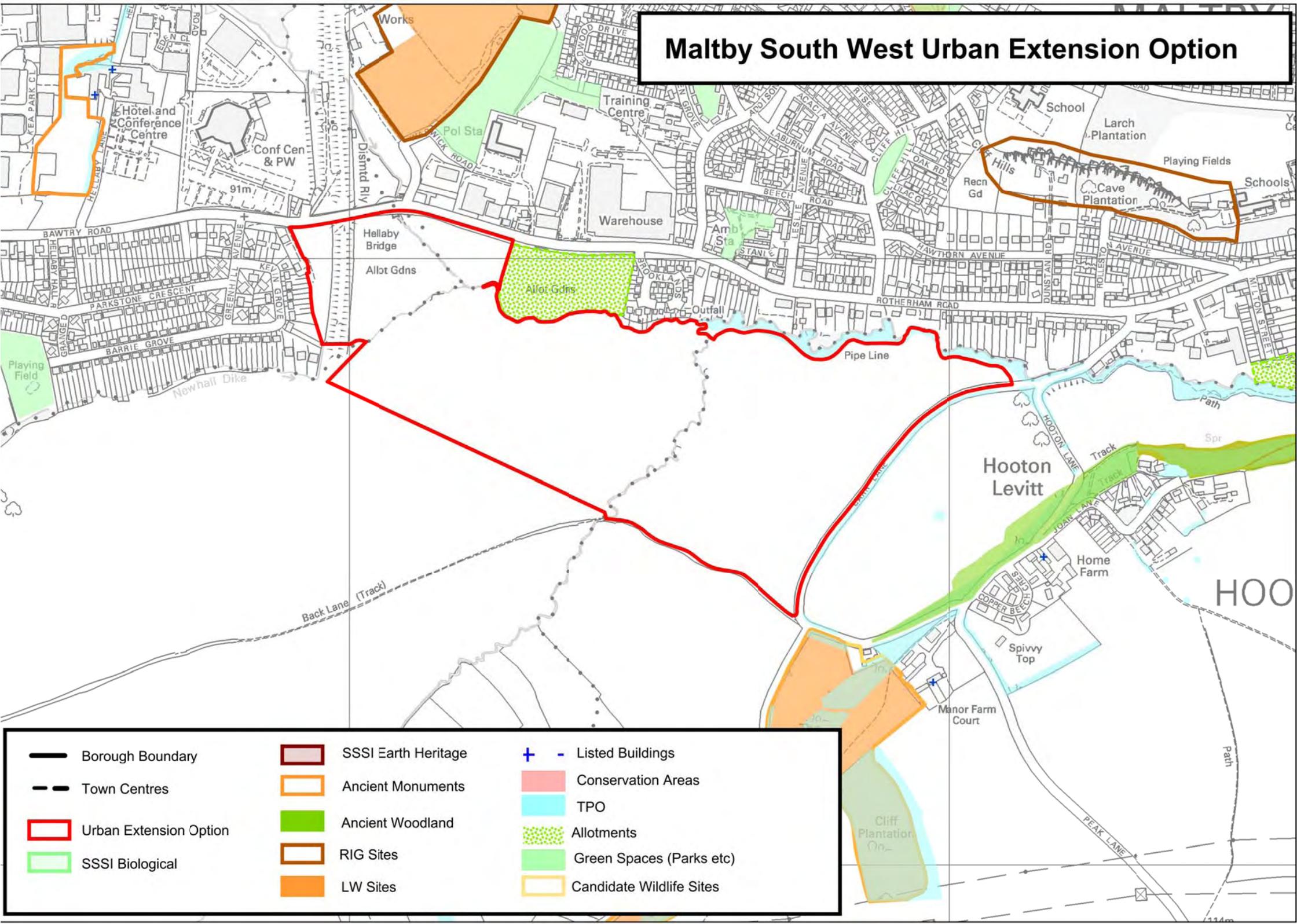
Ravenfield Common (2 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	6. Pollution and Emissions		7. Flood Risk		8. Natural Resources		9. Townscape		10. Soil, Land Use and Geology	
		Baseline Data and Importance	High	There are AQMAs associated with the M18 near Doncaster, as well as further south and west along the motorway network	Low	the UE option is within flood zone 1	Medium	Lidget Lane Household Recycling Centre is situated to the east of the option.	Medium	The built area of Ravenfield Common / Bramley / Sunnyside is more than 300 ha, and thus moderately sensitive to major new development in terms of its overall nature as a large village.	Low	Restored landfill at Bramley Grange
			High	CPRE maps indicate that broadly this part of Rotherham is in an area of high light pollution			Low	Water resources will be available via Yorkshire Water, using the normal distribution network			High	Grade 3 Agricultural Land
			Very High	Noise Mapping England shows some of the worst road noise on the sites, originating from the M18 to the east.								
			Low	No groundwater Source Protection Zones on or near the option.								
			Medium	Watercourse 'Oldcotes Dyke from Source to Owlands Wood Dyke' to the south-east opposite the M18 is of 'moderate' ecological status.								
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Moderately Adverse	--	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Beneficial	+	Moderately Adverse	--	Moderately Adverse	--
							Note: score is relative to long-term use of housing. All new construction has a negative impact due to natural resource usage.		Due to a potential circa 50% increase in the combined villages' size.			
4	Ravenfield Common	Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proximity to the motorway junction and size of development area will lead to 'dormitory' development which attracts / promotes commuters via the M18, which often leads to 'stop gap' housing rather than permanent residents</li> <li>- Additional dwellings could increase emissions, light pollution and noise pollution.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a multi-modal strategy and consider developing the disused mineral railway through Thrybergh for passenger service, and extending to Ravenfield OR</li> <li>- Develop only a small portion of the option in proximity to existing settlements, away from the junction</li> <li>- Create an attractive pedestrian and cyclist environment, including access to public transport which is safe and convenient</li> <li>- High-quality design which minimises light pollution</li> <li>- Tree-planting and landscaping to create natural noise buffers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development will increase surface runoff by reducing the amount of greenfield land.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporation of SUDs into resurfacing works where necessary.</li> <li>- Standard construction mitigation / controls.</li> <li>- Flood Risk Assessment.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development will help safeguard natural resources.</li> <li>- Water supply will be through the regional mains network</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of secondary or recycled materials in development where possible.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All development near existing settlements has the potential to negatively affect the townscape.</li> <li>- The scale of this option by comparison to the existing settlement would change the nature of the settlement</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.</li> <li>- Develop only a small portion of the area OR</li> <li>- Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to complement existing settlement.</li> <li>- Use masterplanning 'best practice' and guidance, such as CABE's 'Getting the big picture right: A guide to large scale urban design' (2010).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grade 3 agricultural land may be Grade 3a ('best and most versatile')</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALC assessment of soils and best reuse of soils, considering soil translocation off-site if most beneficial</li> </ul>
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse (anywhere from neutral to moderate, depending on mitigation)	-	Slightly Adverse	-

Ravenfield Common (3 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	11. Housing		12. Landscape		13. Historic Environment		14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		15. Population and Equality	
4	Ravenfield Common	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 30% least deprived.	Medium	The 2009 Landscape Character Assessment rates the UE option as moderate - low landscape sensitivity	High	Bramley Grange is a Grade II Listed Building located on the southern edge of the UE option	Medium	Bramley Footpath No 2 runs north-south in the southern part of the UE option.	Low	Income IMD: top 50% most deprived.
			Low	Living Env IMD: top 40% least deprived.	High	M18 Junction 1 is identified by the LCA as a notable negative landscape feature			Medium	6 schools situated to the west of the UE option in Bramley.	Low	Northern part of the UE option: Overall IMD: In top 60-70% least deprived areas .
									Medium	Local Centre and a Town Centre Retail area situated to the south west of the UE option	Low	Southern part of the UE option: Overall IMD: In top 50% least deprived areas.
									Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 40% least deprived.		
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Adverse to existing residents	-	Moderately Adverse	--	Moderately Adverse	--	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0
			Moderately Beneficial to new residents	++								
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New development may increase air and noise emissions which could reduce the quality of the outdoor living environment.</li> <li>- New housing will be of a mix of sizes / tenure and of higher quality (e.g. Lifetime Homes) to better meet the needs of the population.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance the surrounding area and provide better access and provision of services and facilities.</li> <li>- Ensure sufficient facilities and services in the area with capacity for increasing localised population. Where services and facilities are lacking extra provision should be made.</li> <li>- Promote reduced need to travel and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling as alternatives to the private vehicle.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development could, as a worst case, be lines of housing with little consideration to layout, spacing, or scale</li> <li>- The scale of development over the entire site would create major challenges to the LCA objective of 'improving and restoring' this landscape</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus landscape improvement efforts on Junction 1</li> <li>- Develop only a small portion of the area OR (in balance with)</li> <li>- Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to re-shape the settlement entirely (a 'new' settlement)</li> <li>- Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.</li> <li>- Enhancement of hedgerows and field boundaries</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development could, as a worst case, be lines of housing with little consideration to historic features</li> <li>- Potential for buried archaeology is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development should not adversely affect the fabric or setting of the listed building on the southern boundary.</li> <li>- Use of appropriate materials and design of development to be in keeping with surroundings.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- See topics: economy and employment, transport, education / skills, and health and well-being</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Include in the development pedestrian links that connect to the existing footpaths and to local centres and town centre retail area to the south west.</li> <li>- Incorporate footpaths into development without significantly elongated journeys</li> <li>- Provision of sufficient services and facilities for new residents where required including good sustainable transport links to those which already exist.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New development will be as a minimum of a density and standard similar to existing</li> <li>- Disparities in the area are not significant enough for new development to have a significant impact.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate development with neighbouring areas, such as though good transport links.</li> <li>- Ensure that there is sufficient access to services and facilities from the new development and that capacity of existing services and facilities is not exceeded. Use any combination of developer contributions, partnership-working and targeting existing investment.</li> </ul>
Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse (or neutral / negligible, subject to extent of mitigation)	-	Slightly Adverse	-	Slightly Beneficial	+	Neutral / Negligible	0		

# Maltby South West Urban Extension Option



	Borough Boundary		SSSI Earth Heritage		Listed Buildings
	Town Centres		Ancient Monuments		Conservation Areas
	Urban Extension Option		Ancient Woodland		TPO
	SSSI Biological		RIG Sites		Allotments
			LW Sites		Green Spaces (Parks etc)
					Candidate Wildlife Sites

Maltby Southwest (1 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	1. Economy and Employment		2. Transport		3. Education / Skills		4. Health and Well-Being		5. Biodiversity		
5	Maltby Southwest	Baseline Data and Importance	High	Employment IMD: In top 20% most deprived areas.	Medium	Bramley Footpath No. 9 runs adjacent to the UE option's north western boundary	High	Education & Skills IMD: In top 20% most deprived areas.	High	Health IMD: In top 20% most deprived areas.	High	Hooton Levitt Ancient Woodland is situated beyond the UE options south eastern boundary	
			Medium	Income IMD: top 30% most deprived.	Medium	High-frequency bus routes directly north of the option	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: 20% least deprived areas.	Medium	Blyth Road Medical Centre is 0.8 miles east of the northern site boundary and has 3 GPs.  Manor Field Surgery is 1.3 miles northeast of the northern boundary, has 3 GPs. Also speak Dutch and Polish.  Maltby Health Centre and Leisure and Service Centre ('one stop shop' including GPs) are about 0.9 miles northeast of the northern boundary with several GPs.  Queens Medical Centre is 1.3 miles northeast of the northern boundary with 1 GP. Urdu is also spoken.	Medium	Hooton Levitt Local Wildlife Site is situated beyond the UE options south eastern boundary	
			Medium	Large area of business and industrial land uses directly to the north and northeast of the UE option.	High	M18 Junction 1 is within 1 km of the UE option, to the west	Medium	Maltby Academy (specialising in business and enterprise) is situated 1.7 miles to the north west by road and a mile as the crow flies from the north-eastern boundary of the UE option.  Maltby Redwood Junior and Infant School is 0.4 miles by road or 0.2 miles as the crow flies from the northern boundary of the UE option.  Maltby Lilly Hall Junior School is around 0.7 miles to the northeast of the north-eastern boundary of the UE option.  Maltby Hall Infant School is approximately 0.9 miles northeast of the north-eastern boundary of the UE option.			Medium	TPO trees are located along the UE options south western and southern boundaries	
			Medium	Nearby to the east in Maltby is a local centre, including retail and business uses									
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Moderately Beneficial	++	Slightly Adverse to road dependence	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Moderately Beneficial to new residents	++	Slightly Adverse	-	
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption											
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Moderately Beneficial	++	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Beneficial	+	Moderately Beneficial to new residents	++	Moderately Adverse	--	

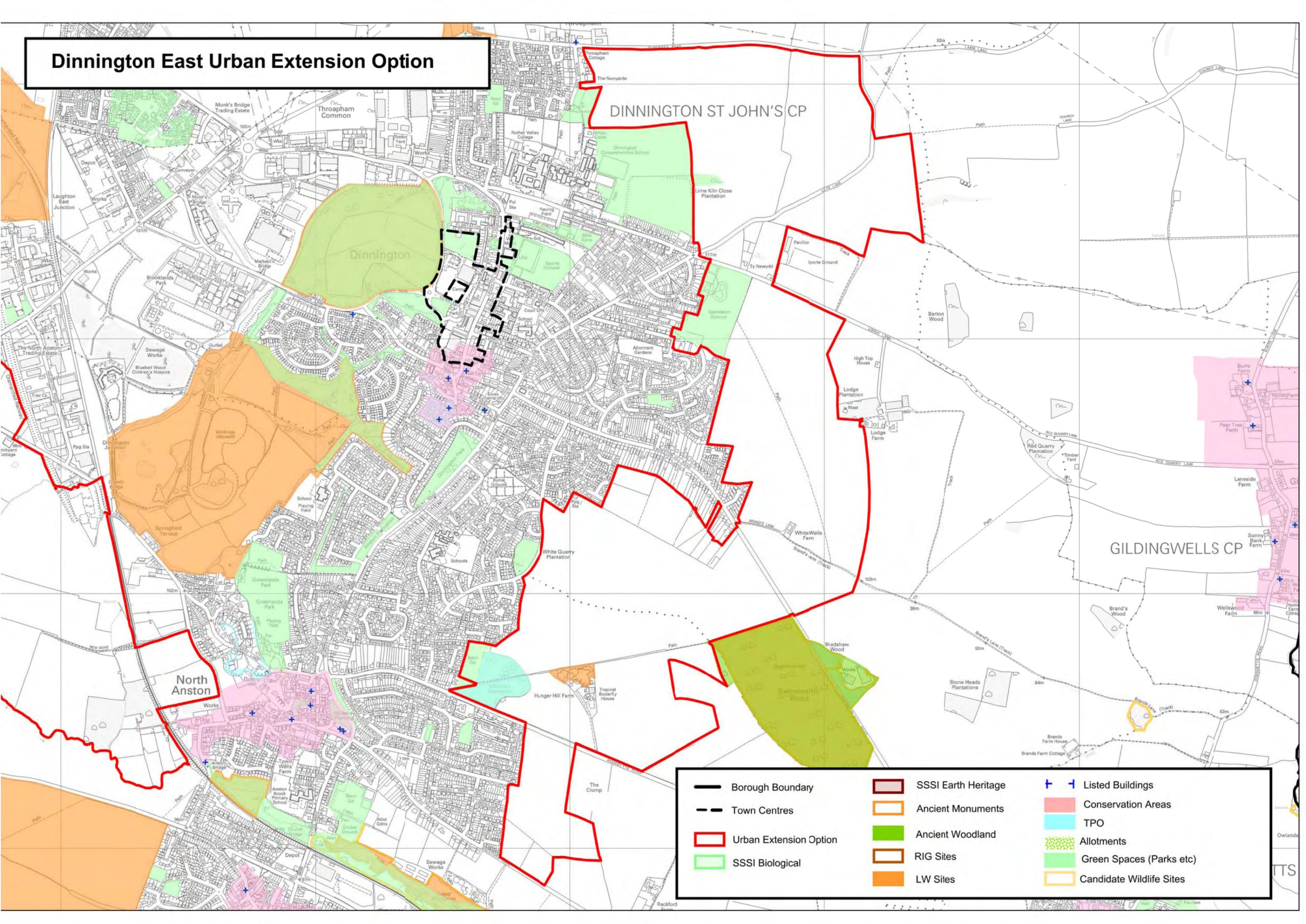
Maltby Southwest (2 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	6. Pollution and Emissions		7. Flood Risk		8. Natural Resources		9. Townscape		10. Soil, Land Use and Geology	
5	Maltby Southwest	Baseline Data and Importance	Medium	Air quality is considered likely to be good in this area, though the A631 will be a significant pollution source adjacent to the sites.	High	The northern and central area of the UE option is within flood risk zones 2 and 3	Low	Shallow Coalfield runs through the UE option situated in its eastern end	Medium	TPO trees are located along the UE options south western and southern boundaries	High	Grade 3 Agricultural Land
			Medium	CPRE maps indicate that broadly this part of Rotherham is in an area of moderate light pollution			Low	Clay pits are located to the north of the UE option and are currently used for the extraction of clay	Medium	The built area of Maltby is more than 300 ha, and thus moderately sensitive to major new development in terms of its overall nature as a large village.	Medium	Maltby Brickworks Regionally Important Geological/ Geomorphological Site is north of the area
			High	Noise Mapping England shows some substantial road noise on the sites, originating from the M18 to the west and A631.			Low	Minerals Buffer Zone on the northern boundary of the UE option				
			Low	No groundwater Source Protection Zones on or near the option.			Low	Limited recycling available nearby (typically glass, paper, cans).				
			Medium	Watercourse 'Oldcotes Dyke from Source to Owlads Wood Dyke' through the site is of 'moderate' ecological status.			Low	Water resources will be available via Yorkshire Water, using the normal distribution network				
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Major Adverse	---	Major Adverse	---	Slightly Adverse	-	Slightly Adverse	-	Moderately Adverse	--
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	Key Assumptions: - Without mitigation, the entire site would be developed, requiring channelisation of the watercourse - Given the size of potential development, emissions from cars and buses in the area will not be significant. - Additional dwellings could increase emissions, light pollution and noise pollution.	Mitigation: - Determine appropriate develop-able area through ecological assessment, and enhance the habitat corridor - Create an attractive pedestrian and cyclist environment, including access to public transport which is safe and convenient - High-quality design which minimises light pollution - Tree-planting and landscaping to create natural noise buffers	Key Assumptions: - Development will increase surface runoff by reducing the amount of greenfield land. - Without mitigation, development could be inappropriately placed within a flood zone	Mitigation: - Ensure development is not located in the flood zones, and that access is achieved which does not risk isolating residents during times of flood - Incorporation of SUDs into resurfacing works where necessary. - Standard construction mitigation / controls.	Key Assumptions: - Land will be remediated to reduce any impacts on the land from mining. - Development will reduce the potential to safeguard minerals for the future. - Water supply will be through the regional mains network	Mitigation: - Ensure minerals are safeguarded. - Contaminated land assessment and appropriate remediation	Key Assumptions: - All development near existing settlements has the potential to negatively affect the townscape. - If unmitigated, development could result in the removal of trees which have TPOs assigned.	Mitigation: - Avoid removal of trees and then minimise and compensate (e.g. 2 planted for every 1 lost) - Apply a mix of housing densities appropriate to the natural and built environment which exists - Contribute towards green corridors - Integrate development with surrounding neighbourhoods - Seek net enhancements	Key Assumptions: - Grade 3 agricultural land may be Grade 3a ('best and most versatile') - Opportunity to enhance and increase awareness of the RIGS sites in the area	Mitigation: - ALC assessment of soils and best reuse of soils, considering soil translocation off-site if most beneficial
Residual Risk or Benefit	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse	-		

Maltby Southwest (3 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	11. Housing		12. Landscape		13. Historic Environment		14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		15. Population and Equality	
5	Maltby Southwest	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 10% least deprived.	Medium	The two areas to the north of the UE option are designated as Urban Green Space	High	There are no Listed buildings within the UE option boundary however there is a Grade II listed buildings to the north of the UE option.	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 10% least deprived.	High	Income IMD: top 30% most deprived.
					Medium	TPO trees are located along the UE options south western and southern boundaries	Very High	There is a Scheduled Monument to the north-west of the UE option which is a deserted medieval village	Medium	Bramley Footpath No. 9 runs adjacent to the UE options north-western boundary	Low	Majority of the UE option: Overall IMD: In 50% least deprived areas.
					Medium	Land to the south east of the UE option is an Area of High Landscape Value		NOTE: Scheduled Monument is located within a developed area and opposite the A631, and is unlikely to be affected directly.	Medium	There is an allotment on Rotherham Road in Maltby adjacent to the UE options northern boundary	Low	North and north western part of the UE option: Overall IMD: In 20-30% least deprived areas.
					Medium	The 2009 Landscape Character Assessment rates the UE option as moderate and moderate - low landscape sensitivity					High	North eastern part of the UE option: Overall IMD: Includes top 20% most deprived areas.
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Adverse to existing residents	-	Slightly Adverse	-	Slightly Adverse	-	Slightly Beneficial	+	Moderately Adverse	--
	Moderately Beneficial to new residents	++			Assessment is a slight diversion from the guidance - risk is considered only slight given the locations involved.							
	Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New development may increase air and noise emissions which could reduce the quality of the outdoor living environment.</li> <li>- New housing will be of a mix of sizes / tenure and of higher quality (e.g. Lifetime Homes) to better meet the needs of the population.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance the surrounding area and provide better access and provision of services and facilities.</li> <li>- Ensure sufficient facilities and services in the area with capacity for increasing localised population. Where services and facilities are lacking extra provision should be made.</li> <li>- Promote reduced need to travel and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling as alternatives to the private vehicle.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development could result in the removal of trees which have TPOs assigned.</li> <li>- Development could, as a worst case, be lines of housing with little consideration to layout, spacing, or scale</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid development along the watercourses (e.g. not in the eastern section to reduce impacts on the AHLV)</li> <li>- Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to maintain 'fit' within the landscape</li> <li>- Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.</li> <li>- Enhancement of hedgerows and field boundaries</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Scheduled Monument to the north-west is surrounded by existing development and therefore will not be affected</li> <li>- There is limited potential to significantly affect the Grade II Listed Building, given its location within a row of houses.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development should not adversely affect the fabric or setting of the listed building.</li> <li>- Use of appropriate materials and design of development to be in keeping with surroundings.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- See topics: economy and employment, transport, education / skills, and health and well-being</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Include in the development pedestrian links that connect to the existing footpath network.</li> <li>- Provision of sufficient services and facilities for new residents where required including good sustainable transport links to those which already exist.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development can increase local disparities between new residential areas and any nearby deprived neighbourhoods if not integrated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate development with neighbouring areas, such as though good transport links.</li> <li>- Ensure that there is sufficient access to services and facilities from the new development and that capacity of existing services and facilities is not exceeded. Use any combination of developer contributions, partnership-working and targeting existing investment.</li> </ul>						
	Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial	+	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Beneficial	+	Moderately Beneficial	++	

# Dinnington East Urban Extension Option



	Borough Boundary		SSSI Earth Heritage		Listed Buildings
	Town Centres		Ancient Monuments		Conservation Areas
	Urban Extension Option		Ancient Woodland		TPO
	SSSI Biological		RIG Sites		Allotments
			LW Sites		Green Spaces (Parks etc)
					Candidate Wildlife Sites

Dinnington East (1 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	1. Economy and Employment		2. Transport		3. Education / Skills		4. Health and Well-Being		5. Biodiversity					
6	Dinnington East	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Employment IMD: In 50% least deprived areas.	Medium	Dinnington Bridleway no 7 runs across the centre of the UE option from east to west and Anston Bridleway No 34 runs east to west across the UE options southern section.	Medium	Education & Skills IMD: In top 40% most deprived areas.	High	Health IMD: In top 30% most deprived areas.	Medium	The Tropical Butterfly House Local Wildlife Site (LWS) is situated within the southern part of the UE option. Swinston Hill Woods Local Wildlife Site is situated on the UE option's south-eastern boundary.				
			Medium	Income: top 40% most deprived areas.	Medium	High-frequency bus routes run mostly to the west within Dinnington and to the south, with one route running east-west across the centre of the option.	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: 20% least deprived.	Medium	Dinnington Medical Centre and Anston Surgery both with the same 12 GPs are roughly 0.5 miles west of the option (Dinnington in the north, Anston more central).	Medium		White Hall Plantation is located on the UE option's western boundary. This is Council owned Woodland.			
			Medium	There is a large area of business and industrial land use on the other side of Dinnington			Medium	Dinnington Comprehensive School (specialising in Science and Engineering) is located directly next to the northwestern boundary			See also 14. Accessibility / Community Facilities	High		Swinston Hill ancient woodland is situated on the UE options eastern boundary.		
			Medium	Dinnington local centre is directly to the west, including retail and business uses.					Medium	Anston Park Junior School and Infant School are located 0.4 miles west		Medium	Anston Stone Woods Local Nature Reserve is situated to the south of the UE options boundary.			
									High	Anston Brook Primary School is around 0.5 miles west of the southwestern boundary.		High	Anston Stone Woods Site of Special Scientific Interest is located to the south of the UE options southern boundary.			
													High	Anston Hillcrest Primary School is around 1.5 miles to the southwest by road	High	Anston Stone Woods Site of Special Scientific Interest is located to the south of the UE options southern boundary.
														Medium	Anston Greenlands Infant and Junior School is around 1.3 miles by road west of the western boundary	Medium
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse to road dependence	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse	-	Major Adverse	---				
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	Key Assumptions: - Local construction job opportunities are only temporary, and end once constructed. - New housing in proximity to potential job sources offers an improved situation for a certain proportion of new residents - Additional residents could increase investment in the local centre and local businesses.	Mitigation: - None recommended.	Key Assumptions: - Influenced heavily by behaviour: assumed that lack of poor proximity to high-frequency routes and general isolation from the village centre will encourage car dependency. - There is at least some available public transport capacity on the routes identified.	Mitigation: - Protect the bridleways, expand and create new footpaths - Develop only a small portion of the option in proximity to existing settlements where access can be readily designed OR (and in balance with) - Adjust bus stops / routes to new development, which may require a new north-south road link around Dinnington to make this efficient and effective. - Ensure a safe, attractive and convenient access to bus routes, retail and local centres by walking and cycling.	Key Assumptions: - Sufficient school capacity will be ensured, including through developer contributions where needed.	Mitigation: - Understand the reasons for below average educational performance and ensure new development considers access to life-long learning. - Ensure sufficient bus routes and bus capacity to primary and secondary schools - Ensure good walking and cycling links to schools	Key Assumptions: - Sufficient healthcare capacity will be met, including through developer contributions where needed - Loss of large areas of countryside will negatively affect many existing residents' amenity and recreation	Mitigation: - Develop only a portion of the site OR - Inclusion / creation of a green wedge with new cycling, walking and bridleway paths which enable direct access to the countryside - Understand the reasons for below-average health and disability performance and ensure any issues which new housing can contribute to are addressed. - Provision of open space and recreational facilities to encourage outdoor activities.	Key Assumptions: - Development could result in an overall loss and severance of habitat, including arable land and hedgerows - Recreational pressure can harm wildlife interest of local sites, or prevent new interest from establishing - Reduction in access to nature. - Development will result in the removal of trees which have TPOs assigned.	Mitigation: - Scheme layout to avoid and then minimise impact on designated / most sensitive areas. - Develop only a small part of the area OR (and in balance with) - Creation and improved management of wildlife corridors within and surrounding the UE option - Link new green corridors in with surrounding habitats and natural features - Avoid removal of trees, and replacement at a minimum 2-1 ratio if removal required				
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial	+	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Beneficial	+	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse	-				

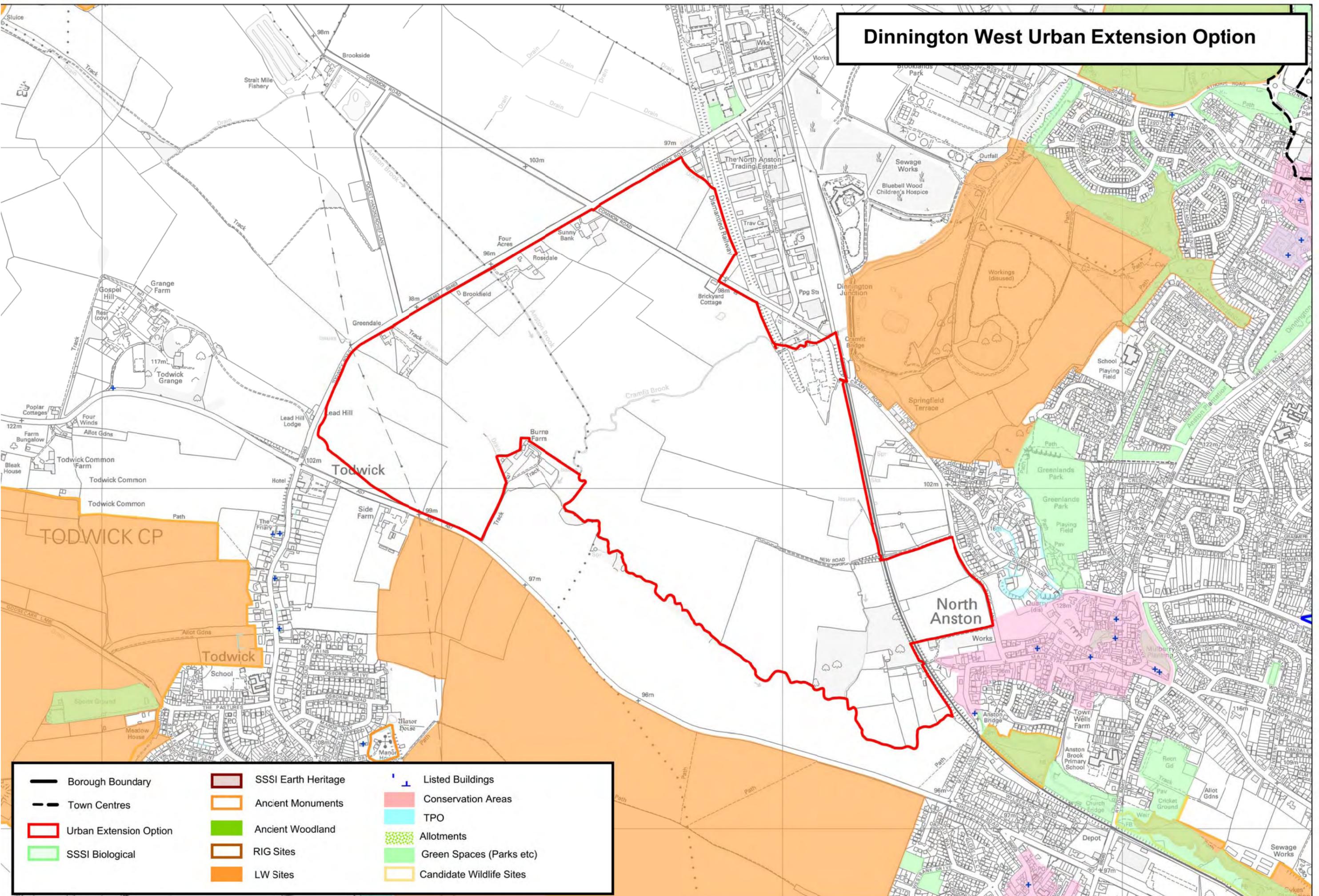
Dinnington East (2 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	6. Pollution and Emissions		7. Flood Risk		8. Natural Resources		9. Townscape		10. Soil, Land Use and Geology	
6	Dinnington East	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Air quality is considered likely to be good in this area.	Low	The UE option is within flood zone 1	Low	A shallow Coalfield runs in a north south direction to the west of the UE option	Medium	There are a number of Tree Preservation Orders on trees within the UE option.	Medium	Anston Stone Woods is situated to the south of the UE option and it is a Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites
			Medium	CPRE maps indicate that broadly this part of Rotherham is in an area of moderate light pollution			Medium	Common Road household waste recycling centre is not far to the west.	Medium	The built area of Dinnington / North Anston is more than 300 ha, and thus moderately sensitive to major new development in terms of its overall nature as a large village.	Very High	Grade 2 Agricultural Land surrounding Urban areas.
			Low	Noise Mapping England does not show substantial road noise from the major road network.			Low	Water resources will be available via Yorkshire Water, using the normal distribution network				
			Medium	Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3 covers part of the south of the option.								
			High	Anston Brook to the south is of 'poor' ecological status.								
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Adverse	–	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Beneficial	+	Major Adverse	---	Moderately Adverse	--
			Note: Anston Brook water quality unlikely to be affected significantly with standard controls.				Note: score is relative to long-term use of housing. All new construction has a negative impact due to natural resource usage.		Due to a potential near doubling in size of the combined village, combined with potential removal of a number of TPO trees.			
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emissions from cars and buses from the area will not significantly affect any distant AQMAs</li> <li>- Standard construction controls will protect the SPZ.</li> <li>- No significantly polluting (e.g. industrial) land uses will be proposed in the SPZ or nearby area.</li> <li>- Additional dwellings could increase emissions, light pollution and noise pollution.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create an attractive pedestrian and cyclist environment, including access to public transport which is safe and convenient</li> <li>- High-quality design which minimises light pollution</li> <li>- Tree-planting and landscaping to create natural noise buffers</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development will increase surface runoff by reducing the amount of greenfield land.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporation of SUDs into resurfacing works where necessary.</li> <li>- Standard construction mitigation / controls.</li> <li>- Flood Risk Assessment.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water supply will be through the regional mains network</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid the sterilisation of minerals.</li> <li>- Ensure the capacity of, and access to, the household recycling centre.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All development near existing settlements has the potential to negatively affect the townscape.</li> <li>- The scale of this option by comparison to the existing settlement would change the nature of the settlement</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.</li> <li>- Develop only a portion of the area near to the existing settlement</li> <li>OR</li> <li>- Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to complement existing settlement.</li> <li>- Use masterplanning 'best practice' and guidance, such as CABE's 'Getting the big picture right: A guide to large scale urban design' (2010).</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development will result in loss of Grade 2 Agricultural Land.</li> <li>- Opportunity to increase awareness and recreational value of Anston Stone Woods RIGS site</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALC assessment of soils, minimisation of landtake of Grade 1, 2 or 3a soils in order of priority, and best reuse of soils, considering soil translocation off-site if most beneficial</li> <li>- Avoid removal of trees associated with Anston Stone Woods, designated as a RIGS.</li> </ul>
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse (anywhere form neutral to moderate, depending on mitigation)	–	Moderately Adverse	--

Dinnington East (3 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	11. Housing		12. Landscape		13. Historic Environment		14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		15. Population and Equality	
6	Dinnington East	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 20% least deprived.	Medium	the UE options eastern boundary is adjacent to an Area of High Landscape Value	High	Throapham House is a Grade II Listed building situated to the north west of the UE option's western boundary.	Low	There are a 6 schools sites located in Dinnington and North and South Anston to the west of the UE option.	Medium	Income: top 40% most deprived.
			Low	Living Env IMD: top 20% least deprived.	Medium	There are a number of Tree Preservation Orders on trees within the UE option.			Medium	Dinnington Bridleway no 7 runs across the centre of the UE option from east to west and Anston Bridleway No 34 runs east to west across the southern section.	Low	Southern part of the UE option: Overall IMD: In top 50% least deprived areas.
					Medium	The 2009 Landscape Character Assessment rates the UE option as moderate landscape sensitivity			Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 20% least deprived.	Medium	Central and northern part of the UE option: Overall IMD: Includes top 40% most deprived areas.
											Very High	Small area to the North East of the UE option: Overall IMD: Includes top 10% most deprived areas.
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Adverse to existing residents	-	Moderately Adverse	--	Moderately Adverse	--	Slightly Adverse	-	Moderately Adverse	--
			Moderately Beneficial to new residents	++					Slightly Beneficial	+		
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New development may increase air and noise emissions which could reduce the quality of the outdoor living environment.</li> <li>- New housing will be of a mix of sizes / tenure and of higher quality (e.g. Lifetime Homes) to better meet the needs of the population.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance the surrounding area and provide better access and provision of services and facilities.</li> <li>- Ensure sufficient facilities and services in the area with capacity for increasing localised population. Where services and facilities are lacking, extra provision should be made.</li> <li>- Promote reduced need to travel and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling as alternatives to the private vehicle.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development could result in the removal of trees which have TPOs assigned.</li> <li>- Development could, as a worst case, be lines of housing with little consideration to layout, spacing, or scale</li> <li>- If full extension is used, development could represent a substantial new urban edge to the AHLV</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minimise development adjacent to the AHLV</li> <li>- Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to maintain 'fit' within the landscape</li> <li>- Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.</li> <li>- Enhancement of hedgerows and field boundaries</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development could, as a worst case, be lines of housing with little consideration to historic features</li> <li>- Potential for buried archaeology is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development should not adversely affect the fabric or setting of the listed building</li> <li>- Use of appropriate materials and design of development to be in keeping with surroundings.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Development has the potential to lead to long diversions of footpaths.</li> <li>- See also topics: economy and employment, transport, education / skills, and health and well-being</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporate bridleways into development without significantly elongated journeys</li> <li>- Provision of sufficient services and facilities for new residents where required including good sustainable transport links to those which already exist.</li> <li>- Provide walking and cycling links to nearby schools</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development can increase local disparities between new residential areas and any nearby deprived neighbourhoods if not integrated.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate development with neighbouring areas, such as though good transport links.</li> <li>- Ensure that there is sufficient access to services and facilities from the new development and that capacity of existing services and facilities is not exceeded. Use any combination of developer contributions, partnership working and targeting existing investment.</li> </ul>
Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse	-	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Moderately Beneficial	++		

# Dinnington West Urban Extension Option



	Borough Boundary		SSSI Earth Heritage		Listed Buildings
	Town Centres		Ancient Monuments		Conservation Areas
	Urban Extension Option		Ancient Woodland		TPO
	SSSI Biological		RIG Sites		Allotments
			LW Sites		Green Spaces (Parks etc)
					Candidate Wildlife Sites

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	1. Economy and Employment		2. Transport		3. Education / Skills		4. Health and Well-Being		5. Biodiversity	
7	Dinnington West	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Employment IMD: In 50% least deprived areas.	Medium	Todwick Footpath no 6 runs adjacent to the UE options northern boundary	Low	Education & Skills IMD: In 50 most deprived areas.	Medium	Health IMD: In top 40% most deprived areas.	Very High	The area may be supporting Golden Plover, which has links with the South Pennine Moors SPA
			Low	Income IMD: 40% least deprived areas.	Low	Site is adjacent to a freight-only railway line	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: 50% most deprived.	Medium	Dinnington Medical Centre and Anston Surgery both with the same 12 GPs are to the north-west of the option, Anston directly north-west, and Dinnington roughly 0.8 miles away.	Medium	Axle Lane Local Wildlife Site is situated to the south and Anston Brook Local Wildlife Site is located to the south-east
			Medium	Large area of business and industrial land uses directly to the north of the UE option	Low	Bus routes which run directly west and south of the option are only mid- to low-frequency.	Medium	Dinnington Comprehensive School (specialising in science and engineering) is located around 1.5 miles north of the UE option. Anston Brook Primary School is near the south of the UE option. Todwick Junior and Infant School is around 1 mile to the southwest of site.			Medium	Anston Stone Woods Local Nature Reserve is situated to the south east of the UE options boundary.
			Medium	Dinnington local centre is to the north-east, including retail and business uses, and there is some retail and business in North and South Anston to the east and southeast.	High	M1 Junction 31 is within 2 km of the UE option, to the west			Medium	Anston Greenlands Junior and Infant School is about 1.5 miles by road or around 0.5 miles northeast as crow flies from southeastern boundary. Anston Park Infant School and Anston Park Junior School are located around a mile north from the southeastern boundary.	See also 14. Accessibility / Community Facilities	
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse to road dependence	-	Neutral / Negligible	0			Slightly Beneficial	+
Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local construction job opportunities are only temporary, and end once constructed.</li> <li>- New housing in proximity to potential job sources offers an improved situation for a certain proportion of new residents</li> <li>- Additional residents could increase investment in the local centre and local businesses.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- None recommended</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Influenced heavily by behaviour: assumed that close proximity to the sustainable transport opportunities identified above will increase their usage overall, and reduce reliance on car-based transport.</li> <li>- Proximity to the motorway junction will make this at least partially a 'dormitory' development which attracts / promotes commuters via the M1, which often leads to 'stop gap' housing rather than permanent residents</li> <li>- There is at least some available public transport capacity on the routes identified.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consideration given to opening the railway line to passenger service and build/open a station at Anston</li> <li>- Expand North/South Anston's retail and services</li> <li>- Expand and create new footpaths</li> <li>- Ensure a safe, attractive and convenient access to bus routes, retail and Dinnington's local centre by walking and cycling.</li> <li>- Consider adjusting bus stops / routes to new development as appropriate</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient school capacity will be ensured, including through developer contributions where needed.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure sufficient bus routes and bus capacity to primary and secondary schools</li> <li>- Ensure good walking and cycling links to schools</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient healthcare capacity will be met, including through developer contributions where needed</li> <li>- Loss of countryside will negatively affect some existing residents' amenity and recreation</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inclusion of cycling and pedestrian facilities to encourage modal shift.</li> <li>- Provision of open space and recreational facilities to encourage outdoor activities.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development could result in a overall loss of habitat, including arable land and hedgerows</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Detailed ecological assessment resulting in proposals for improved management of habitat to support Golden Plover (bird sp.)</li> <li>- Creation and improved management of wildlife corridors within and surrounding the UE option</li> <li>- Link new green corridors in with surrounding habitats and natural features</li> </ul>		
Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Beneficial (or better, subject to mitigation)	+	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Beneficial	+		

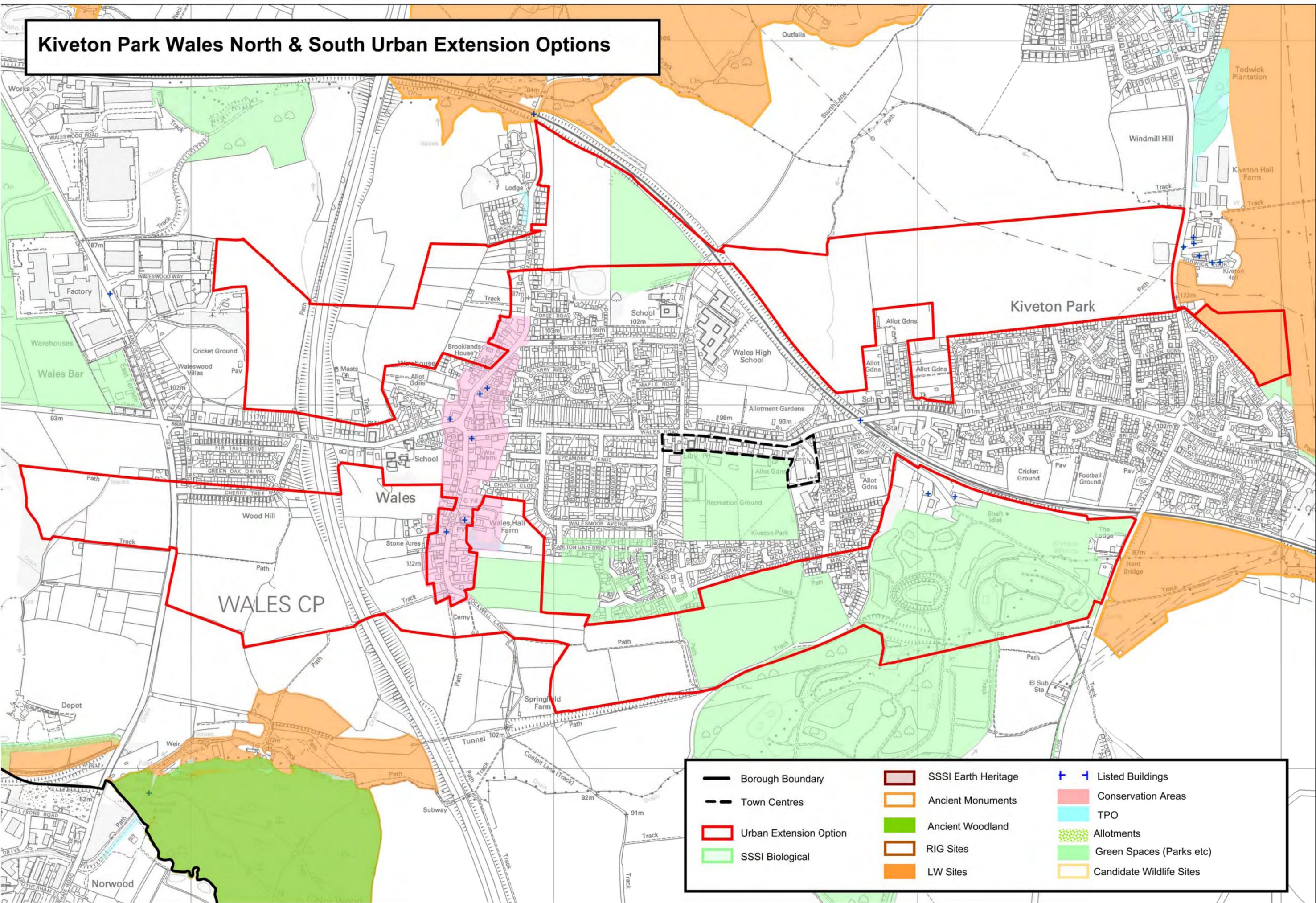
Dinnington West (2 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	6. Pollution and Emissions		7. Flood Risk		8. Natural Resources		9. Townscape		10. Soil, Land Use and Geology	
7	Dinnington West	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Air quality is considered likely to be good in this area.	Medium	Parts of the UE option are within Flood Zone 2	Low	A shallow Coalfield runs in a north south direction to the east of the UE option	Medium	The built area of Dinnington / North Anston is more than 300 ha, and thus moderately sensitive to major new development in terms of its overall nature as a large village.	Low	Restored Landfill site off Cramfit Road, North Anston
			High	CPRE maps indicate that broadly this part of Rotherham is in an area of high light pollution			Medium	A household recycling centre is located on the UE options north eastern boundary on Common Road, North Anston	Very High	The built area of South Anston is less than 100 ha, and thus very highly sensitive to major new development in terms of its overall nature as a small village.	High	Grade 3 Agricultural Land surrounding Urban areas.
			Medium	Noise Mapping England shows limited substantial road noise from the major road network.			Low	Water resources will be available via Yorkshire Water, using the normal distribution network				
			Low	No groundwater Source Protection Zones on or adjacent to the option.								
			High	Anston Brook running through the option is of 'poor' ecological status.								
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Major Adverse	----	Moderately Adverse	--	Slightly Beneficial	+	Major Adverse	----	Moderately Adverse	--
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	Key Assumptions: - Without mitigation, the entire site would be developed, requiring channelisation of the watercourse  - Given the size of potential development, emissions from cars and buses in the area will not be significant.  - Additional dwellings could increase emissions, light pollution and noise pollution.	Mitigation: - Determine appropriate develop-able area through ecological assessment, and enhance the habitat corridor  - Create an attractive pedestrian and cyclist environment, including access to public transport which is safe and convenient  - High-quality design which minimises light pollution  - Tree-planting and landscaping to create natural noise buffers	Key Assumptions: - Development will increase surface runoff by reducing the amount of greenfield land.  - Without mitigation, development could be inappropriately placed within a flood zone	Mitigation: - Ensure development is not located in the flood zones, and that access is achieved which does not risk isolating residents during times of flood  - Incorporation of SUDs into resurfacing works where necessary.  - Standard construction mitigation / controls.	Key Assumptions: - Land will be remediated to reduce any impacts on the land from mining.  - Development will reduce the potential to safeguard minerals for the future.  - Water supply will be through the regional mains network	Mitigation: - Ensure minerals are safeguarded.	Key Assumptions: - All development near existing settlements has the potential to negatively affect the townscape.  - The scale of this option by comparison to the existing settlements at Dinnington, North Anston and South Anston would change the nature of the settlement	Mitigation: - Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.  - Develop only a small portion of the area near to the existing settlement OR - Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to re-shape the settlement entirely (a 'new' settlement)  - Use masterplanning 'best practice' and guidance, such as CABE's 'Getting the big picture right: A guide to large scale urban design' (2010).	Key Assumptions: - Grade 3 agricultural land may be Grade 3a ('best and most versatile')	Mitigation: - ALC assessment of soils and best reuse of soils, considering soil translocation off-site if most beneficial
Residual Risk or Benefit	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse (or moderate, if not reduced enough in size)	-	Slightly Adverse	-		

Dinnington West (3 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	11. Housing		12. Landscape		13. Historic Environment		14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		15. Population and Equality	
7	Dinnington West	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: 50% most deprived.	Medium	The 2009 Landscape Character Assessment rates the UE option as moderate-low landscape sensitivity	Very High	Manor House Moated Site Scheduled Monument is situated to the south of the UE option, adjacent Todwick	Low	There are 4 schools located to the south and east of the UE option in Dinnington and North and South Anston	Low	Income IMD: 40% least deprived.
			Low	Living Env IMD: 50% least deprived.	Medium	TPO region located adjacent to the UE options south eastern boundary	Medium	North Anston Conservation Area is located directly to the east of the option.	Medium	Todwick Footpath no 6 runs adjacent to the UE options northern boundary	Low	Overall IMD: In 50% least deprived areas.
							High	8 Grade II Listed Buildings located adjacent to the UE option in the North Anston Conservation Area	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 50% most deprived.		
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Adverse to existing residents	-	Slightly Adverse	-	Moderately Adverse	--	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0
			Moderately Beneficial to new residents	++								
	Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New development may increase air and noise emissions which could reduce the quality of the outdoor living environment.</li> <li>- New housing will be of a mix of sizes / tenure and of higher quality (e.g. Lifetime Homes) to better meet the needs of the population.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance the surrounding area and provide better access and provision of services and facilities.</li> <li>- Ensure sufficient facilities and services in the area with capacity for increasing localised population. Where services and facilities are lacking extra provision should be made.</li> <li>- Promote reduced need to travel and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling as alternatives to the private vehicle.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development could result in the removal of trees which have TPOs assigned.</li> <li>- Development could, as a worst case, be lines of housing with little consideration to layout, spacing, or scale</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid development along the watercourses</li> <li>- Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to maintain 'fit' within the landscape</li> <li>- Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.</li> <li>- Enhancement of hedgerows and field boundaries</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Given its location, the potential for significant impacts on the Scheduled Monument is slight</li> <li>- Potential for buried archaeology is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Design to consider the setting of the Scheduled Monument</li> <li>- When designing the development, take into consideration the building materials utilised near to the adjacent Conservation Areas to ensure that it is in keeping with the surrounding area.</li> <li>- Locate access roads away from areas of historic interest.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- See topics: economy and employment, transport, education / skills, and health and well-being</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of sufficient services and facilities for new residents where required including good sustainable transport links to those which already exist.</li> <li>- Provide pedestrian links into the existing footpath network.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New development will be as a minimum of a density and standard similar to existing</li> <li>- Disparities in the area are not significant enough for new development to have a significant impact.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate development with neighbouring areas, such as though good transport links.</li> <li>- Ensure that there is sufficient access to services and facilities from the new development and that capacity of existing services and facilities is not exceeded. Use any combination of developer contributions, partnership-working and targeting existing investment.</li> </ul>	
	Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial	+	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	

# Kiveton Park Wales North & South Urban Extension Options



	Borough Boundary		SSSI Earth Heritage		Listed Buildings
	Town Centres		Ancient Monuments		Conservation Areas
	Urban Extension Option		Ancient Woodland		TPO
	SSSI Biological		RIG Sites		Allotments
			LW Sites		Green Spaces (Parks etc)
					Candidate Wildlife Sites

Kiveton Park and Wales South (1 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	1. Economy and Employment		2. Transport		3. Education / Skills		4. Health and Well-Being		5. Biodiversity			
9	Kiveton Park & Wales South	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Employment IMD: In 50% least deprived areas.	Medium	The following run through the area: footpath nos. 1, 13, 27 and 30, bridleways 36, 19 and 34.	Low	Education & Skills IMD: In 40% least deprived areas.	High	Health IMD: In top 20% most deprived areas.	Medium	Kiveton Pit-Top candidate Local Wildlife Site (LWS) is within the boundary on the eastern side of the option.		
			Low	Income IMD: top 50% least deprived areas.	High	The Worksop - Sheffield railway line is very near to the option at its north-eastern edge, with a station nearby to the north.	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: 20% least deprived.	Medium	Kiveton Park Primary Care Centre is located around 0.5 miles north of the northern boundary. This has 8 GPs.	Very High	Kiveton Pit-Top may be supporting Golden Plover, which has links with the South Pennine Moors SPA		
			Medium	Business and industrial land uses to the northwest and east.	Medium	Several high-frequency bus routes into Sheffield and to Rotherham via Dinnington run to the north through Kiveton.	Medium	Wales Primary School is directly north of the UE option	Medium	A number of telecommunications installations are located just north of the option	High	Nor Wood ancient woodland is situated to the south of the UE option.		
			Medium	Local centre with retail directly to the north.	High	National Cycle Route 6 runs through the UE option in a north-south direction.		See also 14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		Medium	Rother Valley Country Park (Council owned woodland) is situated adjacent to the UE options western edge.			
								Kiverton Park Meadows Junior School is approximately 0.4 miles away from the northern boundary.			Medium	There are 3 Local Wildlife Sites situated in close proximity to the UE option. These include Chesterfield Canal to the east, Nor Wood and Locks to the south and Rother Valley Country Park to the west.		
								Kiverton Park Infant School is around 0.8 miles away from the UE option.						
						Wales Secondary School is approximately 0.4 miles north of the UE option.								
				Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Moderately Beneficial	++	Slightly Adverse to footpaths	-	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse	-	Major Adverse	---
						Moderately Beneficial to sustainable transport opportunities	++							Due to potential complete loss of Kiveton Pit-Top candidate LWS and potential Golden Plover habitat.
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local construction job opportunities are only temporary, and end once constructed.</li> <li>- New housing in proximity to potential job sources offers an improved situation for a certain proportion of new residents</li> <li>- Additional residents could increase investment in the local centre and local businesses.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consider creating and improving direct walking and cycling to Kiveton Bridge Station, including secure cycle parking</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Influenced heavily by behaviour: assumed that close proximity to the sustainable transport opportunities identified above will increase their usage overall, and reduce reliance on car-based transport.</li> <li>- There is at least some available public transport capacity on the routes identified.</li> <li>- NCN 6 would not be negatively affected by development (as road is between possible sites)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- May not be as advantageous to develop sites west of the motorway</li> <li>- Divert footpaths and bridleways or incorporate into development without significantly elongated journeys</li> <li>- Ensuring a safe, attractive and convenient access to bus routes, the train station and local centre by walking and cycling.</li> <li>- Consider adjusting bus stops / routes to new development as appropriate</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient school capacity will be ensured, including through developer contributions where needed.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure good walking and cycling links to schools</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient healthcare capacity will be met, including through developer contributions where needed</li> <li>- Development will provide new health facilities if capacity of the current 2 in Wales is close to being exceeded.</li> <li>- Loss of countryside will negatively affect some existing residents' amenity and recreation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inclusion / creation of new cycling, walking and bridleway paths which enable direct access to the countryside</li> <li>- If candidate LWS is not maintained, provision of open space and recreational facilities to encourage outdoor activities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data is not clear, but assumed that Kiveton Pit-Top is significant for over-wintering Golden Plover</li> <li>- Given the size and location of the site, recreational impacts on the ancient woodland would be minimal</li> <li>- Kiveton Pit-Top would be developed without mitigation (see right)</li> <li>- Development could result in an overall loss of habitat, including arable land and hedgerows</li> <li>- Could reduce existing residents' access to nature</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preserve and improve the management of Kiveton Pit-Top, including for Golden Plover (bird sp.)</li> <li>- Creation and improved management of wildlife corridors within and surrounding the UE option</li> <li>- Link new green corridors in with surrounding habitats and natural features</li> </ul>		
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Moderately Beneficial	++	Moderately Beneficial	++	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Beneficial	+	Neutral / Negligible	0		

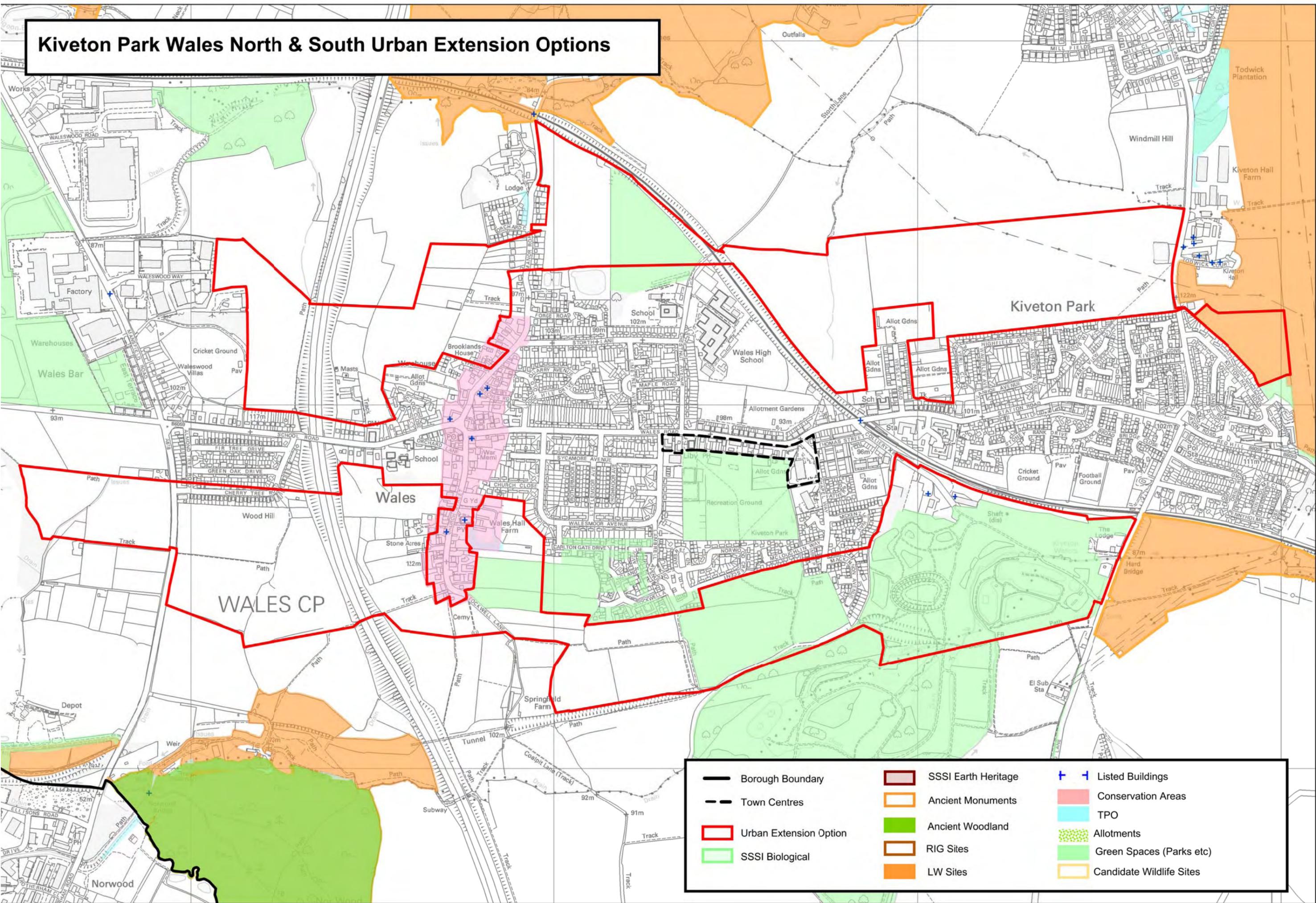
Kiveton Park and Wales South (2 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	6. Pollution and Emissions		7. Flood Risk		8. Natural Resources		9. Townscape		10. Soil, Land Use and Geology	
9	Kiveton Park & Wales South	Baseline Data and Importance	High	A part of this option near to the M18 falls within an Air Quality Management Area	Very High	The south-eastern part of the option falls within flood risk zone 2 and 3 the remainder of the urban extension is flood zone 1.	Low	Surface mining is located to the west and south of the UE option.	High	The built area of Kiveton Park and Wales is approximately 150 ha, and thus sensitive to major new development in terms of its overall nature as a medium-sized village.	High	The entire site is Grade 3 Agricultural Land
			Medium	CPRE maps indicate that broadly this part of Rotherham is in an area of moderate light pollution			Low	Limited recycling available nearby (typically glass, paper, cans).			Medium	Redhill Quarry is situated to the east of the UE option and it is a Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Site
			Very High	Noise Mapping England shows some of the worst road noise on the sites, originating from the M18 to the west.			Low	Water resources will be available via Yorkshire Water, using the normal distribution network			High	Disused minerals waste disposal site situated within the centre of the option
			Low	No groundwater Source Protection Zones on or near the option.								
			Low	River Ryton / Chesterfield Canal (Upper Section) within the east of the option is of 'good' ecological potential (heavily modified).								
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Moderately Adverse	--	Major Adverse	----	Slightly Adverse	-	Major Adverse	----	Moderately Adverse	--
		Note: assumes River Ryton / Chesterfield Canal is already heavily modified in this section.	Due to the potential for new housing or key access roads to be located within the floodplain.		Note: score is relative to long-term use of housing. All new construction has a negative impact due to natural resource usage.		Due to a potential doubling in size of the combined village.					
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Additional residents and dwellings could increase the numbers of cars and buses in the area and increase emissions.</li> <li>- Additional dwellings could increase emissions, light pollution and noise pollution.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid development in close proximity to the M1 (or within or near to the AQMA)</li> <li>- Create an attractive pedestrian and cyclist environment, including access to public transport which is safe and convenient</li> <li>- High-quality design which minimises light pollution</li> <li>- Tree-planting and landscaping to create natural noise buffers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development will increase surface runoff by reducing the amount of greenfield land.</li> <li>- Without mitigation, development could be inappropriately placed within a flood zone</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure development is not located in the flood zones, and that access is achieved which does not risk isolating residents during times of flood</li> <li>- Incorporation of SUDs into resurfacing works where necessary.</li> <li>- Standard construction mitigation / controls.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land will be remediated to reduce any impacts on the land from mining.</li> <li>- Development will reduce the potential to safeguard minerals for the future.</li> <li>- Water supply will be through the regional mains network</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure minerals are safeguarded.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All development near existing settlements has the potential to negatively affect the townscape.</li> <li>- The scale of this option by comparison to the existing settlement would change the nature of the settlement</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.</li> <li>- Develop only a small portion of the area near to the existing settlements (centrally is best) OR</li> <li>- Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to complement existing settlement.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grade 3 agricultural land may be Grade 3a ('best and most versatile')</li> <li>- Opportunity to enhance and increase awareness of the RIGS sites in the area</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contaminated land assessment and appropriate remediation and care</li> <li>- ALC assessment of soils and best reuse of soils, considering soil translocation off-site if most beneficial</li> </ul>
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse (or moderate, if not mitigated far enough)	-	Slightly Adverse	-

Kiveton Park and Wales South (3 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	11. Housing		12. Landscape		13. Historic Environment		14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		15. Population and Equality			
9	Kiveton Park & Wales South	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 30% least deprived.	Medium	The 2009 Landscape Character Assessment rates the UE option as moderate - low landscape sensitivity	Very High	There are two listed buildings located within the UE option boundary: Kiveton Park Colliery Offices and Bath House at Kiveton Park Colliery which are all Grade II Listed. The Church of St John the Baptist which is a Grade II* Listed Building adjacent to the option near the Conservation Area.	Medium	Wales footpath no 13 runs through LDF site 703. Wales footpath no 30 runs along the western boundary of LDF site 704. Wales brideways 36 and 19 run through LDF site 475 and 476. Wales bridleway no. 34 and footpath no. 1 run through LDF site 553 and Wales footpath no. 27 runs through LDF site 740.	Low	Income IMD: top 50% least deprived.		
											Low	West of the UE option - Overall IMD: In top 50% least deprived areas.		
									Medium	Part of the Wales Conservation Area is located within the site boundary	Medium	A National Cycle Route runs through the UE option in a north south direction between LDF sites 428, 557 and 702	High	Centre of the UE option - Overall IMD: Includes top 30% most deprived areas.
											Medium	Rother Valley Country Park is adjacent to the UE options western boundary.	Low	East of the UE option - Overall IMD: In top 30% least deprived areas.
											Medium	There are 2 Health centres in Wales		
											Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 30% least deprived.		
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Adverse to existing residents	-	Slightly Adverse	-	Major Adverse	----	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0		
			Moderately Beneficial to new residents	++			Due to the potential demolition of Listed Buildings to make way for development, or otherwise potential impacts on the setting of a Grade II* Listed Building.		Slightly Beneficial	+				
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New development may increase air and noise emissions which could reduce the quality of the outdoor living environment.</li> <li>- New housing will be of a mix of sizes / tenure and of higher quality (e.g. Lifetime Homes) to better meet the needs of the population.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance the surrounding area and provide better access and provision of services and facilities.</li> <li>- Ensure sufficient facilities and services in the area with capacity for increasing localised population. Where services and facilities are lacking extra provision should be made.</li> <li>- Promote reduced need to travel and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling as alternatives to the private vehicle.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development could, as a worst case, be lines of housing with little consideration to layout, spacing, or scale</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid development along the watercourse</li> <li>- Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to maintain 'fit' within the landscape</li> <li>- Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.</li> <li>- Enhancement of hedgerows and field boundaries</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Without mitigation, the development could potentially involve demolitions or other re-development within the Conservation Area.</li> <li>- Potential for buried archaeology is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain and enhance the Listed Buildings as part of development proposals</li> <li>- Avoid new development within the Conservation Area, unless a key objective it to restore buildings or improve their management</li> <li>- Apply a layout for development that complements the Listed Buildings and Conservation Area</li> <li>- Design the development taking into consideration building materials utilised within the adjacent Conservation Areas to ensure that it is in keeping with the surrounding area.</li> <li>- Locate access roads away from areas of historic interest.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Development has the potential to lead to long diversions of footpaths.</li> <li>- See also topics: economy and employment, transport, education / skills, and health and well-being</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporate footpaths into development without significantly elongated journeys</li> <li>- Provision of sufficient services and facilities for new residents where required including good sustainable transport links to those which already exist.</li> <li>- Assess capacity of the two current health facilities to decide if increased population will exceed capacity. If so, additional facilities will be required.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New development will be as a minimum of a density and standard similar to existing</li> <li>- Disparities in the area are not significant enough for new development to have a significant impact.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate development with neighbouring areas, such as though good transport links.</li> <li>- Ensure that there is sufficient access to services and facilities from the new development and that capacity of existing services and facilities is not exceeded. Use any combination of developer contributions, partnership working and targeting existing investment.</li> </ul>		
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial	+	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0		

# Kiveton Park Wales North & South Urban Extension Options



	Borough Boundary		SSSI Earth Heritage		Listed Buildings
	Town Centres		Ancient Monuments		Conservation Areas
	Urban Extension Option		Ancient Woodland		TPO
	SSSI Biological		RIG Sites		Allotments
			LW Sites		Green Spaces (Parks etc)
					Candidate Wildlife Sites

Kiveton Park and Wales North (1 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	1. Economy and Employment		2. Transport		3. Education / Skills		4. Health and Well-Being		5. Biodiversity	
8	Kiveton Park & Wales North	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Employment IMD: In top 50% most deprived areas.	Medium	Footpath nos. 12, 24 and 23 run through the area.	Low	Education & Skills IMD: In top 50% least deprived areas.	High	Health IMD: In top 20% most deprived areas.	Very High	Golden Plover sitings in the very near vicinity (including potentially within the UE option) - a designating species for South Pennine Moors SPA
			Low	Income IMD: 50% least deprived areas.	High	The Worksop - Sheffield railway line runs through the centre of the site, with a station nearby to the south.	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 30% least deprived.	Low	Kiveton Park Primary Care Centre is located within the site boundaries. This has 8 GPs.	Medium	Wales wood Plantation (Council owned woodland) is located to the north of the sites western end,
			Medium	Business and industrial land uses to the east and west.	Medium	Several high-frequency bus routes into Sheffield and to Rotherham via Dinnington run to the south through Kiveton, and there is a route to the east north to Todwick and beyond.	Medium	Wales High School is within the site boundary  Kiveton Park Infant School and Kiveton Park Meadows Junior School are also in the site boundary.  Wales Primary School is just outside of the boundary.			Medium	Harthill Surgery is around 1.5 miles south of the southern boundary of the site.
			Medium	Local ceentre with retail directly to the south.	High	National Cycle Route 6 is to the general south-west of the option.			Medium	Wales Primary School is just outside of the boundary.	Medium	There area number of telecommunications installations located at Willow Farm which is just south of the sites western end.
											See also 14. Accessibility / Community Facilities	
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Moderately Beneficial	++	Slightly Adverse to footpaths	-	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse	-	Major Adverse	----
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption			Moderately Beneficial to sustainable transport opportunities	++						Due to potential loss of Golden Plover habitat.
			<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local construction job opportunities are only temporary, and end once constructed.</li> <li>- New housing in proximity to potential job sources offers an improved situation for a certain proportion of new residents</li> <li>- Additional residents could increase investment in the local centre and local businesses.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consider creating and improving direct walking and cycling to Kiveton Bridge Station, including secure cycle parking</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Influenced heavily by behaviour: assumed that close proximity to the sustainable transport opportunities identified above will increase their usage overall, and reduce reliance on car-based transport.</li> <li>- There is at least some available public transport capacity on the routes identified.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- May not be as advantageous to develop sites west of the motorway</li> <li>- Divert footpaths and bridleways or incorporate into development without significantly elongated journeys</li> <li>- Ensuring a safe, attractive and convenient access to bus routes, the train station and local centre by walking and cycling.</li> <li>- Consider adjusting bus stops / routes to new development as appropriate</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient school capacity will be ensured, including through developer contributions where needed.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure good walking and cycling links to schools</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient healthcare capacity will be met, including through developer contributions where needed</li> <li>- Loss of countryside will negatively affect some existing residents' amenity and recreation</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inclusion / creation of new cycling, walking and bridleway paths which enable direct access to the countryside</li> <li>- Provision of open space and recreational facilities to encourage outdoor activities.</li> <li>- Provide additional health facilities if the two health centres in Wales begin to reach capacity due to localised population increases.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data is not clear, but assumed that the option area itself is significant for over-wintering Golden Plover, possibly for feeding</li> <li>- Development could result in a overall loss of habitat, including arable land and hedgerows</li> <li>- Could reduce existing residents' access to nature</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Detailed ecological assessment resulting in proposals for improved management of habitat to support Golden Plover (bird sp.)</li> <li>- Creation and improved management of wildlife corridors within and surrounding the UE option</li> <li>- Link new green corridors in with surrounding habitats and natural features</li> </ul>
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Moderately Beneficial	++	Moderately Beneficial	++	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Beneficial	+	Neutral / Negligible	0

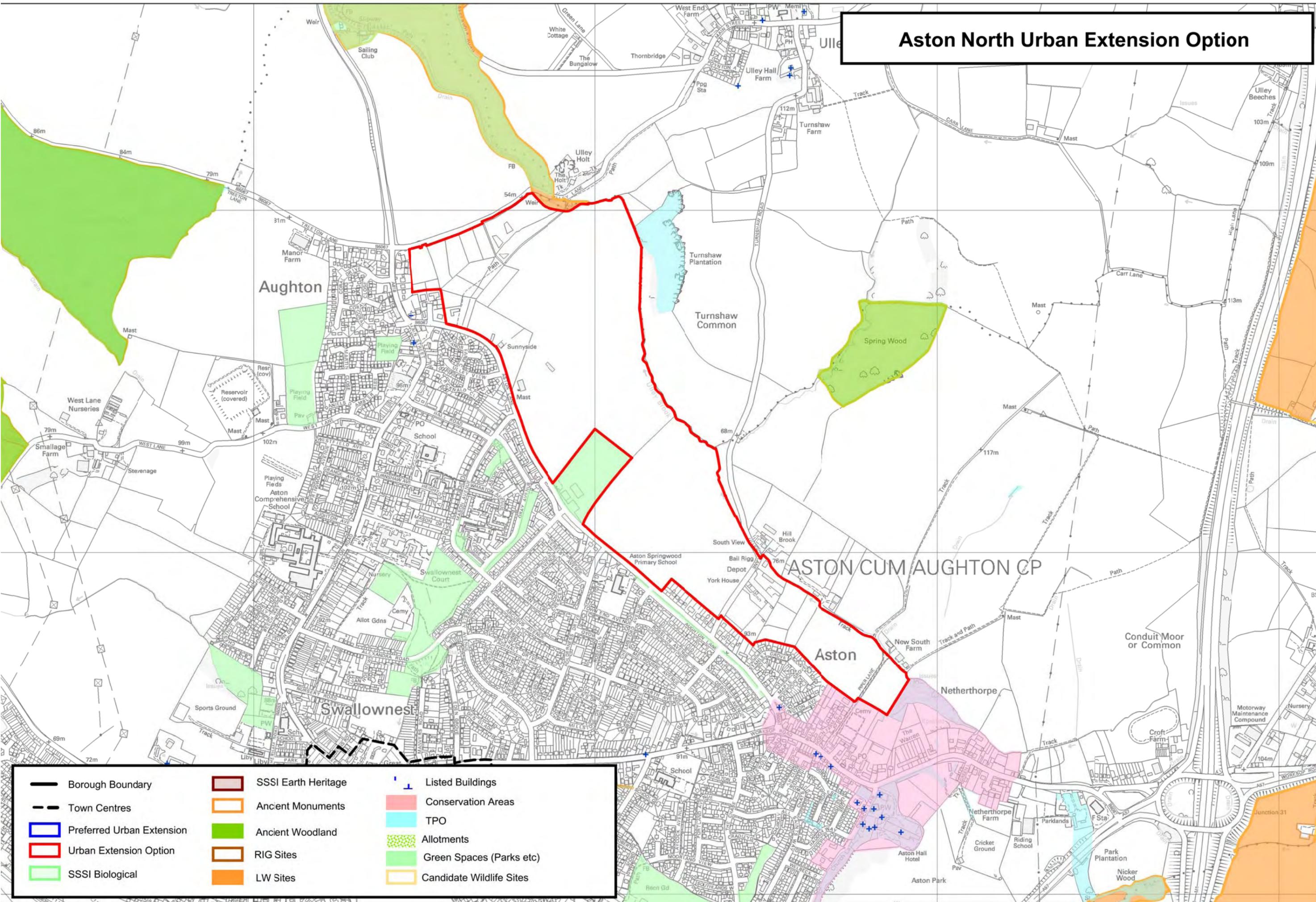
Kiveton Park and Wales North (2 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	6. Pollution and Emissions		7. Flood Risk		8. Natural Resources		9. Townscape		10. Soil, Land Use and Geology	
8	Kiveton Park & Wales North	Baseline Data and Importance	High	A part of this option near to the M18 falls within an Air Quality Management Area	Low	Flood zone 1 (lowest risk).	Low	Surface mining runs through the centre and to the west of the site.	Medium	TPO region located adjacent to the sites northern and southern edge.	High	The entire site is Grade 3 Agricultural Land
			Medium	CPRE maps indicate that broadly this part of Rotherham is in an area of moderate light pollution			Low	Restored landfill at Kiveton Hall Farm	High	The built area of Kiveton Park and Wales is approximately 150 ha, and thus sensitive to major new development in terms of its overall nature as a medium-sized village.	Medium	Redhill Quarry is situated to the east of the site and it is a Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Site
			Very High	Noise Mapping England shows some of the worst road noise on the sites, originating from the M18 to the west.			Low	Limited recycling available nearby (typically glass, paper, cans).			Low	Restored landfill at Kiveton Hall Farm
			Low	No groundwater Source Protection Zones on or near the option.			Low	Water resources will be available via Yorkshire Water, using the normal distribution network				
			High	Pigeon Bridge Brook to the north is of 'poor' ecological status.								
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Moderately Adverse	--	Slightly Adverse	-	Slightly Adverse	-	Major Adverse	----	Moderately Adverse	--
			Note: Pigeon Bridge Brook water quality unlikely to be affected significantly with standard controls.				Note: score is relative to long-term use of housing. All new construction has a negative impact due to natural resource usage.		Due to a potential near doubling in size of the combined village.			
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Additional residents and dwellings could increase the numbers of cars and buses in the area and increase emissions.</li> <li>- Additional dwellings could increase emissions, light pollution and noise pollution.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid development in close proximity to the M1 (or within or near to the AQMA)</li> <li>- Create an attractive pedestrian and cyclist environment, including access to public transport which is safe and convenient</li> <li>- High-quality design which minimises light pollution</li> <li>- Tree-planting and landscaping to create natural noise buffers</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development will increase surface runoff by reducing the amount of greenfield land.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporation of SUDs into resurfacing works where necessary.</li> <li>- Standard construction mitigation / controls.</li> <li>- Flood Risk Assessment.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land will be remediated to reduce any impacts on the land from mining.</li> <li>- Development will reduce the potential to safeguard minerals for the future.</li> <li>- Water supply will be through the regional mains network</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where possible, avoid development on the southern part of the site in order to safeguard minerals.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All development near existing settlements has the potential to negatively affect the townscape.</li> <li>- The scale of this option by comparison to the existing settlement would change the nature of the settlement</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.</li> <li>- Develop only a small portion of the area near to the existing settlements (centre or east is best) OR</li> <li>- Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to complement existing settlement.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grade 3 agricultural land may be Grade 3a ('best and most versatile')</li> <li>- Opportunity to enhance and increase awareness of the RIGS sites in the area</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALC assessment of soils and best reuse of soils, considering soil translocation off-site if most beneficial</li> </ul>
Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse (or moderate, if not mitigated far enough)	-	Slightly Adverse	-		

Kiveton Park and Wales North (3 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	11. Housing		12. Landscape		13. Historic Environment		14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		15. Population and Equality	
8	Kiveton Park & Wales North	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 30% least deprived.	Medium	The 2009 Landscape Character Assessment rates the site as moderate - low landscape sensitivity	High	There are a large number of Grade II listed buildings located around the edge of the site including Kiveton Hall, Wales Court, and two railway bridges.	Medium	Wales footpaths no 12 and 23 run through the option	Low	Income IMD: top 50% least deprived.
			Low	Living Env IMD: top 30% least deprived.	Medium	TPO region located adjacent to the sites northern and southern edge.	Medium	Part of the Wales Conservation Area is located within the site boundary	Low	There are 2 Health centres in Wales	Low	West of the site - Overall IMD: In top 50% least deprived areas.
									Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 30% least deprived.	High	Centre of the site - Overall IMD: Includes top 30% most deprived areas.
											Low	East of the site - Overall IMD: In top 40% least deprived areas.
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Adverse to existing residents	-	Slightly Adverse	-	Major Adverse	---	Slightly Adverse	-	Moderately Adverse	--
			Moderately Beneficial to new residents	++				Due to the potential for negative changes within the Conservation Area to make way for new development.	Low Positive	+		
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New development may increase air and noise emissions which could reduce the quality of the outdoor living environment.</li> <li>- New housing will be of a mix of sizes / tenure and of higher quality (e.g. Lifetime Homes) to better meet the needs of the population.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance the surrounding area and provide better access and provision of services and facilities.</li> <li>- Ensure sufficient facilities and services in the area with capacity for increasing localised population. Where services and facilities are lacking extra provision should be made.</li> <li>- Promote reduced need to travel and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling as alternatives to the private vehicle.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development could, as a worst case, be lines of housing with little consideration to layout, spacing, or scale</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to maintain 'fit' within the landscape</li> <li>- Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.</li> <li>- Enhancement of hedgerows and field boundaries</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Without mitigation, the development could potentially involve demolitions or other re-development within the Conservation Area.</li> <li>- Development will not indirectly impact on historic features around the edge of the site. Access roads to development will avoid damage to these features.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid new development within the Conservation Area, unless a key objective it to restore buildings or improve their management</li> <li>- Apply a layout for development that complements the Listed Buildings and Conservation Area</li> <li>- Design the development taking into consideration building materials utilised within the Conservation Area to ensure that it is in keeping with the surrounding area.</li> <li>- locate access roads away from areas of historic interest.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Development has the potential to lead to long diversions of footpaths.</li> <li>- See also topics: economy and employment, transport, education / skills, and health and well-being</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporate footpaths into development without significantly elongated journeys</li> <li>- Provision of sufficient services and facilities for new residents where required including good sustainable transport links to those which already exist.</li> <li>- Assess capacity of the two current health facilities to decide if increased population will exceed capacity. If so, additional facilities will be required.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development can increase local disparities between new residential areas and any nearby deprived neighbourhoods if not integrated.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate development with neighbouring areas, such as though good transport links.</li> <li>- Ensure that there is sufficient access to services and facilities from the new development and that capacity of existing services and facilities is not exceeded. Use any combination of developer contributions, partnership-working and targeting existing investment.</li> </ul>
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial	+	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Moderately Beneficial	++

# Aston North Urban Extension Option



- |  |                           |  |                     |  |                          |
|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------|--|--------------------------|
|  | Borough Boundary          |  | SSSI Earth Heritage |  | Listed Buildings         |
|  | Town Centres              |  | Ancient Monuments   |  | Conservation Areas       |
|  | Preferred Urban Extension |  | Ancient Woodland    |  | TPO                      |
|  | Urban Extension Option    |  | RIG Sites           |  | Allotments               |
|  | SSSI Biological           |  | LW Sites            |  | Green Spaces (Parks etc) |
|  |                           |  |                     |  | Candidate Wildlife Sites |

Aston North (1 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	1. Economy and Employment		2. Transport		3. Education / Skills		4. Health and Well-Being		5. Biodiversity	
10	Aston North	Baseline Data and Importance	Medium	Employment IMD: In top 40% most deprived areas.	Medium	Aston footpath no 24 runs east - west across the northern section of the UE option and Aston footpath no 20 runs east -west across the southern part of the UE option.	Low	Education & Skills IMD: In 50% least deprived areas.	Medium	Health IMD: In top 40% most deprived areas.	Medium	Local Wildlife Site Ulley Country Park is situated adjacent to the UE options northern boundary.
			Low	Income IMD: 30% least deprived area.	Low	There is a railway approx. 2 km to the south of the option, but no station. Nearest station is over 3 km southwest at Woodhouse Mill.	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: 10% least deprived.	Low	Swallownest Care Centre with 9 GPs is around 1.4 miles west of the western side of the UE option by road. Kiveton Park Primary Care Centre with 8 GPs is around three miles southwest by road from the southern boundary.	High	Ancient woodland Spring Wood is located to the east of the UE option boundary and council owned ancient woodland Treeton Wood is located to the west of the UE option boundary.
			Medium	Local centre with retail and business uses is nearby to the southwest, though access is not direct.	Medium	High-frequency bus routes to the west and southwest, with some extending up to the option.	Medium	Aston Comprehensive School (specialising in maths and computing) is 600 m southwest Aston and Aughton primary schools are very near to the option			High	National Cycle Route 6 runs north-south through the centre of the option.
					High						See also 14. Accessibility / Community Facilities	
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Neutral / Negligible	0	Moderately Adverse to NCN 6 (without mitigation)	--	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Adverse	-	Slightly Adverse	-
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	Key Assumptions: - Local construction job opportunities are only temporary, and end once constructed. - New housing in proximity to potential job sources offers an improved situation for a certain proportion of new residents - Additional residents could increase investment in the local centre and local businesses. - If access to the local centre is not improved, new residents will not experience improved access to employment opportunities.	Mitigation: - Improve access to the local centre from the northeast (e.g. new and improved foot and cycle paths through the former nursery site)	Key Assumptions: - Influenced heavily by behaviour: assumed that close proximity to the sustainable transport opportunities identified above will increase their usage overall, and reduce reliance on car-based transport. - There is at least some available public transport capacity on the routes identified.	Mitigation: - Maintain NCN6 or divert NCN6, footpaths and bridleways or incorporate into development without significantly elongated journeys - Create / open a train station at Aston OR - Upgrade routes by various modes to/from Woodhouse Mill Station - Ensure safe, attractive and convenient access to bus routes and the local centre by walking and cycling. - Consider adjusting bus stops / routes to new development as appropriate	Key Assumptions: - It cannot be said with certainty that sufficient school capacity will be ensured, given the size of the option. New schools may be needed.	Mitigation: - Ensure sufficient school capacity is provided - Ensure sufficient bus routes and bus capacity to primary and secondary schools - Ensure good walking and cycling links to schools	Key Assumptions: - Sufficient healthcare capacity will be met, including through developer contributions where needed - Loss of countryside will negatively affect some existing residents' amenity and recreation	Mitigation: - Inclusion / creation of new cycling, walking and bridleway paths which enable direct access to the countryside - Provision of open space and recreational facilities to encourage outdoor activities.	Key Assumptions: - Given the size and location of the site, recreational impacts on the ancient woodland would be minimal - Development could result in a overall loss of habitat, including arable land and hedgerows - Could reduce existing residents' access to nature	Mitigation: - Creation and improved management of wildlife corridors within and surrounding the UE option - Link new green corridors in with surrounding habitats and natural features
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial	+	Moderately Beneficial	++	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Beneficial	+	Slightly Beneficial	+

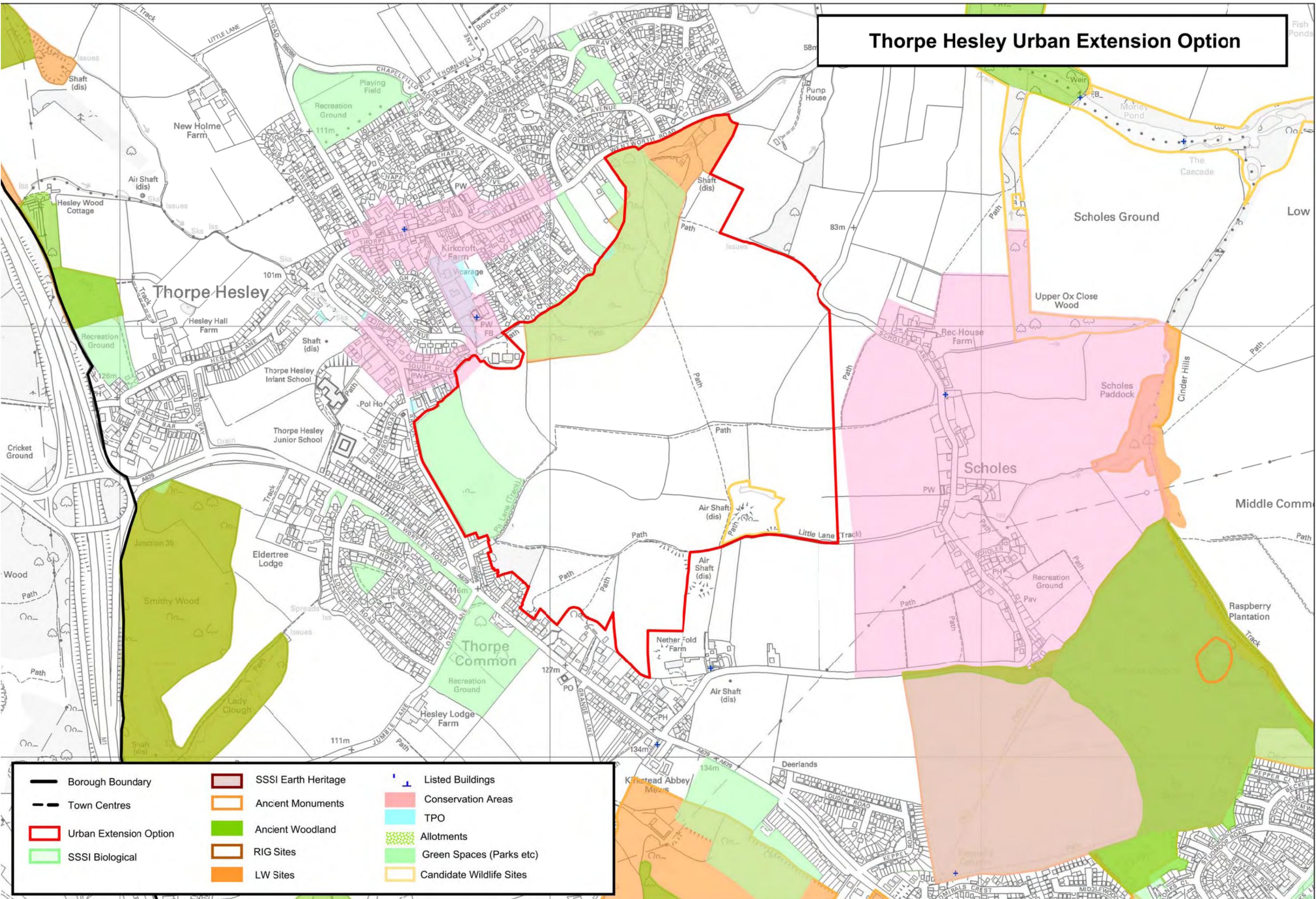
Aston North (2 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	6. Pollution and Emissions		7. Flood Risk		8. Natural Resources		9. Townscape		10. Soil, Land Use and Geology	
10	Aston North	Baseline Data and Importance	High	Key road up to Rotherham runs through the Brinsworth AQMA	Very High	The north eastern edge of the UE option falls within flood risk zone 2 and 3.	Low	Limited recycling available nearby (typically glass, paper, cans).	Medium	There are group TPOs adjacent to the UE option's north eastern edge and southern tip.	High	North eastern edge is Grade 3 land the rest of the UE option is urban
			High	CPRE maps indicate that broadly this part of Rotherham is in an area of high light pollution			Low	Water resources will be available via Yorkshire Water, using the normal distribution network	High	The built area of Aston / Aughton is approximately 250 ha in size, and thus sensitive to major new development in terms of its overall nature as a medium sized village.		
			Medium	Noise Mapping England shows some substantial road noise in the very east, originating from the M18 to the east, but little in the west.								
			Low	No groundwater Source Protection Zones on or near the option.								
			Medium	Ulley Brook to the north is of 'moderate' ecological potential (heavily modified).								
				Note: the section of Ulley Brook adjacent to the site does not have standard (WFD) water quality data.								
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Major Adverse	----	Major Adverse	----	Slightly Adverse	-	Slightly Adverse	-	Moderately Adverse	--
			If watercourse is channelised to make way for development (contrary to the Water Framework Directive).		Due to the potential for new housing or key access roads to be located within the floodplain.		Note: score is relative to long-term use of housing. All new construction has a negative impact due to natural resource usage.					
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Without mitigation, the entire site would be developed, requiring channelisation of the watercourse</li> <li>- Additional residents and dwellings could increase the numbers of cars and buses in the area and increase emissions.</li> <li>- Additional dwellings could increase emissions, light pollution and noise pollution.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determine appropriate develop-able area through ecological assessment, and enhance the habitat corridor</li> <li>- Create an attractive pedestrian and cyclist environment, including access to public transport which is safe and convenient (see also 'Transport')</li> <li>- High-quality design which minimises light pollution</li> <li>- Tree-planting and landscaping to create natural noise buffers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development will increase surface runoff by reducing the amount of greenfield land.</li> <li>- Without mitigation, development could be inappropriately placed within a flood zone</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure development is not located in the flood zones, and that access is achieved which does not risk isolating residents during times of flood</li> <li>- Incorporation of SUDs into resurfacing works where necessary.</li> <li>- Standard construction mitigation / controls.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development will reduce the potential to safeguard minerals for the future.</li> <li>- Water supply will be through the regional mains network</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of secondary or recycled materials in development where possible.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All development near existing settlements has the potential to negatively affect the townscape.</li> <li>- If unmitigated, development could result in the removal of trees which have TPOs assigned.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid removal of trees and then minimise and compensate (e.g. 2 planted for every 1 lost)</li> <li>- Apply a mix of housing densities appropriate to the natural and built environment which exists</li> <li>- Contribute towards green corridors</li> <li>- Integrate development with surrounding neighbourhoods</li> <li>- Seek net enhancements</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grade 3 agricultural land may be Grade 3a ('best and most versatile')</li> <li>- Opportunity to enhance and increase awareness of the RIGS sites in the area</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid development of agricultural land / ALC Grade 3 land, if possible</li> <li>- ALC assessment of soils and best reuse of soils, considering soil translocation off-site if most beneficial</li> </ul>
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse	-

Aston North (3 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	11. Housing		12. Landscape		13. Historic Environment		14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		15. Population and Equality	
10	Aston North	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 20% least deprived.	Medium	The majority of the UE option and the land to the east is an Area of High Landscape Value	Medium	Aston Conservation Area is located adjacent to the southern boundary	Low	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 20% least deprived.	Low	North of the UE option - Overall IMD: In top 50% least deprived areas.
					Medium	There are TPO regions adjacent to the UE options north eastern edge and southern tip.	High	There are no listed buildings located within the UE option boundary. There are a number of Grade II listed buildings located adjacent to the UE option's boundaries including Aughton Hall and Chapel House to the north west and The Parish Council Reading Room located to the south west of the UE option.	Medium	Ulley Country Park is adjacent to the UE options northern boundary.	Low	Majority of the UE option - Overall IMD: In 50% most deprived areas.
					Medium	The 2009 Landscape Character Assessment rates the UE option as landscape sensitivity			High	NCN Route 6 runs through the UE option adjacent to the LDF174 sites south eastern boundary.	Low	South of the UE option - Overall IMD: In top 30% least deprived areas.
									Medium	Aston footpath no 24 runs east - west across the northern section of the UE option and Aston footpath no 20 runs east -west across the southern part of the option.	Low	Income IMD: top 40% least deprived.
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Adverse to existing residents	-	Major Adverse	---	Moderately Adverse	--	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	Moderately Beneficial to new residents	++					Slightly Beneficial	+		
			<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New development may increase air and noise emissions which could reduce the quality of the outdoor living environment.</li> <li>- New housing will be of a mix of sizes / tenure and of higher quality (e.g. Lifetime Homes) to better meet the needs of the population.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance the surrounding area and provide better access and provision of services and facilities.</li> <li>- Ensure sufficient facilities and services in the area with capacity for increasing localised population. Where services and facilities are lacking extra provision should be made.</li> <li>- Promote reduced need to travel and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling as alternatives to the private vehicle.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The purpose of the AHLV would be severely undermined by developing within it.</li> <li>- Development could result in the removal of trees which have TPOs assigned.</li> <li>- Development could, as a worst case, be lines of housing with little consideration to layout, spacing, or scale</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid development along the northern edge (green corridor)</li> <li>- Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to maintain 'fit' within the landscape</li> <li>- Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.</li> <li>- Enhancement of hedgerows and field boundaries</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Potential for buried archaeology is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Design the development taking into consideration building materials utilised within the adjacent Conservation Areas to ensure that it is in keeping with the surrounding area.</li> <li>- Locate access roads away from areas of historic interest.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Development has the potential to lead to long diversions of footpaths.</li> <li>- See also topics: economy and employment, transport, education / skills, and health and well-being</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Include in the development pedestrian links that connect to the footpath network and County Parks.</li> <li>- Incorporate footpaths into development without significantly elongated journeys</li> <li>- Provision of sufficient services and facilities for new residents where required including good sustainable transport links to those which already exist.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New development will be as a minimum of a density and standard similar to existing</li> <li>- Disparities in the area are not significant enough for new development to have a significant impact.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate development with neighbouring areas, such as though good transport links.</li> <li>- Ensure that there is sufficient access to services and facilities from the new development and that capacity of existing services and facilities is not exceeded. Use any combination of developer contributions, partnership-working and targeting existing investment.</li> </ul>
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial to all residents	+	Moderately Adverse	--	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0

# Thorpe Hesley Urban Extension Option



- |  |                        |  |                     |  |                          |
|--|------------------------|--|---------------------|--|--------------------------|
|  | Borough Boundary       |  | SSSI Earth Heritage |  | Listed Buildings         |
|  | Town Centres           |  | Ancient Monuments   |  | Conservation Areas       |
|  | Urban Extension Option |  | Ancient Woodland    |  | TPO                      |
|  | SSSI Biological        |  | RIG Sites           |  | Allotments               |
|  |                        |  | LW Sites            |  | Green Spaces (Parks etc) |
|  |                        |  |                     |  | Candidate Wildlife Sites |

Thorpe Hesley (1 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	1. Economy and Employment		2. Transport		3. Education / Skills		4. Health and Well-Being		5. Biodiversity	
11	Thorpe Hesley	Baseline Data and Importance	Low	Employment IMD: In 30% least deprived areas.	Medium	A link to National Cycle Route 7 runs across the UE option in an east - west direction.	Low	Education & Skills IMD: In top 40% least deprived areas.	Low	Health IMD: In top 50% most deprived areas.	High	Ancient Woodland (Scholes Coppice) is situated to the south east of the UE option outside the UE options boundary.
			Low	Income IMD: 40% least deprived areas.	Medium	4 public footpaths and 3 bridleways run through the UE option.	High	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 30% most deprived.	Low	Kimberworth Park Medical Centre is around 2 miles from the UE option. Thorpe Hesley GP Surgery is located around 0.2 miles from the western boundary.	Medium	Thorpe Mine Local Wildlife Site is within the option's boundary in the north-west
			Medium	Retail area directly to the north.	Medium	High-frequency bus routes to the west and south of the area.	Medium	Part of the land within the UE option is allocated for education. Rockingham Junior and Infants School is around 2.7 miles to the east of the eastern boundary Roughwood Primary School is around 2.4 miles east by road Thorpe Hesley Infant and Junior Schools are located very close to the southwestern boundary of the option.			Medium	Scholes Coppice Rassberry Plantation is council owned woodland situated adjacent to the UE options south-eastern boundary.
					High	National Cycle Route 7 runs north-south to the west of the option.			Medium	The western edge of the UE option is in a Radon Gas area.	Medium	Keppel's Field Local Nature Reserve is situated adjacent to the UE options south eastern edge.
					High	Chapelton Station is just over 2 km to the west			See also 14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		Medium	There are a number of TPO regions to the north east of the UE option boundary
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Neutral / Negligible	0	Moderately Adverse to local foot, cycle and bridleway paths	--	Moderately Adverse	--	Moderately Adverse	--	Moderately Adverse	--
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	Key Assumptions: - Local construction job opportunities are only temporary, and end once constructed. - Job opportunities will not be improved from the average existing residential area.	Mitigation: - None recommended	Key Assumptions: - Influenced heavily by behaviour: assumed that close proximity to the sustainable transport opportunities identified above will increase their usage overall, and reduce reliance on car-based transport. - There is at least some available public transport capacity on the routes identified.	Mitigation: - Maintain foot, cycle and bridleway paths or incorporate into development without significantly elongated journeys - Upgrade routes by various modes to/from Chapelton Station - Expand local services to create a local centre - Consider adjusting bus stops / routes to new development as appropriate	Key Assumptions: - It cannot be said with certainty that sufficient school capacity will be ensured, given the size of the option. New schools may be needed.	Mitigation: - Develop only a small portion of the option OR - Consider providing new schools within the area to ensure good accessibility - Ensure sufficient school capacity is provided - Ensure sufficient bus routes and bus capacity to primary and secondary schools - Ensure good walking and cycling links to schools	Key Assumptions: - It cannot be said with certainty that sufficient healthcare capacity will be ensured, given the size of the option. New facilities may be needed. - Loss of a large area of open space and countryside will negatively affect some existing residents' amenity and recreation	Mitigation: - Develop only a small portion of the option OR - Consider providing new facilities within the area to ensure good accessibility - Inclusion / creation of new cycling, walking and bridleway paths which enable direct access to the countryside - Provision of walking, cycle and/or bridleway paths, open space and recreational facilities to encourage outdoor activities.	Key Assumptions: - Thorpe Mine LWS would be developed without mitigation (see right) - Given the size and location of the site, recreational impacts on the ancient woodland would be minimal - Development could result in an overall loss and severance of existing habitats. - Could reduce existing residents' access to nature	Mitigation: - Scheme layout to avoid and then minimise impact on most sensitive / designated areas. - Develop only a small part of the area OR (and in balance with) - Creation and improved management of wildlife corridors within and surrounding the UE option - Link new green corridors in with surrounding habitats and natural features
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Neutral / Negligible	0	Moderately Beneficial	++	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse (or neutral / negligible, subject to mitigation)	-	Slightly Adverse	-

Thorpe Hesley (2 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	6. Pollution and Emissions		7. Flood Risk		8. Natural Resources		9. Townscape		10. Soil, Land Use and Geology		
11	Thorpe Hesley	Baseline Data and Importance	High	All of Sheffield (within 1 km to the west) is an AQMA and Wortley Road AQMA is to the south-east of the UE option, and along a road likely to be used significantly by residents.	Low	the UE option is within flood zone 1	Low	Surface mining in the southern part of the UE option.	Medium	There are a number of TPO regions to the north east of the UE option boundary	Low	Complete Landfill Site (Ref 64) on Upper Wortley Road	
			High	CPRE maps indicate that broadly this part of Rotherham is in an area of high light pollution			Low	Complete Landfill Site (Ref 64) on Upper Wortley Road	Very High	The built area of Thorpe Hesley is less than 100 ha, and thus very highly sensitive to major new development in terms of its overall nature as a small village.	High	The entire site is Grade 3 Agricultural Land	
			Medium	Noise Mapping England shows limited substantial road noise from the major road network.			Low	No recycling available nearby.					
			Low	No groundwater Source Protection Zones on or near the option.			Low	Water resources will be available via Yorkshire Water, using the normal distribution network					
			Medium	Watercourse 'Greasbrough Dike from Source to River Don' adjacent to the north is of 'moderate' ecological potential (heavily modified).									
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Moderately Adverse	--	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse	-	Major Adverse	---	Moderately Adverse	--	
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Additional residents and dwellings could increase the numbers of cars and buses in the area and increase emissions.</li> <li>- Additional dwellings could increase emissions, light pollution and noise pollution.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create an attractive pedestrian and cyclist environment, including access to public transport which is safe and convenient</li> <li>- High-quality design which minimises light pollution</li> <li>- Tree-planting and landscaping to create natural noise buffers</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development will increase surface runoff by reducing the amount of greenfield land.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporation of SUDs into resurfacing works where necessary.</li> <li>- Standard construction mitigation / controls.</li> <li>- Flood Risk Assessment.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land will be remediated to reduce any impacts on the land from mining.</li> <li>- Development will reduce the potential to safeguard minerals for the future.</li> <li>- Water supply will be through the regional mains network</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure minerals are safeguarded.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development will result in the removal of trees which have TPOs assigned.</li> <li>- All development near existing settlements has the potential to negatively affect the townscape.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.</li> <li>- Develop only a small portion of the area OR</li> <li>- Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to complement existing settlement.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grade 3 agricultural land may be Grade 3a ('best and most versatile')</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALC assessment of soils and best reuse of soils, considering soil translocation off-site if most beneficial</li> </ul>	
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	Slightly Adverse (anywhere from neutral to moderate, depending on mitigation)	-	Slightly Adverse	-	
								Note: score is relative to long-term use of housing. All new construction has a negative impact due to natural resource usage.		Due to potentially more than doubling the size of the village.			

Thorpe Hesley (3 of 3)

Ref	Urban Extension Option	Definition of Row	11. Housing		12. Landscape		13. Historic Environment		14. Accessibility / Community Facilities		15. Population and Equality		
11	Thorpe Hesley	Baseline Data and Importance	High	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 30% most deprived.	Medium	To the east of the UE option is an Area of High Landscape Value	Medium	Thorpe Hesley Conservation Area is adjacent to the UE options north western boundary and Scholes Conservation Area is adjacent to the UE options eastern boundary.	Medium	Sustrans National Cycle Network runs across the UE option in an east - west direction. A local extension into NCN Route 7 runs through the option.	Low	Income IMD: 40% least deprived.	
			Low	Living Env IMD: 50% most deprived areas nationally.	Low	There are sections of land designated as Urban Green Space.	High	There are no listed buildings located within the UE option boundary. However, there are a 5 Grade II Listed buildings adjacent to the UE option. These are No. 146 and the adjoining barn, Monk Smithy House, No. 41 and 43 outbuildings, the War Memorial west of the Church of the Holy Trinity and the Church of the Holy Trinity.	Medium	4 public footpaths and 3 bridleways run through the UE option.	Low	Majority of the UE option - Overall IMD: In 20-30% least deprived areas.	
					Medium	There are a number of TPO areas to the north-east of the UE option boundary			High	Geographical Barriers IMD: top 30% most deprived.	Low	Land to the west - Overall IMD: In 50% most deprived areas.	
					High	The 2009 Landscape Character Assessment rates the UE option as high landscape sensitivity					Low	Northern end - Overall IMD: In 20% least deprived areas.	
									Very High	Caesar's Camp, Scholes Coppice Scheduled Ancient Monument is located to the east of the option.			
		Risk or Opportunity Without Mitigation (Maximum Scale of Development)	Slightly Adverse to existing residents	-	Moderately Adverse	--	Moderately Adverse	--	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	
		Mitigation Recommended or Assumption	Moderately Beneficial to new residents	++									
			Key Assumptions: - New development may increase air and noise emissions which could reduce the quality of the outdoor living environment.  - New housing will be of a mix of sizes / tenure and of higher quality (e.g. Lifetime Homes) to better meet the needs of the population.	Mitigation: - Enhance the surrounding area and provide better access and provision of services and facilities.  - Ensure sufficient facilities and services in the area with capacity for increasing localised population. Where services and facilities are lacking extra provision should be made.  - Promote reduced need to travel and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling as alternatives to the private vehicle.	Key Assumptions: - Development could result in the removal of trees which have TPOs assigned.  - Development could, as a worst case, be lines of housing with little consideration to layout, spacing, or scale	Mitigation: - Develop only a small portion of the area (e.g. not in the eastern section to reduce impacts on the AHLV) OR - Robust and comprehensive landscaping and layout of development to maintain 'fit' within the landscape  - Avoid unnecessary removal of trees and replace at a minimum 2 (planted) to 1 (removed) ratio if removed.  - Enhancement of hedgerows and field boundaries	Key Assumptions: - Potential for buried archaeology is unknown at this stage.	Mitigation: - Design to be in keeping with the setting of the Scheduled Monument  - Design the development taking into consideration building materials utilised within the adjacent Conservation Areas to ensure that it is in keeping with the surrounding area.  - Locate access roads away from areas of historic interest.	Key Assumptions: - Development has the potential to lead to long diversions of footpaths.  - See also topics: economy and employment, transport, education / skills, and health and well-being	Mitigation: - Include in the development cycle links that connect to the NCN.  - Incorporate footpaths, bridleways and cycle paths into development without significantly elongated journeys  - Provision of sufficient services and facilities for new residents where required including good sustainable transport links to those which already exist.	Key Assumptions: - New development will be as a minimum of a density and standard similar to existing  - Disparities in the area are not significant enough for new development to have a significant impact.	Mitigation: - Integrate development with neighbouring areas, such as though good transport links.  - Ensure that there is sufficient access to services and facilities from the new development and that capacity of existing services and facilities is not exceeded. Use any combination of developer contributions, partnership-working and targeting existing investment.	
		Residual Risk or Benefit	Slightly Beneficial to all residents	+	Slightly Adverse	-	Slightly Adverse	-	Neutral / Negligible	0	Neutral / Negligible	0	

## Appendix D Options Assessment of Core Strategy Broad Locations for Growth proposed by Core Strategy Policy CS1

### D.1 Introduction

D.1.1 This chapter of the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) considers reasonable alternatives for broad locations for growth to meet housing and employment needs in the Borough and explains the reasons for identifying two broad locations for growth at Bassingthorpe Farm on the north-west of Rotherham Urban Area and to the east of Dinnington in the south of the Borough. It also refers to the substantive evidence base prepared for the Core Strategy, which has informed the consideration of alternative broad locations for growth.

D.1.2 This chapter is in two parts:

D.1.3 Part A explains the iterative process and context for choosing broad locations for growth, and the reasons for choices including:

- Housing growth levels for Rotherham Borough;
- A long list of eleven reasonable options for broad locations for growth;
- Influence of emerging policy considerations, including settlement hierarchy;
- Deliverability of options for broad locations for growth;
- The reasons for eliminating four options for broad locations for growth in relation to Core Strategy Policy CS 1, relating to delivery of Rotherham's Spatial Strategy;
- The shortlist of five reasonable options for broad locations for growth.

D.1.4 Part B provides a summary comparison between the six short listed options for broad locations for growth, including consideration of sustainability and other considerations which have led to the selection of two preferred options of Bassingthorpe Farm, Rotherham and Dinnington East.

D.1.5 Also included in Part B are:

- A matrix, with summaries of the key planning/sustainability considerations relating to each of the options for broad locations for growth, together with brief conclusions;
- Figures to assist in the comparison between options for broad locations for growth at Rotherham Urban Area and at Dinnington;
- Overall conclusions and summary of resulting Policy content in the Core Strategy.

### D.2 Part A – Process and context for choosing broad locations for growth, including assessment of long list of options

#### Housing and Employment Growth Levels

D.2.1 The Core Strategy Preferred Options (2007) promoted the sustainable use of land by directing development towards urban areas and previously developed land, and furthermore the accompanying Sustainability Appraisal Report guided later versions of the Core Strategy in 2009 and 2011 by encouraging new development to be located in accessible locations with good public transport routes.

D.2.2 These principles have been applied in the Core Strategy process commensurate with the need to identify sufficient land in sustainable locations to meet housing and employment land requirements in the Borough. In this respect, the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), adopted in May 2008, required the provision of 23,880 dwellings to be developed within

Rotherham Borough over the period 2004 to 2026. Evidence base studies to consider the capacity and potential for development within urban areas and on previously developed sites were undertaken in the form of an Urban Potential Study (2004) and *emerging* Employment Land Review 2010 (LEB/9), which concluded that it would not be possible to accommodate these levels of growth without development taking place in greenfield locations. Accordingly, the release of some Green Belt land to accommodate growth in the Borough would inevitably be needed.

D.2.3 The Core Strategy's aim is to create 'sustainable communities' by ensuring that new development can access community infrastructure and services via a range of transport modes. In this respect, the Core Strategy has considered the role and function of settlements within a settlement hierarchy so that the type and level of development proposed is appropriate to that community or settlement grouping. In this respect, the Core Strategy Revised Options (2009) consulted on the broad distribution of development (housing and employment) around the Borough and four Spatial Options for considering growth were prepared incorporating a suggested settlement hierarchy. A sustainability appraisal of each of the options was undertaken (see Section 5 of the Sustainability Appraisal 2009) and it concluded that the most sustainable option was:

- Option 2: Development in Rotherham Urban Area + urban extensions on the edge of Rotherham Urban Area and Dinnington with the identification of more principal towns and sustainable locations on public transport corridors. This option would involve significant Green Belt land releases to meet identified needs.

D.2.4 Option 2 with its emphasis on transport corridors, was considered to have the most potential for delivering housing and employment growth but there were key issues which would need to be resolved as the option developed, including the impact on landscape, the need for supporting infrastructure of all kinds and impacts on existing communities. Focussing development in settlements that are on main public transport corridors (existing or proposed) was considered to be preferable to locating development in other more remote locations or on sites where the environmental impact or physical constraints of the site were particularly significant.

D.2.5 To accommodate new development, new higher order facilities would need to be provided in the existing town or district centre where possible, in order to be in central locations accessible to the wider community. This was considered preferable to embedding such facilities in new urban extensions, with more limited accessibility. Where central locations are not possible, meaning such facilities have to be located in urban extensions, the Sustainability Appraisal concluded that they should be in locations that are as accessible as possible to the rest of the population and they should be outward facing.

D.2.6 Taking into account the need to meet RSS growth levels, the Council also commenced investigations in 2009 on over 600 sites to consider their potential to meet future sustainable development needs following a "call for sites" from landowners, agents and developers in the Borough. The list of sites for consideration also included sites previously allocated in the Borough Unitary Development Plan.

D.2.7 These sites have been considered in relation to the role of the Core Strategy in identifying broad locations for growth and also the Sites and Policies Document, which will include strategic site allocations (based on these broad locations) and also non-strategic housing and employment sites.

## **The role of the Growth Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy in identifying Broad Locations for Growth**

- D.2.8 The key responsibilities of the Core Strategy are to outline the overall strategy for growth in the Borough over the Plan period, including the sustainable distribution of growth across the area. This includes confirmation of appropriate levels of housing and employment land for proposed settlement groupings within the proposed Settlement Hierarchy and also the preferred locations for growth within this overall Hierarchy.
- D.2.9 Following consultation and Sustainability Appraisal, Rotherham's settlement and growth strategy adopts an approach of matching needs with opportunities and managing the environment as a key resource. This approach forms the bedrock of the Core Strategy. It has assisted in the selection of broad locations for growth in the Core Strategy and will assist in the selection of sites for future development through the Sites and Policies Document. In preparing the settlement and growth strategy, regard has been had to:
- Setting appropriate targets for new housing, employment and retail development;
  - Establishing the capacity of settlements to accommodate growth by taking account of constraints to development and identifying potential development sites including broad locations for growth;
  - Clearly establishing the settlement hierarchy for the borough and identifying where growth will occur in the future; and
  - Determining how a settlement identified for growth will change in the future.
- D.2.10 The Borough's settlements have been assessed for their suitability to accept new growth. The hierarchy set out in Policy CS1 of the Core Strategy (2012/13) reflects the status of settlement groupings and their potential role to guide the scale of development considered appropriate for each settlement. Consideration has been given to current proportionate size of settlements within the borough and the capacity of settlement groupings to accommodate new development, through the availability of key infrastructure or the ability to provide new infrastructure to meet the needs of a growing population. The target for new development within the Plan period is 850 dwellings per annum; however given the deficit of 1600 dwellings to date this figure will rise to circa 956 dwellings per annum a total of 14,350 homes in the Plan period.
- D.2.11 Accordingly, the options for broad locations for growth have been developed taking into account the strategy to create sustainable communities by:
- Concentrating development in the Rotherham urban area, principal settlements for growth and on key public transport corridors;
  - Making best use of existing infrastructure, services and facilities;
  - Reducing the need to travel and, where viable and sustainable, using previously developed land first;
  - Ensuring that communities are, as far as possible, self contained; and
  - Safeguarding and enhancing our environmental assets.
- D.2.12 Policy CS2 'Delivering Development on Major Sites' & Policy CS 32 'Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions', paragraph 5.8.4 notes that the effect (of funding infrastructure) on the viability of development will be taken into account when assessing the level of contribution for infrastructure. Significant new development in an area will require mitigation and contributions to S106 Agreements / S278 Agreements / Community Infrastructure Levy as appropriate to enable the proposed development to proceed.

## Long list of options considered for identification of Broad Locations for Growth

D.2.13 The IIA (2011) defined an urban extension; later referred to as a broad location for growth for the purposes of the Rotherham Core Strategy, as a site or group of sites available for development which:

- Are adjacent to a principal settlement;
- Lie in the Green Belt or, in the case of Thorpe Hesley, are allocated for development in the Unitary Development Plan (1999);
- Are capable of supplying over 400 homes (combined in the case of a group of sites); and
- Do not facilitate the coalescence of two or more settlements

D.2.14 Proposed designation as a broad location for growth in the Core Strategy reflects the strategic importance of the area and the need for supporting social and physical infrastructure to meet the needs of the new community. The work to consider potential broad locations for growth in the IIA was developed in the context of the Regional Spatial Strategy which required 23,880 dwellings to be built over the Plan period, amounting to an average of 1,085 dwellings per year. In order to be sure that the Core Strategy could potentially accommodate this challenging level of growth, the IIA assessed a range of reasonable alternative options for growth in 2011, comprising a total of 11 distinct areas across the Borough, each of which conformed to the above bullet points in respect of criteria for urban extensions (broad locations for growth).

D.2.15 Predominantly the search for potential broad locations for growth has focused in the upper tiers of the settlement hierarchy: Rotherham urban area as the main location for new growth, and the 'principal settlements for growth'. Consideration has also been given to the potential for significant development within and on the edge of 'principal settlements' (the next tier down in the settlement hierarchy) including Wales and Kiveton Park given its connection to the rail network. However, not all 'principal settlements' were considered suitable as broad locations for growth and in this respect Swinton and Kilnhurst were ruled out due to over-riding environmental constraints, including designated ancient woodland and flood storage areas.

D.2.16 In applying the above criteria for identifying potential urban extensions (broad locations for growth), a number of areas were ruled out due to constraints such as their likely adverse impact on the open countryside and settlement form or their relatively poor access to the highway network, which would severely compromise their deliverability.

D.2.17 The following 11 areas were considered to be reasonable alternatives for broad locations for growth for consideration in the IIA:

- Bassingthorpe Farm;
- Rawmarsh North;
- Dinnington East;
- Dinnington West;
- Wath East;
- Ravenfield Common;
- Maltby South-West;
- Aston North;
- Kiveton Park and Wales South;
- Kiveton Park and Wales North; and
- Thorpe Hesley.

D.2.18 All of the above 11 options were looked at and the results of this analysis considered that whilst all of the alternative urban extensions are viable options not all of them would respect and support the spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy.

D.2.19 The IIA appraised each of the above options through the application of the baseline information to provide detailed assessment and commentary. These results are available within Appendix C. None of the options were considered so harmful that they should be ruled out in principle, but site specific recommendations were proposed as a result of this assessment. These recommendations will be further considered if these Options or more likely, smaller portions of these Options, are allocated for development in the future.

D.2.20 Paragraph 5.8 of the IIA report details the Urban Extension recommendations and notes that the Council sought views on the alternative Urban Extension Options (not just the preferred options); a summary of the SA recommendations is provided in Table 5-7 of the IIA report. The IIA recognised that there may need to be some new housing or employment land released on greenfield Green Belt sites that are potentially suitable for development, but are not strategic in nature or size, providing for 400 or more dwellings. These sites are identified in the draft Sites and Policies Document (2013).

D.2.21 As assessment of these 11 areas has been refined, taking into account evidence from the spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy which has formed the basis of Core Strategy CS1, having regard to revised housing provision figures and the level of existing housing commitments compared with the criteria for identifying broad locations for growth.

D.2.22 Core Strategy Policy CS 1 reflects the Conservative / Liberal Democrat Coalition Government's decision to abolish the Regional Spatial Strategy and the high housing targets included therein. This has enabled the Council to include a lower overall housing growth target within its Core Strategy, with associated refined spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy to meet the needs of the Borough and the wider Sheffield City Region. This is reflected in the Table below.

D.2.23 Table D-1 below highlights:

- Options for broad locations for growth taken forward for further consideration;
- Options for broad locations for growth which have been ruled out due to the incompatibility of the relevant settlement grouping for accommodating the required level of housing growth in excess of 400 dwellings, or the settlement's position in the Settlement Hierarchy.

**Table D-1: Initial Assessment of Broad Locations for Growth in relation to settlement hierarchy**

Option for broad location for growth	Position of relevant settlement within Hierarchy	Approximate Housing provision within settlement or grouping	Housing commitments to date (with planning permission)	Comment on option for broad location for growth
Bassingthorpe Farm, Rotherham	Main location for growth - Rotherham urban area	5,450	877 dwellings	Option taken forward to next stage in view of Rotherham urban area's position in settlement hierarchy

Option for broad location for growth	Position of relevant settlement within Hierarchy	Approximate Housing provision within settlement or grouping	Housing commitments to date (with planning permission)	Comment on option for broad location for growth
Rawmarsh North, Rotherham	Rotherham Urban Area	5,450	877 dwellings	Option taken forward to next stage in view of Rotherham urban area's position in settlement hierarchy
Dinnington East, Dinnington	Principal settlement for growth	1,300	355 dwellings	Option taken forward to next stage in view of Dinnington's position in settlement hierarchy and number of dwellings still required
Dinnington West, Dinnington	Principal settlement for growth	1,300	355 dwellings	Option taken forward to next stage in view of Dinnington's position in settlement hierarchy and number of dwellings still required
Wath East, Wath-upon-Dearne	Principal settlement for growth	1,300	1,300 dwellings	Option not taken forward to next stage in view of there being no further housing provision required
Ravenfield Common	Principal settlement for growth	800	254 dwellings	Option taken forward to next stage in view of Ravenfield Common's position in settlement hierarchy and number of dwellings still required
Maltby South-West, Maltby	Principal settlement	700	48 dwellings	Option not taken forward in view of position in settlement hierarchy
Aston North	Principal settlement	560	130 dwellings	Option not taken forward in view of position in settlement hierarchy
Kiveton Park and Wales South	Principal settlement	370	205 dwellings	Option not taken forward in view of position in settlement hierarchy and housing requirement being less than 400*

Option for broad location for growth	Position of relevant settlement within Hierarchy	Approximate Housing provision within settlement or grouping	Housing commitments to date (with planning permission)	Comment on option for broad location for growth
Kiveton Park and Wales North	Principal settlement	370	205 dwellings	Option not taken forward in view of position in settlement hierarchy and housing requirement being less than 400*
Thorpe Hesley	Local Service Centre	170	18 dwellings	Option not taken forward in view of position in settlement hierarchy and housing requirement being less than 400*

(\* 400 dwellings is the minimum number considered suitable as a broad location for growth.)

### Options not taken forward for further consideration

D.2.24 Apart from Thorpe Hesley, which was considered as a potential broad location for growth in view of a site being previously allocated in the Unitary Development Plan, all the other options for broad locations for growth were for areas adjoining principal settlements or higher in the settlement hierarchy.

D.2.25 The above table demonstrates that the following three options for broad locations for growth have been ruled out in view of the position of the relevant settlement or settlement grouping within the settlement hierarchy (i.e. principal settlement or lower) and the number of dwellings required to be allocated within the Plan period in the relevant settlement or settlement grouping being less than 400 (the minimum number required for a broad location of growth):

- Kiveton Park and Wales South;
- Kiveton Park and Wales North; and
- Thorpe Hesley.

D.2.26 Consideration has also been given to the possibility of identifying broad locations for growth at Aston North and Maltby South West - both settlement groupings are expected to accommodate more than 400 new homes within the Plan period. However given their position in the settlement hierarchy as principal settlements, as determined in Core Strategy policy CS1, neither of these settlement groupings has been identified for significant growth and it is not considered appropriate that a broad location for growth be identified in these settlements.

D.2.27 The Sustainability Appraisal assesses the suitability of these sites at principal settlements or below in the settlement hierarchy as alternative urban extensions but the policy decision, as reflected in Core Strategy policy CS1, is to search for smaller sites within and on the edge of these communities to meet future growth needs. Delivery of significant growth within these lower order settlements is not in keeping with Policy CS1 and is not considered to provide a reasonable alternative to the identification of broad locations for growth within the higher order settlements comprising Rotherham Urban Area and principal settlements for growth.

D.2.28 In addition, despite Wath-upon-Deane being identified as a principal settlement for growth in the settlement hierarchy, the Wath East option for a broad location of growth is

discounted for reasons relating to housing requirements. In this respect, the explanation to Core Strategy Policy CS1 and the Matrix in Table D-3 of this appendix clarify that significant Green Belt land releases are not required to meet the housing targets within the settlement grouping of Wath, Brampton Bierlow and West Melton. Given the extant planning permissions that have already been granted but not yet developed in this area and the other potential site allocations within the built settlement, sufficient land is already committed or is likely to come forward to support the housing need target for this settlement grouping. There is therefore no requirement to identify an urban extension in this locality.

**D.3 Part B – Recent Assessments and short list of broad locations for growth**

- D.3.1 The Council prepared a Strategic Green Belt Review | June 2012, which includes consideration of parcels of land around the urban areas in relation to their contribution to meeting national Green Belt objectives. The Review includes land parcels that make up the options for broad locations for growth and concludes that in each case whilst there are some Green Belt objectives which would not be harmed, conversely there are other objectives that would be likely to be harmed by incursions of growth into the Green Belt. However, the guiding principle that the Council will apply is that sites released from the Green Belt should be those that are likely to minimise the impact of future development on the wider Green Belt and should relate well to the existing settlement having regard to efficiencies of scale and the provision of essential and supporting infrastructure, services and facilities.
- D.3.2 A further detailed review of the boundaries of the Rotherham Green Belt will be undertaken in due course, which will inform the contents of the Sites and Policies Document and its accompanying Policies Map.
- D.3.3 The Council has also used information relating to travel to work areas available from the Census. Rotherham has very large levels of commuting across its borders due to its central location and proximity to Sheffield as evidenced by the census. Two of the key factors that have driven the preparation of the Rotherham Core Strategy are the economic influence of adjoining local authorities within the wider Sheffield City Region, together with the population growth pressures arising from the city of Sheffield. See Map 3 Key Diagram Showing Rotherham’s Broad Spatial Development in the submission Core Strategy. Within the Dearne Valley there is significant out-commuting to Barnsley and Doncaster with some movements into West Yorkshire via the M1 link road.
- D.3.4 The Housing and economic growth background paper, 2013 (KSD/7) sets out in more detail how the Core Strategy housing requirement has been derived. It includes consideration of the role of Rotherham within the wider Sheffield City Region. It notes that Rotherham has been part of recent joint working with the other City Region authorities. This has resulted in the production of a SCR Population and Household Growth Forecasting Report 2013 (REB/16). This work considered a range of scenarios including “Planned Provision” based on current or proposed provision in Core Strategies. For Rotherham this was based on the requirement set out in the Publication Core Strategy.

**Table D-2: Housing growth forecasting scenarios**

Year	Dwelling-led	Planned Provision	Employment-led	Migration-led	Natural Change	SNPP 2010Est
2010	107,452	107,452	107,452	107,452	107,452	107,452
2028	116,582	123,482	120,970	118,340	117,237	120,018
2031	118,102	126,151	122,471	119,630	118,433	121,844

- D.3.5 It is clear that the 'Planned Provision' scenario, which is based on the proposed local target, will exceed the requirements indicated under the other scenarios. Along with Doncaster and Barnsley, Rotherham is contributing well above its own needs. This will allow for greater employment growth, as planned for by the Council, and to contribute to the wider City Region housing requirement.
- D.3.6 An essential element of the evidence base to support the Local Plan is 'The Rotherham Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) Part 2 | Assessment of Potential Housing Land Supply in Rotherham | January 2012 update'. This Report was prepared jointly by Sheffield City Council and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council. This document is available to download from the Local Plan web pages.
- D.3.7 The SHLAA has been overseen by a Working Group with representatives from key organisations involved in housing delivery or provision of associated infrastructure. The main role of the Working Group was to:
- Develop an agreed methodology that was consistent with national and regional good practice guidance;
  - Provide feedback on the provisional local authority assessments relating to the deliverability and the ability to develop potential housing sites.
- D.3.8 The SHLAA assessed over 400 large sites that could contribute to meeting the housing growth target in Rotherham Borough. The SHLAA provides a robust evidence base in demonstrating the Council can meet its locally determined housing growth target in accordance with the settlement hierarchy and spatial growth strategy of Policy CS1 in the Core Strategy.
- D.3.9 The Council also prepared a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2007 and update 2010) that provides evidence regarding the required mix of housing, overall housing need and affordable housing need. The SHMA provides the evidence to support the affordable housing policy and the need for social housing within the Borough.
- D.3.10 In preparing its growth strategy the Council is mindful of this earlier work and the influence that growth pressures and strategic policies from neighbouring authorities, particularly in relation to Sheffield, play in determining what that strategy should be. The Council's approach to cross boundary working and meeting its requirements under the Duty to Co-operate are set out in the Statement of Co-operation which accompanies submission (RSD/12).
- D.3.11 Since the preparation of the SHLAA 2012, the Council has prepared and is consulting on a further draft of its Sites and Policies Document and the accompanying Integrated Impact Assessment (20/05/2013 to 29/07/2013). This plan preparation stage follows initial consultation on the Sites | Issues and Options Document | June 2011. The current draft Sites and Policies Document has assessed and prioritised the sites to be allocated, prior to the preparation of the Publication version of the Sites and Policies Document programmed for consultation in 2014.
- D.3.12 The current draft Sites and Policies Document 2013 has identified the need to release two large sites on the southern edge of Rotherham Urban Area at Whiston, totalling more than 400 new homes to meet the target for new homes within the Rotherham Urban Area. In the earlier stages of preparation of the Core Strategy these two sites were not identified as a potential alternative urban extension or a Broad Location for Growth because of their location within the Area of High Landscape Value (a Unitary Development Plan designation). The impact that development will have on the Area of High Landscape Value was initially perceived in the early stages of plan preparation, as a significant constraint to their potential future development, however it is now considered that development would be acceptable in principle in this area at Whiston, given the other sustainability constraints that have been assessed for all sites.

- D.3.13 To clarify, the Council has not considered or appraised these two sites at Whiston as an alternative urban extension in this Integrated Impact Assessment nor does the Core Strategy identify the sites as a potential Broad Location for Growth. The Council consulted on the Publication Core Strategy in June 2012 and further Focused Changes to the Core Strategy in January 2013 and the Council considers that at this late stage of Core Strategy preparation and Examination it can not now consult on these sites as a Broad Location for Growth. The Council is submitting its Core Strategy and accompanying Integrated Impact Assessment for Examination on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2013.
- D.3.14 The detailed allocations work has examined all constraints and sustainably appraised all potential sites for their suitability for future potential development and it is considered appropriate that these two large sites be considered for allocation for future development through the emerging Sites and Policies Document to meet housing needs within Rotherham Urban Area. The Sites and Policies Document and its accompanying Integrated Impact Assessment will be examined through its own Examination in Public in due course and following the anticipated adoption of the Core Strategy.

### **Choosing Broad Locations for Growth**

- D.3.15 Table D-1 and paragraphs D.2.24 to D.2.28 above, relating to options not taken forward for further consideration, have demonstrated that six of the earlier eleven options for broad locations for growth have been discounted on the grounds of the position of the relevant settlement or settlement grouping within the settlement hierarchy or the housing requirement not being sufficient to justify the scale of growth associated with a broad location.
- D.3.16 The following is a summary of a comparative assessment of the remaining five options together with the reasons for the choice of Bassingthorpe Farm, Rotherham and Dinnington East as broad locations for growth in the Core Strategy. This comparative assessment is also shown below in matrix format.
- D.3.17 The comparative options have been assessed having regard to the Core Strategy settlement hierarchy. This approach to determining the broad location for growth, reflects the top two tiers within the settlement hierarchy namely Rotherham Urban Area and the principal settlements for growth, indicating their suitability to accept significant growth in the Local Plan period, the availability of supporting services and social and physical infrastructure as outlined in Core Strategy Policy CS1.
- D.3.18 The above assessment has discounted Wath as a location for identifying a broad location for growth, for the reasons outlined in the table above and that leaves Rotherham Urban Area including Bassingthorpe Farm, Ravenfield Common and Rawmarsh north, and Dinnington.

### **Options for broad locations for growth at Rotherham urban area and nearby Ravenfield Common**

- D.3.19 Core Strategy Policy CS1 defines Rotherham urban area as the main location for new growth in the Borough, which will provide about 5450 dwellings over the plan period (38% of the Borough's total housing provision) and approximately 61 hectares of employment land (34% of the Borough's total provision). As such, it is important that, where possible, the broad location for growth should include capacity for both significant housing and employment land releases.
- D.3.20 In considering the potential options for broad locations for growth at Rotherham Urban Area, only two options met the IIA criteria referred to in paragraph D.2.13 above. These were the Rawmarsh North and Bassingthorpe Farm options. Other options were not suitable for consideration due to significant constraints such as the impact on the open

countryside and settlement form, problems with deliverability in respect of access considerations and relative remoteness from services and facilities.

- D.3.21 In view of the above constraints around Rotherham urban area, consideration was also given to the nearby settlement grouping of Bramley, Wickersley and Ravenfield Common, which is well connected to Rotherham urban area and to the strategic road network. This settlement grouping is identified under Core Strategy Policy CS 1 as being within the 'Principal Settlements for Significant Growth' tier and in this respect, an area at Ravenfield Common was considered as a broad location for growth option.
- D.3.22 The Ravenfield Common option was discounted as, in comparison to other options, including those adjoining Rotherham urban area, it would have more limited regeneration benefits. Also, the capacity of the option to accommodate growth is constrained by relatively poor access to the local highway network, which would be via a network of village / local streets. Therefore, this option is not considered realistic to provide significant housing development associated with a broad location for growth in the Core Strategy. Instead, the Council will consider the allocation of a number of smaller sites within and on the edge of the wider settlement to meet the housing target for this settlement grouping in its emerging Sites and Policies Document. However, smaller land releases may be favoured to meet the housing targets identified for this settlement grouping.
- D.3.23 Accordingly, a comparison between the two potential options at Rotherham urban area is provided below and in the matrix which follows.

### **Rawmarsh North Option**

- D.3.24 The Rawmarsh North option does not provide as much capacity for development as the Bassingthorpe Farm Option. There are significant constraints regarding the former landfill tip at Rawmarsh North that require further investigation and would impact on the number of housing units that could potentially be developed in this area. Furthermore, the area has considerable highway access issues and potential parcels of development land are disparate in nature and substantially separated by the A633 at Warren Vale. Also, there are significant biodiversity interests in this area which would be likely to impact on the capacity for new development.
- D.3.25 In addition, Rawmarsh North is more remote from Rotherham Town Centre than Bassingthorpe Farm and remote from opportunities for employment and other services and facilities that the town centre and inner urban area provide. This Option does not promote employment opportunities given its smaller scale, and although there are job opportunities nearby, these are limited.

### **Bassingthorpe Farm Option**

- D.3.26 Bassingthorpe Farm is in close proximity and well related to existing services, facilities and local employment opportunities offered by Rotherham Town Centre and the inner urban area. There are opportunities to further enhance the connectivity of the new development to Rotherham Town Centre through enhanced and new pedestrian and cycle links. The size of the area offers greater economies of scale than at Rawmarsh North and there is support for taking the site forward from the two significant landowners in the area Fitzwilliam (Wentworth) Estates and the Council.
- D.3.27 Development associated with the broad location for growth at Bassingthorpe Farm provides an opportunity for the provision of new social and community infrastructure in the locality. It will also provide opportunities for tackling deprivation within the Rotherham inner urban area and will provide a diversified housing offer and more affordable housing opportunities. The option also promotes the release of land for

employment purposes, thus contributing to its inherent sustainability and reducing the need to travel.

### **Options for Broad Locations for Growth at Dinnington**

D.3.28 The town of Dinnington is defined in Core Strategy Policy CS 1 as a principal settlement for growth within the settlement grouping comprising Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common. In accordance with the Core Strategy, this settlement grouping will provide the joint second highest housing provision at about 1300 dwellings (9% of the Borough total). The IIA criteria for broad locations for growth have identified two potential locations within the Dinnington settlement grouping: at Dinnington East and Dinnington West. A comparison between these two options is provided below, supported by the matrix which follows.

#### **Dinnington East Option**

D.3.29 Dinnington East, comprising land sweeping around the eastern side of the settlement, better integrates with existing residential areas and has greater connectivity to Dinnington Town Centre than the Dinnington West option. Given its proximity to areas of deprivation in the east of Dinnington this option provides opportunities for tackling deprivation, enhancing and diversifying the housing offer and providing more affordable housing opportunities. Furthermore, development to the east would provide better links to the Dinnington Transport Interchange and onwards to employment opportunities further afield. The Matrix below helps to demonstrate why Dinnington East is favoured in comparison to Dinnington West.

#### **Dinnington West Option**

D.3.30 Development to the west of Dinnington does not connect well to existing residential areas, and could negatively impact on the Conservation Areas at North and South Anston. The local highway network through Anston Conservation Area and the topography in this locality would not enhance the connectivity of the option to Dinnington Town Centre and the opportunities that could be offered to new residents. Residential development in this locality would lead to greater car dependency given the option's remoteness from existing public transport networks.

D.3.31 This section has assimilated the results of the iterative Sustainability Appraisals and compared these outcomes with other factors that have influenced the selection of the two broad locations for growth to support the delivery of the Rotherham Core Strategy.

### **D.4 Summary**

D.4.1 In determining the two preferred Options to meet the Borough spatial growth strategy regard has been had to the higher level strategic objectives of the Core Strategy and detailed consideration of the factors that contribute to the creation of a sustainable community with appropriate supporting social and physical infrastructure. This section summarises the key work that has been undertaken over the last few years to support and refine the preparation of the Rotherham Local Plan and to support the identification of the two broad locations for growth in the Borough in Core Strategy Policy CS1.

D.4.2 Taking into account all of the above evidence the Council has selected two broad locations for growth at Bassingthorpe Farm to the north-west of Rotherham inner urban area and at Dinnington East. A "Concept Framework" to bring forward development in a comprehensive, sustainable and deliverable way within the Bassingthorpe Farm broad location for growth has been prepared and provides a sound evidence base to guide the

phasing and deliverability of new development at Bassingthorpe Farm and appropriate infrastructure.

- D.4.3 The Council anticipates the delivery of 700 dwellings to the east of Dinnington but given that more than 350 dwellings, with planning permission, can be delivered on large sites within the settlement in the early years of the Plan and there are further brownfield sites where planning permission is currently being sought, the Dinnington East Option is scheduled for delivery in the last five years of the Plan period. Work has not commenced on the preparation of an appropriate masterplan for the larger sites that are anticipated to come forward in the Plan period. At the time of preparation of the Core Strategy the Council has not yet allocated the sites that it intends to remove from the Green Belt to meet needs within the Borough.
- D.4.4 In the Options Matrix below a comparative assessment of five potential alternative urban extension Options that would meet the requirements of the Rotherham Local Plan growth strategy and settlement hierarchy is provided.
- D.4.5 The Matrix includes information on the potential benefits arising from the development of new housing and employment opportunities, the infrastructure requirements for the potential Option and the implied benefits that could arise from improvements to infrastructure from growth within this locality; the impacts, both positive and negative on the environment extracted from the Integrated Impact Assessment | May 2011; a review of Green Belt purposes within each potential Option; and the potential benefits to the health and well-being of new residents and benefits for the existing community.
- D.4.6 In considering development on land that was formerly Green Belt the Council will have regard to the Landscape Character Assessment | 2010 and to landscape sensitivity analysis.

**Table D-3: Matrix of Alternative Options**

(i) See Green Belt Review | April 2012

(ii) See Roger Tym and Partners | Infrastructure Delivery Study | Final Report | May 2012.

(iii) See Jacobs UK Ltd | Core Strategy | Integrated Impact Assessment | 2011 | 2012 | 2013

Options	Housing	Business	Infrastructure (ii)	Environment (iii)	Green Belt Purposes (i)	Health and well-being	Ensuring Viability and Deliverability (ii)
Selected Option Bassingthorpe Farm	<p><u>Potential benefits:</u> improving quality of Rotherham's housing stock and providing affordable housing.</p> <p>Providing housing in close proximity to existing services and facilities and close to Rotherham Town Centre.</p>	<p><u>Potential benefits:</u> Access to employment opportunities given proximity to Rotherham Town Centre and to major employment areas within the Rotherham Urban Area at Barbot Hall industrial estate, Templebrough industrial area. Close to major public transport links. Development in this location will also support regeneration of the town centre.</p>	<p><u>Transport:</u> Provision of access road is critical. Will increase congestion into and within Rotherham Town Centre and impact on rest of Rotherham Urban Area.</p> <p><u>Education:</u> New primary school required.</p> <p><u>Primary Health Care:</u> New surgery required.</p> <p><u>Fire Service:</u> New fire station in later stages for this and Rest of Rotherham Urban Area.</p> <p><u>Waste Water:</u> Aldwarke waste treatment plant may require expansion in mid period.</p>	<p><u>Key issues requiring mitigation:</u> biodiversity; Local Wildlife Site (LWS), ancient woodland, Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) Site Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), air quality (AQMA nearby), impact on the Rotherham townscape, agricultural soils, landscape, historic environment (Grade II Listed Buildings), allotments / Public Rights Of Way</p> <p><u>Potential benefits:</u> moderately beneficial enhancements under 2 Sustainability Appraisal topics plus slightly beneficial enhancements</p>	<p>Mostly strong contribution to Purposes 1&amp;3. Slight contribution to Purposes 2&amp;4. If all parcels considered together: overall slight contribution to all Purposes assessed.</p>	<p><u>Potential benefits:</u> Opportunity for tackling deprivation; greater connectivity to town centre from enhancements to walking and cycling links. Provision of extensive network of Green Infrastructure to support new growth opportunities.</p>	<p>The Council is preparing a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule for consultation purposes in due course.</p> <p>Viability and deliverability of a site will be considered during future master planning phases for large sites in accordance with Policy CS2 'Delivering Development on Major Sites' &amp; Policy CS 32 'Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions', paragraph 5.8.4 notes that the</p>

Options	Housing	Business	Infrastructure (ii)	Environment (iii)	Green Belt Purposes (i)	Health and well-being	Ensuring Viability and Deliverability (ii)
				under 6 Sustainability Appraisal topics			<p>effect (of funding infrastructure) on the viability of development will be taken into account when assessing the level of contribution for infrastructure.</p> <p>The Council in partnership with the landowner Fitzwilliam (Wentworth) Estates and support from ATLAS major planning applications team is currently preparing a “Concept Framework” to prepare a sound evidence base and develop a comprehensive, sustainable and deliverable plan for the sites.</p>

Options	Housing	Business	Infrastructure (ii)	Environment (iii)	Green Belt Purposes (i)	Health and well-being	Ensuring Viability and Deliverability (ii)
Rawmarsh North	<p>Requires the development of a number of smaller parcels of land. The sites are more remote from Rotherham Town Centre. There is limited access to public transport opportunities from these sites. Comprehensive development would be more difficult to achieve. The capacity of sites in this locality would provide fewer residential and employment opportunities.</p>	<p><u>Dis-benefits:</u> No real regeneration potential from the development of these sites. Integration with neighbouring communities will be a problem.</p>	<p><u>Transport:</u> Lying on northern edge of Rotherham Urban Area - Impact on Rotherham Town Centre and inner ring road congestion. Various schemes provided to help manage but needs careful planning. <u>Education:</u> Careful coordination required. <u>Primary Health Care:</u> Existing capacity. <u>Fire Service:</u> New fire station in later stages for Rotherham Urban Area. <u>Waste Water:</u> Careful consultation with provider</p>	<p><u>Key issues requiring mitigation:</u> biodiversity; ancient woodland, Local Wildlife Site, historic environment; Roman Ridge Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), Grade II Listed Building), agricultural soil <u>Potential benefits:</u> slightly beneficial enhancements under 6 Sustainability Appraisal topics</p>	<p>Overall major contribution to Purposes 1&amp;3 and moderate contribution to Purposes 2&amp;4.</p>	<p>The smaller dispersed nature of the sites means that there will be fewer opportunities to enhance Green Infrastructure and the health and well-being of communities. The impact on biodiversity in this locality may be more difficult to mitigate.</p>	<p>Given the dispersed nature of the sites considered at Rawmarsh North there are limited opportunities for economies of scale to arise from any potential future development in this locality. The sites considered are separated by the A633 at Warren Vale.</p>

Options	Housing	Business	Infrastructure (ii)	Environment (iii)	Green Belt Purposes (i)	Health and well-being	Ensuring Viability and Deliverability (ii)
Ravenfield Common	A popular and attractive housing area. The urban extension option is located close to the local centre at Bramley which is served through a network of village streets. There is concern that the local road network could not support significant growth.	<u>Dis-benefits:</u> no real regeneration potential and although close to employment opportunities at Hellaby these employment opportunities are separated from Ravenfield by Junction 1 of the M18. Opportunities for employment to be located close to this Option are limited given local highway network.	<u>Transport:</u> Junction improvements required at Masons roundabout including signalisation. <u>Education:</u> Education provision will need to be expanded. <u>Primary Health Care:</u> Existing capacity. <u>Waste Water:</u> Capacity can be increased as required.	<u>Key issues requiring mitigation:</u> pollution / emissions (light, noise), townscape, agricultural soil, landscape, historic environment (Grade II Listed Building) <u>Potential benefits:</u> slightly beneficial enhancements under 5 Sustainability Appraisal topics	Moderate contribution to Purposes 1&3. Eastern parcel makes strong contribution to Purposes 2&4 – but western parcel contribution is weaker (moderate). If considered together, option makes moderate contribution to all Purposes assessed.	<u>Key issues requiring mitigation:</u> car dependency.	See comments above
Selected Option Dinnington East	<u>Potential benefits:</u> improving quality of Dinnington's housing stock and providing affordable housing.  Greater connectivity to Dinnington town centre and to poorer housing areas offering opportunities to tackle relative deprivation. Providing housing in close proximity to existing services and facilities close to Dinnington Town	<u>Potential benefits:</u> Access to employment opportunities given proximity to Dinnington Town Centre and to major employment areas at the former Dinnington colliery site.  Further Education College within Dinnington provides opportunities for learning and for employment.	<u>Transport:</u> Planned strategic improvement (A57-M1 link) avoids potential barriers. Minor local improvements may be required. <u>Education:</u> Capacity to expand existing schools. <u>Primary Health Care:</u> New health centre required. <u>Police Service:</u> Expansion at some stage needed. <u>Waste Water:</u>	<u>Key issues requiring mitigation:</u> biodiversity (Local Wildlife Site (LWS), Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), townscape, agricultural soil, landscape, historic environment (Grade II Listed Building).  <u>Potential benefits:</u> moderately beneficial enhancements under 1 Sustainability	Mostly strong contribution to Purposes 1&3 but only slight contribution to Purposes 2&4.	<u>Potential benefits:</u> Opportunity for tackling deprivation; development to the east has greater connectivity to town centre. <u>Key issues requiring mitigation:</u> high deprivation nationally to the east of Dinnington	See above comments

Options	Housing	Business	Infrastructure (ii)	Environment (iii)	Green Belt Purposes (i)	Health and well-being	Ensuring Viability and Deliverability (ii)
	Centre	Dinnington Transport Interchange provides access to public transport opportunities in the south of the borough	Capacity can be increased as required.	Appraisal topic plus slightly beneficial enhancements under 4 Sustainability Appraisal topics			
Dinnington West	Poor integration with neighbouring communities, lack of connectivity to existing town and neighbouring populations. Limited public transport connectivity will lead to car dependency.	<u>Key outstanding issues:</u> no real regeneration potential given lack of connectivity to existing town and populations. Limited public transport connectivity. However in close proximity to J31 of the M1 and at the junction of the A57 connecting South Yorkshire to the A1 in the east Midlands.	<u>Transport:</u> Planned strategic improvement (A57-M1 link) avoids potential barriers. Minor local improvements may be required. <u>Education:</u> Capacity to expand existing schools. <u>Primary Health Care:</u> New health centre required. <u>Waste Water:</u> Capacity can be increased as required.	<u>Key issues requiring mitigation:</u> biodiversity (Habitats Regulation), watercourse through site, flood risk, townscape, agricultural soil, historic environment (Scheduled Ancient Monument nearby), Conservation Area adjacent, Grade II Listed Buildings	Overall, major contribution to Purposes 1&3 but only slight contribution to Purposes 2&4.	<u>Key issues requiring mitigation:</u> relatively poor integration with neighbouring communities, compared with Dinnington East; High deprivation nationally.	See comments above

Options	Housing	Business	Infrastructure (ii)	Environment (iii)	Green Belt Purposes (i)	Health and well-being	Ensuring Viability and Deliverability (ii)
				<p>Parts of the Dinnington West Option are within Flood Zone 2 and future proposals will need to ensure development is not located in the flood zone and that access is achieved that does not risk isolating residents at times of flood.</p> <p><u>Potential benefits:</u> slightly beneficial enhancements under 7 Sustainability Appraisal topics</p>			

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Rotherham Local Plan | Publication Core Strategy | June 2012  
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Rotherham Local Plan | Draft Sites and Policies | May 2013  
Jacobs UK Ltd | Integrated Impact Assessment Report | Draft Sites and Policies | May 2013

## Appendix E Assumptions About Construction of Projects – Hazards and Controls

IIA Topic	Hazards	Standard Controls	Residual Probability
<b>Population</b>	Construction traffic or disturbance affecting a facility of particular importance to one of the equality groups (e.g. a place of worship)	Planning permission will require that transport conditions are met and otherwise take such considerations into account	Moderate
<b>Human Health (see also hazards of other topics, e.g. air quality)</b>	Construction traffic or works presenting a danger to the public	Planning permission will require that transport conditions are met, including safety considerations	Low
		Legal and Health & Safety Executive requirements will apply - ensure a safe-working construction site	Low
	Construction noise or vibration exceeding statutory limits and causing disturbance	Regulatory framework and legal enforcement by the Council	Low
<b>Social Fabric</b>	Construction traffic affecting a recreational or tourist destination, formal or informal community meeting place, open space or other important local facility (e.g. doctor's surgery, post office, etc.)	Planning permission will require that transport conditions are met	Low
	Construction requiring temporary closure or diversion of a PROW or footpath	Planning permission will take such considerations into account	Moderate – temporary closures and diversions often permitted, but sites are mostly brownfield
	Construction disturbance affecting a recreational or tourist destination, formal or informal community meeting place, open space or other important local facility (e.g. doctor's surgery, post office, etc.)	Planning permission will take such considerations into account	Moderate
<b>Climatic factors</b>	Emissions from vehicles and embodied carbon from materials and equipment / tools.	N/A	High
<b>Economy</b>	Construction traffic affecting a business, school or similar	Planning permission will require that transport conditions are met	Low
	Construction noise or vibration affecting a sensitive business or an educational / training facility	Planning permission will take such considerations into account	Moderate
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Harm to protected species or habitats	Regulatory framework and legal enforcement by Natural England and the Council	Low
	Harm to other habitat or wildlife	Planning permission will take such considerations into account	High - can minimise harm, but it will still occur. Highest value habitat and wildlife will be most protected.
<b>Water</b>	Putting construction vehicles, chemicals and plant in the floodplain, and thus exacerbating the impact of flooding	Planning permission will take such considerations into account	Moderate - depends upon the baseline & construction site, but highest risks will be

<b>IIA Topic</b>	<b>Hazards</b>	<b>Standard Controls</b>	<b>Residual Probability</b>
			averted by controls
	Increasing flood risk during construction through removal of soil & construction of project	Planning permission will require application of PPS25 and creation of appropriate measures in advance of works	Low
	Site clearance and exposure of soil and dust from debris to rainwater, then runoff to water bodies	Regulatory framework and legal enforcement (e.g. by the Environment Agency)	Low
	Chemicals, including those stored and used on-site and diesel fuel combustion	Regulatory framework and legal enforcement (e.g. by the Environment Agency)	Low
<b>Soil</b>	Harm to protected geological sites	Regulatory framework and legal enforcement by Natural England and the Council	Low
	Loss of soil surface area in the footprint of the scheme	None.	High
	Loss of soil quality where temporarily stripped and stored (e.g. for site compounds & haul routes).	Planning permission will take such considerations into account	High - can store using 'best practice' but some quality is normally lost
	Disturbance, exposure and spread of contaminated land	Regulatory framework and legal enforcement (e.g. by the Environment Agency)	Low
<b>Landscape</b>	Harm to views / landscape due to presence of construction compounds, plant etc.	Planning permission will take such considerations into account	High - depends on the baseline as what the likely impact will be
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	Destruction of below-ground archaeology	Planning permission will be subject to archaeological evaluation in accordance with PPG16.	High - varies site-by-site
	Noise, vibration, air quality or other indirect impact to designated historic structures	Regulatory framework and legal enforcement by the Council and English Heritage	Low – presume construction methods will be conditioned to protect designated sites
<b>Air Quality</b>	Construction traffic leading to reductions in air quality	Planning permission will require that transport conditions are met	High - can avoid AQMAs in some instances, but pollution will still occur
	Site clearance and exposure of soil and dust from debris to the air	Planning permission will require measures to suppress dust (Environmental Protection Act 1990)	Moderate - can minimise dust, but will still occur, particularly within and adjacent to a site
	Chemicals, including those stored and used on-site and diesel fuel combustion	Regulatory framework and legal enforcement (e.g. by the Environment Agency)	Low
<b>Material Assets</b>	Construction traffic affecting the road network	Planning permission will require that transport conditions are met	Low
	Construction causing damage to other infrastructure (including pavements or street furniture) or causing disruption in their use	Planning permission will require that essential infrastructure is not disrupted	Moderate

**Appendix F    HIA Technical Document**



Document control sheetBPP 04 F8

**Project:** Rotherham Local Plan  
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	Originated by	Checked by	Reviewed by
<b>ORIGINAL</b>	NAME <b>Vicky Smith</b>	NAME <b>Scott Johnson</b>	NAME <b>Martin White</b>
<b>Approved by:</b>	NAME <b>Michael Robinson</b>	As Project Manager I confirm that the above document(s) have been subjected to Jacobs' Check and Review procedure and that I <b>approve them for issue</b>	INITIALS <b>MR</b>
DATE	<b>10/05/2011</b>	<b>Document status</b>	

	NAME	NAME	NAME
<b>REVISION</b>			
<b>1</b> (Submission CS)	<b>Jane Huxtable</b>	<b>Scott Johnson</b>	<b>Ros Vincent</b>
<b>Approved by</b>	NAME <b>Michael Robinson</b>	As Project Manager I confirm that the above document(s) have been subjected to Jacobs' Check and Review procedure and that I <b>approve them for issue</b>	INITIALS <b>MR</b>
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## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>256</b>
1.1	Background to the Report	256
1.2	Policy and Legislative Context	256
1.3	Detailed Methodology	257
<b>2</b>	<b>General Health</b>	<b>261</b>
2.1	Topic Definition and Approach	261
2.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	261
2.3	Evidence Base for General Health	262
2.4	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	263
2.5	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	267
2.6	HIA Recommendations	268
<b>3</b>	<b>Housing and Living Environment</b>	<b>269</b>
3.1	Topic Definition and Approach	269
3.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	269
3.3	Evidence Base for Housing and Living Environment	270
3.4	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	271
3.5	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	274
3.6	HIA Recommendations	274
<b>4</b>	<b>Mental Health</b>	<b>275</b>
4.1	Topic Definition and Approach	275
4.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	277
4.3	Evidence Base for Mental Health	278
4.4	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	278
4.5	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	282
4.6	HIA Recommendations	282
<b>5</b>	<b>Crime and Safety</b>	<b>283</b>
5.1	Topic Definition and Approach	283
5.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	283
5.3	Evidence Base for Crime and Safety	283
5.4	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	284
5.5	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	285
5.6	HIA Recommendations	286
<b>6</b>	<b>Disability</b>	<b>287</b>
6.1	Topic Definition and Approach	287
6.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	287
6.3	Evidence Base for Disability	287
6.4	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	288
6.5	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	290

6.6	HIA Recommendations	290
<b>7</b>	<b>Active Lifestyles and Obesity</b>	<b>291</b>
7.1	Topic Definition and Approach	291
7.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	291
7.3	Evidence Base for Active Lifestyles	292
7.4	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	293
7.5	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	295
7.6	HIA Recommendations	295
<b>8</b>	<b>Healthy Lifestyles</b>	<b>296</b>
8.1	Topic Definition and Approach	296
8.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	296
8.3	Evidence Base for Healthy Lifestyles	296
8.4	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	297
8.5	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	298
8.6	HIA Recommendations	298
<b>9</b>	<b>Health Facilities</b>	<b>299</b>
9.1	Topic Definition and Approach	299
9.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	299
9.3	Evidence Base for Health Facilities	300
9.4	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	300
9.5	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	302
9.6	HIA Recommendations	302
<b>10</b>	<b>Socio-Economic Profile (Including Education)</b>	<b>303</b>
10.1	Topic Definition and Approach	303
10.2	Summary of the EqIA Socio-Economic Assessment	303
10.3	Recommendations	304
<b>11</b>	<b>Conclusions and Recommendations</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>308</b>

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background to the Report

Jacobs was commissioned in January 2011 to conduct the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council's Final Draft Core Strategy.

HIA is a multi-disciplinary process which considers a range of evidence about the potential health effects of a proposal, taking into account stakeholders' opinions. It identifies and assesses the potential health impacts associated with proposals and makes recommendations to mitigate potential adverse health impacts, enhance potential positive health impacts and address health inequalities.

The World Health Organisation defines HIA as:

*'A combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population.'*

A strategic HIA has been carried out for Rotherham's Core Strategy as part of the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA), which also includes a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA). The aim of the HIA is to maximise potential health benefits and minimise potential negative health impacts of the proposed Core Strategy, and also to ensure a more equitable distribution of benefits to the affected population.

## 1.2 Policy and Legislative Context

HIA is a multi-disciplinary process which considers a range of evidence about the potential health effects of a proposal, taking into account stakeholders' opinions. It identifies and assesses the potential health impacts associated with proposals and makes recommendations to mitigate potential adverse health impacts, enhance potential positive health impacts and address health inequalities.

There are commitments from the European Union (EU), World Health Organisation (WHO) and UK Government for conducting HIA in policy-making and projects (e.g. EC, 1999, 2002, 2004a; WHO, 1999, 2008; Department of Health, 1998, 1999, 2004a, 2004b, 2007, 2008, 2009). The Kiev SEA Protocol (which entered into force on 11th July 2010) is an international agreement which creates a statutory consultee for health matters within the UK. This consultee is presumed to be the relevant Director of Public Health. In the UK, public health professionals promote the use of HIA as evidence-based tool to inform policy decision-making (e.g. Lock, 2000).

A recent review of HIA in government policy highlighted that it can contribute to improvements in health and well-being, help to tackle health inequalities and help to identify the most appropriate target populations for interventions. HIA can also inform economic analysis by providing *'a more complete analysis of costs and benefits'* (Dept of Health, 2010).

### 1.3 Detailed Methodology

#### 1.3.1 Stages of HIA and when Conducted

There is no statutory framework for carrying out a HIA, however the procedural steps are now well established through established practice and are outlined in Table 1-1 below. This HIA has been largely a desk-based assessment.

**Table 1-1: Stages of the HIA**

Stage	When Conducted
Profiling the population / evidence gathering for 'Population and Equality' IIA topic	January 2011
Evidence gathering – topic of 'Human Health and Well-Being' of the IIA	January 2011
Scoping and consultation with the PCT	February 2011
Identifying and assessing impacts	February / March 2011
Making recommendations	March 2011

#### 1.3.2 Consultation

NHS Rotherham is a statutory consultee and has been sent information on the emerging Core Strategy over the course of its development. The Council relies on the Health Authority to guide the Council in the future on where there is existing capacity within services and facilities, and where need new services and facilities may be needed.

A meeting was held with a representative from NHS Rotherham on 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2011 in order to discuss the emerging HIA baseline and approach taken by this HIA. Further consultation and joint-working will occur as part of the remaining stages of the HIA and IIA.

#### 1.3.3 Population Groups and Determinants of Health

The HIA considered impacts of the Core Strategy on the population of Rotherham Borough over the Core Strategy period (up to 2026). Impacts on the wider populations in adjoining authorities were also considered in areas where potential impacts have been identified.

The affected population groups considered are:

- Local businesses,
- Local children and youth,
- Local families,
- Local older people (more susceptible to poor air quality, noise, stress and problems with access to goods and services),
- Local vulnerable groups (people who have respiratory problems, hearing impairments, physical and learning disabilities),
- Local working communities,
- Local land/property owners,
- Local communities,

- Regional businesses,
- Regional working communities,
- Regional communities, and
- The national community.

Health is not just the absence of disease, but also the presence of physical, mental and social well-being. Factors contributing to health include:

- Age, sex and hereditary factors,
- Individual lifestyle factors,
- Social and community influences,
- Living and working conditions, and
- General socio-economic, cultural and environmental condition.

Health ‘determinants’ (Whitehead and Dahlgren, 1991) which fall under the headings of lifestyle, physical, economic and social environment, and access to services are considered in this HIA. These are displayed in the table below along with their location within this HIA Report.

**Table 1-2: Health Determinants**

Health Determinant	HIA Topic where Addressed
Safety (including accidents, road injuries/deaths and risk of crime)	Crime and Safety
Air quality	General Health Housing and Living Environment
Noise pollution	General Health Housing and Living Environment
Social mobility/network/community severance/community cohesion	Healthy Lifestyles Disability
Access to key services (including health services and policy and travel response time of emergency services), employment, leisure opportunities	Health Facilities Healthy Lifestyles Mental Health Socio-Economic Profile (including Education)
Physical activity	Active Lifestyles Healthy Lifestyles
Investment and employment	Socio-Economic Profile (including Education)
Assurance (reliability and journey planning, traffic congestions, perceived safety when travelling, etc)	Crime and Safety General Health
Intrusion and land use	Healthy Lifestyles Active Lifestyles
Climate change/sustainability	General Health Mental Health

In order to avoid repetition within the IIA, the topic 'socio-economic profile (including education)' is addressed in full within the EqIA Technical Document. For completeness within the HIA, a summary of the results of the assessment found in the EqIA is presented in Chapter 10.

The main health inequality indicators (Association of Public Health Observatories and the NHS health Development Agency, 2003) considered for this HIA were in the following categories under the "National programme action theme" of "Addressing the underlying determinants of health":

- "Employment, poverty and deprivation",
- "Crime ",
- "Pollution and the physical environment",
- "Community development",
- "Physical activity",
- "Access to local health and other services", and
- "Accidents and Injury".

### 1.3.4 Identifying and Assessing Impacts

Potential impacts of the Rotherham Core Strategy on health have been assessed by looking at the potential risks and opportunities presented by each policy. The topics identified have incorporated the main health inequality indicators and health determinants in order to sufficiently address all potential health risks and opportunities arising from the emerging Core Strategy.

The tables below illustrate the methodology used for identifying potential risks and opportunities to health resulting from the emerging Core Strategy. The level of risk ranges from significant to minimal and is identified using a colour-coded system as displayed in Table 1-3.

**Table 1-3: Risks and Opportunities Key**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity (bold text)</b> / Opportunity

In the templates below, the tables outline potential risks and opportunities presented by the Core Strategy, in addition to the receptors which could be affected by the risks. Such receptors might be, for example, residents of a particular geographical area, or people with mobility issues or mental health illnesses. Any mitigating or enhancing policies which could reduce the risks or enhance the opportunities are then identified.

Major opportunities are presented in bold text to highlight the policies with the greatest potential to benefit the health of Rotherham's population.

**Table 1-4: Template for Identifying Potential Risks**

Policy/ies	Potential Risk	Potential Receptor(s)	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship

**Table 1-5: Template for Identifying Potential Opportunities**

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunity	Potential Receptor(s)	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship

*\*This table is intended to be blank.*

### 1.3.5 HIA Recommendations

Recommendations have been made in order to maximise potential health benefits, avoid or (if unavoidable) minimise negative health impacts and reduce health inequalities. If deemed necessary, we also make recommendations to monitor the health impacts that arise after the implementation of the Core Strategy. The monitoring would define what to monitor including the populations whose health is to be monitored, the aims of the monitoring and questions to answer, and how / who to carry out the monitoring.

## 2 General Health

### 2.1 Topic Definition and Approach

This topic covers elements which are considered to be indicators to the general health of the population. Such indicators include life expectancy, major causes of death and contributory factors. This topic also looks at health deprivation. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) identify areas of deprivation across a number of socio-economic indicators at the small area level. There are distinct dimensions of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. These are experienced by individuals living in an area. There are seven different domains of deprivation which are measured in addition to overall deprivation. These include income, employment, health and disability, education, barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment.

People in deprived areas are likely to have a higher exposure to negative influences on health, and to lack resources to avoid some of them or their effects, than people living in less deprived circumstances.

### 2.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 2-1 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to general health.

**Table 2-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to General Health**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS5 Safeguarded Land CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b>Loss of greenspace / greenfield land:</b> Areas of greenfield land may currently be used for informal recreation which could be lost to new housing. This could lead to a reduction in exercise and other associated mental and physical problems, and thus have an affect on people's general health.</p>
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS5 Safeguarded Land	<p><b>Potential to exceed open space / recreational capacity:</b> Additional housing and associated localised population increases can lead to over-crowding / over-use of public open space and recreation, which can reduce the level of uptake of opportunities for exercise and outdoor enjoyment, and which in turn can affect people's health.</p>
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy	<p><b>Potential to increase air and noise emissions:</b> Poor air quality can have a detrimental effect on the health of the population. Elevated noise levels can also affect health. These policies could result in increasing traffic levels so potentially increasing air pollution and noise emissions in the Borough.</p> <p>In addition, CS26 could result in increased mineral operations which can result in increased dust and other emissions to the air.</p>

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS18 Freight CS26 Minerals CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS27 Community Health and Safety CS25 Dealing with Flood Risk	<p><b>Protection of general health:</b> These policies protect the green infrastructure in Rotherham, important to people's quality of life. In addition, health facilities are protected and crime minimised.</p> <p>CS25 aims to minimise the risk of flooding. This is important to health as flood events can increase stress-related illnesses notwithstanding that they can also have direct consequences for peoples health including in extreme circumstances the loss of life.</p>
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas	<p><b>Enhancement of general health:</b> All these policies can impact beneficially on the general health of the population through strategic development which can maintain and improve access to health and recreational services and facilities.</p>

### 2.3 Evidence Base for General Health

Life expectancy at birth for males is identified by the Office for National Statistics for 2008 as 76.49 years and for females 80.65 years, both slightly lower than the national average (ONS, 2011) (due mainly to lifestyle, diet and history of occupational illnesses from mining and heavy industry) but this has improved in recent years, narrowing the gap to the national average. However, this hides large discrepancies between different wards in Rotherham.

There are dramatic health inequalities in Rotherham, with six years difference in life expectancy between the most affluent and the most deprived electoral wards (Rotherham MBC, 2007).

Cancer, coronary heart disease (CHD) and other circulatory disease mortality are a major contributor to premature mortality, despite incidences having declined since 1993 (Rotherham Partnership Network, 2010). Deaths from smoking and early

deaths from cancer, estimates of binge drinking, poor diet, and obesity in adults are all worse than the England averages (Rotherham MBC, 2008).

Elevated levels and/or long term exposure to air pollution can lead to serious symptoms and conditions affecting human health. This mainly affects the respiratory and inflammatory systems, but can also lead to more serious conditions such as heart disease and cancer. People with lung or heart conditions may be more susceptible to the effects of air pollution (Defra, 2011). Detailed in Chapter 11 of the IIA Report are the main issues relating to air quality in Rotherham.

Excessive noise seriously harms human health and interferes with people's daily activities at school, at work, at home and during leisure time. It can disturb sleep, cause cardiovascular and psycho-physiological effects, reduce performance and provoke annoyance responses and changes in social behaviour (WHO, 2011). Noise levels around Rotherham are detailed in Chapter 11 of the IIA Report.

The 2001 Census identifies 64.5% of the population as in good health (roughly 4% below the national average), 23.5% as in fairly good health and 12% in not good health (ONS, 2011). Around 4% of the adult population has been diagnosed with diabetes, which is higher than the national average. This 4% accounts for 10,683 people who have registered the condition with a GP (Rotherham Partnership Network, 2010).

Rotherham is ranked as the 42<sup>nd</sup> most health deprived of the 354 districts in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2007. Lower-Level Super Output Areas (LLSOAs) are used to measure and provide data at the neighbourhood level. Forty of the 166 LLSOAs within Rotherham are within the top 10% most health and disability deprived nationally, and a further 36 LLSOAs are within the top 20%. High levels of long-term sickness and disability are largely responsible for this (Rotherham MBC, 2008). Health inequalities exist between the most and least deprived neighbourhoods, with, for example, the incidence of cancer significantly higher than the regional average in Thrybergh but significantly lower in Anston and Woodsetts. Men from the top 10% most deprived LLSOAs of Rotherham have six years shorter life expectancy than those in the 10% least deprived LLSOAs.

## **2.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

Tables 2-3 and 2-4 on the following pages summarise the potential risks of negative effects and opportunities for beneficial effects generated by the Core Strategy. Potential risks to general health are present through Policies CS2 and CS6, which can reduce the availability of greenfield sites for informal recreation use. This risk is potentially mitigated for, however, through Policies CS19 and CS22 which require development to incorporate green space and link into and enhance green infrastructure.

Policies CS1 and CS6 have the potential to create risks to existing open space and recreational capacity. Additional housing and associated localised population increases can lead to over-crowding or over-use of public open space and recreation. This can reduce the level of uptake of opportunities for exercise and outdoor enjoyment, which in turn can affect people's health. Several policies can mitigate for this including CS19 and CS22 which help to ensure that new development preserves, improves and extends green spaces which are easily accessible from strategic routes. In addition, they identify that local deficiencies in accessible green space should be addressed through new development and that

consideration should be given to the potential of currently inaccessible greenspace to meet an identified need.

Air pollution and noise can detrimentally affect the health of the population. Policies which promote new development, including CS6, have the potential to increase traffic on Rotherham’s roads which could result in capacity issues. In addition to this, Policies CS13 and CS11 promote tourism and improvements to Rotherham Town Centre which are likely to attract visitors to the area further putting pressure on road capacity. This can result in issues with congestion and associated air and noise pollution. Several mitigating policies aim to reduce the need to travel through guiding development to appropriate locations and also promoting walking and cycling as alternative forms of transport. These will help ensure that the potential for rises in air pollution and noise emissions are reduced, and so minimising impacts on human health.

Opportunities to enhance quality of life and general health of local communities are provided within Policy CS27, which promotes development which secures or contributes to a healthy and safe environment. Enhancing existing community and leisure facilities and providing for new ones as specified within Policies CS3, CS13, CS29 and CS32 can help cater for localised increases in population associated with new development, in addition to supporting the health of local communities.

Other policies within the Core Strategy aim to enhance multi-modal transport and provide new facilities for a variety of different transport modes. This can help local communities (including vulnerable groups, elderly and young people) to access health, recreation and other community facilities in the main centres, thereby indirectly benefiting their general health.

Policy CS21 supports development which has assessed and, where necessary, mitigated flood risk reducing the risk of flooding. This can benefit local and even regional communities (including vulnerable groups and older people) through reducing the potential for a flood event. This is particularly important as flooding is likely to increase in Rotherham through the changing climate, leading to greater unpredictability of events. Flood events can cause long-term stress through loss of housing, employment and possessions which can affect the general health of people. Further details of current flooding issues in Rotherham can be found within Chapter 12 of the IIA Report.

**Table 2-2: Risks and Opportunities Key**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity / Opportunity</b>

**Table 2-3: Potential Risks to General Health**

Policy/ies	Potential Risk	Potential Receptor(s)	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites	Permanent loss of informal recreation sites	Local and Regional Communities	CS19 Green Infrastructure CS22 Green	CS19 and CS22 mitigate for these risks through

Policy/ies	Potential Risk	Potential Receptor(s)	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship
<p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS5 Safeguarded Land</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>			Space	requiring development to address local deficiencies in accessible green space and provide sufficient green infrastructure.
<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p>	<p>Short-term declines in open space and recreational capacity, which if not compensated for, could last into the long term.</p>	Local and Regional Communities	<p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS22 Green Space</p>	<p>These mitigating policies should help to protect and enhance existing green space. They also help to make currently inaccessible greenspace accessible.</p>
<p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p> <p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy</p> <p>CS18 Freight</p> <p>CS26 Minerals</p> <p>CS16 New Roads</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p> <p>CS5 Safeguarded Land</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Facilities</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Potential for increases in noise and air pollution.</p>	Local Communities	<p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS22 Green Space</p> <p>CS28 Infrastructure and Developer Contributions</p>	<p>These policies help to mitigate the risks through the promotion of development which is located in highly accessible locations reducing the need to travel. Other policies look to promote walking and cycling as alternative forms of travel.</p>

**Table 2-4: Potential Opportunities for General Health**

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunity	Potential Receptor(s)	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS22 Green Space	Maintains and improves green space provision and creates green corridors so helping enhance general health	Local communities Regional communities Local children and youth	CS27 Community Health and Safety	CS27 builds on these policies through ensuring that new development secures or contributes to a healthy environment.
CS27 Community Health and Safety	Opportunities to secure a healthy and safe environment	Local communities	None	This policy promotes development which protects or contributes to securing a healthy and safe environment
CS3 Location of New Development CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Directs development to locations with appropriate services and facilities.	Local communities Local children and youth Local vulnerable groups Local older people	CS27 Community Health and Safety	CS27 builds on these policies through ensuring that new development secures or contributes to a healthy environment.
CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Space CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities	Presents opportunities for people to access services and facilities with greater ease whilst also promoting walking and cycling.	Local communities Local children and youth Local vulnerable groups Local older people	None	The policies are likely to bring improvements to the transport network including walking and cycling links. Thus can improve access to health services and increase physical activity
CS25 Dealing with	Indirect	Local vulnerable	None	The policies aim

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunity	Potential Receptor(s)	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
Flood Risk	opportunities to protect and / or improve general health through reduced risk of flood events.	groups Regional vulnerable groups Local older people Regional older people Local communities Regional communities		to reduce the risk of flooding within the Rotherham Regeneration and Flood Alleviation area. Flood events can reduce general health of the population through issues such as long term stress.
CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Space CS28 Infrastructure and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities	Reduction in air pollution and noise emissions through reduced need to travel.	Local vulnerable groups Regional vulnerable groups Local older people Regional older people Local communities Regional communities	None	The policies look to locate development in areas with easy access to services and employment. In addition to this, the policies promote the enhancement of existing and development of new walking and cycling facilities and interconnections with public transport.

## 2.5 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

Several risks and opportunities could be brought about by the Core Strategy and these are listed below.

- Whilst policies seek to ensure formal greenspace is protected and expanded appropriately, new housing development and associated localised population growth could impact on the amount and capacity of informal recreational areas;
- Although the Core Strategy is responding to population growth which would occur regardless of new housing, increases in the localised population and policies which will improve road travel (e.g. CS15) could have a detrimental impact on air quality and noise emissions;
- Development will help to protect or contribute to securing a healthy and safe environment which can improve the general health of local communities;

- Improvements to existing recreational, leisure, health and other community facilities and development of new ones can also help improve general health and potentially reduce health inequalities;
- Quality of life can be enhanced, thereby aiding general health, by improving access to open space and green infrastructure, which can also increase physical activity;
- Improved transport links from local communities to main centres by a variety of travel modes, including walking and cycling, can help reduce health inequalities in accessing facilities and also improve physical activity levels; and
- Reducing the risk of flooding provides opportunities to protect against any deterioration in the general health of local and regional communities including vulnerable groups and older people.

## 2.6 HIA Recommendations

Policy CS13 could be enhanced by expanding the support for improved services and leisure in Rotherham Town Centre to include sports and health facilities and/or health-related businesses (e.g. gyms).

# 3 Housing and Living Environment

## 3.1 Topic Definition and Approach

This topic looks at barriers to housing in Rotherham, levels of poverty and people’s living environment. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation include a domain which relates to barriers to housing and services, however for housing this does not differentiate well between LLSOAs. Other data has therefore been used to supplement this IMD data for this assessment.

The living environment domain includes two sub-domains, indoors living environment and outdoors. The ‘indoors’ living environment focuses on social and private housing in poor conditions and houses without central heating. The ‘outdoors’ living environment looks at air quality and road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists.

## 3.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

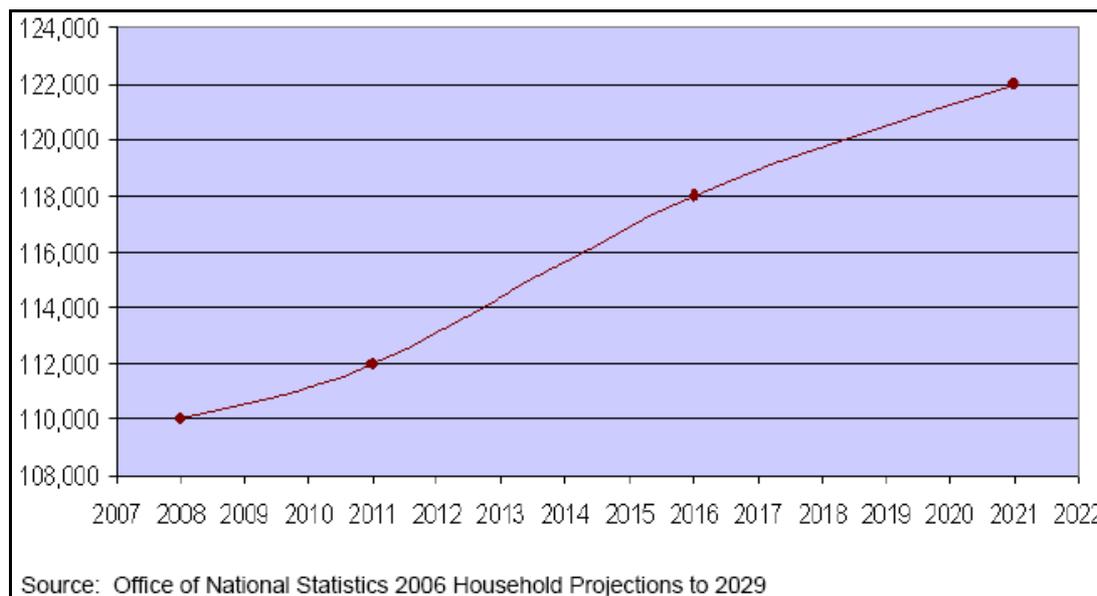
Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 3-1 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to deprivation.

**Table 3-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Housing and Living Environment**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability	<p><b>Ensuring no deterioration in deprivation levels:</b> These policies aim to maintain the population and its demands through the provision of sufficient housing.</p>
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS28 Sustainable Design CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b>Reducing levels of deprivation:</b> These policies aim to direct development towards areas which will help create a balanced sustainable community and address social deprivation. In addition, they promote better accessibility to facilities and services through appropriate location of development and improving key routes and linkages.</p>

### 3.3 Evidence Base for Housing and Living Environment

Rotherham’s Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) of May 2011 states that in 2001, there were 102,288 households in Rotherham and by 2009 this had increased to nearly 107,695 households. Whilst the number of households has increased, the number of properties has decreased slightly from 2008 with old properties being demolished. The JSNA also notes that 3.3% of properties are vacant and 19.4% are Council-owned. Figure 3-1 below shows an estimate of the predicted growth in the number of households in Rotherham by 2021. The projection is for a total increase of 12,000 additional households over the next 13 years, which is an increase of 11%.



Source: NHS Rotherham, 2011

**Figure 3-1: Predicted Number of Households in Rotherham from 2008 to 2021**

The average household size in Rotherham was 2.57 people in 1991, 2.41 in 2001 and 2.31 in 2006. This trend is likely to continue in future years to 2.25 by 2011, 2.19 by 2016 and 2.14 by 2021. The decrease in the number of people per household is partly attributable to an increase in one-person households. Also, the JSNA notes that generally, overcrowding is not a major issue in Rotherham. With 3.9% of households suffering overcrowding, Rotherham has lower overcrowding than both the regional average (5.5%) and national average (7.1%).

The JSNA reports that all Council housing stock will have met the Decent Homes Standard by December 2010, and further environmental improvement works will be completed during 2011.

In terms of people’s living environment, the borough of Rotherham scores well on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. However, there are ‘hotspots’ of living environment deprivation according to the indicators. These are mainly focused on the western and central areas of Rotherham Town, mainly near the railway line. Other hotspots include a large LLSOA which covers the countryside over and around Wentworth Park (apparently due to ‘indoors’ living environment – houses in poor condition and/or houses without central heating), a residential area near Listerdale / western Bramley and an area of land around M1 Junction 32 (excluding Thurcroft Village).

Approximately 25% of children less than 16 years of age live in poverty, compared to 21.6% nationally (HM Revenue and Customs, 2008). As of February 2010, there were 32,260 working age claimants in Rotherham. A total of 27% of the population claim job seekers' allowance, 44% claim incapacity benefits and 7% are disabled (ONS, 2011).

### 3.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

Major opportunities are presented in the Core Strategy to address deprivation associated to barriers to housing and services and people's living environment in Rotherham. In particular, Policies CS1 and CS3 aim to locate development in areas which meet the identified needs of a settlement and its immediate area and will help to create a balanced sustainable community. CS3 in particular aims to ensure that new development meets the needs of Rotherham's areas of highest deprivation. The number of children under 16 years of age living in poverty in Rotherham is above average and so these policies could help to address this issue.

Further enhancing these policies is Policy CS7 which aims to deliver a mix of housing sizes, types and tenure to ensure that people can afford to live in the area and attract others to locate in the borough. This can also help to reduce poverty levels and address areas of high deprivation in Rotherham. Policy CS27 also helps to enhance these policies by promoting development which protects or contributes to securing a healthy and safe environment.

Policies associated with improving transport links and provision of different modes of transport, as identified in Table 3-4 help to ensure that local communities are well connected to services and facilities in main centres and so can help to address areas where deprivation levels are high and can link new development to these facilities. This can benefit local communities including vulnerable groups, older people, children and youth.

Other policies which present opportunities to reduce deprivation and poverty in Rotherham include CS11, CS12, CS13, CS28, CS29 and CS32. These policies support development which helps to create a strong sense of place and addresses deprivation through enhancing the local community's quality of life and improving the image and perception of Rotherham.

The protection and enhancement of green infrastructure and open space through Policies CS19 and CS22 can help to remedy local deficiencies in open space accessibility and quality and contribute towards an attractive and connected environment. This can help to reduce deprivation and enhance quality of life.

Finally, Policies CS14, CS15, CS17, CS19, CS22 and CS29 aim to locate development in highly accessible locations which are well served by a variety of modes of travel including walking and cycling. These also help to better connect local communities including those located in areas of high deprivation. This will help ensure better access to services and facilities within the main centres.

**Table 3-2: Risks and Opportunities Key**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity</b> / Opportunity

**Table 3-3: Potential Opportunities for Deprivation**

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunity	Potential Receptor(s)	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability	Supporting Rotherham's housing requirement and an appropriate mix of housing and affordability can ensure deprivation does not increase	Local communities Vulnerable groups Local elderly Local children and youth	CS27 Community Health and Safety CS29 Community and Social Facilities	CS27 and CS29 will likely further enhance these policies by ensuring that development contributes to an improved living environment and provide better access to services and facilities.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	Aims to create balanced, sustainable communities ensuring development meets the needs of Rotherham's areas of highest deprivation	Local Communities Vulnerable groups Local elderly Local children and youth	CS27 Community Health and Safety CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Space CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	
CS27 Community Health and Safety	Opportunities to reduce deprivation levels through minimising opportunities for crime and	Local Communities Vulnerable groups Local elderly Local children	None.	The policy can help to improve the living environment for people in Rotherham.

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunity	Potential Receptor(s)	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
	contributing to a healthy and safe environment.	and youth		
CS28 Sustainable Design CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	Supports development which develops a strong sense of place and addresses deprivation through contributing to quality of life and improving the image and perception of Rotherham.	Local Communities Local working communities Vulnerable groups Local elderly Local children and youth	CS27 Community Health and Safety CS19 Green Infrastructure CS22 Green Space	CS27 helps to further ensure that development contributes to a healthy and safe environment. CS19 and CS22 will both help to enhance these locations through adequate provision of open space and green infrastructure.
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS22 Green Space	Opportunities to improve the quality and quantity of green space / networks and so help improve the quality of life in these areas.	Local Communities Vulnerable groups Local elderly Local children and youth	None.	The policies can reduce deprivation through improving the living environment in areas of Rotherham.
CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Space CS17 Passenger Rail	Improves access to services and employment through better linkages and access to public transport, walking and cycling routes.	Local Communities Local working communities Vulnerable groups Local elderly Local children and youth	None.	Improving transport links through these policies can reduce deprivation through better access to services and facilities in main centres.

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunity	Potential Receptor(s)	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities				

### 3.5 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

No residual risks to deprivation in Rotherham are envisaged to remain following mitigating policies. The potential opportunities to reduce deprivation levels gained from the Core Strategy are listed below.

- Major opportunities are presented for new development to meet the needs of Rotherham’s areas of highest deprivation.
- The regeneration of Rotherham including Rotherham Town Centre provides an opportunity to help to address deprivation by enhancing the public realm and promoting sustainable urban living.
- Provision of an adequate number and mix of housing including affordable housing will present opportunities for people to stay in Rotherham and could reduce poverty levels, so helping to address deprivation issues.
- Opportunities exist to enhance people’s living environment and so help tackle deprivation through better provision of, and access to open space and green infrastructure.
- Providing sufficient transport links by a variety of travel modes between local communities and main centres can help address deficiencies in access to services and facilities for deprived areas.

### 3.6 HIA Recommendations

No specific recommendations are required.

## 4

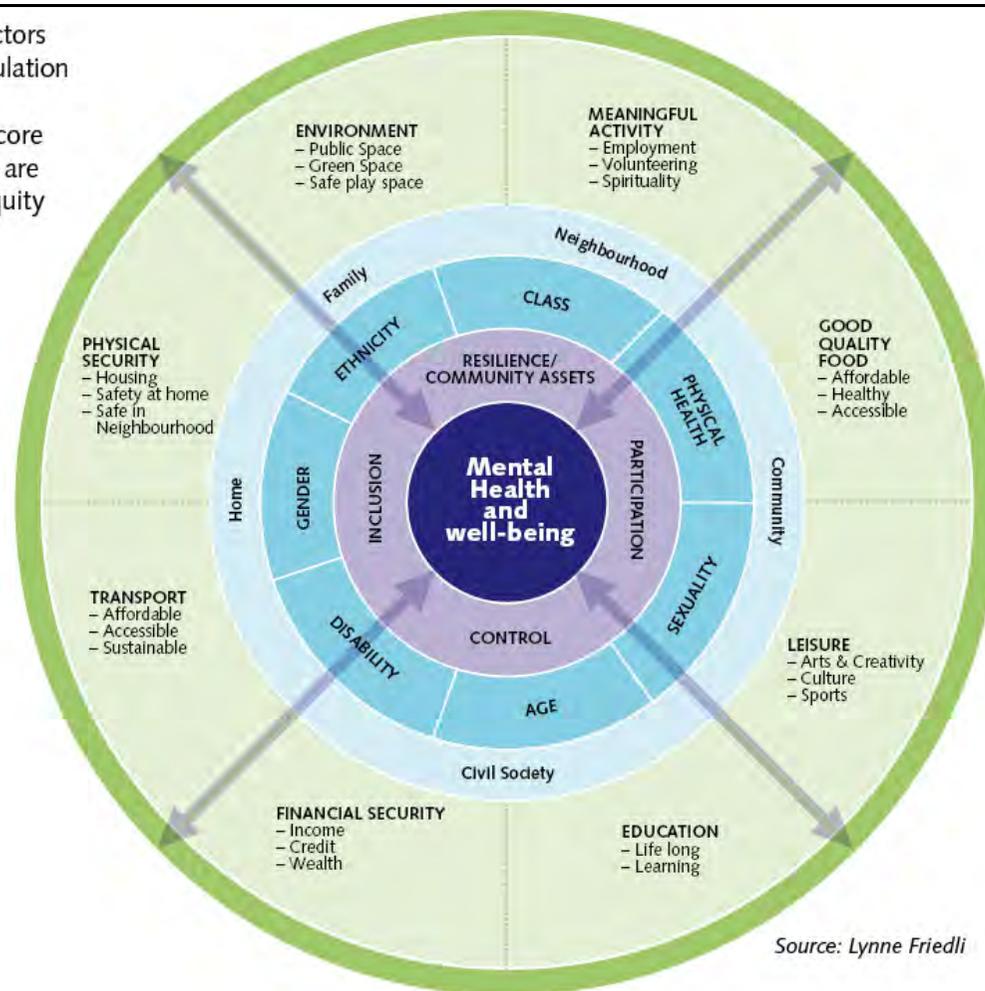
## Mental Health

**4.1 Topic Definition and Approach**

Mental health is about how you think and feel and determines how we cope with life events, how we learn and how we manage our relationships with others. Mental health problems occur when there are disturbances in the way we think, feel and behave. This can occur through a wide variety of changes in our homes and private lives, but also in our communities and physical environment. Figure 4-1 on the follow page outlines the complex mix of factors which influence mental health and well-being. (Note: we have not been commissioned to conduct a full Mental Well-Being Impact Assessment, but have addressed similar considerations throughout this HIA.)

Mental well-being protects physical health and improves health outcomes and recovery rates, notably for coronary heart disease, stroke and diabetes. Poor mental health is associated with poor self management of chronic illness and a range of health damaging behaviours, including smoking, drug and alcohol abuse, unwanted pregnancy and poor diet.

The four protective factors are influenced by population characteristics, wider determinants and the core economy. All of which are influenced by levels equity and social justice.



Source: Lynne Friedli

Equity and social justice	Wider determinants	Social relationships and the core economy	Population characteristics	Four protective factors	Lynne Friedli MWIA Collaborative April 2009
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Source: Lynne Friedli quoted in National MWIA Collaborative (England), 2011

Figure 4-1: A dynamic model of mental well-being for assessing mental well-being impact

## 4.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the emerging Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 4-1 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to mental health.

**Table 4-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Mental Health**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Stress and/or loss of opportunity caused by new development and disruption of construction:</u></b> New development can represent a substantial change for a community, particularly where loss of greenfield land, visual amenity and/or informal recreation may be involved. If new development were to take facilities, services or transport infrastructure over their designed or effective capacity, it could lead to secondary stress and quality of life issues. Whilst disruption may be temporary and there may be compensatory benefits of new development, stress and unhappiness caused by new development can have a more lasting impact. Whilst it may not be possible to cater to every individual, it is possible to avoid some negative effects and reduce others, empower communities and allow them to influence development.</p>
CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS3 Location of New Development CS19 Green Infrastructure CS28 Sustainable Design CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Improved access to housing, greenspace, play space, employment opportunities, leisure, education and sustainable transport:</u></b> Under various Core Strategy policies, new housing in sustainable locations can provide these opportunities for new residents to an area, who will likely be a mix of primarily existing residents within the borough, and secondarily people from further afield, mostly regionally (e.g. the Sheffield City Region).</p>
CS3 Location of New Development CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS25 Dealing with Flood Risk CS27 Community Health and Safety CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities	<p><b><u>Protection of mental health and services:</u></b> These policies can help to protect the level of, and access to, mental health services in Rotherham.</p> <p>CS3 specifies that development will maximise accessibility of new housing to service and employment centres. It also states that infrastructure should be in place or should be created where appropriate to support the new allocation. This will help ensure sufficient access to mental health services.</p> <p>CS27 aims to protect against the risk of flooding which can impact on people's mental health and can cause long term stress through loss of housing, employment and possessions which can affect the general health of people..</p>

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities	<p><b>Improved level of / access to mental health services:</b> The policies outlined can help to, in the main, improve access to mental health services in Rotherham.</p> <p>These policies look to maximises accessibility to public and private transport networks for new development which can help people to access services efficiently and supply new infrastructure where required.</p> <p>CS15 aims to improve key routes including links into the communities they serve and manage congestion whilst CS17 supports development of the rail network.</p>

### 4.3 Evidence Base for Mental Health

Over the 2008/2009 period, there were a total of 7,806 mental health service users in Rotherham. The male 36-64 year old age group and female 65 and over age group, were the highest users (ONS, 2011).

Over 15,000 people of working age are in receipt of Incapacity Benefit in Rotherham and about a third of these people have a mental health or behavioural disorder (Rotherham MBC, 2007).

### 4.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

The Core Strategy includes a range of policies, including CS3, CS14, CS19, CS21, CS22, CS28, CS29 and CS32, which aim to create development which can benefit existing communities and either avoid or compensate for any negative impacts which can cause significant stress or reduced quality of life.

The potential for improved provision of and access to services and facilities is promoted within the Core Strategy. Policies CS2, CS3 and CS29 direct development to locations accessible to services and facilities and minimises the impact of new development on existing services and facilities.

These policies are supported by policies relating to maintaining and enhancing access to services and facilities in main centres. Policies such as CS14 promotes new development in highly accessible locations well served by a variety of different travel modes. In addition, CS32 not only caters for new and / or improved transport infrastructure; it also provides support for development which contributes to providing new and / or improved health facilities (amongst other facilities). This will help people with mental health problems access the resources and facilities that they require.

Policy CS25 supports development which have assessed and, where necessary, mitigated flood risk reducing the risk of flooding. This can benefit local and even regional communities including vulnerable groups and older people through reducing the potential for a flood event. Flood events can cause long term stress through loss of housing, employment and possessions which in turn may contribute towards mental health issues.

**Table 4-2: Risks and Opportunities Key**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity / Opportunity</b>

**Table 4-3: Potential Risks to Mental Health**

Policy/ies	Potential Risk	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	Stress and reduced quality of life caused by loss of greenfield land, visual amenity and/or informal recreation	Local vulnerable groups (mental health or behavioural disorders) Local communities	Various, including: CS3 Location of New Development CS19 Green Infrastructure CS21 Landscape CS28 Sustainable Design	A wide range of policies are set out with the aim of preserving and enhancing quality of life for existing residents. Policy CS8 in particular can be employed to address all of these impacts.
CS5 Safeguarded Land CS31 Mixed Use Areas	Stress and reduced quality of life caused by facilities, services or transport infrastructure going over their designed or effective capacity.		CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities	Various policies aim to avoid car-dependent development, and Policy CS32 in particular provides a mechanism to ensure all types of capacity are maintained or improved as appropriate.

**Table 4-4: Potential Opportunities for Mental Health**

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS3 Location of	Improved access to housing, greenspace, play space, employment opportunities, leisure, education and sustainable	Residents within the borough Residents within the region Others who move into the borough	CS4 Green Belt CS21 Landscape CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service	This is a very broad summary, as we are not conducting a full Mental Well-Being Impact Assessment, however the combination of policies aims to create

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
<p>New Development</p> <p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS22 Green Space</p> <p>CS5 Safeguarded Land</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Facilities</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	transport		<p>Centres</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS27 Community Health and Safety</p> <p>CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</p> <p>CS10 Improving skills and employment opportunities</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p>	sustainable development which addresses each of the wider determinants of mental well-being.
<p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS5 Safeguarded Land</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Facilities</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p>	Provides opportunities for communities to have easy access to health and other facilities by directing development to locations near to existing facilities.	<p>Local vulnerable groups (mental health or behavioural disorders)</p> <p>Local communities</p>	<p>CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p>	The policies help to enhance CS2 and CS3 through providing adequate transport infrastructure by a variety of modes to main centres to access services and facilities.
<p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p>	Supports quality and diversity of town centre service uses and other community facilities in Rotherham	<p>Local vulnerable groups (mental health or behavioural disorders)</p> <p>Local communities</p>	None	N/A
<p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer</p>	Opportunities for new and / or improved services and	Local vulnerable groups (mental health or	CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network	These policies enhance CS32 by providing adequate

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
Contributions CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas	facilities in Rotherham.	behavioural disorders) Local communities	CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel  CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions  CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	transport infrastructure between new or existing services and facilities.
CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities	Opportunities for better access to mental health facilities.	Local vulnerable groups (mental health or behavioural disorders)  Local communities	None	Policies provide for good access to services and facilities through a variety of different transport modes.
CS25 Dealing with Flood Risk	Indirect opportunities to reduce mental health issues through reduced risk of flood events.	Local vulnerable groups (mental health or behavioural disorders)  Regional vulnerable groups  Local older people  Regional older people  Local communities  Regional communities	None	The policies aim to reduce the risk of flooding within the Rotherham Regeneration and Flood Alleviation area. Flood events can increase mental health issues including long term stress.

#### **4.5 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities**

There is one unavoidable residual risk of the Core Strategy to mental health, and there are also several opportunities. These are listed below.

- There remains the risk that certain existing residents (particularly those living adjacent new development) can experience stress and the perception of reduced quality of life, regardless of mitigation put in place. It is impossible to predict this impact and very challenging (if not impossible) to achieve consensus on new development.
- The local and regional population can benefit from improved access to housing, greenspace, green infrastructure (i.e. not only in greenspace, but also within development areas), play space, employment opportunities, leisure, education and sustainable transport.
- The local and regional population can benefit from good access to services and facilities (including mental health services) for new residents through directing development to sustainable locations and providing sustainable infrastructure.
- Improving transport links by a variety of different travel modes to main centres from local communities can help all people, including those with mental health issues, to access appropriate services and facilities.

#### **4.6 HIA Recommendations**

The requirement for detailed masterplanning under Policy CS2 could be enhanced by requiring that such master plans demonstrate high-quality engagement with the public and that local community views and comments have been taken into account. Such master plans could be adopted as SPDs within Rotherham’s Local Plan, and subjected to Sustainability Appraisal in accordance with legislation. This would improve community engagement, address this IIA’s residual risks and conclusions, and help ensure consistency with the Core Strategy.

Also and as stated previously (but also relevant to this topic), Policy CS13 could be enhanced by expanding the support for improved services and leisure in Rotherham Town Centre to include sports and health facilities and/or health-related businesses (e.g. gyms).

## 5 Crime and Safety

### 5.1 Topic Definition and Approach

Crime is often associated with drug and alcohol related problems. Fear of crime is also a major issue, as it can prevent people from leading full, independent lives and it can lead to feelings of isolation, vulnerability and stress, which in turn affects physical and mental health.

### 5.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the emerging Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 6-1 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to crime and safety.

**Table 5-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Crime and Safety**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	<p><b>Potential to exacerbate crime hotspots:</b> in theory, new housing and localised increases in population (alongside property) could create new targets for criminals using poorly designed spaces to hide and for access and egress.</p> <p>However conversely, increased pedestrian (and other) traffic can help to reduce crime levels through increased surveillance.</p> <p>Furthermore, currently planning processes, modern highway and design standards would normally highlight such issues and address them early. Creating safe communities should be central to any new development proposals.</p> <p>This issue is highlighted as the Core Strategy should have a policy mechanism which addresses 'safe by design' principles.</p>
CS3 Location of New Development CS28 Sustainable Design CS15 Transforming Rotherham's Town Centre CS27 Community Health and Safety CS29 Community and Social Facilities	<p><b>Improving crime and safety levels:</b> Locating development in appropriate locations which can reduce deprivation (Policy CS3) can help address crime issues in these locations.</p> <p>Creating high-quality gateways, buildings and places can reduce crime and help make people feel safer in their living environment.</p> <p>CS27 helps to minimise opportunities for crime and aims to protect or contribute to securing a healthy and safe environment.</p>

### 5.3 Evidence Base for Crime and Safety

Rotherham has a below average crime rate, the lowest in South Yorkshire, but there are some hotspots of activity, including Rotherham Town Centre, Maltby and Wath. The average number of crimes in this area has decreased by 9% over the same three month period in 2009 and 2010. The average number of burglaries and

violent crime has also decreased by 0.6% and 23.5% respectively over the same period (South Yorkshire Police, 2011).

Rotherham is ranked the 120<sup>th</sup> most deprived in terms of crime of the 254 districts in England. Five of the 166 LLSOAs in Rotherham are within the top 10% of deprived areas in terms of crime nationally and 17 LLSOAs fall within the top 20%. Anti-social behaviour is a primary concern. Anti-social behaviour in Rotherham Town Centre is predominately linked to the consumption of alcohol.

The number of racial incidents was higher in Rotherham than the average for Yorkshire and the Humber but has reduced from 135 per 100,000 population in 2003/4 to 99.8 per 100,000 population in 2004/5.

In terms of road traffic accidents there were 93 reported killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties and eight reported child KSI casualties in Rotherham in 2009 (Department of Transport, 2009).

#### 5.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

Several of the Core Strategy policies present opportunities to reduce crime in Rotherham and increase safety levels. Policies CS3, CS13 and CS28 direct development to areas which are in need of enhancement such as those with high levels of deprivation. Rotherham has a lower than average crime rate however five LLSOAs are within the top 10% in the UK for crime. These policies will therefore present long term opportunities to help address these issues and could be of benefit to local communities and businesses alike. Enhancing these policies is Policy CS27 which promotes development that can minimise opportunities for crime and create a safe environment for people to live and work.

Through Policies CS3 and CS6, there is the potential new housing and the associated localised increases in population (alongside property) could create new targets for criminals using poorly designed spaces to hide and for access and egress. However conversely, increased pedestrian (and other) traffic can help to reduce crime levels through increased surveillance. The issue could be emphasised in the Core Strategy with a policy mechanism which addresses ‘safe by design’ principles.

**Table 5-2: Risks and Opportunities Key**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity</b> / Opportunity

**Table 5-3: Potential Risks to Crime and Safety**

Policy/ies	Potential Risks	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship
CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting	New development made vulnerable to existing crime	Local communities Local vulnerable	CS27 Community Health and Safety	These policies help to minimise opportunities for crime and

Policy/ies	Potential Risks	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship
the Housing Requirement CS31 Mixed Use Areas	'hotspots' and not planning appropriately to create safer environments.	groups Local older people Local children and youth	CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS28 Sustainable Design	improve accessibility.

**Table 5-4: Potential Opportunities for Crime and Safety**

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS3 Location of New Development CS28 Sustainable Design CS15 Transforming Rotherham's Town Centre CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Directs development to areas in need of enhancement such as those with high levels of deprivation. This can provide opportunities to indirectly address crime levels.	Local communities Local businesses	CS27 Community Health and Safety	CS27 enhances these policies further by ensuring that new development minimises any opportunities for crime.
CS27 Community Health and Safety	Policy presents opportunities to lower crime rates in Rotherham.	Local communities Local businesses	None	This overall commitment to providing a healthy and safe environment also aims to minimise crime levels.

### 5.5 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The potential risks and opportunities that remain as a result of the Core Strategy are listed below.

- There is the potential for risks to local communities including vulnerable groups, older people and young children and youth. This is because there is the potential new housing and localised increases in population (alongside property) could create new targets for criminals using poorly designed spaces to hide and for access and egress.

- Potential opportunities exist to reduce crime levels by supporting new development which meets the needs of Rotherham's areas of highest deprivation.
- Promoting development which protects or contributes to securing a healthy and safe environment including minimising opportunities for crime provides long term opportunities to continue in reducing crime in the borough.

## **5.6 HIA Recommendations**

It would be valuable for Policy CS27 to require developers to adhere to 'secured by design' principles.

Also, the requirement for detailed masterplanning under Policy CS2 could be enhanced by requiring that such master plans demonstrate that 'secured by design' principles are used, and that good integration with surrounding land uses (not only the countryside, as currently stated) is demonstrated.

6

Disability

6.1 Topic Definition and Approach

A person is considered to have a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment and the impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to perform normal day-to-day activities.

6.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 7-1 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to disability.

Table 6-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Disability

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Maintaining access / facilities for people with disabilities:</u></b> The policies help to direct development to the most appropriate locations and maintain appropriate access for all.</p>
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	<p><b><u>Enhancing accessibility / facilities for people with disabilities:</u></b> The policies promote better access to services and facilities through better transport linkages, public transport services and improved walking routes.</p>

6.3 Evidence Base for Disability

The proportion of people within Rotherham having a limiting long-term illness or disability stands at 22.4% (2001 Census). This is significantly more than the national average. Related to this issue, one in eight people (30,000 in total) in Rotherham are carers, with 67% being women and 33% being men (census, 2001).

Carers are someone who looks after a partner, relative or friend, who has a disability, is an older person or who has a long-term condition. They may be paid or unpaid and over 7,000 of carers in Rotherham provide more than 50 hours of care per week. It is estimated that every year in Rotherham, another 8,000 people become carers. This number is likely to rise over the next 10-15 years (Rotherham Joint Carer Strategy, 2008).

In Rotherham there were 860 people on the blind register in 2008, a reduction of 325 people since 2006. This reduction may be due to recent data cleansing of the local register. There are a total of 1,365 people who are on the partially sighted register, a decrease of 95 people since 2006.

Approximately 63% of blind/partially sighted people in Rotherham are over 75 years of age. There has been an increase in the number of people registered blind in the 65 to 74 age group. The Institute of Public Care's Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System (PANSI) predicts that there are 102 people in Rotherham who have a serious visual impairment and who require help with daily activities. It is predicted that this will slowly increase over the next 17 years, in particular in the 55-64 age group.

In Rotherham there are currently 280 people on the deaf register. Of these, 66% are in the age range of 18 to 64 years, which is 13.4% higher than the national average. There are currently 15 children (5%) on the register. The high number of younger people on the register suggests under-reporting in the older age groups. There are a total of 980 people on the 'hard of hearing' register. Almost two-thirds (62%) are in the age group 75 years and over. This is just below the national average of 64.9% (JSNA, 2008).

#### 6.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

The Core Strategy presents several potential opportunities to improve conditions for people with disabilities in Rotherham. Policies CS12 and CS13 promotes development of retail and other town centre uses in Rotherham in addition to Policy CS1, directing development to the most sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy. These areas are likely to be the more accessible locations within Rotherham and therefore will help to benefit local communities including those with disabilities.

Supporting these policies are ones relating to improving transport links and modes of transport to centres from local communities. These provide greater opportunities for people, including those with disabilities, to access employment, education, retail, health and leisure facilities. There could be a further commitment within the Core Strategy to ensure that provision is made for people with disabilities and mobility issues to use transport.

Policy CS7 can help to provide housing which is appropriate to meet the needs of people with disabilities and that is affordable for all. This could be enhanced further within the Local Plan to specifically provide sufficient housing for people with mobility issues and other disabilities.

**Table 6-2: Risks and Opportunities Key**

	Significant Risk
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	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity / Opportunity</b>

**Table 6-3: Potential Opportunities for Disability**

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Opportunities are present through directing development to the most appropriate locations close to services and facilities.	Vulnerable groups Local elderly people Local communities Regional communities	CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	These policies help to support and enhance Policies CS1, CS12 and CS13 by providing sufficient access to services and facilities in the town through a variety of modes.
CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability	Potential opportunities to those with disabilities to be able to access appropriate housing for their needs.	Vulnerable groups Local elderly people	None	N/A
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	The policies can help to improve access to facilities and services by a variety of different transport modes. They provide long-term direct opportunities to enhance connections to facilities and services in local centres.	Local vulnerable groups Regional vulnerable groups Local older people Regional older people Local communities Regional communities	None	N/A

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development				

### 6.5 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

There are no residual risks identified through the Core Strategy. Several opportunities are presented and these are listed below.

- Directing development to the most sustainable and accessible locations in Rotherham can provide people with disabilities or mobility difficulties better opportunities for access to services and facilities.
- Provision of a mix of housing types and tenure including affordable housing can help meet the needs of people with disabilities.
- Maintaining and improving transport links between local communities and main centres by a variety of different transport modes can increase access to essential services and facilities for those with disabilities.

### 6.6 HIA Recommendations

The policies which promote good transport links by a variety of travel modes from local communities to main centres could go further to also ensure that the needs of people with disabilities and mobility issues are catered for, which can provide opportunities for greater independence.

Policy CS7 could be enhanced further to provide a certain percentage of specialist housing for people with mobility issues or other disabilities. Such a percentage can be determined both through a study and by consultation with the NHS, local communities and other stakeholders. This may be addressed through future local development documents.

# 7 Active Lifestyles and Obesity

## 7.1 Topic Definition and Approach

In this topic, activity levels of the Rotherham population are discussed in addition to provision of sports facilities and green spaces which promote physical activity.

Obesity may root from both lifestyle and genetics. It is usually the interplay of the two factors that bring about the excessive fat gain; thus, obesity.

Obesity may result in other life-threatening illnesses including metabolic, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and so it can be considered to shorten the life expectancy of an individual.

## 7.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 8-1 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to active lifestyles.

**Table 7-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Active Lifestyles**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	<b>Risks to levels of obesity / reducing physical activity:</b> Both policies include for the use of greenfield land where required. This presents a risk of loss of greenspace to development as the land may currently be used for informal recreational purposes.
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS5 Safeguarded Land	<b>Potential to exceed open space / recreational capacity:</b> Additional housing and associated localised population increases can lead to over-crowding / over-use of public open space and recreation, which can reduce the level of uptake of opportunities for exercise and outdoor enjoyment, and which in turn can increase obesity levels.
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre	<b>Maintaining levels of physical activity:</b> Policies aim to maintain leisure facilities and access to them.
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS22 Green Space CS27 Community Health and Safety CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	<b>Enhancing activity levels and reducing obesity:</b> Increasing footpaths, bridleways and other Public Rights of Way including cycleways can help encourage more active lifestyles.  CS27 also helps encourage developers to provide for healthier lifestyle choices, securing a healthy and safe environment.

### 7.3 Evidence Base for Active Lifestyles

The Active People Survey 4 results were published by Sport England in December 2010. Approximately 16% of those surveyed in Rotherham participate in 30 minutes moderate intensity sport 3 times a week. This is an increase from 13.3% of those surveyed in the 2008/2009 period. This is below the national percentage of 16.5. 19.9% of adults participate in sport and active recreation (including recreational walking and recreational cycling). In Rotherham, 21.1% of adults are members of a sports club with 69.2% of adults satisfied with the sports provision in Rotherham (a 4.9% increase from 2008/2009) (Sports England, 2010).

The 2008 Rotherham Lifestyle Survey reported 52% of respondents did no moderate or strenuous exercise.

In the borough, 69% of secondary pupils undertake 60 minutes or more sport, exercise or physical activity a day with 15% of pupils stated they never undertake 60 minutes exercise a day. However, 70% of these do undertake 60 minutes of exercise one to three times per week (NHS Rotherham, 2009).

Being overweight or obese increases risks of a number of diseases including coronary heart disease and stroke, type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, metabolic syndrome, osteoarthritis and cancer. Health Survey England 2003-2005 estimates that in Rotherham, 27.7% of the population is obese, higher than the national average of 23.6% (NHS Rotherham, 2008). NHS Rotherham (2008) estimates that 60% of the local adult population is either overweight or obese.

Rotherham is experiencing rapid increases in obesity. If obesity is not successfully tackled there is a real possibility that in future, children could have shorter lives than their parents. Better diets require healthy food to be affordable and accessible, and are influenced by people's working conditions, education and cultural background. Evidence shows that long term changes in activity levels only occur when exercise is fitted into people's daily schedules – again, this requires changing physical, working and educational environments or travel habits (Rotherham MBC, 2007).

People who are considered to be overweight and obese are more likely to be from lower socio-economic and socially disadvantaged groups and particularly among women. Obesity prevalence in ethnic groups is highest amongst the Black Caribbean and Irish groups for men with 25% classified as obese in each ethnic group. For women, obesity is highest in Black African (38%), Black Caribbean (32%) and Pakistani (28%) groups (NHS Rotherham, 2008).

For the 2008 / 2009 period, 10% of reception aged children (4 and 5 years) were identified as obese and 14.4% identified as overweight. Of Year 6 children (10 and 11 year olds), 19% are obese, with 14.3% of children the same age identified as overweight (ONS, 2011).

New leisure centres have been created at Aston, Wath, Maltby and Rotherham Leisure Complex. Over one million visits to sports centres and swimming pools were recorded in 2009. Rotherham Leisure Centre is in the top 25% of facilities nationally for attracting 60+ and also for facility utilisation. Aston Leisure Centre is in the top 25 for attracting female users, the 60+ and disabled people (under 60) and Wath Leisure Centre is in the top 25% of facilities nationally that attract young people (Rotherham Partnership Network, 2010).

There is a well developed infrastructure which supports walking and a number of led walks in a variety of settings. Around 14 miles of National Cycle Network have been

introduced in Rotherham and 28 miles of Trans-Pennine Trail are available. In addition the South Yorkshire Navigation Canal towpath offers an 8 mile traffic-free route between Rotherham and Sheffield (Rotherham Partnership Network, 2010).

There are numerous accessible green spaces across Rotherham which support sport and informal outdoor recreation, including formal parks and gardens, natural green spaces, outdoor sports facilities and amenity areas. Fifty-five parks and gardens and 46 outdoor sports areas were identified by the 2010 Green Space Strategy. Parks and gardens include Rother Valley Country Park, Ulley Country Park, Thrybergh Country Park, Wath Community Park, Manvers Lake and surrounds, Clifton Park, Newhill Park, Bradgate Park, Ferham Park and Victoria Park, amongst many others. Outdoor sports areas include Rawmarsh Leisure Centre, Herringthorpe Playing Fields and Brampton Sports Centre, which again are amongst many others (Rotherham MBC, 2010a). New improvements are being focused on Herringthorpe, Clifton and Boston Parks and a number of skate parks and multi-use games areas have been developed (Rotherham Partnership Network, 2010).

#### 7.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

Policies CS2 and CS6 present some long-term risks to enabling the population to lead active lifestyles. This is because there is the potential for loss of informal recreational land due to development on greenfield sites. There may also be a reduction in the level of open space available for new development. Mitigating policies include CS19 and CS22 which requires development to address any local deficiencies in accessible green space and enhance / provide new green infrastructure. This should reduce the potential for any adverse effects.

Several long term opportunities to reduce obesity levels amongst local communities and young people exist. These are attainable through policies which direct development to areas with deficiencies in open space and which aim to improve connectivity from new development to the green network. In addition, several of the policies such as CS14 aim to maximise walking and cycling routes for local transport connections which can also help address obesity levels on a regional scale. Policy CS32 provides opportunities to reduce obesity through developers contributing to new and improved infrastructure including footpaths and cycle lanes in addition to new and / or improved existing sports, leisure and recreational facilities.

Policies CS12, CS13, CS29 and CS32 commit to promoting new and enhancing existing leisure and recreation facilities in main centres of Rotherham with good links to public transport interchanges. This can help encourage people to undertake physical activities and in the long term it presents opportunities to reduce obesity levels.

An overall commitment to improving the health of the local population is presented in Policy CS27 which supports development which contributes to securing a healthy and safe environment, encouraging people to make healthier lifestyle choices.

**Table 7-2: Risks and Opportunities Key**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity / Opportunity</b>

**Table 7-3: Potential Risks to Active Lifestyles**

Policy/ies	Potential Risks	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship
<p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS5 Safeguarded Land</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Short-term declines in open space and recreational capacity, which if not compensated for, could last into the long term</p>	<p>Local children and youth</p> <p>Local communities</p> <p>Regional communities</p>	<p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS22 Green Space</p>	<p>CS19 and CS22 mitigate for these risks through requiring development to address local deficiencies in accessible green space and provide sufficient green infrastructure.</p>

**Table 7-2: Potential Opportunities for Active Lifestyles**

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
<p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy</p> <p>CS22 Green Space</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p>	<p>Opportunities to increase activity levels through improved walking and cycling routes with better access to open space.</p>	<p>Local and regional communities</p> <p>Local children and youth</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Policies provide for sufficient open space and links to green infrastructure to encourage active travel. In addition, walking and cycling are promoted.</p>
<p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer</p>	<p>Opportunities to expand the provision of recreational and leisure facilities in main centres thereby helping to encourage physical activity.</p>	<p>Local and regional communities</p> <p>Local children and youth</p>	<p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for</p>	<p>Policies support and enhance CS12, CS13 and CS32 through providing adequate transport links to these facilities particularly by active travel modes.</p>

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities			Travel CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS22 Green Space CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	
CS27 Community Health and Safety	Provides opportunities to lower obesity levels through provision of a healthy and safe environment.	Local communities Local children and youth	None	Promotes a healthy environment which can improve healthy lifestyle choices.

### 7.5 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

There are not considered to be any residual risks of the Core Strategy on active lifestyles. Several opportunities exist and these are summarised below.

- Major opportunity to reduce obesity levels through improving links to existing and developing new walking and cycling routes and facilities thereby encouraging greater levels of physical activity and in the long term, presenting opportunities to reduce obesity levels.
- Further major opportunity is possible by enhancing existing and creating new leisure and recreational facilities in main centres of Rotherham. In conjunction with this, improved transport links including active travel can help people access these services and so can therefore help, in the long term, reduce obesity in the local community and amongst young people.
- An overall opportunity for people to make healthier lifestyle choices and indirectly reduce obesity could occur through Policy CS27 which encourages developers to contribute to securing a healthy and safe environment.

### 7.6 HIA Recommendations

There could therefore be a further commitment in the Core Strategy or other Local Plan documents to providing a range of facilities for young people of different age groups (i.e. not only play areas for small children) to undertake physical activity.

# 8 Healthy Lifestyles

## 8.1 Topic Definition and Approach

Healthy lifestyles refer to various aspects which contribute to the health of the population. As is relevant to the emerging Core Strategy, these factors include fruit and vegetable intake, levels of drinking (e.g. via good town centre planning and the nature of the night time economy), and access to essential services by walking and cycling (including in combination with public transport).

## 8.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 9-1 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to healthy lifestyles.

**Table 8-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Healthy Lifestyles**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS3 Location of New Development CS19 Green Infrastructure C13 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS27 Community Health and Safety CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities	<p><b>Maintaining healthy lifestyles:</b> Providing sufficient access to essential services by walking and cycling (in combination with public transport) can help people to live healthier lifestyles.</p> <p>CS27 aims to protect and contribute to securing a healthy and safe environment.</p>
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS29 Community and Social Facilities	<p><b>Promoting healthy lifestyles:</b> Good town centre planning and improving the nature of the night time economy can help to promote healthier lifestyles and contribute to reduced drinking, particularly amongst young people.</p>

## 8.3 Evidence Base for Healthy Lifestyles

In Rotherham, 21% of the population eat the recommended five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day, compared to 26.3% nationally (Rotherham BC, 2010). The 2009 Young Persons Lifestyle Survey identifies that 44% of secondary pupils eat five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day (NHS Rotherham, 2009).

Binge drinking and drug use in Rotherham is significantly higher than the national average. The proportion of adults binge drinking is 21.7%, 3.7% higher than the national average and the proportion of drug misuse is 13.1%, 3.3% higher than the national average.

Approximately 3% of all secondary pupils surveyed in 2009 consume alcohol every day. 36% of pupils have never tried alcohol and 28% have tried it once. Solvents are the most common drug tried by Year 7 pupils (86% have never tried it) and cannabis is the most frequently tried by Year 10 pupils with 79% who have never tried it (NHS Rotherham, 2009).

The 2008 Rotherham Lifestyle Survey identified that 21% of respondents smoke. 68% of pupils surveyed in the 2009 Young Persons Lifestyle Survey have never tried cigarettes. A total of 78 secondary pupils smoke 20 plus cigarettes a day.

Teenage conceptions are also high; 51.5 per 1,000 females (approximately 5%) under 18 which is one of the highest rates in the country (Rotherham Partnership Network, 2010).

### 8.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

The Core Strategy policies present opportunities for the population to lead healthy lifestyles. As identified above, Rotherham compares worse than the national average for all of these indicators of healthy lifestyles and there is therefore scope for improvement.

Policies CS3, CS14 and CS29 look to make places more accessible and change travel behaviour. Promoting walking and cycling as forms of transport to key centres can help encourage people to lead healthier lifestyles.

The Core Strategy Policy CS19 looks to promote Rotherham’s green infrastructure including better links between developments into these areas and creating green corridors that link urban areas and new developments to the footpath and bridleway network. This will further encourage people to walk and cycle to facilities and services.

Maintenance and improvement of Rotherham’s retail and service centres including Rotherham Town Centre are proposed in Policies CS19 and CS13. Policy CS19 looks to enhance the vitality and viability of the Borough’s retail and service centres and direct development to locations that reduce the need to travel and help to maintain accessibility and inclusive communities.

Policy CS13 promotes sustainable urban living, enhancing the public realm and helps address social deprivation in Rotherham Town Centre. It looks to introduce a sustainable and well integrated extension of the town centre with good links to public transport. In addition to this, the policy supports development which enhances the centre’s appeal as a family friendly destination and requires proposals to demonstrate how they contribute towards creating a safe, attractive and accessible town centre. All these factors will help provide the measures necessary for people to lead healthier lifestyles and improve the nature of the night time economy.

**Table 8-2: Risks and Opportunities Key**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity / Opportunity</b>

**Table 8-3: Potential Opportunities for Healthy Lifestyles**

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS3 Location of New Development CS19 Green Infrastructure C13 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS27 Community Health and Safety CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities	Opportunities to enhance access to key centres through walking and cycling (in conjunction with public transport) which help facilitate healthier lifestyles.	Local children and youth Local older people Local communities Local vulnerable groups	None	These policies promote access to services and facilities through walking and cycling.
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Opportunities to improve the town centre of Rotherham and manage other retail and service centres appropriately in the borough.	Local children and youth Regional children and youth Local communities	None	Good town centre planning and improving the nature of the night time economy can help to promote healthier lifestyles.

### 8.5 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

There are no identified residual risks likely to occur through implementation of the Core Strategy. Opportunities exist for people to lead healthier lifestyles and these are summarised below.

- Locating development in appropriate locations with good access to facilities and services presents opportunities for local communities to lead healthier lifestyles.
- Opportunities for improved education can help people, particularly young people, to learn about the risks of smoking, drinking and drug taking etc which could help to reduce levels.
- Indirect opportunities exist through the potential for enhancement of existing and provision of new facilities and services in Rotherham, which could provide more activities for people to undertake as opposed to drinking and drug-taking.

### 8.6 HIA Recommendations

Also and as stated previously (but also relevant to this topic), Policy CS4 could be enhanced by expanding the support for improved services and leisure in Rotherham Town Centre to include health facilities and/or health-related businesses, which can include addiction clinics.

### 9.1 Topic Definition and Approach

Health facilities included in this topic are GP surgeries, dental surgeries, pharmacies, day care centres and hospitals.

### 9.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

Several of the Core Strategy policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 10-1 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to health facilities.

**Table 9-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Health Facilities**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS29 Community and Social Facilities	<b>Potential to exceed health facility capacity:</b> Additional housing and associated localised population increases can lead to over-crowding of various health facilities, which can cause reduction in service or in the worst case, the turning away of patients / residents and requiring they use facilities that are more distant. This can lead to reduction in care, as well as stress and frustration on the part of both healthcare professionals and local residents.
CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS29 Community and Social Facilities	<b>Potential to locate development where there is insufficient healthcare access:</b> Requiring that patients travel longer distances to receive healthcare can reduce their willingness to seek treatment for problems which may not be urgent, but which can have serious longer-term impacts. It can also place disproportionate pressure on health facilities in other areas.
CS3 Location of New Development CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<b>Maintaining provision and access to, health facilities:</b> These policies look to ensure that development is situated where there is good access to a range of services and facilities. Where capacity could be exceeded due to the predicted rise in population, new facilities will be provided.
CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas	<b>Enhancing provision, and access, to health facilities:</b> Policies aim to improve access to services and facilities by a variety of measures in the main centres in Rotherham and provide for additional services where required.

### 9.3 Evidence Base for Health Facilities

There are approximately 40 GP surgeries spread across the borough of Rotherham. There tend to be relatively fewer GPs in the borough's most deprived areas. Those with greatest need can also face barriers accessing services because of prejudice, language and communication issues or lack of access to information.

In terms of access, 88% of households who do not have a car have access to a GP surgery within 15 minutes, below the regional average of 92%. However, this data does not take account of two new GP surgeries in the borough, the first in the Wentworth North Area Assembly, will register patients from Wath, Swinton, Mexborough and Bolton-on-Deane, and the second in Rotherham Town Centre at the Community Health Centre, which will take patients from across the borough. Also, even without these new surgeries, 100% of households without access to a car have access to a GP surgery within 30 minutes.

There is one hospital in the borough – Rotherham General Hospital. Borough-wide, 88.5% of households who do not have access to a car have access to a hospital within 30 minutes for routine appointments, above the regional average of 86% (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

### 9.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

There are several risks posed to existing health facilities through some of the policies. Policy CS1 directs development in sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement strategy. The main location for new growth is Rotherham urban area, and principal settlements for growth are Dinnington / Anston/ Laughton Common, Wickersley / Bramley / Ravenfield, Wath-upon-Deane / Brampton / West Melton and Kiveton Park / Wales. Any localised increase in resident or working population can put pressure on existing health facilities' capacity. This risk, however, is mitigated for in Policies CS3 and CS32 which aim to minimise the impact of development on existing services and facilities and provide sufficient infrastructure to support new communities.

There is also the potential that development could be situated where there is insufficient healthcare access including GP surgeries, pharmacies and hospitals amongst others. The policies which pose this risk include CS6, CS7 and CS8. Several of the other policies however can mitigate for these and help ensure that there are sufficient facilities within reach of new development for local communities. This may mean that new facilities and transport links are developed as required. The mitigating policies include CS3, CS14, CS17, CS19, CS22, and CS32.

Several policies aim to improve linkages between main centres and local communities thereby improving access to health services and facilities in these centres. Policy CS14 explicitly states that accessibility will be promoted through the proximity of people to (amongst others) health services through a variety of transport modes / options. Policy CS15 complements this though enhancing key routes to provide efficient access between the main centres and improving links into communities they serve. It also states that priority will be given to accommodating vulnerable road users, further providing opportunities for people to travel to health facilities by a variety of transport modes.

**Table 9-2: Risks and Opportunities Key**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity</b> / Opportunity

**Table 9-3: Potential Risks to Health Facilities**

Policy/ies	Potential Risks	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS5 Safeguarded Land	New residents increasing pressure on existing local health facilities, causing them to go over-capacity.	Local communities Local vulnerable groups Local elderly people Local children and youth	CS3 Location of New Development CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities	CS3 and CS32 aim to minimise the impact of new development on existing services and facilities and so should help to mitigate this risk. CS29 seeks the retention, provision and enhancement of a range of community and social facilities in accessible locations.
CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	New residents being without local access to any particular health facility	Local communities Local vulnerable groups Local elderly people Local children and youth	CS3 Location of New Development CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities	These policies direct development to the most appropriate locations for access to existing health facilities. Where services are lacking or capacity is likely to be exceeded, these policies help to ensure sufficient provision. The transport policies will help communities to access key centres.

**Table 9-4: Potential Opportunities for Health Facilities**

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres S28 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities	The policies present opportunities to support existing and provide new health facilities in Rotherham to help serve existing and future communities.	Local communities Local vulnerable groups Local elderly people Local children and youth	CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel	CS14 and CS15 will help to improve access to existing and new health facilities in Rotherham.
CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities	Long term opportunities to provide sufficient access by a variety of modes to health facilities for the population.	Local communities Local vulnerable groups Local elderly people Local children and youth	None	Enhancing access to main centres can help improve access to health facilities.

### 9.5 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

There are unlikely to be any residual risks to health facilities in Rotherham as a result of the Core Strategy. Several opportunities are present and these are summarised below.

- Opportunities for enhancement to existing and provision of new health facilities to cater for increases in population as a result of new development. This could also benefit existing local communities.
- Improving transport links from local communities to main centres by a variety of travel modes can provide opportunities for people to access health services and facilities with greater ease.

### 9.6 HIA Recommendations

Also and as stated previously (but also relevant to this topic), Policy CS13 could be enhanced by expanding the support for improved services and leisure in Rotherham Town Centre to include health facilities, where there remains a need. (Although it is recognised that there is a new Community Health Centre including walk-in centre on Greasborough Road, policy should be prepared for any additional needs as well as the changing needs of the population over time.)

## 10 Socio-Economic Profile (Including Education)

### 10.1 Topic Definition and Approach

This topic looks at social and economic aspects of Rotherham including levels of deprivation, (un)employment, qualifications, earnings and type of industry.

This topic has been assessed under the Equalities Impact Assessment (in turn under the Council's socio-economic duty), and therefore the full baseline and assessment is not repeated here. Please refer to Chapter 9 of the EqIA Technical Document for further details. A summary is provided below.

### 10.2 Summary of the EqIA Socio-Economic Assessment

It has been concluded that the Core Strategy Policies are sufficient to manage the risks associated with:

- short-term declines in educational capacity;
- increasing disparity through the placement of community and education facilities such that they are not within convenient reach of deprived areas;
- increasing disparity between the most and least deprived areas by creating new housing which is entirely outside of the price range of nearby residents, and/or which includes higher-quality communal areas or public space which is not accessible to nearby residents;
- layouts of new housing decreasing accessibility into and through a development; and
- increasing disparity by placing employment land in areas which are not accessible to the local population, in particular areas of high deprivation.

Therefore, there are not considered to be any significant residual risks of the Core Strategy itself.

The analysis of the Core Strategy revealed the residual opportunities:

- increased access to community services and facilities, employment opportunities, education and health;
- increased provision of community services and facilities;
- economic development and improved employment opportunities to meet the needs of all sectors of the economy and in particular how Rotherham responds to a different economic climate;
- improved provision of training and education facilities have the opportunity to improve skills;
- improved public realm and green spaces have the opportunity to improve quality of life;
- assist in addressing deprivation through directing new development to appropriate areas; and
- improved housing opportunities including affordable housing.

### 10.3 Recommendations

Policy CS28 has the potential to be enhanced to require that major new developments including Urban Extensions apply high-quality master planning in accordance with established guidelines, such as CABI's 'Getting the big picture right: A guide to large scale urban design' (2010), CABI's 'Creating successful masterplans: A guide for clients' (2011) or the BRE's 'Delivering a sustainable masterplan' (2010). This could be consolidated with those elements of Policy CS8 which relate to masterplanning.

Master plans should be created whilst involving local communities, and should assist in ensuring development aligns with the Local Plan, ideally being adopted as SPDs prior to any planning application. An SPD would assist the Council in aligning the vision for a large development with the Core Strategy and the rest of the Local Plan, including through the application of SA/SEA (and/or HIA and EqIA).

**11.1 Summary of the Residual Risks and Associated Recommendations**

The following table is a summary of the residual risks of negative effects predicted of the Core Strategy, which are the risks which remain despite the mitigating policies in place. It includes the policies which are set out to manage the risk, and any further actions which will or can avoid or minimise the negative effects which occur.

**Table 11-1: Summary of Residual Risks, Mitigating Policies and Recommendations**

Residual Risk	Mitigating Core Strategy Policies	Further Actions Expected or Recommended
Whilst policies seek to ensure formal greenspace is protected and expanded appropriately, new housing development and associated localised population growth could impact on the amount and capacity of informal recreational areas	CS19 Green Infrastructure CS22 Green Space	Ensure robust and thorough application of Policies CS19 and CS22.  Ensure the future Sites and Policies document and other plans of the Local Plan are consistent with these policies and that the standard for Greenspace provision established in the Sites and Policies document meets, as a minimum, Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt).
Although the Core Strategy is responding to population growth which would occur regardless of new housing, increases in the localised population and policies which will improve road travel (e.g. CS4) could have a detrimental impact on air quality and noise emissions	CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	Ensure robust and thorough application of Policies CS14, CS22, and CS32 (amongst others which tie into access to services and facilities by foot, cycle and public transport).  The Council and its partners in the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive will need to match population growth with not only proportionate growth in public transport, walking and cycling, but faster growth in these modes than past trends.
Certain existing residents (particularly those living adjacent new development) can experience stress and the perception of reduced quality of life, regardless of mitigation put in place. It is impossible to predict this impact and very challenging (if not impossible) to achieve consensus on new development.	Various, including: CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS19 Green Infrastructure CS21 Landscape CS28 Sustainable Design CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer	The requirement for detailed masterplanning under Policy CS2 could be enhanced by requiring that such master plans demonstrate high-quality engagement with the public and that local community views and comments have been taken into account.  Such master plans could be adopted as SPDs within Rotherham's Local Plan, and subjected to Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment in accordance with legislation (as well as HIA and EqIA if desired). This would improve community engagement, address this IIA's residual risks and conclusions, and help ensure consistency with the Core Strategy.

Residual Risk	Mitigating Core Strategy Policies	Further Actions Expected or Recommended
	Contributions	
There is the potential for risks to local communities including vulnerable groups, older people and young children and youth. This is because there is the potential new housing and localised increases in population (alongside property) could create new targets for criminals using poorly designed spaces to hide and for access and egress.	<p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS27 Community Health and Safety</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p>	<p>It would be valuable for Policy CS28 to require developers to adhere to 'secured by design' principles.</p> <p>Furthermore, a more detailed and robust policy (CS2) on master planning could help to ensure design using 'secured by design' principles includes good integration with surrounding land uses.</p>

## 11.2 Summary of the Residual Opportunities

The following is a list of the opportunities presented by the Core Strategy (including its mitigating and enhancing policies) which are expected to lead to significant beneficial effects within the borough.

- The local and regional population can benefit from good access to health-related services and facilities (including mental health services) for new residents through directing development to sustainable locations and providing sustainable infrastructure.
- Directing development to the most sustainable and accessible locations in Rotherham can provide people with disabilities or mobility difficulties better opportunities for access to services and facilities.
- Improvements to existing recreational, leisure, health and other community facilities and development of new ones can help improve general health and potentially reduce health inequalities.
- Developing new walking and cycling routes can encourage greater levels of physical activity, presenting opportunities to reduce obesity levels.
- Quality of life can be enhanced, thereby aiding general health, by improving access to open / green space and green infrastructure, which can also increase physical activity.
- The regeneration of Rotherham including Rotherham Town Centre provides an opportunity to help to address deprivation by enhancing the public realm and promoting sustainable urban living.
- Improved public realm and green spaces anywhere in the borough have the opportunity to improve quality of life.
- Improved transport links from local communities to main centres by a variety of travel modes, including walking and cycling, can help reduce health inequalities in accessing facilities and also improve physical activity levels.
- Reducing the risk of flooding provides opportunities to protect against any deterioration in the general health of local and regional communities including vulnerable groups and older people.
- Provision of an adequate number and mix of housing including affordable housing will present opportunities for people to stay in Rotherham and could reduce poverty levels, so helping to address deprivation issues.

- Promoting development which protects or contributes to securing a healthy and safe environment including minimising opportunities for crime provides long-term opportunities to continue in reducing crime in the borough.
- Opportunities for improved education can help people, particularly young people, to learn about the risks of smoking, drinking and drug-taking (etc.) which could help to reduce levels.
- Indirect opportunities exist through the potential for enhancement of existing and provision of new facilities and services in Rotherham, which could provide more activities for people to undertake as opposed to drinking and drug-taking.
- Economic land availability and improved employment opportunities can help meet the needs of all sectors of the economy and in particular how Rotherham responds to a different economic climate.
- Alongside new development, it is possible to obtain improved provision of training and education facilities, creating the opportunity to improve skills.

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**Appendix G EqlA Technical Document**



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<b>ORIGINAL</b>	NAME			
		<b>Suzy Yendell</b>	<b>Scott Johnson</b>	<b>Martin White</b>
<b>Approved by:</b>	NAME	As Project Manager I confirm that the above document(s) have been subjected to Jacobs' Check and Review procedure and that I <b>approve them for issue</b>		INITIALS
		<b>Michael Robinson</b>		<b>MR</b>
DATE	<b>18/05/2011</b>	<b>Document status</b>		

		NAME	NAME	NAME
<b>REVISION</b>				
	<b>1</b> (Submission CS)	<b>Jane Huxtable</b>	<b>Scott Johnson</b>	<b>Ros Vincent</b>
<b>Approved by</b>	NAME	As Project Manager I confirm that the above document(s) have been subjected to Jacobs' Check and Review procedure and that I <b>approve them for issue</b>		INITIALS
		<b>Michael Robinson</b>		<b>MR</b>
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## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>313</b>
1.1	Background to the Report	313
1.2	Equalities Impact Assessment	313
1.3	Detailed Methodology	314
1.4	Proposed Consultation	315
<b>2</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>317</b>
2.1	Topic Definition and Approach	317
2.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	317
2.3	Evidence Base for Race	318
2.4	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	320
2.5	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	324
2.6	EqlA Recommendations	324
<b>3</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>325</b>
3.1	Topic Definition and Approach	325
3.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	325
3.3	Evidence Base for Gender	326
3.4	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	328
3.5	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	330
3.6	EqlA Recommendations	331
<b>4</b>	<b>Disability or Long-Term Limiting Illness</b>	<b>332</b>
4.1	Topic Definition and Approach	332
4.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	332
4.3	Evidence Base for Disability and Long-Term Illness	333
4.4	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	335
4.5	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	338
4.6	EqlA Recommendations	338
<b>5</b>	<b>Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender People</b>	<b>339</b>
5.1	Topic Definition and Approach	339
5.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	339
5.3	Evidence Base for Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Trans People	339
5.4	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	340
5.5	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	342
5.6	EqlA Recommendations	342
<b>6</b>	<b>Young / Older People</b>	<b>343</b>
6.1	Topic Definition and Approach	343
6.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	343
6.3	Evidence Base for Young and Older People	344
6.4	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	345

6.5	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	348
6.6	EqIA Recommendations	349
<b>7</b>	<b>Religion / Belief</b>	<b>350</b>
7.1	Topic Definition and Approach	350
7.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	350
7.3	Evidence Base for Religion/Belief	351
7.4	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	351
7.5	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	353
7.6	EqIA Recommendations	354
<b>8</b>	<b>Other Groups</b>	<b>355</b>
8.1	Topic Definition and Approach	355
8.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	355
8.3	Evidence Base for Other Groups	356
8.4	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	357
8.5	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	359
8.6	EqIA Recommendations	359
<b>9</b>	<b>Socio-Economics</b>	<b>361</b>
9.1	Topic Definition and Approach	361
9.2	Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?	361
9.3	Assessment: Risks and Opportunities	365
9.4	Key Residual Risks and Opportunities	370
9.5	EqIA Recommendations	370
<b>10</b>	<b>Conclusions and Recommendations</b>	<b>371</b>
10.1	Summary of the Residual Risks and Associated Recommendations	371
10.2	Summary of the Residual Opportunities	372
<b>11</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>374</b>

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background to the Report

Jacobs was commissioned to conduct the Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council's Final Draft Core Strategy. This report sets out a background to EqIA, the methodology utilised for the assessment process and the results of the assessment carried out on the emerging Core Strategy policies.

## 1.2 Equalities Impact Assessment

EqIA assesses the impact of the Core Strategy on equalities issues. EqIA helps identify where we can best promote equality of opportunity and is a legal requirement under the Equality Act 2006, but it is also a way of improving services and driving change.

The EqIA addresses issues associated with the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) topic of 'population and equality' in greater detail and under the terms of the Equality Act 2010, the Council has a duty to prevent discrimination based on race, gender, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage and civil partnerships, and socio-economics.

The EqIA process remains a standalone assessment but also feeds into the SA. The SA picks up the key outputs of each process and uses them in order to ensure a consistent evidence base and consistent assessment results.

The EqIA evidence base and consultation information are used as a basis for assessment.

Rotherham MBC's EqIA Toolkit (2008) identifies key points the equality impact assessment looks to address. These are:

- intended impacts – how the objectives and desired outcomes of the Core Strategy will affect different sections of the community.
- unintended impacts – any "institutional" barriers, acts or omissions that could have a detrimental effect for certain sections of the community.
- negative impacts – any potential for negative impacts.
- positive impacts – any potential for positive impacts which could benefit a particular group in terms of equality, rather than any broad positive impacts of the policy overall.
- promotion of equality – doing this will improve both quality and equality of our policies and practice.
- promotion of good community relations and community cohesion.

The Toolkit also identifies key questions to consider during assessment. These are listed below.

- Is there equal access to services for all groups?

- Is there equal quality of service or employment experience for all groups?
- Are there any significant differences in outcomes between groups?
- Is there over - or under-representation of some groups for certain services or in facing enforcement?

Other key areas of consideration include identifying whether there are:

- actual or potential negative impacts, unmet needs or barriers;
- actual or potential positive impacts or ways in which the policy promotes equality; and/or
- an actual or potential impact of the policy on community cohesion and community relations.

### **1.3 Detailed Methodology**

#### **1.3.1 Identifying and Assessing Impacts**

Potential impacts of the Rotherham Core Strategy on equality have been assessed by looking at the potential risks and opportunities presented by each policy for the following strands:

- race;
- gender (including pregnancy and maternity and marriage & civil partnerships);
- disability (including Carers);
- older / young people;
- sexual orientation (including gender reassignment);
- religion or belief;
- other groups (including gypsy and travelling communities and lone parents); and
- socio-economic duty.

The tables below illustrate the methodology used for identifying potential risks and opportunities to health resulting from the Core Strategy. The level of risk ranges from significant to minimal and is identified using a colour-coded system as displayed in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity (bold text)</b> / Opportunity

In the format provided in Table 1-2 and Table 1-3, the potential risks and opportunities presented by the Core Strategy for each topic are outlined in addition to the receptors which could be affected by the risks. Such receptors could be any members of an equalities strand: race, gender, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage and civil partnerships, and socio-economics. For example, a receptor could be people with a disability, or older people. Any mitigating or enhancing policies which could reduce the risks or enhance the opportunities are then identified.

Major opportunities are presented in bold text to highlight the policies with the greatest potential to benefit the health of Rotherham’s population.

**Table 1-2: Template for Identifying Potential Risks**

Policy/ies	Potential Risks	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship

**Table 1-3: Template for Identifying Potential Opportunities**

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship

*\*Note tables are meant to be blank*

### 1.3.2 Recommendations

Recommendations have been made in order to maximise potential benefits, minimise or avoid negative effects and reduce inequalities. Where necessary, recommendations have been made to monitor the impacts that arise after the implementation of the Core Strategy. These can be found in the main body of the IIA Report.

## 1.4 Proposed Consultation

Consultation with the public and various interested organisations has been ongoing since the beginning of the Core Strategy’s development. Interested organisations specifically relevant to equalities issues who have been consulted include NHS Rotherham, religion and faith representatives, Women’s Planning / Strategy Group,

local biodiversity forum, Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) community, Rotherfed, the Older People's Forum, the Youth Cabinet, Sport England, the Regional Development Agency, Network Rail, South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive and the Highways Agency , This includes engagement and consultation on the SA Scoping Report of January 2006, at the initial Issues and Options stage in 2006, on the preferred options selection stage in 2007, as well as the Core Strategy Revised Options for Growth in 2009.

As stated in Core Strategy Revised Options Interim Feedback Report of December 2009, Yorkshire Planning Aid approached RMBC at an early stage of the Council's Local Development Framework programme and offered assistance in relation to the engagement of priority communities and groups. These include people on low incomes; unemployed people; minority BME communities; women's groups; disabled people and disability groups; older people; children and young people; tenants groups; community groups and voluntary organisations. YPA's undertaking at the outset of this Core Strategy consultation stage was to faithfully report, verbatim, the comments made by the individuals and groups attending the events which YPA facilitated.

A meeting was held with the Council's equalities officer and NHS Rotherham on 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2011 in order to discuss the emerging EqIA baseline and approach taken by this EqIA. Further consultation and engagement will occur as part of the remaining stages of the EqIA and IIA.

## 2 Race

### 2.1 Topic Definition and Approach

National legislation provides a key requirement to promote equality of opportunity, good relations between people of different racial groups, and positive attitudes towards disabled persons, while eliminating unlawful discrimination.

‘Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society’ is one of the objectives of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy.

### 2.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

The following table identifies Core Strategy policies relevant to race.

**Table 2-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Race**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	<p><b><u>Potential for New Development to Increase Disparity</u></b></p> <p>Without mitigating policies, any new housing development has the potential to increase disparity between the most and least deprived areas and to decrease accessibility into and through a development. BME communities in Rotherham often live in more deprived areas, and therefore if new housing is inaccessible to them, and if it does not integrate well with any nearby deprived neighbourhoods, it could increase relative deprivation and increase inequality. Given the baseline, this would disproportionately affect BME communities against any other race.</p> <p>The mitigating policies discussed below aim to avoid this.</p>
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Development CS4 Safeguarded Land	<p><b><u>Potential for New Housing, Services and Facilities to Improve Equality of Access to Services and Facilities</u></b></p> <p>These policies aim to help create a balanced community and direct development to principle areas of growth. New investment development aims to meet the identified needs of settlements and ensure the delivery of new social infrastructure. Policy CS3 aims for new development to be located to maximise accessibility to services and centres and ensuring new development meets the needs of Rotherham’s areas of deprivation (again, BME communities in Rotherham often live in more deprived areas and therefore such benefits can increase equality in the borough).</p>
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces	<p><b><u>Potential for Improved Transport Infrastructure to Improve Equality of Accessibility</u></b></p> <p>Residents of more deprived areas, which tend to have a disproportionate representation from BME communities, tend to make a greater proportion of their journeys by public transport and walking, and a lesser proportion by taxi, driving or cycling.</p>

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	
CS1 Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	<b>Improved Housing Opportunities</b> These policies aim to provide new housing development, including new affordable housing. Combined with meeting the needs of deprived areas, and focusing development in areas accessible to public transport and near to local services and centres, these policies which lead to more and improved housing stock can assist in driving equality across all races.
CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development CS31 Mixed Use Development	<b>Creation of High-Quality Places</b> These policies have the potential to contribute to the quality of life, particularly in deprived areas.

## 2.3 Evidence Base for Race

### 2.3.1 Race / Ethnicity Profile

In 2009, Rotherham's BME population was 7.5%, which is below the national average of 9.4%. The largest minority ethnic group within Rotherham is Pakistani, representing 3.0% of the population, and next is 'White Other' representing 1.5%. The current non-white population is 5.6% of the total population, and population projections predict it will increase to 6.3% of the total population by 2030. The table below displays a breakdown of BME diversity in the borough.

**Table 2-2: Ethnic Diversity in Rotherham, 2009 Estimate**

Ethnic Group	Rotherham (%)	Yorkshire and the Humber (%)	England (%)
<b>TOTAL: All Persons</b>	253,900.0	5,258,100.0	51,809,700.0
White	93.8	89.6	87.5
White: British	92.6	86.8	82.8
White: Irish	0.4	0.6	1.1
White: Other White	0.8	2.2	3.6
Mixed	1.1	1.5	1.9
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	0.3	0.5	0.6
Mixed: White and Black African	0.1	0.2	0.2
Mixed: White and Asian	0.4	0.5	0.6

Ethnic Group	Rotherham (%)	Yorkshire and the Humber (%)	England (%)
Mixed: Other Mixed	0.3	0.3	0.5
Asian or Asian British	3.5	6.2	6.0
Asian or Asian British: Indian	0.8	1.8	2.7
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	2.2	3.3	1.9
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.2	0.6	0.7
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	0.3	0.5	0.7
Black or Black British	0.9	1.5	2.9
Black or Black British: Caribbean	0.2	0.6	1.2
Black or Black British: African	0.6	0.8	1.5
Black or Black British: Other Black	0.1	0.1	0.2
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	0.8	1.3	1.6
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	0.4	0.6	0.8
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group	0.4	0.7	0.8

ONS, 2011

The minority ethnic population is unevenly distributed across the borough. Boston Castle, Rotherham East and Rotherham West wards account for 65% of the total 'non-white' minority ethnic population. As a percentage of the ward population, Boston Castle has 17.3%, Rotherham East has 12.7% and Rotherham West has 9.4%. Of the remaining 18 wards, only Sitwell has a 'non-white' minority ethnic population above the 3.1% borough average. 'White' minority BME communities, mainly people of Irish or other European heritage, make up over 1% of Rotherham's population (2001 Census).

The main community languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, Farsi, French, Urdu and Mirpuri (Mirpuri is a spoken language only).

Immigration and natural increase means that Rotherham's black and minority ethnic population has continued to grow and is now reaching over 15,000 people. White minority communities were estimated to have a population of approximately 3,000 in 2004, reaching to 4,000 by 2006. Further migration from European countries, notably new EU member states, is likely to result in continued growth in the years ahead.

An overcrowded household is one where there are fewer habitable rooms than people. This can have some implications for health and well-being of the local population. Only 3.6% of the White British population live in overcrowded accommodation. However, BME groups are more affected, with overcrowding ranging from 13.2% to 22.8% of the community's population (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

There is a wealth of evidence which shows that black and minority ethnic groups suffer disparities and inequalities in rates of mental ill health, service experience and service outcome. Individuals from some BME backgrounds are more likely to enter the mental health services through coercive means, through the criminal justice system for example (JSNA, 2008).

Several barriers exist for BME people accessing mental health services such as language barriers, low awareness of services, the stigma around mental health issues and cultural inappropriateness of services on offer. Older members of BME communities may also be more vulnerable to poor mental health due to socio-economic deprivation (BME communities often live in more deprived areas), illness and loss of mobility and immigrant status (JSNA, 2008).

A BME needs analysis conducted in Rotherham indicates a lack of good interpreters, a need for mental health training and a general need for good-quality cultural competence training for mental health workers (JSNA, 2008).

## 2.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

A number of barriers exist for BME communities that include access and type of services and language barriers. Policies CS10 and CS32 have the opportunity to benefit these communities through the promotion of access to training, employment and employment opportunities. This may assist in improving skills, leading to better employment opportunities as well as reducing language barriers. CS10 also promotes local employment opportunities, which may benefit those living in more deprived communities. Community centres and similar facilities are also important for BME communities. Policies CS12, CS13, CS27, CS29 and CS32 promote new community facilities and similar development. Policy CS27 aims to protect or contribute towards securing a healthy environment. Mental health is a particular issue for BME communities, and this policy may assist in ensuring an increase in available health service for these communities.

Policies CS1, CS2, CS3, CS6, CS17 and CS32 assist in providing new housing opportunities, including affordable housing opportunities. This may improve the quality of life for BME communities if development is directed appropriately. There are risks that new housing development could increase disparity between the most and least deprived areas and decrease accessibility into and through a development, increasing relative deprivation and inequality. Policies CS3, CS14 and CS7 have the potential to assist in ensuring development is appropriately located.

Several policies promote better accessibility, and BME communities tend to make a greater proportion of their journeys by public transport and walking, and a lesser proportion by taxi, driving or cycling. Improving access to public transport and improving the condition of walkways may particularly benefit BME communities. These communities may benefit through increased access to services, community facilities, health services and employment opportunities. In addition the creation of a high-quality living environment through Policies CS13, CS22, CS28, CS29 and CS32 (promoting public realm improvements and improvements to green spaces) can contribute towards a higher quality of life, particularly in deprived areas.

There is a risk that new development may not be appropriately sited in order to benefit BME communities. Policy CS3 aims to ensure that new development is located appropriately; identifying that new development should meet the needs of Rotherham's areas of highest deprivation. This policy may assist in ensuring that new development can integrate with existing residential areas, including those in the most deprived parts of Rotherham. Policy CS12 also identifies a hierarchy for the provision of new leisure and service facilities. Rotherham Town Centre is identified as the principal town centre, and Dinnington, Maltby and Wath upon Deane are identified as local centres. These areas are amongst the highest areas of

deprivation in Rotherham. As such, new development in these areas may assist in addressing deprivation, providing opportunities for the existing communities.

**Table 2-3: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity / Opportunity</b>

**Table 2-4: Potential Risks**

Policy/ies	Potential Risks	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS27 Community Health & Safety CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS31 Mixed Use Development CS4 Safeguarded Land	Community/ service facilities required by BME communities may not be directed to the most important areas.	All minority ethnic groups	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS29 Community and Social Facilities	CS1, CS3 and CS29 may assist in ensuring that development is provided in appropriate locations. CS3 requires development to meet the needs of people living within areas of high deprivation. CS12 also identifies a hierarchy for service facilities which includes Rotherham Town Centre, Dinnington, Maltby and Wath as town centres to direct development too. These areas are all identified as having high levels of deprivation.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	New housing development has the potential to increase disparity between the most and least deprived areas.	All minority ethnic groups	CS3 Location of New Development CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability	CS3 aims to ensure development meets the needs of highest deprivation. CS7 ensures affordable housing provision for new housing development.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	New housing development has the potential to decrease accessibility into and through a development.	All minority ethnic groups	CS3 Location of New Development CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel	CS3 aims to maximise proximity and accessibility for new housing to service and employment centres. CS14 aims to promote accessibility.

**Table 2-5: Potential Opportunities**

<b>Policy/ies</b>	<b>Potential Opportunities</b>	<b>Potential Receptors</b>	<b>Enhancing Policy/ies</b>	<b>Relationship</b>
CS1 Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	Provision of more housing opportunity, including affordable housing, can assist in meeting housing needs particular to an area, whatever they may be. This can reduce the disparity in housing quality between BME communities and other groups.	All minority ethnic groups	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	CS1 and 3 may assist in locating new housing development in the most appropriate areas.
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS31 Mixed Use Development	New housing may lead indirectly to improved education and training facilities, which may in turn reduce language barriers.	All minority ethnic groups	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development CS29 Community and Social Facilities	CS1, CS3 and CS29 may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas.
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS27 Community Health & Safety CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	New housing may lead indirectly to improved services and facilities, which can assist in providing better opportunities for community centres (etc.) which can better meet local needs, whatever they may be.	All people	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development CS29 Community and Social Facilities	CS1, CS3 and CS29 may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas.
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS16 New Roads	Improved infrastructure connecting facilities and services with housing and locating new development in proximity to existing service and employment centres will assist in broadening access for all, reducing the disparity between BME communities and others.	All minority ethnic groups	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	CS1, CS3, CS29 and CS33 may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas.

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS31 Mixed Use Development CS4 Safeguarded Land				
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development CS31 Mixed Use Development	These policies may assist in reducing social division and increasing social cohesion through directing new development either to areas adjacent to deprived areas where they can achieve some benefit through integration with their surroundings, or to town and local centres as the focal point for communities.	All ethnic groups, particularly those in deprived areas.	N/A	These policies seek to direct development to the most appropriate areas.
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Development	Provision of new employment opportunities, particularly local opportunities may assist in addressing inequalities between BME communities and others in the borough.	All minority ethnic groups, particularly those in deprived areas.	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	CS1 and 3 may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas.
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and	Improved infrastructure may enhance access to mental health/other health services, and reduce the disparity between BME communities and others in the borough.	All minority ethnic groups.	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	CS1 and 3 may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas.

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Development				
CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	Improving the environmental quality of areas (e.g. public realm) can improve overall quality of life, particularly in deprived areas, which can reduce the disparity between BME communities and others in the borough.	All minority ethnic groups.	N/A	These policies aim to promote improved public realm and green spaces.

## 2.5 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key opportunities and risks are summarised below (there are many more opportunities in the policies than there are risks).

- Risks that services and facilities required by BME communities may not be directed to the most important areas.
- Provision of more housing opportunity, including affordable housing, can assist in reducing the disparity in housing quality between BME communities and other groups.
- Potential to reduce the disparity between BME communities and others in terms of access to community services and facilities, employment opportunities, education and health.
- New housing can indirectly lead to improved provision of training and education facilities, which has the potential to reduce language barriers.
- Improved public realm and green spaces have the opportunity to improve quality of life, particularly in deprived areas where there is a greater concentration of BME communities.
- Potential to reduce social division and increase social cohesion through integration of new development with its surroundings, or focusing on town and local centres as the focal point for communities.

## 2.6 EqIA Recommendations

Although Policy CS3 does include for ensuring that new development meets the needs of Rotherham’s areas of highest deprivation, in order to maximise the benefits of this, Policy CS32 could require that the needs of neighbouring communities should be considered with the aim of increasing equality more widely in the area. This could apply to transport infrastructure, as well as to greenspace, green infrastructure and any new services and facilities.

## 3 Gender

### 3.1 Topic Definition and Approach

Men and woman often have different priorities in relation to what services they require and how services are provided. This includes different priorities in terms of transport options, health requirements and the provision of other services and facilities. Pregnant women and mothers of babies have particular demands on them, and can struggle to get around the place where they live whilst accessing the same services and facilities as everyone else. This topic also addresses marriage and civil partnerships.

### 3.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

The following table identifies Core Strategy Policies relevant to gender.

**Table 3-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Race**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS9 Transforming Rotherham’s Economy CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Development CS4 Safeguarded Land	<p><b><u>Potential for New Housing and Employment to be Car-Dependent</u></b></p> <p>Women tend to have less dependence on car travel and more reliance on good public transport, walking and cycling links. Obtaining good links to new housing development can be a challenge, there is the potential for poor accessibility for those without access to a car. Mitigating policies below aim to address this issue.</p>
CS3 Location of New Development CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Potential to Improve Accessibility for Women</u></b></p> <p>Women tend to make more journeys but travel shorter distances than men, and are more likely to use the bus or walk as their means of transport. These policies promote accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport, and locating new development in accessible locations.</p>
CS1 Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability	<p><b><u>Improved Housing Opportunities</u></b></p> <p>These policies aim to provide new housing development, including a mix of tenures and affordable housing to meet projections in changing housing demand. This can assist in matching demand with trends in marriage and civil partnerships.</p>

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	
CS27 Community Health & Safety CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	<p><b><u>Improved Public Safety</u></b></p> <p>These policies have the potential to assist in implementing ‘secured by design’ principles, including in the public realm, and thus reducing fear of crime and crime rates. Women tend to experience a higher level of fear of crime than men, and may avoid certain activities and take on substantial inconveniences to avoid travel routes or places where they don’t feel safe. Men tend to fear crime less, but are more likely to be victims of certain crimes, such as violent assault.</p>
CS27 Community Health and Safety CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities	<p><b><u>Provision of Health Services and Maternity Facilities</u></b></p> <p>These policies have the potential to facilitate increased provision of midwifery care, health visiting services and possibly public baby-changing and/or breast-feeding facilities.</p>

### 3.3 Evidence Base for Gender

The gender distribution in Rotherham is similar to the national profile. In Rotherham, there are 129,400 (51%) females and 124,000 (49%) males, which is very similar to the national average. Up to the age of 72 years the number of males and females are fairly equal. After this age the ratio of females to males increases.

White minority ethnic communities, Indian, and black groups have a larger number of men in contrast to women. People from Pakistani/Kashmiri origin have a similar gender balance to the White British population, whilst the Chinese community has a high proportion of women. The higher proportion of men amongst certain BME groups in Rotherham is likely to be because of economic migration with men moving into Rotherham to find employment. This trend is more significant amongst more recent migrant groups where two thirds are often male (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

As stated in the previous section, women tend to have less dependence on car travel and more reliance on good public transport, walking and cycling links. They tend to make more journeys but travel shorter distances than men. They also tend to experience a higher level of fear of crime than men, and may avoid certain activities and take on substantial inconveniences to avoid travel routes or places where they don’t feel safe. Men tend to fear crime less, but are more likely to be victims of certain crimes, such as violent assault.

#### 3.3.1 Marriage and Civil Partnerships

The 2001 census reported that there were 108,000 married couples in the borough, or 55% of people aged 16 or over (National Statistics, 2003). In 2006, there were 97,200 married couples, which was a reduction of approximately 10% of total married couples, and which reduced the proportion of married people aged 16 or over to below 50%. Forecasts predict a decrease to 94,100 married couples by 2021, which is a further 3.2% decrease in the number of married couples (and which takes account of forecasted population increases) (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

The 2001 census reported that there were 17,500 cohabiting couples in the borough (National Statistics, 2003). This increased to 23,000 by 2006, or by approximately

24%, and is predicted to increase to 33,600 by 2021. This would be a further 35% increase (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

### 3.3.2 Maternity and Pregnancy

The birth rate in Rotherham has been steadily increasing since 2002, with 3,200 live births in 2009. Teenage pregnancy has been consistently above the regional and national annual averages since 1998. Rotherham's *Teenage Pregnancy Strategy* was launched in 2000 in order to reduce the under 18 conception rate and increase the proportion of teenage mothers in education, employment and training (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

Improved local healthcare and education can potentially reduce infant mortality and improve the mental health of pregnant women and mothers of babies. In 2008, Rotherham had a higher infant mortality ratio than the regional and national averages. Factors may include a high teenage pregnancy rate, obesity, smoking and the proportion of women sharing a bed with their baby. Of the approximately 3,700 deliveries per year in Rotherham, up to 580 women will experience mental health problems and require some form of intervention postnatally. Babies of parents with mental disorder are more likely to suffer from attachment disorders, cognitive development deficits and child psychiatric illness. Rotherham has had 2 maternal suicides in the last ten years. In Rotherham, work is ongoing to develop specific services and care pathways for the management of maternal mental health (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

There is evidence that younger mothers are more likely to smoke throughout pregnancy, with 45% of mothers aged 20 or under reported smoking throughout pregnancy. This is compared to 9% of mothers aged 35 and over. There are wide variations in smoking rates across Rotherham. Recorded smoking rates per GP practice vary from 15% to 56%, with rates at which people quit smoking varying dramatically according to the GP practice (including between similar high prevalence areas). Some of the variation is related to whether or not practices offer patients a Locally Enhanced Service (LES) for smoking cessation. Another factor includes how accessible the NHS Rotherham Stop Smoking Service is to the local population. Rotherham's Tobacco Control Alliance is working to deliver its action plan, *A Smokefree Future* (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

Improved local healthcare and education can also potentially reduce alcohol consumption during pregnancy. The NHS Local website reports that "whereas previously the occasional drink (one or two units once or twice a week) was considered OK for a pregnant woman, Government advice now states that pregnant women should avoid alcohol altogether" (NHS Local / Drinkaware.co.uk, 2010). Risks include damage to the foetus' developing organs and nervous system during the first three months, and risk of foetal alcohol spectrum disorder, which is a life-long condition causing such symptoms as facial abnormalities and learning and behavioural difficulties. Although there is no data specific to Rotherham, 66% of pregnant women in the UK reported drinking during pregnancy in 1995, and this figure dropped to 55% in 2005 (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

Breastfeeding is very healthy for both mothers and babies, and nearly all women can breastfeed if they learn to do it correctly. For the mother, it reduces the risk of breast and ovarian cancer, burns many Calories daily (potentially reducing the risk of becoming overweight) and builds a strong bond with her baby. For the baby, it increases immunity from infections and disease, lowers the risk of diarrhoea and vomiting (which can lead to hospital visits) and reduces the risk of becoming obese

later in life (NHS Choices, 2010). In Rotherham, the national indicator for ‘% of mothers initiating breast feeding’ shows that far fewer mothers are breastfeeding than the national and regional averages (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

All women are entitled to obtain a full health and social care assessment of needs, risks and choices within 12 completed weeks of their pregnancy. In 2008, 93.26% of women who were pregnant were given a health and social care assessment of need within 12 completed weeks of pregnancy, which was well above the local target of 75%. However, there was a small minority of women (6.74%) who were not accessing maternity services in the first six-month period, and it is thought that a significant proportion of these women are from BME communities (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

### 3.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

There are a number of policies which will provide opportunities for the improvement of the quality of life for both women and men in Rotherham. In order to avoid and manage the risk of creating car-dependent development (which is less favourable for women, though car-dependent development is not seen to be any more favourable for men), a number of policies (including CS3, CS14, CS17, CS19, CS22 and CS32) promote local accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport. This can both ensure equality of opportunity for women residents of new developments, as well as increase equality of opportunity in the borough more generally. This addresses various potential benefits, including access to employment, services and facilities.

Policies which improve the quality of design and which specifically address public realm and public safety (including CS13, CS27, CS28 and CS32) provide the opportunity to reduce fear of crime and crime rates. This can be particularly important for women, who may not have the same opportunities as men if their decisions and behaviours in terms of accessing services are dictated by fear of crime.

Policies for a mix of different types of new housing (including CS1, CS2, CS6, CS7 and CS32) provide the opportunity to match demand with trends in marriage and civil partnerships, leading to an overall improvement into the future. Continued monitoring of trends is needed to match housing delivery with demand in the medium and long term.

There is also the potential for Policies CS27 and CS32 to promote services and facilities for pregnant women, and women with babies including midwifery care, mental health services, health visiting services and possibly baby-changing or breast-feeding facilities in town and local centres, particularly in or near to deprived areas.

**Table 3-2: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity</b> / Opportunity

**Table 3-3: Potential Risks**

Policy/ies	Potential Risks	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship
<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Facilities</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Development</p> <p>CS4 Safeguarded Land</p>	<p>New housing and employment development has the potential to affect accessibility for those without access to a car.</p>	<p>All, but women in particular (and as relevant to this topic).</p>	<p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS19 Green infrastructure</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p>CS3 aims to maximise proximity and accessibility for new housing to service and employment centres.</p> <p>CS14 aims to promote accessibility.</p> <p>CS32 promotes public transport/walking and cycling provision.</p> <p>CS17 supports development of the local rail network.</p> <p>CS33 promotes development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.</p>

**Table 3-4: Potential Opportunities**

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
<p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p> <p>CS19 Green infrastructure</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS22 Green Spaces</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS16 New Roads</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p>	<p>Opportunities to improve accessibility to employment, services and facilities locally by walking, cycling and public transport.</p>	<p>All, but women in particular (and as relevant to this topic).</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>These policies aim to promote accessibility through new transport interventions, locating new development in accessible areas and promoting access to public transport and walking/cycling routes.</p>

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS29 Community and Social Facilities				
CS27 Community Health & Safety CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.	Opportunities to reduce crime rates and fear of crime through using 'secured by design' principles.	All, but women in particular (and as relevant to this topic).	N/A	This policy requires development to protect or contribute to securing a safe environment.
CS1 Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	New housing development providing including a mix of tenures and affordable housing to assist in matching demand with trends in marriage and civil partnerships.	All, but married and cohabiting couples in particular (and as relevant to this topic).	N/A	These policies are guided by housing needs assessments, and can be expected to improve the situation for married and cohabiting couples in Rotherham.
CS27 Community Health and Safety CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Development	Opportunities for provision of services and facilities including midwifery care, mental health services, health visiting services and possibly baby-changing or breast-feeding facilities in town and local centres.	Women, particularly in deprived areas.	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	These policies aim to ensure that new development is located appropriately.

### 3.5 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

With mitigating policies in place, there are not expected to be any significant residual risks of negative gender equality impacts from the Core Strategy. The key opportunities are summarised below.

- Opportunities to improve accessibility to employment, services and facilities locally by walking, cycling and public transport, which can improve equality between women and men;
- Opportunities to reduce crime rates and fear of crime through using 'secured by design' principles, which can improve equality of opportunity between women and men.
- New housing development providing including a mix of tenures and affordable housing to assist in matching demand with trends in marriage and civil partnerships.
- Opportunities for provision of services and facilities including midwifery care, mental health services, health visiting services and possibly baby-changing or breast-feeding facilities in town and local centres.

### 3.6 EqlA Recommendations

The future implementation of Policies CS27 and CS32, such as through more detailed policy in future local development documents, can be more specific about the types of community services and facilities which Rotherham needs, including (as applicable) midwifery care, mental health services, health visiting services and possibly baby-changing or breast-feeding facilities in town and local centres. These detailed requirements should be developed in consultation with various stakeholders, including the NHS and the public. Reference should be made to Rotherham's performance indicators for maternity and pregnancy.

## 4 Disability or Long-Term Limiting Illness

### 4.1 Topic Definition and Approach

National legislation provides a key requirement to promote equality of opportunity and positive attitudes towards disabled persons, while eliminating unlawful discrimination. Also, ‘ensuring a strong, healthy and just society’ is one of the objectives of the national Sustainable Development Strategy.

This topic covers:

- physical impairment – those with mobility issues which require the use of a wheelchair or crutches;
- sensory impairment – such as blind/deaf or having a visual, hearing or speech impairment;
- mental health – such as depression or schizophrenia;
- learning disability/difficulty – such as dyslexia or a cognitive impairment such as autistic spectrum disorder; and
- long-standing illness or health condition – such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, chronic heart disease or epilepsy.

In addition, carers are included within this topic area. A carer is someone who looks after someone who has a disability or a long-term illness.

### 4.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

The following table identifies Core Strategy Policies relevant to disability and long-term limiting illness.

**Table 4-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Race**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS9 Transforming Rotherham’s Economy CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Development CS4 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable	<p><b><u>Potential for New Development Not to be Disability-Friendly</u></b></p> <p>Access to housing, employment and other services and facilities is key for those with a disability. Without mitigating policy, there is the potential that new development may not provide suitable access.</p> <p>In addition, transport improvements may not directly improve access for the disabled.</p>

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
Development	
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Development CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Improved Accessibility</u></b></p> <p>Although not specifically referring to disability, these policies promote better access to services, including access to public transport, educational facilities, recreational facilities and health services.</p>
CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.	<p><b><u>Measures to Improve the Streetscape</u></b></p> <p>Improvements to the streetscape and public realm have the potential to benefit disabled people through measures to encourage easier accessibility.</p> <p>A particular issue in terms of access for disabled people is in listed buildings and conservation areas. Sometimes there is a conflict between maintaining a character of a building and providing improved access arrangements.</p>
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Educational/Community Facilities and Services</u></b></p> <p>These policies aim to improve community facilities and services in line with new development, which can lead to a better distribution and quality of services for the disabled and those with long-term illnesses.</p>

### 4.3 Evidence Base for Disability and Long-Term Illness

In 2001, the proportion of people within Rotherham considered to have a long-term limiting illness or disability was 22.4%, which is significantly higher than the national average (National Statistics, 2003). In particular, dementia, coronary heart disease, strokes and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are prevalent (Rotherham MBC *et al.*, 2008).

In Rotherham, there were 860 people on the blind register in 2008, a reduction of 325 people since 2006. This reduction may be due to recent data cleansing of the

local register. There are a total of 1,365 people who are on the partially sighted register, a decrease of 95 people since 2006.

Approximately 63% of blind/partially sighted people in Rotherham are over 75 years of age. There has been an increase in the number of people registered blind in the 65 to 74 age group. Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System (PANSI) predicts that there are 102 people in Rotherham who have a serious visual impairment in Rotherham who require help with daily activities. It is predicted that this will slowly increase over the next 17 years, in particular in the age groups 55-64 age group (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

In Rotherham, there are currently 280 people on the deaf register, with 66% in the age range 18 to 64 years. This 66% is 13.4% above the national average. There are currently 15 children (5%) on the register. The high number of younger people on the register suggests under-reporting in the older age groups. There are a total of 980 people on the hard of hearing register. Almost two-thirds (62%) are in the age groups 75 years and over. This is just under the national average of 64.9% (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

PANSI suggests that in 2010, there were 846 adults who are 18 years and over who have a moderate or severe disability in Rotherham, and who are likely to be in receipt of services. This is predicted to increase to 878 people by 2025. People with learning disabilities are 2.5 times more likely to have health problems than other people and four times as many people die of preventable diseases. They are more likely to have a long-term illness or another disability than other people. Studies have suggested that mortality rates are higher for people with learning disability compared with the general population, but this difference has been reducing in recent years (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

Data on hospital admissions for mental health issues reveals that in terms of age-standardised rates, there is around a four times variation between best and worst wards for dementia and depression, whereas for schizophrenia, rates are over 20 times worse in Rotherham West than in Anston and Woodsetts. A 2008 lifestyle survey carried out in Rotherham revealed that residents living in the 20% most deprived areas have lower mean mental health scores than Rotherham as a whole. All Primary Care Trusts have a responsibility to carry out suicide audits, and data shows that there are around 20-25 suicides per year in Rotherham. After adjusting for random year-on-year variations, Rotherham rates are slightly increasing, with rates increasing more sharply in deprived areas (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

#### 4.3.1 Carers

One in eight people in Rotherham (30,000 in total) are carers, with 67% being women and 33% men. A carer is someone who looks after a partner, relative or friend who has a disability, is an older person or who has a long-term condition. They may be paid or unpaid and over 7,000 carers in Rotherham provide more than 50 hours of care per week. It is estimated that every year in Rotherham, another 8,000 people become carers. This number is likely to rise over the next 10-15 years (Rotherham MBC *et al.*, 2008).

Rotherham's population is aging, and there are many people with life-limiting illnesses looked after in the community. This has substantial implications for carers. The 2001 census identified that 12.2% of the population provide unpaid care. It is suggested that people tend to provide care for people in more deprived areas than those in which they live. Also, 63% of carers provide between 1 and 19 hours care

a week, 13% provide between 20 and 49 hours care a week and 24% provide 50 or more hours care a week (Rotherham MBC *et al.*, 2008).

#### 4.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

Disabled people’s access to services such as shops, public transport or leisure facilities can be a problem, and new development of this type may not necessarily be accessible to them. This can restrict or prevent disabled people from participating in normal day-to-day activities and as a result, they can become increasingly excluded, isolated and vulnerable. A number of policies within the Core Strategy promote improved access through transport infrastructure improvements, locating new development in accessible areas and promoting access to public transport and walking/cycling routes. Improvement to the public realm also has the opportunity to improve ease of access for the disabled, such as by improving footpaths and road crossings, or removing street clutter. There is a risk, however, that these policies may not directly improve access for the disabled, as there is no direct reference to ensuring access for those with a disability.

Policies promoting improved educational, leisure and community facilities have the potential to improve the quality of life of the disabled and carers. In particular, the promotion of improved skills in all of Rotherham’s communities could provide opportunities to benefit all, in particular those with learning difficulties. Policy CS27 also aims to protect and contribute towards a healthy and safe environment. This is likely to assist in ensuring that sufficient care can be provided for those with mental health issues, as well as those with long term illness and other disabilities.

**Table 4-2: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity / Opportunity</b>

**Table 4-3: Potential Risks**

Policy/ies	Potential Risks	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.	Transport improvements may not directly improve access for the disabled.	All, particularly the physically disabled.	N/A	The policies promote improvements to the public realm and transport. However, they do not specifically identify interventions that may benefit the disabled.

Policy/ies	Potential Risks	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre				
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS31 Mixed Use Development CS4 Safeguarded Land	New development may not provide suitable access.	All, particularly the physically disabled.	CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	These policies all assist in promoting new development in existing accessible areas or in promoting new access/transport routes however do not specifically identify interventions that may benefit the disabled..

Table 4-4: Potential Opportunities

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS29 Community and Social Facilities	Improved educational and training facilities.	All, particularly those with learning difficulties. Carers.	N/A	These policies aim to improve skills of all through promoting access to training and education.
CS27 Community Health and Safety	Protecting and securing a healthy	All, particularly	N/A	These policies promote

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	environment can benefit those with mental health issues, as well as those with long-term, limiting illness and other disabilities, ensuring sufficient care can be provided.	those with disability and long-term limiting illness.		development that protects or contributes to healthy environments and health facilities.
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development CS31 Mixed Use Development	Improved leisure and other community facilities can assist in improving the quality of life of disabled/those with a long-term, limiting illness.	All. Carers.	N/A	These policies all promote new or improved community facilities or services.
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities	Improved accessibility to healthcare services and facilities.	All, particularly the disabled.	N/A	These policies all assist in promoting new development in existing accessible areas or in promoting new access/transport routes.
CS28 Sustainable	Streetscene	All,	N/A	These policies

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	enhancements can improve accessibility for disabled people.	particularly the disabled.		promote improvements to the public realm. Measures to improve access for disabled people include footway improvements, better pedestrian crossing provision, decluttering of the streets and raised kerbs (etc.).

#### 4.5 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are summarised below.

- Access – Opportunities to increase accessibility and reduce difficulties in provision of disabled access. There are also risks that the improvements will not directly benefit those with disabilities.
- Facilities – Opportunities for improved educational and training facilities, particularly for those with learning difficulties and carers. Opportunities for improved leisure and other community facilities.
- Health – Opportunities to improve the distribution and quality of healthcare facilities.

#### 4.6 EqlA Recommendations

Policies promoting enhancements to transport, public realm and the creation of high-quality places have the potential to be enhanced to include text relating to the provision of measures to improve access for the disabled.

As stated previously, the future implementation of Policies CS27 and CS32, such as through more detailed policy in future local development documents, can be more specific about the types of community services and facilities which Rotherham needs, including (as applicable) mental health services and support for carers and those with disabilities or limiting, long-term illness.

## 5 Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender People

### 5.1 Topic Definition and Approach

This topic covers Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) people. Transgender is a wider umbrella term used to include people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from their birth sex. The term may include, but is not limited to, transsexual people and others who are defined as gender-variant.

### 5.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

The following table identifies Core Strategy Policies relevant to LGBT people.

**Table 5-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to LGBT**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS27 Community Health & Safety CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.	<p><b><u>Improving the Safety of Vulnerable Groups</u></b></p> <p>A large proportion of LGBT people in Rotherham feel unsafe in the street and have experienced discrimination / harassment. These policies indicate applying 'secured by design' principles and delivering public realm improvements, and thus have the potential to improve safety / crime and fear of crime levels.</p>
CS3 Location of New Development CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities	<p><b><u>Improving / Increasing Community Facilities &amp; Services</u></b></p> <p>The lack of facilities for LGBT people in Rotherham is identified as a major obstacle. Whilst not LGBT-specific, these policies aim to develop community facilities such as community centres.</p>
CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS29 Community and Social Facilities	<p><b><u>Leisure Facilities</u></b></p> <p>These policies supports proposals for leisure facilities such as quality food and drink developments. CS13 specifically seeks to deliver a new entertainment, leisure and cultural quarter. Whether directly as part of new development, or indirectly through the overall expansion of business and vibrancy of the town, this policy overall increases opportunity for new LGBT venues.</p>

### 5.3 Evidence Base for Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Trans People

Very little information is available about the demographic profile of LGBT people in Rotherham. Government survey evidence suggests 6% of the UK population are LGBT people, which would equate to 15,200 people in Rotherham or 11,800 adults. The transgender population is estimated at approximately 0.8% nationally which would equate to around 2,000 people or 1,600 adults in Rotherham (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

In a recent survey of LGBT people in Rotherham:

- 78.7% of respondents felt the main obstacle for LGBT people in Rotherham is a lack of facilities and venues;
- 73.8% of respondents stated they use services and facilities specifically for LGBT people in places outside Rotherham Borough (e.g. pubs, clubs, societies, self help groups, etc.);
- 75% had experienced discrimination and harassment – two-thirds of these incidents had occurred in the last 12 months. and
- 65.2% reported feeling unsafe in the street in Rotherham Borough, 17.4% feel unsafe in their own home.

(Rotherham MBC, 2004)

There is limited information available regarding people who have undergone gender reassignment in Rotherham and nationwide.

#### 5.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

Key issues for LGBT people within Rotherham that are relevant to the Core Strategy are the lack of social facilities and discrimination / harassment. Policies CS12, CS13, CS32 and CS10 are likely to provide opportunities for improvements to community and social facilities, which can include general meeting places, citizens' advice centres and similar, as well as more specialised services. Policy CS13 identifies that the Council will seek to deliver new entertainment and leisure facilities. There is a risk that, as the policies are not (and perhaps cannot be) related directly to provision of facilities for LGBT people, they may not benefit from new development. However, the overall expansion of business and vibrancy of Rotherham Town and of the borough can indirectly increase opportunity for new LGBT venues (i.e. creating more accessible / choice locations for this market).

Fear of hate crime and discrimination/harassment is a key issue for the LGBT population. Policy CS27 particularly aims to protect and contribute towards a healthy and safe environment, aiming to minimise opportunities for crime. A number of further policies aim to improve the public realm within Rotherham. This does not directly prioritise schemes such as CCTV and improved street lighting, however the development of high quality environments may incorporate these features and result in safer streets.

**Table 5-2: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity / Opportunity</b>

**Table 5-3: Potential Risks**

Policy/ies	Potential Risks	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Development	Risks that new entertainment and leisure facilities will not include LGBT venues, and disparity with other people in the borough will increase.	The LGBT community of Rotherham	N/A	Although there is an identified need for LGBT venues, there is no guarantee that Core Strategy policies will lead to more equitable distribution of venues.

**Table 5-4: Potential Opportunities**

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS3 Location of New Development CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Development CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	New and improved community facilities can help improve equality of access to facilities for the LGBT community.	All, but the LGBT community in particular (and as relevant to this topic)	N/A	Alongside new development, this can include general meeting places, citizens' advice centres and similar, as well as more specialised services for meeting the needs of the LGBT community.
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in	New cultural quarter and/or entertainment and leisure facilities can include LGBT venues.	All, but the LGBT community in particular (and as relevant to this topic)	N/A	Policies are not related directly to provision of facilities for LGBT people, however the overall expansion of business and vibrancy of the borough can indirectly increase opportunity for new LGBT venues.

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
Favour of Sustainable Development CS31 Mixed Use Development				
CS27 Community Health & Safety CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.	Opportunities to reduce fear of crime and improve safety.	All, but the LGBT community and other vulnerable groups in particular (and as relevant to this topic)	N/A	These policies all provide opportunities to improve crime and safety levels both directly and indirectly.

### 5.5 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are summarised below.

- There remains the risk that new entertainment and leisure facilities will not include LGBT venues, and disparity with other people in the borough will increase.
- Contrary to the above, the aims for a new cultural quarter and/or entertainment and leisure facilities can include LGBT venues, and otherwise the overall expansion of business and vibrancy of the borough can indirectly increase opportunity for new LGBT venues.
- Policies can lead to development which uses ‘secured by design’ principles, and thus reduced fear of crime, potentially reduced crime and anti-social behaviour levels, which can improve equality of LGBT people and other vulnerable groups with the rest of the population of the borough.
- Alongside new development, improved and new community facilities can include general meeting places, citizens’ advice centres and similar, as well as more specialised services for meeting the needs of the LGBT community.

### 5.6 EqIA Recommendations

The requirement for detailed masterplanning under Policy CS2 could be enhanced by requiring that such master plans demonstrate high-quality engagement with the public and that local community views and comments have been taken into account. Such master plans could be adopted as SPDs within Rotherham’s Local Plan, and subjected to Equalities Impact Assessment in accordance with legislation. This would improve community engagement, address this IIA’s residual risks and conclusions, and help ensure the views of hard-to-reach groups are taken into account.

Also, further emphasis could be made in the Core Strategy to addressing ‘secured by design’ principles.

# 6 Young / Older People

## 6.1 Topic Definition and Approach

Rotherham has a population of approximately 253,900, which is expected to increase by 6% by 2018 (Office for National Statistics, 2009). In common with the rest of the UK, it has an aging population with similar numbers of people aged 60 and over as children under 16. Young and older people have different needs in terms of education, training, accessibility and services.

## 6.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

The following table identifies Core Strategy Policies relevant to young and older people.

**Table 6-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Young / Older People**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS1 Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Potential for New Housing to Better Meet Housing Needs</u></b></p> <p>Provision of more housing opportunity, including affordable housing, can assist in meeting housing needs of people at various stages of their lives. This creates the potential to increase the quality of housing owned by pensioners (e.g. applying the Lifetime Homes standard) and help them to meet their needs, as well as helping to alleviate over-crowding and the ill effects this has on children in particular.</p>
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Development CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Provision of Improved or New Education, Health and other Services and Facilities</u></b></p> <p>These policies aim to ensure that an appropriate level of provision is made for various services and facilities in line with new development. In certain circumstances, this can improve the distribution and quality of services and facilities, making them more useful and accessible to children and older people.</p>
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Development	<p><b><u>Provision of Improved or New Recreation for Children</u></b></p> <p>These policies aim to ensure that the need for such facilities as local greenspace, play areas, sport, leisure and recreation is met by new development.</p>
CS3 Location of New Development CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing	<p><b><u>Improved Accessibility to Services and Facilities</u></b></p> <p>Children and older people tend to be more reliant on walking, cycling and public transport in order to access services and facilities, including to meet basic needs.</p>

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	These policies can help to ensure that residential areas are well connected to services and facilities by these more sustainable transport modes.
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS5 Safeguarded Land CS31 Mixed Use Development CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Potential for New Development to Take Local Services Over Capacity</u></b></p> New housing development, if not appropriately planned for, has the potential to lead to existing schools and other education facilities going over capacity, leading to a relative lack of enough facilities in an area. This is why the policies on provision of new or improved recreation, services and facilities above are so important.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS9 Transforming Rotherham’s Economy CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Potential for New Development to be Car-Dependent</u></b></p> Young and older people tend to be more dependant on walking/cycling and public transport, including community transport. Obtaining these links to new development, including housing, employment and educational facilities can be a challenge. There is the potential risk of inequitable access for those without access to a car, and for negative accessibility impacts caused by new traffic.  This is why the policies on improving accessibility listed above are so important.

### 6.3 Evidence Base for Young and Older People

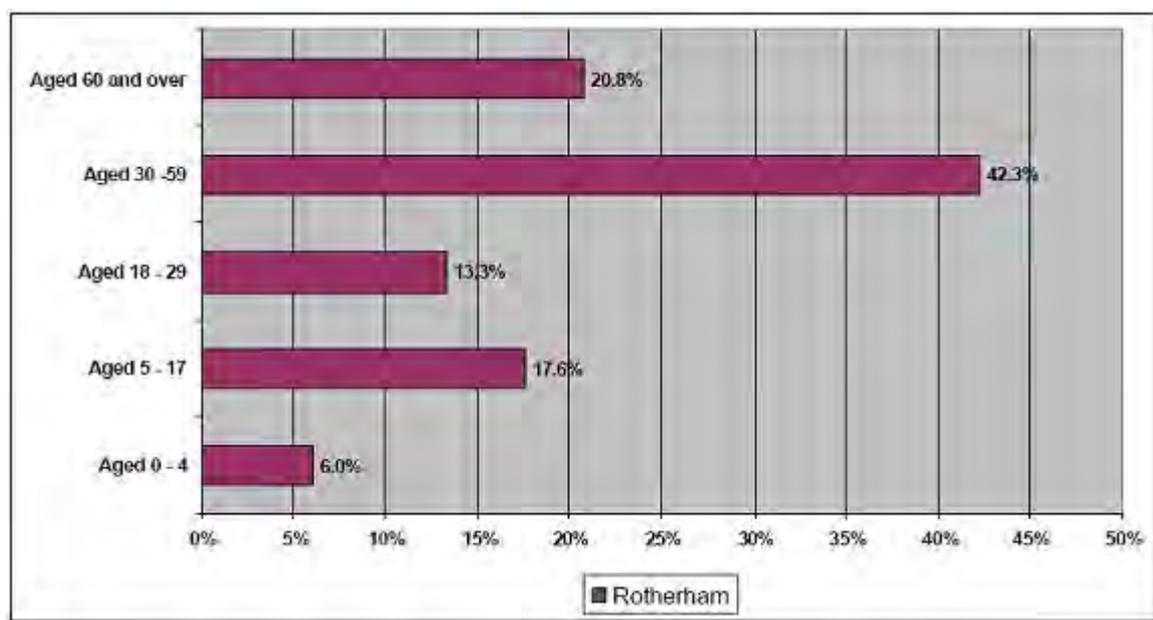
Rotherham has a population of approximately 253,900, which is projected to increase by 6% by 2018 (Office for National Statistics, 2009). Factors contributing to growth include longer life expectancy and increased migration. In common with the rest of the UK, it has an aging population with similar numbers of people aged 60 and over as children under 16. The number of people over 65 is predicted to increase by over 33% (from 42,200 to 56,365) by 2025. The increase in the number of people over 85 will be greater at 80% from 5,200 to 9,360 by 2025 (NHS Rotherham, 2008).

Approximately one in seven local households consists of a pensioner living alone (14.4%). This equates to the regional and national average. Also, this number is expected to increase, and the increasing number of people living alone is likely to have a significant impact on adult social care in the future (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

An overcrowded household is one where there are fewer habitable rooms than people. This can have some implications for health and well-being of children,

including infant mortality and respiratory conditions which can last into adulthood (amongst other physical and mental illness). Approximately 3.6% of the White British population live in overcrowded accommodation, which is relatively low. However, BME groups are more affected, with overcrowding ranging from 13.2% to 22.8% of the community's population (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

**Table 6-2: Age Profile of Rotherham**



The birth rate in Rotherham has been steadily increasing since 2002, reflecting the national trend. There has been a continued rise in the proportion of births to mothers born outside the UK, 23% in 2007 compared to 13% in 1997 (NHS Rotherham, 2008).

The age profile of the current BME population in Rotherham is younger than the general population with a high concentration of people in their middle years. Most minority ethnic groups have young populations, notably the Kashmiri and Pakistani and other Asian groups. There is a growing mixed or dual heritage population; the majority are children and young people. The Irish community is an exception, with their dual heritage population being much older than average (NHS Rotherham, 2008).

### 6.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

The Core Strategy policies which are to facilitate new housing and affordable housing (CS1, CS2, CS3, CS6, CS7 and CS32) are expected to increase the quality of housing owned by pensioners (e.g. applying the Lifetime Homes standard, or similar) and help them to meet their needs. They should also help to alleviate overcrowding and the ill effects this has on children in particular. However at this stage in the Local Plan process, there are no policies specifically setting out a requirement to meet Lifetime Homes standard (or similar), or the exact housing mix needed to help alleviate over-crowding based on evidence. This will be considered in future local development documents.

There are a number of policies for creating and improving accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport, including Policies CS3, CS15, CS17, CS19, CS18 and CS32. New housing development will allow the new young and older residents to have good access to services and facilities, and other types of new development such as new community facilities, retail or employment areas can improve accessibility to a wider range of the population. Also, ensuring good accessibility within and through a development can improve accessibility more widely by way of interconnections. New housing developments may also improve the financial viability of bus or rail services.

Core Strategy policies promote provision of suitable facilities and services, as well as the provision of new development (including such facilities and services) in accessible locations. This is likely to benefit young and older people through increased access to facilities such as schools, community centres and day care centres. Most minority ethnic groups have young populations; as such it is important to ensure that suitable opportunities are provided all.

Active and healthy lifestyles are also important, and access to leisure and recreation facilities also has the potential to be improved through the Core Strategy. Policies such as CS19 Green infrastructure and CS22 Green Space promote links to public footpath networks and the enhancement of green spaces and associated recreation opportunities. Policy CS32 on infrastructure delivery and developer contributions includes for the provision of recreation, sport, greenspace and children’s play areas.

**Table 6-3: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity / Opportunity</b>

**Table 6-4: Potential Risks**

Policy/ies	Potential Risks	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy	Potential for housing, employment, education and other new development accessibility for those without access to a car.	Young people	CS3 Location of New Development	These policies promote public transport, walking and cycling access. CS3 requires development to be located in accessible locations.
CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites		Older people	CS19 Green infrastructure	
CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement		CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel		
CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability		CS22 Green Spaces		
CS9 Transforming Rotherham’s Economy		CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.		
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions		CS17 Passenger Rail Connections		
			CS29 Community	

Policy/ies	Potential Risks	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS5 Safeguarded Land CS31 Mixed Use Development			and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	New housing could potentially not be designed well for older people, and the mix of types may not match demand by families.	Families / young people Older people	CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability	Policy CS7 mitigates this risk to an extent by ensuring a mix of house sizes, type and tenure.

Table 6-5: Potential Opportunities

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability	The combination of new housing and Policy CS7 on the mix of house sizes, types and tenures can improve the existing housing situation (i.e. how well the needs of families and older people are met).	Families / young people Older people	N/A	There are no policies setting out a requirement to meet Lifetime Homes standard (or similar), or the exact housing mix needed. This will be considered in future local development documents.
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Development CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Improved or new education, health and other services and facilities	Young people Older people	CS3 Location of New Development CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	These policies combined can create new housing with good access to facilities, and create new facilities which have good access from surrounding neighbourhoods and the rest of the borough by walking, cycling and public transport. These can include schools, day care, healthcare or community centres.
CS19 Green infrastructure	Improved or new recreation, sports	Young people	CS3 Location of New Development	These policies combined can

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS27 Community Health and Safety CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Development CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	facilities and play facilities, promoting active and healthy lifestyles,	Older people	CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel	create new housing with good access to recreation, and create new recreation which has good access from surrounding neighbourhoods and the rest of the borough by walking, cycling and public transport.
CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Improved public transport, walking and cycling, improving accessibility between homes and various services, facilities and greenspaces.	Young people Older people	N/A	Ensuring good accessibility within and through a development can improve accessibility more widely by way of interconnections. New housing developments may also improve the financial viability of bus or rail services.

## 6.5 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are summarised below.

- New housing could potentially not be designed well for all stages of life, in particular older people (e.g. by the Lifetime Homes standard).
- The combination of new housing and Policy CS7 on the mix of house sizes, types and tenures can improve how well the needs of families and older people are met.

- New development can lead to improved or new education, health and other services and facilities, which can benefit both new and existing residents.
- New development can lead to improved or new recreation, sports facilities and play facilities, promoting active and healthy lifestyles.
- New development can lead to improved public transport, walking and cycling, improving accessibility between homes and various services, facilities and greenspaces.

## 6.6 EqlA Recommendations

The Core Strategy could include in policy (such as Policy CS7 or CS28 on sustainable design) reference to housing meeting the needs of people throughout their lifetimes. This can then be further elaborated upon by future local development documents.

# 7 Religion / Belief

## 7.1 Topic Definition and Approach

Religion or belief is defined as “being any religion, religious belief or similar philosophical belief. This does not include any philosophical or political belief unless it is similar to religious belief” (Department of Health, 2009, p.8). The definition of religion can vary, but some examples include, “a particular system of faith and worship” and “belief in or acknowledgement of some superhuman power or powers (esp. a god or gods) which is typically manifested in obedience, reverence, and worship; such a belief as part of a system defining a code of living, esp. as a means of achieving spiritual or material improvement” (Oxford University Press, 2011).

Any philosophical belief which can be likened to the definition of religion is included, including such belief systems as Paganism, humanism, atheism or Shamanism (Department of Health, 2009).

## 7.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

The following table identifies Core Strategy Policies relevant to religion and belief.

**Table 7-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Religion and Belief**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Location of New Housing</u></b></p> <p>Creating new housing in accessible locations whilst simultaneously revitalising town and local centres can help to ensure places of worship / meeting places can be sited where they are accessible to the entire community.</p>
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities	<p><b><u>Access to Places of Worship / Meeting Places</u></b></p> <p>These policies promote better access within Rotherham mainly by walking, cycling and public transport (but also with sufficient road capacity), which can ensure existing residents of all backgrounds and needs can access places of worship and meeting places equitably.</p>

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities	<p><b><u>Potential to Improve Places of Worship or Provide Meeting Places</u></b></p> <p>In certain circumstances, such as where new development affects an existing place of worship or meeting place, policy could lead to its improvement or replacement / upgrade. Policies may lead to the provision of new community facilities which can serve as meeting places for people of different religions and beliefs.</p>
CS27 Community Health & Safety	<p><b><u>Safety</u></b></p> <p>The application of ‘secured by design’ principles, streetscene improvements and public realm enhancements can help to reduce fear of crime and potentially the incidence of hate crime.</p>

### 7.3 Evidence Base for Religion/Belief

The 2001 Census showed that 197,102 people (79.4%) of Rotherham’s population described themselves as Christians, which is above the regional average of 73.1% and the national average of 71.7%. Approximately 2.6% of Rotherham’s population belong to minority religions (compared to 6% nationally), and 10.2% of the local population have no religion (compared to 14.6% nationally) (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

In 2001, the largest minority religious group in Rotherham was Muslims, being 2.2% of the population. A local study of the religious profile of Rotherham was carried out in 2006, and suggested that 3.4% of the local population held minority religious beliefs. There were 5,407 (2%) Muslims, 260 Hindus (0.1%), 192 Sikhs (0.08%), 133 Buddhists (0.05%), 41 Jews (0.02%) and 365 people (0.15%) who have other religious beliefs. There were 25,360 people (10%) who have no religious beliefs.

The influx of EU migrants, in particular from Poland, over the last few years in Rotherham is likely to have a further impact on the number of people from certain religious groups. It is estimated that approximately 90% of Polish people are nominally Roman Catholic, with over 50% attending church regularly. The rest of the Polish population (10%) belongs mainly to the Orthodox Church, Greek Catholics and Jehovah’s Witness (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

### 7.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

Core Strategy policies will assist in improving access between residential areas and local centres of various facilities and services, including places of worship and meeting places. As stated in Table 7-1, new housing in accessible locations (from Policies CS1, CS2, CS6 and CS7) and simultaneously revitalising town and local centres (CS12 and CS13) can help to ensure places of worship / meeting places can be sited where they are accessible to the entire community. Policies which promote better access within Rotherham mainly by walking, cycling and public

transport (but also with sufficient road capacity) can ensure existing residents of all backgrounds and needs can access places of worship and meeting places equitably.

The policies that promote improved and new provision of community facilities can benefit various religions and beliefs, particularly minority groups who do not have their own property for meetings / gatherings. Policy CS32 in particular looks to promote developer contributions which relate to the provision of community facilities and places of worship. Policy CS3 aims to ensure that new development meets the needs of Rotherham’s areas of highest deprivation, which often correspond to minority religious groups.

Hate crime is a concern for many people, particularly those of minority groups. Policy CS27 requires development to minimise opportunities for crime. Several other policies promote aim to make improvements to the public realm and streetscape. These policies may indirectly improve safety through creating a higher-quality and safer streetscape.

**Table 7-2: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity</b> / Opportunity

**Table 7-3: Potential Opportunities**

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS29 Community and Social Facilities	Creating new housing in accessible locations can help to ensure places of worship / meeting places can be sited where they are accessible to the entire community.	All	CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre	Simultaneously revitalising town and local centres can create attractive locations for new places of worship, or lead to improvements to existing ones.
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green infrastructure	Improved links between residential areas and community facilities (including places of worship), as well as local centres which	All	N/A	These policies all aim to improve transport infrastructure, promote accessibility or direct development to accessible areas.

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities	can accommodate new places of worship in central locations.			
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities	Potential to increase provision of places of worship and meeting places.	All, particularly minority religious groups	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development CS29 Community and Social Facilities	Policy could lead to improvement or replacement / upgrade of places of worship. Policies may lead to the provision of new community facilities which can serve as meeting places for people of different religions and beliefs.
CS27 Community Health & Safety CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.	Potential to reduce fear of crime and incidence of hate crime.	All, particularly minority religious groups.	N/A	These policies may indirectly improve safety through creating a higher-quality and safer streetscape.

### 7.5 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are summarised below.

- Creating new housing in accessible locations can help to ensure places of worship / meeting places can be sited where they are accessible to the entire community.
- Policies which improve transport links between residential areas and surrounding areas can improve accessibility by all to community facilities (including places of worship), as well as local centres which can accommodate new places of worship in central locations.
- Policies on the provision of community facilities can increase provision of places of worship and meeting places.

- Policies on design safety and streetscape / public realm improvement can reduce fear of crime and incidence of hate crime.

## **7.6 EqlA Recommendations**

No recommendations are proposed.

## 8 Other Groups

### 8.1 Topic Definition and Approach

This topic includes the Gypsy and Traveller community and lone parent groups. Little official information is available about Gypsy and Traveller communities, however population estimates for the Gypsy and Traveller community are available.

There were 3,584 households in Rotherham headed by a lone parent. This was 3.7% of all households, a figure similar to the national figure of 3.8%.

### 8.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

The following table identifies Core Strategy Policies relevant to Gypsy and Traveller communities and lone parents.

**Table 8-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Other Groups**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	<p><b><u>Location of Development</u></b></p> <p>New Gypsy/Traveller accommodation may not be located in appropriate / more sustainable locations, with the potential to create greater inequalities for Gypsy and Traveller communities.</p>
CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	<p><b><u>Accommodation Provision</u></b></p> <p>This policy specifically related to identifying sufficient land for gypsy traveller and travelling show-people caravan sites.</p>
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS29 Improving Skills and Education CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Improved Access to Community Facilities</u></b></p> <p>Improvements to transport infrastructure, including by walking, cycling and public transport, can improve accessibility between Gypsy and Traveller communities and community and education facilities. This may occur directly through applying this policy to any new Gypsy and Traveller site or sites, or indirectly by linking the locations of Gypsy and Traveller communities with the infrastructure for new development.</p> <p>Lone parents are also likely to benefit significantly from improvements in local accessibility.</p>
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town	<p><b><u>New or Improved Community Facilities</u></b></p> <p>Policies may lead to the provision of new community facilities (including education) and improvements to</p>

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	existing community facilities which may improve accessibility to Gypsy and Traveller communities, as well as for lone parents within all communities.

### 8.3 Evidence Base for Other Groups

#### 8.3.1 Gypsy and Travellers Communities Profile

Little official information is available about Gypsy and Traveller communities, however a recent study estimated that the number of Gypsies and Traveller families (including show people) in Rotherham is likely to be between 150 and 300. During a recent interview / survey, almost 94% of Gypsies and Travellers who live in caravans and were interviewed reported being of White British origin. Approximately 6% reported being Romany Gypsies. Gypsies and Travellers in Rotherham live mainly in traditional forms of 'brick housing', which is in part, likely to be a result of there being no authorised site provision.

Gypsies and Travellers living within housing are most likely to rent their accommodation from the Council (31.6%) or from a private landlord (39.5%). Less than 20% of Gypsies and Travellers own their home outright. A recent study showed a high level of dissatisfaction amongst Gypsies and Travellers with private rented accommodation, due to poor quality, high rents and poor management. There are issues with overcrowding in private rented properties.

An official count in July 2006 reported there being no Gypsy and Traveller caravans in Rotherham. However, the survey states that thirty four trailers were observed on unauthorised roadside sites in 2005 and twenty eight in 2006. Unauthorised encampments vary on an annual basis, with 15 being the greatest and four being the smallest number of unauthorised caravans recorded in recent years.

Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers in Rotherham have revealed that access to health and other key services is an issue, and they experience high levels of discrimination and social exclusion. Gypsy and Traveller children are regarded as the most 'at risk' group in the education system, and have the lowest educational attainment of any group. Gypsy and Traveller children are under-represented in Rotherham schools (Rotherham MBC, 2007).

The table below displays a summary of population estimates for the Gypsy and traveller community in Rotherham and across South Yorkshire as a whole.

**Table 8-2: Gypsy and Traveller Population Estimates**

Area	Caravans & Trailers (incl. authorised and unauthorised)			Bricks & Mortar Housing			Total Population	
	Pitches	People*	% Hholds on Site	Hholds	People*	% Hholds in Bricks & Mortar	Hholds	People
Rotherham	26	28	39	40	136	61	66	224
South Yorkshire	405	1,377	28	1,057	3,594	72	1,462	4,971

Source: Rotherham MBC, 2006

### 8.3.2 Lone Parent Families

There were 3,584 households in Rotherham headed by a lone parent. This was 3.7% of all households, a figure similar to the national figure of 3.8%. The highest proportion of Lone Parent Families was found in Herringthorpe (8.6%), Dalton, Hooton Roberts and Thrybergh (5.6%) and Park (5.2%). The lowest proportions were in Broom (1.8%), Bramley, Ravenfield and Wickersley (1.9%) and Kiveton Park (2.4%).

Lone parent families were 11.2% of all families with children and contained 11.6% of all children under 16 years of age. 92.5% of lone parents were female, of whom 26.7% were in employment. Of the male lone parents, 44.1% were in employment. 23.5% were aged between 16 - 24 years. In addition, there were 710 "concealed" lone parent families who lived as part of one household with another family.

### 8.4 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

Policy CS8 specifically promotes opportunities for the provision of sufficient land for accommodation for the Gypsy and Traveller community and travelling show people. It is currently unclear whether other Core Strategy policies on transport and facilities provision will apply to Policy CS8 in a similar or proportionate fashion to other types of development. Therefore, there is the risk that even with this policy in place, the Gypsy and Traveller community may not benefit from accessibility improvements and thus be further excluded. However, there is also the opportunity to either apply such policies (e.g. CS3, CS14, CS15, CS16, CS17, CS19, CS22 and CS32) to any new Gypsy and Traveller site or sites, and also the opportunity to link the benefits of ancillary development associated with new housing or employment development to Gypsy and Traveller community areas.

Lone parent families often have a higher reliance on community facilities, including support such as childcare facilities. Several planning policies promote the provision of community facilities and services, in particular Policy CS32. This policy promotes workplace facilities and support, including childcare facilities and new and improved community facilities through developer contributions. Policy CS3 has the potential to ensure that new development is situated in appropriate locations. In addition, a number of policies promote improvements to the local transport network (e.g. CS3, CS14, CS15, CS16, CS17, CS19, CS22 and CS32), prioritising developing routes to services, employment and public transport facilities. This is also likely to benefit lone parents.

**Table 8-3: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity / Opportunity</b>

**Table 8-4: Potential Risks**

Policy/ies	Potential Risks	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship
CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	This type of accommodation may not be directed to appropriate / more sustainable locations, with the potential to create greater inequalities..	Gypsy and Traveller communities	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	CS1 and CS3 may assist in ensuring that a Gypsy and Traveller site is provided in an appropriate location with good accessibility to services.

**Table 8-5: Potential Opportunities**

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	Improvement to the provision of land for the Gypsy and Traveller population.	Gypsy and Traveller	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	CS1 and 3 may assist in ensuring that related development is directed to the most appropriate locations.
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS29 Improving Skills and Education CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and	Improved access to community and other facilities such as education and childcare facilities.	Lone Parents Gypsy and Traveller Communities	N/A	These policies all aim to improve transport infrastructure, promote accessibility or direct development to accessible areas.

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
Social Facilities				
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Opportunities for provision of improved community facilities including childcare opportunities.	Lone Parents Gypsy and Traveller Communities	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	CS1 and CS3 may assist in ensuring that related development is directed to the most appropriate locations, particularly as identified within the evidence base.

### 8.5 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are summarised below.

- Gypsy and Traveller accommodation may not be directed to appropriate / more sustainable locations, with the potential to create greater inequalities
- Opportunities to improve the provision of accommodation land for the Gypsy and Traveller population.
- Opportunities for provision of improved community facilities, including education, healthcare and childcare, to benefit the Gypsy and Traveller community and also lone parents.
- Improved accessibility by all modes of transport to community facilities can reduce inequalities in the borough affecting Gypsy and Traveller community and lone parents.

### 8.6 EqIA Recommendations

It is recommended that policies on accessibility and provision of community facilities are enhanced by future local development documents to specify improved accessibility for the Gypsy and Traveller community to local services and facilities. It should be clarified how this might be viable and achievable, such as whether a

borough-wide developer contribution is appropriate, or if their needs must be linked to specific locations for development.

# 9 Socio-Economics

## 9.1 Topic Definition and Approach

The UK economy is currently beginning to recover after the 2007-2010 recession. However, significant areas such as public services are still subject to further cuts. Currently, unemployment is the largest issue facing the economy with over 2.5 million people unemployed. The service sector is the most dominant in the UK economy, making up approximately 73% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (ONS, 2010).

Rotherham is currently 68th most deprived borough out of 354 English districts. Some parts of the borough have a high unemployment rate and a high proportion of benefit claimants.

## 9.2 Which Policies are Relevant to this Topic?

The following table identifies Core Strategy Policies relevant to race.

**Table 9-1: Core Strategy Policies and Relevance to Race**

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	<p><b><u>Potential for New Development to Increase Disparity</u></b></p> <p>Without mitigating policies, any new housing development has the potential to increase disparity between the most and least deprived areas and to decrease accessibility into and through a development. If new housing is inaccessible and does not integrate well with any nearby deprived neighbourhoods, it could increase relative deprivation and increase inequality.</p> <p>The mitigating policies discussed below aim to avoid this.</p>
CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Improvements to the Living Environment</u></b></p> <p>These policies have the potential to improve the living environment for residents, particularly through improvements to the public realm, creating a more attractive area which can provide a better quality of life.</p>
CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.	<p><b><u>Improving Accessibility</u></b></p> <p>These policies aim to improve and increase accessibility to employment, education and community facilities and services.</p>

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS29 Improving Skills and Education CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas	
CS1 Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Location of Development</u></b></p> <p>These policies aim to help create a balanced community and direct development to principal areas of growth. New investment development aims to meet the identified needs of settlements and ensure the delivery of new social infrastructure. CS3 aims for new development to be located to maximise accessibility to services and centres and ensuring new development meets needs of Rotherham's areas of deprivation.</p>
CS14 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centre CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS26 Minerals CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS5 Safeguarded Land CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p><b><u>Economy</u></b></p> <p>These policies promote economic growth within Rotherham and provide sufficient employment land to meet future needs and increase the availability of local job opportunities for all sections of the community.</p>
CS1 Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	<p><b><u>Improved Housing Opportunities</u></b></p> <p>These policies aim to provide new housing development, including new affordable housing.</p>
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS29 Community and Social Facilities	<p><b><u>Education Facilities</u></b></p> <p>These policies aim to provide improved education and training opportunities for young and old.</p>
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas	<p><b><u>Community Facilities</u></b></p> <p>Provision of new and improvements to existing community facilities.</p>
CS28 Sustainable Design	<p><b><u>High Quality Environment</u></b></p>

Policies in the Core Strategy	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre	The provision of improved public realm, buildings and places can contribute towards improved quality of life.
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	
CS5 Safeguarded Land	
CS29 Community and Social Facilities	
CS31 Mixed Use Areas	
CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	

According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2007), Rotherham is currently 68th most deprived borough out of 354 English districts. Rotherham's IMD classification has improved from 63rd in 2004 to 68th in 2007. In 2000 the IMD classification for Rotherham was 48th most deprived.

A substantial proportion of areas with the highest IMD scores are in Rotherham Town Centre and inner urban area, but there are also significant pockets of deprivation in surrounding towns such as Rawmarsh, Wath, Maltby and Dinnington. Communities at the most deprived 10% England level in Rotherham are at Aughton, Dinnington, Maltby (west), Rawmarsh (centre) and a large area roughly aligned with the A630 corridor from the M1 in the west, through the town centre, and out to Dalton and Thrybergh in the east. In population terms this equates to almost 31,000 people, or over 12%, of residents in Rotherham living within areas ranked in the top 10% most deprived nationally and an additional 51,000, or over 20%, living in areas ranked within the top 20% most deprived.

As displayed in the table below, unemployment in the borough is higher than both the national and regional averages at 10.2%. The number of residents with skills at NVQ Level 2 or above is also around 7% lower than the national average.

**Table 9-2: Key Employment and Skills Data for Rotherham**

Local Authority	Employed (09/10)		Unemployed (09/10)		Economically inactive wanting a job (09/10)		Working age residents with a skill at NVQ Level 2 or above (2009)	
	Nu	%	Nu	%	Nu	%	Nu	%
Rotherham	110,400	67.5	12,500	10.2	7,900	4.9	94,100	58.3
Yorkshire & the Humber	n/a	67.5	n/a	8.8	n/a	6.0	n/a	63.5
Great Britain	n/a	70.4	n/a	7.7	n/a	5.7	n/a	65.4

Source: NOMIS, 2010

Some parts of the borough have a high unemployment rate and a high proportion of benefit claimants. This is particularly apparent in neighbourhoods close to Rotherham Town Centre. Unemployment showed a strong improvement up to 2005 but rose from 5.8% in 2008 to 9.1% by 2009 as the recession impacted. Numbers claiming Job Seekers Allowance have increased substantially in the last two years to just over 9,000 at the beginning of 2010; the claimant count rate has risen more

quickly in Rotherham and the rest of South Yorkshire compared to the regional and national rates of increase - possibly due to the heavier reliance on manufacturing (a sector particularly hard hit) for employment in the sub-region.

As well as geographical disparities there are also disparities between different groups in Rotherham. The female employment rate in Rotherham is closer to the national average than for men, but women are far more likely to be working part-time than men. The estimated employment rate for ethnic minorities in Rotherham, using June 2009 data, shows a gap of over 10% to the 'white' employment rate (Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, 2010).

There have been major structural changes over the last decade since the closure of traditional coal and steel related industries in the late 1990s. The geographical location of jobs in the borough has changed over the last decade with newly reclaimed / regenerated areas showing strong growth. Areas in the Dearne Valley (chiefly along Manvers Way / Cortonwood), Bramley / Wickersley (due to Hellaby Industrial Estate expansion and Bramley Lings area), and Dinnington (due to former colliery reclamation / redevelopment) have been the areas driving employment growth over the last decade (Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, 2010). Many of the new jobs created in Rotherham in the last 10 -15 years have been concentrated in the Dearne Valley – an area to the north / north east of Rotherham Town Centre which also includes parts of Barnsley and Doncaster boroughs.

Rotherham has a higher concentration of businesses in the manufacturing and construction sectors compared to the regional and national averages with also a relatively high number in the mainly public service industries (administration, education and health). It has a correspondingly lower concentration of businesses in the professional, scientific and technical, and information and communications sectors. Rotherham also relies more heavily on large employers in providing employment – a potential weakness which makes Rotherham potentially more susceptible to a general downturn in the national economy.

The mean annual wage in Rotherham as of 2009 stood at £23,727 compared with £25,816 for the UK as a whole. Comparing figures for annual workplace earnings shows the same pattern with Rotherham averaging close to 90% of the UK average in most years (around 97% of the regional average) (Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, 2010).

Data on average income, employment, education and skills levels is available at the neighbourhood level (by LLSOA). The data for the borough shows that 71 out of the 166 LLSOAs in Rotherham fall into the 30% most deprived nationally with regard to income, with 21 are in the 10% most income-deprived. With regard to employment, 86 fall into the 30% most deprived, and 28 in the 10% most deprived. Also, 90 of the LLSOAs fall into the 30% most deprived nationally with regard to education, with 47 LLSOAs within the 10% most deprived. These statistics show that income, employment and educational performance in Rotherham is generally worse than the national average, having 'hotspots' of deprivation in the worst-performing LLSOAs.

Projections to 2030 show a continuing steady rise in Rotherham's population, increasing by 9.8% from the 2009 baseline, slower than the South Yorkshire, national, and regional rates (NHS Rotherham, 2011). Increases are predicted to be primarily within the older age groups with limited growth expected in the younger age groups. The working age population will increase only slowly although increasing retirement ages, with many people choosing or having to work beyond

the current 'normal' retirement age, will have an impact upon the size of the workforce.

Employment is predicted to continue falling, despite some modest growth in output, although the rate of fall is expected to reduce / not be so severe as in 2009. Employment growth is not expected to begin until 2011 but at a very low rate, with a slight acceleration in 2012 – again growth in the Sheffield City Region is predicted to lag behind the UK rate and slightly behind the regional average over the next three years (Rotherham MBC, 2010).

The recession will impact more heavily on Rotherham than the UK / regional average and it will be a struggle to close this gap in the future. In the long-term employment within manufacturing sectors (particularly low-skilled / basic) is expected to decline, with an increase in the financial and business services sector.

### **9.3 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

There is the potential for risks associated with educational capacity in Rotherham, due to the rise in housing levels and predicted population growth. There are several mitigating policies including Policy CS3, C10 and C32. These policies look to direct development to areas where there are sufficient services and facilities including educational capacity. Where it is likely that capacity will be exceeded through increased population growth, provision of further facilities will be made.

Several Core Strategy policies have the potential to improve employment opportunities and economic development within Rotherham, in particular CS9 and CS10. CS9 states that employment generating opportunities will be provided through regeneration and intensification of previously developed land, and through the allocation of land necessary to support employment growth in sustainable locations. CS9 also aims to transform economic performance, particularly aiming to safeguard the manufacturing base and supporting small and start up business. CS10 aims to promote more local employment opportunities. There is a risk that economic development may not be located in appropriate areas however CS1 and CS3 may assist in ensuring that development is provided in appropriate locations. Renewable energy policy CS30 may also bring new skills into the borough. Policy CS1 identifies deprived areas including Rotherham urban centre, Wath, and Dinnington as the main and principal locations for growth. CS3 particularly requires that development meets the needs of people living within areas of high deprivation. CS12 also identifies a hierarchy for service facilities which includes Rotherham Town Centre, Dinnington, Maltby and Wath as town centres to direct development too. These areas are all identified as having high levels of deprivation. Policies promoting regeneration, particularly CS12 and 13 aim to improve vitality and economic regeneration, potentially attracting investment.

Education and skills is another important factor in addressing deprivation. 90 of the LLSOAs in Rotherham fall into the 30% most deprived nationally in terms of education. Core Strategy Polices CS10 and CS32 promote improved education and training facilities which are likely to improve skills for those in deprived areas if located appropriately. In addition new and improved community facilities and services can also benefit those in deprived areas through an increased sense of community.

The Core Strategy also has the potential to result in improved access to services, community facilities, education and employment. Policy CS29 seeks to retain,

provide and enhance a range of community and social facilities in accessible locations, which is particularly important for low income houses.

New housing development has the potential to increase disparity between the most and least deprived areas. Suitable housing and affordable housing opportunities will be supported through Core Strategy Policy CS7. Policies CS1 and CS3 may assist in locating new housing development in the most appropriate areas, particularly CS3 which requires new development to meet the needs of areas of deprivation. CS14 may also assist in ensuring that new housing provision is accessible.

Creation of high quality areas can also contribute towards quality of life in deprived areas. Policies that promote improved public realm and high quality buildings and places can contribute towards improved quality of life.

**Table 9-3: Risks and Opportunities Summary**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity</b> / Opportunity

**Table 9-4: Potential Risks**

Policy/ies	Potential Risks	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS5 Safeguarded Land	Short-term declines in educational capacity, which if not compensated for, could last into the long term.	Local communities Young children and youth	CS3 Location of New Development CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	These policies help to ensure that development proposals direct development to areas where there is sufficient educational capacity and where capacity is likely to be exceeded, provision of further facilities will be made.
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS27 Community Health & Safety CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS5 Safeguarded Land CS31 Mixed Use Areas	Community/ service and education facilities required by those in deprived areas may not be directed to the most important areas.	All	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	CS1, CS3, CS29 and CS33 may assist in ensuring that development is provided in appropriate locations. CS3 requires development to meet the needs of people living within areas of high deprivation.  CS12 also identifies a hierarchy for service facilities which includes Rotherham Town Centre, Dinnington, Maltby and Wath as centres towards which development can be directed. These areas are all identified as

Policy/ies	Potential Risks	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
				having high levels of deprivation.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	New housing development has the potential to increase disparity between the most and least deprived areas.	All	CS3 Location of New Development CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability	CS3 aims to ensure development meets the needs of highest deprivation. CS7 ensures affordable housing provision for new housing development.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	New housing development has the potential to decrease accessibility into and through a development.	All	CS3 Location of New Development CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel	CS3 aims to maximise proximity and accessibility for new housing to service and employment centres. CS14 aims to promote accessibility.
CS14 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centre CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS26 Minerals CS5 Safeguarded Land CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities.	Employment land may not be located in the most appropriate areas.	All	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	CS1, CS3, CS29 and CS33 may assist in ensuring that development is provided in appropriate locations. CS3 requires development to meet the needs of people living within areas of high deprivation. CS12 also identifies a hierarchy for retail and service development which includes Rotherham Town Centre, Dinnington, Maltby and Wath as centres towards which development can be directed. These areas are all identified as having high levels of deprivation.

**Table 9-5: Potential Opportunities**

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS31 Mixed Use Areas	Improved education and training facilities may improve skills for those in deprived areas.	All	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	CS1 and 3 may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas, particularly CS3 which requires new development to meet the needs of areas of

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
CS29 Community and Social Facilities				deprivation.
CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS27 Community Health & Safety CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas	Improved services and facilities will assist in providing better opportunities for community centres etc. for those in deprived areas.	All	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	CS1 and 3 may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas, particularly CS3 which requires new development to meet the needs of areas of deprivation.
CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	These policies may assist in addressing deprivation through directing new development to appropriate areas.	All	N/A	These policies seek to direct development to the most appropriate areas, particularly CS3 which requires new development to meet the needs of areas of deprivation.
CS14 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centre CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS26 Minerals CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS5 Safeguarded Land CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Economic growth and new employment opportunities may assist in improving employment rates for those in deprived areas.	All	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development	CS1 and 3 may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas, particularly CS3 which requires new development to meet the needs of areas of deprivation.

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
<p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Provision of new local employment opportunities, particularly local opportunities may assist in addressing deprivation through increasing local employment rates.</p>	All	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p>	<p>CS1 and 3 may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas, particularly CS3 which requires new development to meet the needs of areas of deprivation.</p>
<p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p> <p>CS19 Green infrastructure</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS22 Green Spaces</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS16 New Roads</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Facilities</p>	<p>Improved access opportunities may enhance access to services and facilities.</p>	All	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p>	<p>CS1 and 3 may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas, particularly CS3 which requires new development to meet the needs of areas of deprivation.</p>
<p>CS1 Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions</p>	<p>Provision of more housing opportunity including affordable housing.</p>	All	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p>	<p>CS1 and 3 may assist in locating new housing development in the most appropriate areas, particularly CS3 which requires new development to meet the needs of areas of deprivation.</p>
<p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS22 Green Space</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure</p>	<p>Creation of high quality areas can contribute towards quality of life in deprived areas.</p>	All	N/A	<p>These policies aim to promote improved public realm and green spaces.</p>

Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship
Delivery and Developer Contributions				

#### 9.4 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

The key residual risks are those which will remain despite the mitigating policies already developed and standard controls which are likely to be enforced. The key residual risks and also the opportunities are summarised below.

- Opportunities for increased access to community services and facilities, employment opportunities, education and health.
- Opportunities for increased provision of community services and facilities.
- Opportunities for economic development and improved employment opportunities to meet the needs of all sectors of the economy and in particular how Rotherham responds to a different economic climate.
- Improved provision of training and education facilities have the opportunity to improve skills.
- Improved public realm and green spaces have the opportunity to improve quality of life.
- Opportunities to assist in addressing deprivation through directing new development to appropriate areas.
- Improved housing opportunities including affordable housing.
- Risks that suitable services, facilities and employment development required by deprived communities may not be directed to the most important areas.

#### 9.5 EqIA Recommendations

No recommendations are proposed.

### 10.1 Summary of the Residual Risks and Associated Recommendations

The following table is a summary of the residual risks of negative effects predicted of the Core Strategy, which are the risks which remain despite the mitigating policies in place. It includes the policies which are set out to manage the risk, and any further actions which will or can avoid or minimise the negative effects which occur.

**Table 10-1: Summary of Residual Risks, Mitigating Policies and Recommendations**

Residual Risk	Mitigating Core Strategy Policies	Further Actions Expected or Recommended
Services and facilities required by BME communities may not be directed to the most important areas.	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 Location of New Development CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre	Ensure robust and thorough application of Policies CS3, CS12 and CS13. Ensure the future Sites and Policies document and other plans of the Local Plan are consistent with these policies. The requirement for detailed masterplanning under Policy CS2 could be enhanced by requiring that such master plans demonstrate high-quality engagement with the public and the needs of surrounding neighbourhoods have been considered.
Transport and public realm improvements may not directly benefit those with disabilities.	None.	Policies promoting enhancements to transport, public realm and the creation of high-quality places have the potential to be enhanced to include text relating to the provision of measures to improve access for the disabled.
New entertainment and leisure facilities may not include LGBT venues, and disparity with other people in the borough could increase.	CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites	The requirement for detailed masterplanning under Policy CS2 could be enhanced by requiring that such master plans demonstrate high-quality engagement with the public and that local community views and comments have been taken into account. Such master plans could be adopted as SPDs within Rotherham's Local Plan, and subjected to Equalities Impact Assessment in accordance with legislation. This would improve community engagement, address this IIA's residual risks and conclusions, and help ensure the views of hard-to-reach groups are taken into account.
New housing could potentially not be designed well for all stages of life, in particular older people (e.g. by the Lifetime Homes standard)	None.	The Core Strategy could include in policy (such as Policy CS7 or CS28 on sustainable design) reference to housing meeting the needs of people throughout their lifetimes. This can then be further elaborated upon by future local development documents.

Residual Risk	Mitigating Core Strategy Policies	Further Actions Expected or Recommended
Gypsy and Traveller accommodation may not be directed to appropriate / more sustainable locations, with the potential to create greater inequalities.	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy  CS3 Location of New Development	Ensure robust and thorough application of Policies CS1 and CS3.  Policies on accessibility and provision of community facilities should be enhanced by future local development documents to specify improved accessibility for the Gypsy and Traveller community to local services and facilities. It should be clarified how this might be viable and achievable, such as whether a borough-wide developer contribution is appropriate, or if their needs must be linked to specific locations for development.

Further recommendations can be found in the previous chapters of this report.

## 10.2 Summary of the Residual Opportunities

The following is a list of the opportunities presented by the Core Strategy (including its mitigating and enhancing policies) which are expected to lead to significant beneficial effects within the borough.

- Provision of more housing opportunity, including affordable housing and a mix of sizes, types and tenures, can assist in reducing the disparity in housing quality felt by BME communities, people with disabilities and long-term limiting illnesses, children in over-crowded homes and the elderly relative to other groups.
- New housing development to include a mix of tenures and affordable housing to assist in matching demand with trends in marriage and civil partnerships.
- Opportunities to improve accessibility to employment, services and facilities locally by walking, cycling and public transport, which can improve equality between women and men, between BME communities and others, between Gypsy and Traveller communities and others, and between people with disabilities or long-term limiting illness and others;
- Potential to increase the distribution and quality of community services and facilities, employment opportunities, education and health, which can reduce the relative social exclusion experienced by BME communities, Gypsy and Traveller communities, lone parents, carers and people with disability or long-term limiting illness;
- Potential to improve the amount and equity of provision for children's recreation, sport and play areas across the borough;
- Alongside new development, improved and new community facilities can include general meeting places, citizens' advice centres and similar, as well as more specialised services for meeting the needs of the LGBT community and minority religious / belief groups;
- Creating new housing in accessible locations can help to ensure places of worship / meeting places can be sited where they are accessible to the entire community;
- New housing can indirectly lead to improved provision of training and education facilities, which has the potential to reduce language barriers;

- Improved public realm and green spaces have the opportunity to improve quality of life, particularly in deprived areas where there is a greater concentration of BME communities, minority religious groups and people with disabilities and long-term limiting illness;
- Potential to reduce social division and increase social cohesion through integration of new development with its surroundings, or focusing on town and local centres as the focal point for communities;
- Opportunities to reduce crime rates and fear of crime through using 'secured by design' principles, which can improve equality of opportunity between women and men, and for those who may fall victim of hate crime (including LGBT people and minority religions);
- Opportunities for provision of services and facilities including midwifery care, mental health services, health visiting services and possibly baby-changing or breast-feeding facilities in town and local centres; and
- The aims for a new cultural quarter and/or entertainment and leisure facilities can include LGBT venues, and otherwise the overall expansion of business and vibrancy of the borough can indirectly increase opportunity for new LGBT venues.

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## Appendix H SEA Regulations Compliance Checklist

SEA Regulations Requirement	Where Found in This Report
<b>Regulation</b>	
12-(2) The report shall identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of—	
(a) implementing the plan or programme; and	<b>Chapters 6 – 20</b>
(b) reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme.	<b>Chapter 5</b>
12-(3) The report shall include such of the information referred to in Schedule 2 to these Regulations as may reasonably be required	
<b>Information referred to in Schedule 2, as required through Regulation 12-(3)</b>	
1. An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	<b>Chapter 2</b>
2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	<b>Chapters 6 – 20 Baseline sections</b>
3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	
4. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds(a) and the Habitats Directive.	
5. The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	<b>Chapter 4</b>
6. The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as—  (a) biodiversity; (i) climatic factors; (b) population; (j) material assets; (c) human health; (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; (d) fauna; (l) landscape; and (e) flora; (m) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l). (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air;	<b>Chapters 6 – 20</b>
7. The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	<b>Chapters 6 – 20, Chapter 21</b>
8. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	<b>Chapter 5</b>
9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17 <sup>[7]</sup> .	<b>Chapter 21</b>
10. A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.	<b>Separate Document</b>

<sup>7</sup> “The responsible authority shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan or programme with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action” (Regulation 17-(1)).

**Appendix I      Consultation Feedback on the IIA**

The tables on the following pages present comments which related specifically to the Integrated Impact Assessment during the 2011 and 2012 consultations on the Core Strategy, and how each comment was responded to and addressed where appropriate.

Consultee	Comment Summary	Response and How This Comment Was Addressed
<b>2011</b>		
Natural England (Mr. Chris H. Smith)	<p>Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Determination. Natural England notes that the Core Strategy is considered as a whole; welcomes the analysis of potential cumulative and secondary impacts that may be significant because of the distance to Natura 2000 sites; notes that mitigation is incorporated into the Core Strategy to protect those sites; and has considered the justifications set out in the Screening Assessment. Therefore, Natural England agrees that an Appropriate Assessment is not required as part of the Core Strategy submission.</p> <p>Sustainability Assessment (SA) (within the Integrated Impact Assessment Report (IIA)) Report May 2011. Natural England considers that the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) (and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)) within the Integrated Impact Assessment Report (IIA) Report May 2011 complies with the statutory requirements set out in European Directive 2001/42/EC and The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations).</p>	Affirmation of legislative compliance and lack of need for Appropriate Assessment is confirmed.
English Heritage (Mr. Ian Smith)	<p>Given the strategic nature of the document that has been examined, we would broadly concur with the conclusions regarding the likely effects which the Policies and proposals of the Core Strategy might have upon the historic assets of the Borough and endorse the mitigation measures which have been put forward.</p> <p>Further detailed comments on the IIA were provided. This included: 'Despite the reduction in the size of the Urban Extension to the west of Rotherham, the Bassingthorpe Farm Urban Extension could, nevertheless, impact upon elements which contribute to the significance of the Grade II* Registered Wentworth Woodhouse. . These could include views from the principal rooms of the buildings within the Park. This needs to be recognised within this Table.'</p>	<p>Affirmation of the main IIA conclusions is welcomed.</p> <p>These comments have been considered and addressed, where appropriate.</p> <p>The IIA Report has been updated to reflect changes to the assessment. Further baseline information and impacts have been recognised. However, the assessment scores are not necessary changed, given the very indirect impact any new development would have on Wentworth Woodhouse or the Registered Park and Garden, as compared to the previously recognised more direct effects on other Listed Buildings in the area.</p> <p>To support the emerging Bassingthorpe Farm Broad Location for Growth Concept Framework, currently being prepared to provide an appropriate evidence base for the submission Core Strategy, the consultancy team has undertaken a Landscape Visual Impact Assessment and a Heritage Impact Assessment. The outcomes of these reports will feed into any future masterplan, subsequent design code and planning application and guide all future development in this location. The purpose of consultation on the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) has been to identify precisely such concerns, and we welcome the feedback obtained.</p>
Directions Planning Consultancy (Kathryn Jukes)	Reference is made to an SA having been completed. It should be noted that once RSS has been abolished, the SA will need to be expanded to deal with any strategic matters which were previously included within the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (2008). An Appropriate Assessment will also	Local Plan documents will continue to be subject to Sustainability Appraisal as appropriate.

Consultee	Comment Summary	Response and How This Comment Was Addressed
	<p>be required. This is because local planning authorities will be required to meet the full requirement of the EU Directives once the RSS has been abolished following enactment of the Localism Bill.</p>	
<p>Fowler Sandford</p>	<p>In light of the requirement for authorities to cooperate and the source of the some of the housing pressure from Sheffield city then this green belt review cannot be limited to the authority area if the SA is to be found sound. There are clearly very sustainable sites adjacent to the authorities' boundary that must also be considered in light of recent decisions and current policy guidance.</p>	<p>Green Belt is a designation created for a specific purpose, and has been accounted for within the IIA / SA appropriately.</p> <p>The Council recognises, given the extensive survey work undertaken to identify sites that are deliverable and achievable, that a Review of the Green Belt is essential to meet housing and employment land targets. To ensure the plan is robust the Council is carrying out a Green Belt Review; this establishes a hierarchy of land and sites assessed against the purposes of including land within the Green Belt. Those areas that perform the least favourably in meeting the five purposes of including land within the Green Belt could potentially be allocated for future development purposes.</p> <p>A more detailed response to this comment can be found here: <a href="http://rotherham.limehouse.co.uk/portal/planning/cs/draft_core_strategy/finaldraft_corestrategy">http://rotherham.limehouse.co.uk/portal/planning/cs/draft_core_strategy/finaldraft_corestrategy</a></p>
<p>Rotherham District Civic Society (Mr Peter Hawkridge)</p>	<p>We found the documents on the 'Impact Assessment -Non Technical Summary' to be of poor quality and full of obfuscation and fudge. For example, what does this mean? "[T]he predicted effects of the UDP were quite varied. Some of the particularly adverse effects would in fact be avoided or mitigated by current planning policy and guidance. If the UDP were updated to incorporate these changes long term sustainability could be enhanced. The long term cumulative effect of the UDP using cumulative counts of effects is neutral." Some statements we found purely nonsensical and out of touch with reality: "By making the environment the main issue, this option provides major safeguards and enhancements, benefiting the environmental and sustainability SA Objectives in particular. Despite these safeguards there are three long term adverse effects." The long term effect on education and skills occurs because the option is unlikely to create the 'step change ' in the South Yorkshire economy because it does not attempt to attract the larger entrepreneurs and industrialists. Although the option addresses environmental and developmental sustainability it could adversely affect the establishment of a sustainable local economy.</p> <p>(Various other specific points given.)</p>	<p>The consultee's quotes are originally from previous consultations which have expired (and not the 2011 IIA / SA). We appreciate that some of the approaches taken in the SA process have been challenging to explain, and hope that the latest version is clearer.</p> <p>The support of the Civic Society to RMBC to prepare a robust Local Plan is welcomed. However, the Council does not accept the views of the Civic Society on the Integrated Impact Assessment; this was conducted by external consultants and is considered to be robust and thorough. Delivering sustainable development is at the heart of the planning system. As such, this inevitably requires the balancing of competing land uses.</p> <p>Whilst accepting the need to minimise the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land, there is also a requirement to provide sufficient land to meet future housing and employment needs and address affordability. The value of properties and any potential fall in house values and prices do not impact on the need to provide sufficient housing to meet the needs of the Borough. A fall in house prices could potentially enable more people to enter the housing market. House prices should reflect the ability of people to pay for new homes. Core Strategy Policy CS16 'Housing Mix and Affordability' promotes the delivery of a mix of house sizes, type and tenure informed by the most up to date Strategic Housing Market Assessment in order to meet the present and future needs of all members of the community. The Council also has to identify sufficient employment land to meet the jobs needed by local communities. Eastwood Trading Estate is well located to meet this need and to provide employment opportunities for people living in nearby communities. The Council currently has a deficit in identifying sufficient employment land to meet the locally derived target.</p>

Consultee	Comment Summary	Response and How This Comment Was Addressed
<b>2012</b>		
<p>Mrs M. Moor</p> <p>London Wiper Company (Mr John Hughes)</p> <p>c/o JVH Town Planning Consultants Ltd (Mrs J Kilner)</p> <p>1996 Discretionary Settlement (Trustees of GMT Foljambe)</p> <p>Ernest V Waddington Ltd (Mr Antony Waddington)</p>	<p>Object to the IIA because the wrong strategic locations for growth have been chosen with a housing requirement that fails to be flexible and is not the most sustainable strategy for the area.</p>	<p>It is not up to the IIA or its component assessment (including SA and SEA) to make decisions for a plan, or in this case, the Core Strategy. These assessments inform decision-making, but do not lead to plan or strategy decisions on their own.</p> <p>The Council believes that the Core Strategy has been produced having regard to a robust evidence base. A more detailed response to this comment can be found here: <a href="http://rotherham.limehouse.co.uk/portal/planning/cs/publication_cs/publication_core_strategy?pointId=1860848#document-1860848">http://rotherham.limehouse.co.uk/portal/planning/cs/publication_cs/publication_core_strategy?pointId=1860848#document-1860848</a></p>
<p>Newbold Family c/o England &amp; Lyle</p>	<p>We object to the failure of the IIA to adequately acknowledge and assess the impact of the proposed strategic allocation at Bassingthorpe Farm on the nationally and internationally significant heritage assets comprising Wentworth Woodhouse, its associated monuments/ structures, the Registered Park and Garden and their historically designed and associated landscaped setting. Appendix C Assessment of Broad Location for Growth Options lists various sites considered through the Core Strategy process. This includes: Bassingthorpe Farm Urban extension and Thorpe Hesley Urban extension option. The assessment matrix associated with each of these proposals completely omits any reference to the potential impact of development on Wentworth Woodhouse, its associated monuments/ structures, the Registered Park and Garden and their historically designed landscaped setting and cultural heritage associations. As a result the scores associated with the assessment are fundamentally flawed and unsound.</p> <p>(Further detail provided.)</p>	<p>The IIA Report has been updated to reflect this comment. Further baseline information and impacts have been recognised. However, the assessment scores are not necessary changed, given the very indirect impact any new development would have on Wentworth Woodhouse or the Registered Park and Garden, as compared to the previously recognised more direct effects on other Listed Buildings in the area.</p> <p>To support the emerging Bassingthorpe Farm Broad Location for Growth Concept Framework, currently being prepared to provide an appropriate evidence base for the submission Core Strategy, the consultancy team has undertaken a Landscape Visual Impact Assessment and a Heritage Impact Assessment. The outcomes of these reports will feed into any future masterplan, subsequent design code and planning application and guide all future development in this location. The purpose of consultation on the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) has been to identify precisely such concerns, and we welcome the feedback obtained. While in general, we have accounted for the concerns raised in the IIA Report as a whole (specifically in Chapter 18), we recognise that Appendix C benefits by reiterating issues raised. It must be borne in mind that the IIA (and its included Strategic Environmental Assessment) does not go into the level of detail that will be available in future stages of masterplanning, design and supporting planning application work. We reject the high severity of environmental impact / effect claimed by the respondent, which is greatly exaggerated.</p> <p>A more detailed response to comments from this consultee can be found here: <a href="http://rotherham.limehouse.co.uk/portal/planning/cs/publication_cs/publication_c">http://rotherham.limehouse.co.uk/portal/planning/cs/publication_cs/publication_c</a></p>

Consultee	Comment Summary	Response and How This Comment Was Addressed
		<a href="http://ore_strategy?pointId=1860848#document-1860848">ore_strategy?pointId=1860848#document-1860848</a>
<p>Hallam Land Management (Hallam Land Management)</p>	<p>There are strategic development opportunities in WBR which could accommodate a level of growth commensurate to Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common (DALC) and Wath-upon-Deerne, Brampton and West Melton (which receive 9% of housing growth in the draft Core Strategy). A development opportunity exists at land north of Lidget Lane. The site (reference LDF 452 in the draft Sites and Policies DPD) lies to the north east of Bramley and would fit closely with the existing settlement form which extends to the north east. The site area is approximately 41 hectares and is capable of delivering a large proportion of WBR's housing growth. Although the site is currently designated as Green Belt, the draft Core Strategy states that the future need for housing and employment land constitutes the exceptional circumstances needed to review the Green Belt in the Borough.</p> <p>Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common Housing Growth DALC is identified in the draft Core Strategy as a Principal Settlement for Growth providing jobs and higher order services and accommodating around nine percent (1,100 homes) of Rotherham's proposed housing requirement. Dinnington is identified as a Principal Town in the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy (May 2008) which stated that over the next 15 years the town should be the primary local focus for housing and employment. Given the regional importance of Dinnington (over and above other Principal Settlements for Growth), the DALC area should receive an increased proportion of housing growth which reflects this increased status in the sub-region. Since the last iteration of the Core Strategy in 2011, the DALC area has received an extra 4% of the Borough's employment land requirement. As with WBR, this increase in employment land provision has not been supported by an increase in housing growth to accommodate the additional labour force. The overall proportion of housing growth currently ascribed to DALC (as set out in Policy CS1) is unjustified, is not in accordance with the Regional Strategy's settlement hierarchy and therefore unsound.</p> <p>(Further detail provided)</p>	<p>As you are no doubt aware the Council has assessed the potential alternative broad locations for growth in the Integrated Impact Assessment. The Council, to support the Publication Core Strategy (June 2012), also prepared a Background Paper 'Options Assessment of Core Strategy Broad Locations for Growth'. This paper summarises the iterative process over a number of years to prepare the Core Strategy and the accompanying sustainability appraisals. It is intended to refresh this Background Paper following the consultation on the Publication Core Strategy in 2012, and to incorporate the key outcomes from this Background Paper into the Integrated Impact Assessment that will be submitted with the Core Strategy to the Planning Inspectorate. The representation identifies the issue of development on high quality agricultural land and this was assessed in the IIA and an on balance decision taken. The agricultural land quality to the east of Dinnington is grade 2 and the Council is aware of this and has been open and transparent in sharing this information during consultation into the preparation of its Core Strategy. The IIA notes the biodiversity value of land to the west of Dinnington for over-wintering birds in particular. The land to the west of Dinnington is also not as well connected to the town centre of Dinnington and it is this lack of accessibility for an incoming population to the existing community services and facilities that has steered the selection of the broad location for growth to the east of Dinnington.</p> <p>A more detailed response to this comment can be found here:  <a href="http://rotherham.limehouse.co.uk/portal/planning/cs/publication_cs/publication_core_strategy?pointId=1860848#document-1860848">http://rotherham.limehouse.co.uk/portal/planning/cs/publication_cs/publication_core_strategy?pointId=1860848#document-1860848</a></p>
<p>Mr John Martin</p>	<p>I generally support the IIA's (incl SA's) where appropriate, but the effects of any new development on the traffic management systems and the environment needs improving - all new development should be carbon neutral and maximise the use of solar panels.</p>	<p>In part by being informed by the IIA / SA, the Core Strategy aims to achieve appropriate levels of infrastructure provision (including highways improvements where needed), and net environmental improvements (including green infrastructure). The Local Plan aims to set high standards for the sustainability of new buildings through the forthcoming Sites and Policies document. However, carbon neutrality is considered too onerous a requirement in present circumstances nationally, and such a policy would not be viable or deliverable.</p>
<p>Lewis Sadler</p>	<p>Many of the houses will be built on greenbelt to the east of Dinnington, specifically on high grade agricultural land. This is inconsistent with national policy. Much of the greenbelt land that will be used for housing is currently used for recreation and the plan has not taken this into account.</p>	<p>Your representation is noted. The Council considers that the proposed amount and distribution of housing and employment development is appropriate, based on a robust evidence base and has had regard to the sustainability of Rotherham's settlements and their suitability and capacity to accept new growth.</p>

Consultee	Comment Summary	Response and How This Comment Was Addressed
	<p>This is inconsistent with national policy. The appraisal of the character of the Dinnington area is fundamentally flawed and has been written purely to justify the plans put forward by developers. The area is NOT able to provide extensive internal employment and therefore cannot support a large influx of new inhabitants. This makes the plans unsustainable.</p>	<p>The two broad locations for growth at Bassingthorpe Farm and Dinnington East, and the alternative broad locations for growth were assessed in the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) to accompany the Core Strategy. The issue of development on agricultural land was assessed in the IIA and an on balance decision taken. The evidence base prepared to support development of the Core Strategy has demonstrated the lack of brownfield sites available to help meet the borough's future housing, employment and other needs; the release of green belt land in a number of locations will therefore be required to achieve this. The choice of which specific sites should be allocated for development will be made through the Sites and Policies Document which will be subject to further consultation. A detailed assessment of infrastructure capacity and requirements to meet the needs of the planned growth has been undertaken and is evidenced in the Rotherham Infrastructure Delivery Study 2012.</p> <p>The Core Strategy has been derived following consultation over a number of years and that the consultation undertaken has met the requirements of the adopted Statement of Community Involvement. The Consultation Statement accompanying the Publication Core Strategy sets out the consultation undertaken. At each stage of consultation on the Core Strategy the Council has produced a Feedback Report that provides details of what consultation has been undertaken and these Feedback Reports are available to all on the Local Plan web pages. No changes to the Core Strategy are proposed in the light of this representation.</p>
<p>English Heritage (Mr Ian Smith)</p>	<p>Rotherham Local Development Framework: Publication Core Strategy - Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) Report Addendum Thank you for consulting English Heritage about the above Report. Given the strategic nature of the document that has been examined, we would concur with the conclusions regarding the likely effects which the changes to the Policies and proposals of the last iteration of the Core Strategy might have upon the historic assets of Rotherham. This opinion is based on the information provided by you in the document which accompanied your e-mail dated 22nd June, 2012 and, for the avoidance of doubt, does not affect our obligation to advise you on, and potentially object to any specific development proposal which may subsequently arise from this or later versions of the plan which is the subject to consultation, and which may, despite the SA/SEA, have adverse effects on the environment.</p>	<p>Comments are noted</p>
<p>Natural England</p>	<p>We have no specific comments to make on the Publication Core Strategy Consultation. We provided a detailed response at the previous consultation stage, dated 6 September 2011, reference 4248: 31745, 28909, 27164, and 27133. We would like to take this opportunity to welcome the revisions that specifically relate to our core interests which appear to strengthen the Core Strategy.</p> <p>With reference to the Habitats Regulations Assessment we have considered the conclusions reached in Section 3.5 of the IIA Addendum that the changes set out do not reveal any additional potential threats to the integrity of Natura 2000 sites. We have considered the document in the context of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010</p>	<p>Comments of support are noted. With regard to the Habitats Regulations we welcome confirmation that an Appropriate Assessment is not required</p>

Consultee	Comment Summary	Response and How This Comment Was Addressed
	and from the information provided Natural England agrees that an Appropriate Assessment is not required.	
Redrow Homes Yorkshire (Redrow Homes Yorkshire)	We note the latest assessment produced by Jacobs forms an addendum to the previous version of the IIA (2011). We are wholly unimpressed with the way in which the IIA (2011) has been updated and presented as an addendum given it now requires readers to refer to and cross reference two documents. The Inspector appointed to examine the York Core Strategy made clear that the SA should be presented as one document, and no one should be required to read across several documents.	As stated in the Addendum, Government Guidance on SA (which is the central and 'binding' component of the IIA) states that the production of Addendums is appropriate for addressing changes to plans.
Newbold Family c/o England & Lyle	We consider that the Council has not demonstrated the 'wholly exceptional' circumstances necessary to justify the 'substantial harm' that such a development in this location will have on the internationally important and irreplaceable Grade I and Grade II* heritage assets of Wentworth Woodhouse, its associated monuments (Rockingham Mausoleum, Kepples Column and Hooper Stand), its Registered Park and Garden and its wider designed landscape setting and historically designed views and vistas . As such it is not consistent with national policy on the protection of the historic environment as outlined in Chapter 12 of NPPF or English Heritage Guidance 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' (October 2011) within which specific reference is made to Wentworth Woodhouse. To simply state that 'Natural and historic assets will be conserved and enhanced' is wholly inadequate and fails to provide the 'positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment..' required by NPPF.	As you are no doubt aware the Council has assessed the potential alternative broad locations for growth in the Integrated Impact Assessment, which has been updated to better reflect heritage constraints identified. The Council, to support the Publication Core Strategy (June 2012), also prepared a Background Paper 'Options Assessment of Core Strategy Broad Locations for Growth'. This paper summarises the iterative process over a number of years to prepare the Core Strategy and the accompanying sustainability appraisals. It is intended to refresh this Background Paper following the consultation in 2012, and to incorporate the key outcomes from this Background Paper into the Integrated Impact Assessment that will be submitted with the Core Strategy to the Planning Inspectorate. The sustainability assessment of constraints on sites, demonstrates a lack of suitable land and sites to meet identified housing, employment and other development needs within settlement boundaries. The assessment of land available to meet development needs identifies the lack of suitable sites and provides the justification for the exceptional circumstances that require changes to be made to the Rotherham Green Belt and for land to be removed from the Green Belt for development purposes. The Council has already undertaken a strategic Green Belt Review and has made this available during consultation on the Publication Core Strategy (June 2012) and it is the Council's view that it has demonstrated through its Core Strategy, Integrated Impact Assessment and other supporting documents that exceptional circumstances exist to support large scale Green Belt release in the Borough to meet identified development needs. It is clear from the Core Strategy why significant development is proposed in the wider Rotherham Urban Area and it is our view that we have demonstrated why Bassingthorpe farm is favoured for significant new growth.
Mr Bruce Bentley	Given the requirement for authorities to cooperate and housing pressure from Sheffield City, in identifying broad areas of search for Safeguarded Land the review cannot be limited to the authority area if the sustainability appraisal is to be found sound. All alternatives should be assessed including sustainable sites adjacent to the authorities' boundary to ensure the soundness of the plan.	The Council is proposing a number of changes to Policy CS5 Safeguarded Land. This policy now demonstrates that consideration may need to be given to identifying safeguarded land in locations other than the potential broad locations for growth considered under previous sustainability appraisal work and to provide a defensible Green Belt boundary throughout the Borough. The Council does not accept that land within the adjacent Boroughs of Doncaster and Sheffield is required to meet the Borough's development targets. However Rotherham Council will continue to undertake joint working, including with Sheffield City Council, to address concerns raised regarding the housing requirement.
Redrow Homes Yorkshire (Redrow)	Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment, Paragraph 1.0.10 (page 7) This paragraph states that the Government's	Paragraphs 1.0.10 to 1.0.12 of the Core Strategy primarily concern the Sustainability Appraisal process. The Core Strategy identifies the key definition

Consultee	Comment Summary	Response and How This Comment Was Addressed
Homes Yorkshire)	current position on sustainable development is set out in 'Guidance on Sustainability Appraisal Planning advisory Service (PAS), (2007)' and the 'Sustainability Appraisal Advice Note (PAS, 2010).' This is factually incorrect and therefore unsound. These documents do not set out the Government's position on sustainable development. Both of the documents referred to are in fact advice notes issued by the Planning Advisory Service to provide guidance on how to prepare SAs.	of sustainable development (Brundtland Commission, 1987) which is re-iterated in the NPPF. The Council considers that the Core Strategy complies with the principles of sustainable development set out within the NPPF and therefore no fundamental change to the Core Strategy is proposed. It is acknowledged that some amendment would aid clarity, and therefore it is proposed to amend paragraph 1.0.10.

## Appendix J Review of Focused Changes

The Council consulted on Focused Changes in January and February 2013. The table below and on the following pages summarises a review of the Focused Changes for significant effects or significant changes to the IIA.

None of the Focused Changes were found to significantly alter the original IIA assessment. A few have been found to strengthen mitigation against the potential adverse effects of development slightly, but not enough to change the assessment.

Change No.	Publication Core Strategy text reference	What is the change?	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?
1	Throughout	Change reference to specific document	No
2	Throughout	Change all references from 'proposals map' to 'policies map'.	No
3	Preface	Change cabinet member portfolio title.	No
4	How to use the Core Strategy, Final paragraph	Change to phrasing.	No
5	Paragraphs 1.0.1 to 1.0.8	Changes to introductory text.	No
6	Paragraph 1.0.10	Change to phrasing	No
7	Paragraph 2.0.8	Correction of typographical error.	No
8	Paragraph 2.0.15	Deletion of paragraph.	No
9	Map 2, Spatial Planning Zones	Deletion of map.	No
10	Paragraph 3.0.3	Update to data presented in 'Challenges and Opportunities'.	No
11	Figure 1	Update to figure	No
12	Paragraph 3.0.22	Correction of typographical error and addition to text to clarify the challenges and opportunities arising from the management of the historic environment.	No
13	Insert new issue between Issue 10 and Issue 11	Insertion of new issue to strengthen the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets.	No
14	Paragraph 3.0.27	Change to text.	No
15	Paragraph 4.1.1	Amendment to text.	No
16	Paragraph 4.2, strategic objective 1	Change to phrasing.	No
17	Paragraph 4.2, strategic objective 2	Change to phrasing.	No
18	Paragraph 4.2, strategic objective 3	Change to phrasing of strategic objective 3.	No
19	Paragraph 4.2, strategic objective 5	Addition to objective 5.	No
20	Paragraph 4.2,	Addition to text to align with policy CS26.	No

Change No.	Publication Core Strategy text reference	What is the change?	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?
	strategic objective 11		
21	Table 2	Addition to text to reflect insertion of new issue.	No
22	Paragraph 4.3.7	Addition to text.	No
23	Paragraph 4.3.8	Amendment that reflects the key areas of activity of the Local Enterprise Partnership	No
24	Key diagram - legend	Addition to legend text	No
25	Key diagram – housing numbers	Amendment of figures for consistency with policy CS1	No
26	Policy CS1	Additional paragraph providing further information about how the policy would be implemented (Policy CS1).	No
27	Policy CS1, table	Amendment to place name within policy table (Policy CS1).	No
28	Policy CS1, columns two 'housing provision - percentage of borough requirement' and three 'housing provision - approximate number of dwellings' of the table	Amendments to figures in table (Policy CS1).	No
29	Policy CS1, table	Note added after the table that states that figures are only illustrative.	No
30	Policy CS1, Bassingthorpe Farm section, first paragraph	Amendment to data within text.	No
31	Paragraph 5.2.1	Change to phrasing for clarity.	No
32	Paragraph 5.2.6	Change to phrasing for clarity.	No
33	Insert new Paragraph after 5.2.8	Additional paragraph providing further information about the site selection process (Policy CS1).	No
34	Paragraph 5.2.16	Amendment to place name within supporting text (Policy CS1).	No
35	Paragraph 5.2.18	Correction of typing error	No
36	Paragraph 5.2.22	Addition to supporting text to clarify the approach to Maltby colliery (Policy CS1).	No
37	Paragraph 5.2.38	Change to supporting text: amendments to place names and rephrasing (Policy CS1).	No
38	Paragraph 5.2.42	Rephrasing and additions to supporting text to provide further information on the selection of the two broad locations for	No

Change No.	Publication Core Strategy text reference	What is the change?	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?
		growth (Policy CS1)	
39	Map 4	Amendment to place name.	No
40	Map 5	Amendment to place name and updates to some data presented within, and supporting, table.	No
41	Table 3	Minor amendments to table contents.	No
42	Table 3, Dinnington / Anston / Laughton Common, Strategy section	Removal of reference to the Regional Strategy.	No
43	Policy CS2	Change to policy text to provide further information on the delivery of Policy CS2.	No
44	Paragraph 5.2.55	Change to policy supporting text – addition of reference to further information (Policy CS2).	No
45	Paragraph 5.2.67	Correction of drafting error (Policy CS2).	No
46	Policy CS3, first paragraph	Changes to policy text to clarify relationship between CS3 and CS6 (Policy CS3).	No
47	Policy CS3 point 'f'	Change to phrasing of policy text (Policy CS3).	No
48	Policy CS3, last paragraph	Change to phrasing of policy text (Policy CS3).	No
49	Paragraph 5.2.56	Changes to phrasing of supporting policy text to provide clarity (Policy CS3).	No
50	Paragraph 5.2.63	Change in phrasing of supporting policy text (Policy CS3).	No
51	Policy CS4, third paragraph	Change to policy text – extension of areas for green belt review (Policy CS4).	No
52	Paragraph 5.2.71, first sentence	Rephrasing of supporting text to improve clarity and terminology (Policy CS4).	No
53	Paragraph 5.2.73	Deletion of paragraph from within supporting text relating to regeneration within the green belt (Policy CS4). Paragraph deemed unnecessary.	No
54	Paragraph 5.2.75	Change to phrasing of supporting text (Policy CS4).	No
55	Policy CS5, first paragraph	Changes to phrasing of policy text (Policy CS5).	No
56	Policy CS5, third paragraph	Deletion of reference to Map 6 (map deleted) and extension of areas for identification of safeguarded land (Policy CS5).	No
57	Paragraph 5.2.78, insert at end of paragraph	Addition to supporting text regarding area of search for safeguarding land (Policy CS5).	No
58	Paragraph 5.2.81	Changes to supporting text to provide clarity (Policy CS5).	No
59	Map 6	Deletion of map to promote flexibility.	No
60	Policy CS6	Changes to policy text to provide clarity	No

<b>Change No.</b>	<b>Publication Core Strategy text reference</b>	<b>What is the change?</b>	<b>Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?</b>
		(Policy CS6).	
61	Paragraph 5.3.5	Correction of typographical error and changes to policy text to provide clarity (Policy CS6).	No
62	Paragraph 5.3.6	Changes to supporting text to provide clarity on site selection process (Policy CS6).	No
63	Paragraph 5.3.7	Correction of typographical error within supporting text of Policy CS6.	No
64	Paragraph 5.3.9	Changes to supporting text to provide clarity (Policy CS6).	No
65	Insert new paragraph after 5.3.12	New paragraph added that demonstrates cooperation with other local authorities (Policy CS6).	No
66	Insert new paragraph after 5.3.12	New paragraph added to illustrate new housing delivery (Policy CS6).	No
67	Policy CS7 point 'b'	Correction of typographical error within supporting text of Policy CS7.	No
68	Paragraph 5.3.13	Changes to supporting text to acknowledge long term commitments (Policy CS7).	No
69	Paragraph 5.3.17	Correction of typographical error within supporting text of Policy CS7.	No
70	Paragraph 5.3.18	Changes to the supporting text to provide clarity.	No
71	Paragraph 5.3.26, last sentence	Correction of typographical error within supporting text of Policy CS7.	No
72	Policy CS9, criterion 1	Change to phrasing of policy text (Policy CS9).	No
73	Policy CS9, criterion 6	Correction of typographical error within supporting text of Policy (CS9).	No
74	Paragraph 5.4.3	Addition of supporting text to provide further information (CS9).	No
75	Map 7, legend	Correction of drafting error.	No
76	Policy CS10, first paragraph	A change to policy text that improves the flexibility and soundness of the policy (Policy CS10).	No
77	Paragraph 5.4.25	Change to supporting text to reflect change in policy wording (Policy CS10).	No
78	Paragraph 5.4.26	Change to supporting text to reflect change in policy wording (Policy CS10).	No
79	Paragraph 5.4.28	Change to supporting text to reflect change in policy wording (Policy CS10).	No
80	Policy CS12, 3rd paragraph	Correction of drafting error within policy text (Policy CS12).	No
81	Policy CS12, sequential approach and Impact assessment	Minor amendments to text and removal of specific distance for impact assessment (Policy CS12).	No

<b>Change No.</b>	<b>Publication Core Strategy text reference</b>	<b>What is the change?</b>	<b>Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?</b>
	sections		
82	Paragraph 5.4.45	Changes to supporting text that clarify need for bulky goods retail floor space (Policy CS12).	No
83	Insert new paragraph after 5.4.47	Additional paragraph that clarifies the intention of Policy CS12.	No
84	Paragraph 5.4.48	Changes to supporting text that clarify the type of development the policy applies to and to match policy wording (Policy CS12).	No
85	Policy CS13, first paragraph	Minor addition to policy text (Policy CS13).	No
86	Paragraph 5.4.64	Change to supporting text to recognise that a Listed building can be both a constraint and an opportunity for development (Policy CS13).	No
87	Paragraph 5.5.10	Addition of bullet within supporting text that relates to PROW (Policy CS14)	No
88	Paragraph 5.5.11	Change to supporting text that provides further information (Policy CS14)	No
89	Map 9: Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network	Amendment to legend text.	No
90	Policy CS16	Addition of bullet point within policy text following confirmation that scheme will commence in the plan period (Policy CS16)	No
91	Paragraph 5.5.23	Change to supporting text to provide further detail on road schemes (Policy CS16).	No
92	Paragraph 5.5.24	Changes to supporting text to provide correct terminology (Policy CS16).	No
93	Policy CS17	Change to policy text to provide clarity on park and ride facilities (Policy CS17)	No
94	Paragraph 5.5.26	Correction of drafting errors within supporting text for Policy CS17.	No
95	Paragraph 5.5.32	Changes to supporting text to clarify status of tram-train pilot project (Policy CS17).	No
96	Policy CS18	Correction of terminology within policy text (Policy CS18).	No
97	Policy CS19, first sentence	Rewording of policy text to put more emphasis on green spaces (Policy CS19).	No
98	Policy CS19, fourth paragraph	Correction of typographical error (Policy CS19).	No
99	Policy CS19, bullet point c	Change to policy text to clarify the policies intention (Policy CS19).	No
100	Policy CS19,	Change to phrasing of policy text (Policy	No

<b>Change No.</b>	<b>Publication Core Strategy text reference</b>	<b>What is the change?</b>	<b>Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?</b>
	bullet point d	CS19).	
101	Paragraph 5.6.3	Changes to supporting text to acknowledge that veteran trees are green infrastructure assets (Policy CS19).	No
102	Paragraph 5.6.4	Correction of typographical error within supporting text (Policy CS19).	No
103	Paragraph 5.6.4, last bullet point	Changes to supporting text relating to access to green space (Policy CS19).	No
104	Paragraph 5.6.9, last sentence	Change to website reference (Policy CS19).	No
105	Paragraph 5.6.10, last sentence	Change to website reference (Policy CS19).	No
106	Paragraph 5.6.14	Changes to information about delivery (Policy CS19).	No
107	Paragraph 5.6.16	Changes to information about delivery (Policy CS19).	No
108	Policy CS20, points c & d.	Changes to policy text to clarify that sites, features and populations will be enhanced (Policy CS20).	No
109	Paragraph 5.6.18	Addition of 'ecosystem services' to supporting text (Policy CS20).	No
110	Paragraph 5.6.20	Correction of typographical error within supporting text (Policy CS20).	No
111	Paragraph 5.6.32	Deletion of supporting text relating to a contribution to the targets of the Strategy and Delivery Plan (Policy CS20).	No
112	Paragraph 5.6.34	Deletion of supporting text relating to national and regional priorities (Policy CS20).	No
113	Paragraph 5.6.57	Correction of typographical error within supporting text (Policy CS20).	No
114	Paragraph 5.6.61	Changes to supporting text to provide clarity on scale and meaning (Policy CS21).	No
115	Policy CS22	Change to supporting text to improve meaning (Policy CS22).	No
116	Paragraph 5.6.70	Deletion) of supporting text to remove information that is not relevant for the core strategy (Policy CS22).	No
117	Paragraph 5.6.78	Change to supporting text to improve clarity (Policy CS23).	No
118	Paragraph 5.6.86	Data update within supporting text (Policy CS23).	No
119	Paragraph 5.6.87	Data update within supporting text (Policy CS23).	No
120	Paragraph 5.6.88	Data update within supporting text (Policy CS23).	No
121	Policy CS24	Change to policy text to improve clarity (Policy CS24)	No
122	Policy CS26, part	Changes to policy text to improve clarity	No

Change No.	Publication Core Strategy text reference	What is the change?	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?
	1	(Policy CS26)	
123	Policy CS26 criterion 3b	Change to criterion text to reflect fact that there is more than one type of local stone	No
124	Paragraph 5.6.126	Change to supporting text to clarify current status of colliery (Policy CS26)	No
125	Paragraph 5.6.129	Deletion of supporting text that describes thresholds for minor development (Policy CS26)	No
126	Paragraph 5.6.131	Change to supporting text to clarify status of colliery and to remove editing error (Policy CS26)	No
127	Paragraph 5.6.137	Change to supporting text to reflect fact that there is more than one type of local stone (Policy CS26)	No
128	Paragraph 5.6.138	Change to supporting text to provide information on future of colliery (Policy CS26)	No
129	After paragraph 5.6.142	Insertion of indicative plan	No
130	Policy CS27, part a.	Correction of typographical error within policy text (Policy CS27).	No
131	Paragraph 5.7.11	Correction of typographical error within supporting text (Policy CS27).	No
132	Policy CS28, final paragraph	Changes to phrasing within policy text (Policy CS28).	No
133	Paragraph 5.7.32	Deletion of supporting text to align with policy (Policy CS29).	No
134	Policy CS30 Title	Change to policy title (Policy CS30).	No
135	Policy CS30, Part 2, Sections a & b	Change to phrasing of policy text (Policy CS30).	No
136	Policy CS30, Part 2, final paragraph	Deletion of policy text to comply with S106/CIL regulation (Policy CS30).	No
137	Policy CS30, Part 3, final paragraph.	Inclusion of reference within policy text (Policy CS30).	No
138	Paragraph 5.7.37	Change to phrasing of supporting text (Policy CS30).	No
139	Insert new paragraphs after 5.7.38	Insertion of new paragraphs into supporting text of Policy CS30 to provide further information on the application of the policy.	No
140	Paragraph 5.7.38	Reordering of paragraphs (supporting text to Policy CS30).	No
141	Paragraph 5.7.39	Deletion of paragraph within supporting text of Policy CS30. Replaced by new paragraphs (Change No 139).	No
142	Paragraph 5.7.40	Deletion of paragraph within supporting text of Policy CS30. Replaced by new paragraphs (Change No 139).	No
143	5.7.43 and Map 14	Deletion of paragraph and map 14 within supporting text of Policy CS30. Replaced by new paragraphs (Change No 139).	No

<b>Change No.</b>	<b>Publication Core Strategy text reference</b>	<b>What is the change?</b>	<b>Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?</b>
144	5.7.44	Change to supporting text to provide extra information about delivery (Policy CS30).	No
145	Policy CS32	Rephrasing of existing paragraphs and insertion of new paragraphs within policy text to provide further information on delivery and developer contributions (Policy CS32).	No
146	Paragraph 5.8.1 to 5.8.10	Deletion of existing paragraphs and insertion of new paragraphs within policy text that improve clarity of developer contributions and delivery (Policy CS32).	No
147	Insert new paragraph after 6.0.1	Insertion of new paragraph and table within monitoring and implementation text. Table identifies key risks and describes the flexibility/contingency in place to mitigate these risks.	
148	Table 10 Delivering Development in Sustainable Locations, CS5: Safeguarded Land	New indicator added to table 10.	No
149	Table 14 Managing the Natural and Historic Environment, CS24: Conserving and enhancing the water environment, first indicator	Removal of 'flood defence' from table 14 as this is assessed in Policy CS25.	No
150	Table 14 Managing the Natural and Historic Environment, CS24: Conserving and enhancing the water environment, second indicator	Addition of a reference within table 14.	No
151	Table 14 Managing the Natural and Historic Environment, CS25: Dealing with Flood Risk, indicator	Removal of 'water quality grounds' from table 14 as this is assessed in Policy CS24.	No
152	Appendix B, table	Update to table of superseded policies.	No

Change No.	Publication Core Strategy text reference	What is the change?	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?
	21		
153	Glossary - Biomass	Change to description in glossary.	No
154	Glossary - insert new definition after Bulky Goods	Insertion of new definition in glossary.	No
155	Glossary - Chain of Conformity	Update to description in glossary.	No
156	Glossary - insert new definition after Less Vulnerable Uses	Insertion of new definition in glossary.	No
157	Glossary - insert new definition after Localism Act 2011	Insertion of new definition in glossary.	No
158	Glossary - Strategic Road Network	Rewording of definition.	No
159	Glossary - insert new definition after Urban Potential Study	Insertion of new definition in glossary.	No

## Appendix K Changes to Policy References, 2011 – 2013

The table below shows the policy references as they were originally consulted upon in 2011, the current policy references for those policies (or “deleted” where appropriate), and the new policies which were created between 2011 and 2012.

Policy Title	Core Strategy Policies June 2011	Core Strategy Policies 2012/13
Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy	CS1	CS1
Release of Major Greenfield Sites	CS2	CS2 (New Title: Delivering Development on Major Sites)
Location of New Development	CS3	CS3
Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network	CS4	CS15
New Housing Development	CS5	CS6 (New Title: Meeting the Housing Requirement)
Employment Land Requirement	CS6	Deleted and incorporated into CS18
Green Belt	CS7	CS4
Green Infrastructure	CS8	CS19
Landscape	CS9	CS21
Valuing the Historic Environment	CS10	CS23
Sustainable Design	CS11	CS28
Rotherham Regeneration Area	CS12	Deleted
Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel	CS13	CS14
Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres	CS14	CS12
Transforming Rotherham Town Centre	CS15	CS13
Housing Mix and Affordability	CS16	CS7
Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	CS17	CS8
Transforming Rotherham’s Economy	CS18	CS9
Tourism and the Visitor Economy	CS19	CS11
Green Space	CS20	CS22
Flood Risk within the	CS21	CS25 (New Title: Dealing with

<b>Policy Title</b>	<b>Core Strategy Policies June 2011</b>	<b>Core Strategy Policies 2012/13</b>
<b>Rotherham Regeneration Area</b>		<b>Flood Risk)</b>
<b>Freight</b>	<b>CS22</b>	<b>CS18</b>
<b>Community Health and Safety</b>	<b>CS23</b>	<b>CS27</b>
<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<b>CS24</b>	<b>CS20</b>
<b>Minerals</b>	<b>CS25</b>	<b>CS26</b>
<b>Managing the Water Environment</b>	<b>CS26</b>	<b>CS24 (New Title: Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment)</b>
<b>Renewable Energy Generation</b>	<b>CS27</b>	<b>CS30</b>
<b>Infrastructure delivery and developer contributions</b>	<b>CS28</b>	<b>CS32</b>
<b>Improving skills and employment opportunities</b>	<b>CS29</b>	<b>CS10</b>
<b>Contribution Towards New Flood Infrastructure in the Rotherham Regeneration Area</b>	<b>CS30</b>	<b>Deleted.</b>
<b>New roads</b>	<b>CS31</b>	<b>CS16</b>
<b>Passenger Rail Connections</b>	<b>CS32</b>	<b>CS17</b>
<b>Safeguarded Land</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>CS5 (new policy)</b>
<b>Community and Social Provision</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>CS29 (new policy)</b>
<b>Mixed Use Areas</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>CS31 (new policy)</b>
<b>Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>CS33 (new policy)</b>

## Appendix L Assessment of the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule

The following table identifies the key environmental (including social and economic) constraints surrounding each of the proposed items, where relevant. This is a very high-level SA of the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule, and only identifies the key risks which are relevant in the immediate vicinity of those items. Such risks should be firstly avoided, and then where not possible, mitigated through design, investigation and compensatory measures.

Infrastructure Item	Key Constraints				
	Biodiversity / Landscape	Historic Environment	Soil / Water / Air	Flood Risk	Community and Health / Well-being
<b>Transport – Highway</b>					
Bassingthorpe Farm Access Road	Depends on precise location. Bradgate Brickworks SSSI, several Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) around / within the overall site	Depends on precise location. Grade II Listed Building near Bassingthorpe Lane. Potential buried archaeology	<u>Water</u> – various drains, and Clough Streamside LWS <u>Air</u> – Wortley Road Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) to the south <u>Soil</u> – Grade 3 agricultural land (possibly ‘best and most versatile’) and Bradgate Brick Pits RIGS (depending on precise location)	Not in flood risk area	Residential areas Allotment gardens and playing fields at various locations – seek to avoid then mitigate (e.g. plan noise buffers).
Variable message signs linked to Bassingthorpe Farm	<b>ASSUME MINOR WORKS – NOT SIGNIFICANT TO LOCAL RECEPTORS AT THIS LEVEL OF DETAIL</b>				
Taylor's Lane Roundabout - DfT bid	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	None of note	Not in flood risk area	None of note
A629 Fenton Road Roundabout - Bassingthorpe Farm	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	<u>Water</u> – none of note <u>Air</u> – within the Wortley Road AQMA (improvement to roundabout being a benefit) <u>Soil</u> – none of note	Not in flood risk area	Residential areas Green space northeast and southwest, including Bradgate Park
Centenary Way Roundabouts (4) - Rest of Rotherham	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	<u>Water</u> – River Don between roundabouts <u>Air</u> – St. Ann's roundabout within the Fitzwilliam Road AQMA (improvement to roundabout being a benefit) <u>Soil</u> – none of note	Flood Zone 3 (greatest risk)	Residential areas Green space – adjacent to all roundabouts Recreation ground near Greasbrough St. roundabout
Aldwarke employment - Parkgate retail park access	Depends on precise location. Aldwarke Sewage Works LWS south of railway lines	Potential buried archaeology	<u>Water</u> – none of note <u>Air</u> – north of Fitzwilliam Road AQMA <u>Soil</u> – none of note	Depends on precise location, but possibly Flood Zone 3 (greatest risk)	None of note
Worrygoose Roundabout - Rest of Rotherham	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	None of note	Not in flood risk area	Residential areas

Infrastructure Item	Key Constraints				
	Biodiversity / Landscape	Historic Environment	Soil / Water / Air	Flood Risk	Community and Health / Well-being
Anston Jn A57/B6060 - Site 3	Anston Stones Wood SSSI and LWS downstream along Anston Brook – see water	Conservation Area to the south (not adjacent) Potential buried archaeology	<u>Water</u> – Anston Brook to north <u>Air</u> – none of note <u>Soil</u> – Anston Stones Wood RIGS to the north may have links with the brook’s status	Not in flood risk area	Residential areas
Dinnington Roundabout B6060 / B6463 - Site 3	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	None of note	Not in flood risk area	None of note
Junction Improvements on A633 / A6195 - Site 4	<b><i>Uncertain – depends on full extent of requirement. Assuming key junctions either side of Wath:</i></b>				
	Creighton and Piccadilly Woods LWS at A6022 junction	Swinton Pottery Scheduled Monument at A6022 junction Potential buried archaeology	<u>Water</u> – Knoll Beck at A633 / A6195 junction <u>Air</u> – AQMA in all of Sheffield and at Brampton (improvement to junctions being a benefit) <u>Soil</u> – Grade 3 agricultural land at A6022 junction	Not in flood risk area	Residential areas Green space at A6023 junction
Woodman Roundabout A633 / A6022 / B6092 - Site 6	Creighton and Piccadilly Woods LWS	Swinton Pottery Scheduled Monument Potential buried archaeology	<u>Water</u> – none of note <u>Air</u> – none of note <u>Soil</u> – Grade 3 agricultural land	Not in flood risk area	Residential areas
A633 / Kilnhurst Junction - Site 5	None of note	Roman Ridge Scheduled Monument Potential buried archaeology	<u>Water</u> – none of note <u>Air</u> – none of note <u>Soil</u> – Grade 3 agricultural land	Not in flood risk area	None of note
Masons Roundabout A631 / B6060 - site 6	None of note	Within Wickersley Conservation Area Potential buried archaeology	<u>Water</u> – none of note <u>Air</u> – none of note <u>Soil</u> – none of note	Not in flood risk area	Health facility nearby School nearby Place of worship nearby Residential areas Informal green space
Addison Road westbound Lane - site 7	<b><i>IN URBAN AREA – ASSUME MINOR WORKS – NOT SIGNIFICANT TO LOCAL RECEPTORS AT THIS LEVEL OF DETAIL</i></b>				
A631 / A618 Whiston Crossroads - site 8	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	<u>Water</u> – none of note <u>Air</u> – AQMA directly west	Not in flood risk area	School nearby Residential areas

Infrastructure Item	Key Constraints				
	Biodiversity / Landscape	Historic Environment	Soil / Water / Air	Flood Risk	Community and Health / Well-being
			Soil – none of note		
Kiveton Lane improvements - site 9	<b>Depends on precise location and nature of improvements. If between A57 and Station Road in Kiveton:</b>				
	Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) adjacent to road.	Listed Buildings near or adjacent to road Potential buried archaeology	Water – nearby ponds and drains Air – none of note Soil – Grade 3 agricultural land	Not in flood risk area	Adjacent school Nearby place of worship Residential areas
<b>Transport - all other bus, cycle, car parks</b>					
Key Route Bus - Rotherham - Thrybergh (Rest of Rotherham ) DfT bid	<p align="center"><b>ASSUME NO OR MINOR WORKS – NOT SIGNIFICANT TO LOCAL RECEPTORS AT THIS LEVEL OF DETAIL (BENEFIT OF MODAL SHIFT)</b></p>				
Key Route Bus - Rotherham to Dearne DfT bid					
Key Route Bus - Rotherham - Maltby (sites 6 & 7)					
Key Route Bus - Rotherham - Swallownest (sites 8 & 9)					
Key Route Bus - Rotherham to Chapelton (site 11)					
Bus Rapid Transit Northern Route (site 2) DfT funding in place					
Lower Don Valley Cycle Route (site 2)					
Rawmarsh to Rotherham Town Cycle Route (site 5)					
Dearne Valley to Swinton Cycle Route (stie 5)					
<b>Education</b>					
Bassingthorpe Farm - new primary and nursery	<p align="center"><b>ASSUME WITHIN BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED BROAD LOCATION FOR GROWTH. EFFECTS LINKED TO EFFECTS OF ENTIRE DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING HOUSING – SEE IIA REPORT, ASSESSMENT OF BROAD LOCATION FOR GROWTH OPTIONS, APPENDIX C</b></p>				

Infrastructure Item	Key Constraints				
	Biodiversity / Landscape	Historic Environment	Soil / Water / Air	Flood Risk	Community and Health / Well-being
Bassingthorpe Farm - secondary extension	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	None of note	Not in a flood risk area	Adjacent green space
Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common - primary extension	<b>Uncertain – depends on which schools extended. Assuming all primary schools in area:</b>				
	Anston Stones Wood SSSI, Local Nature Reserve (LNR), LWS	South Anston Conservation Area Grade II Listed Building Potential buried archaeology	<u>Water</u> – Anston Brook <u>Air</u> – none of note <u>Soil</u> – Anston Stones Wood RIGS to the east may have links with the brook’s status	Anston Brook Primary has land in Flood Zone 3	Adjacent green space
Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common - secondary extension	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	Grade 2 agricultural land	Not in a flood risk area	Adjacent green space
Bramley, Wickersley & Ravenfield - primary extension	<b>Uncertain – depends on which schools extended. Assuming all primary schools in area:</b>				
	St. Alban’s – TPO trees	St. Alban’s – within a Conservation Area Potential buried archaeology	Grade 3 agricultural land near Ravenfield Primary	Not in a flood risk area	Adjacent PROW Adjacent green space
Bramley, Wickersley & Ravenfield - secondary extension	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	None of note	Not in a flood risk area	Adjacent PROW Adjacent playing fields
Aston, Aughton & Swallownest - secondary extension	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	<u>Water</u> – stream / drain south of school <u>Air</u> – none of note <u>Soil</u> – Grade 3 agricultural land	Not in a flood risk area	None of note
Wales & Kiveton Park - secondary extension	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	Grade 3 agricultural land	Not in a flood risk area	Adjacent green space
Thurcroft - secondary extension	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	None of note	Not in a flood risk area	None of note
Catcliffe, Treeton & Orgreave - secondary extension	<b>Nearest is Brinsworth Comprehensive:</b>				
	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	<u>Water</u> – none of note <u>Air</u> – within the Brinsworth AQMA <u>Soil</u> – none of note	Not in a flood risk area	Adjacent PROWs Adjacent green space

Infrastructure Item	Key Constraints				
	Biodiversity / Landscape	Historic Environment	Soil / Water / Air	Flood Risk	Community and Health / Well-being
Special education needs	<b>NOT LOCATION-SPECIFIC – ASSUME NO OR LITTLE DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>Health</b>					
Bassingthorpe Farm - new surgery	<b>ASSUME WITHIN BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED BROAD LOCATION FOR GROWTH. EFFECTS LINKED TO EFFECTS OF ENTIRE DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING HOUSING – SEE ASSESSMENT OF BROAD LOCATION FOR GROWTH OPTIONS, APPENDIX C</b>				
Rest of Rotherham - redevelopment of Dalton surgery	<b>ASSUME REDEVELOPED AT THE SAME SITE (OTHERWISE, FIND A LOCATION WITH FEWER CONSTRAINTS AND/OR GREATER ADVANTAGES):</b>				
	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	Water – Dalton Brook nearby Air – east of Fitzwilliam Rd AQMA Soil – none of note	Within Flood Zone 3	Adjacent to school (consider traffic issues) Adjacent to green space (allotments, recreation area and playing fields)
Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common - new health centre	<b>ASSUME AT PRESENT THAT WITHIN BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED BROAD LOCATION FOR GROWTH. EFFECTS LINKED TO EFFECTS OF ENTIRE DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING HOUSING – SEE ASSESSMENT OF BROAD LOCATION FOR GROWTH OPTIONS, APPENDIX C</b>				
Catcliffe, Orgreave & Treeton - redevelopment of Treeton	<b>ASSUME REDEVELOPED AT THE SAME SITE (OTHERWISE, FIND A LOCATION WITH FEWER CONSTRAINTS AND/OR GREATER ADVANTAGES):</b>				
	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	None of note	Not in a flood risk area	None of note
<b>Recreation</b>					
Recreational infrastructure throughout	<b>NOT LOCATION-SPECIFIC</b>				
<b>Library &amp; community</b>					
Bassingthorpe Farm - redevelopment of Greasborough Library	None of note	Greasbrough Conservation Area nearby Grade II Listed Building nearby Potential buried archaeology	None of note	Not in a flood risk area	Adjacent to green space
Rest of Rotherham - various	<b>NOT LOCATION-SPECIFIC</b>				
Dinnington, Anston &	TPOs in vicinity	Potential buried	None of note	Not in a flood risk	Adjacent to green space

Infrastructure Item	Key Constraints				
	Biodiversity / Landscape	Historic Environment	Soil / Water / Air	Flood Risk	Community and Health / Well-being
Laughton Common - extension		archaeology		area	
Swinton & Kilnhurst - extension	None of note	Just north of Swinton Conservation Area Potential buried archaeology	None of note	Not in a flood risk area	None of note
Bramley, Wickersley & Ravenfield – extension	None of note	Just north of Wickersley Conservation Area Potential buried archaeology	None of note	Not in a flood risk area	Adjacent to PROW Adjacent to green space
Maltby & Hellaby - refurbishment	<b>ASSUME MINOR WORKS – NOT SIGNIFICANT TO LOCAL RECEPTORS AT THIS LEVEL OF DETAIL</b>				
Aston, Aughton & Swallownest – refurbishment					
Wales & Kiveton Park – refurbishment					
Thurcroft - refurbishment					
Community building facilities – various	<b>NOT LOCATION-SPECIFIC</b>				
<b>Emergency, waste and flood defence</b>					
Expansion of existing police stations at Dinnington and Wath	None of note	Potential buried archaeology	None of note	Not in a flood risk area	Adjacent to a PROW
Fire for Rest of Rotherham and Bassingthorpe Farm	<b>NOT LOCATION-SPECIFIC</b>				
Rotherham Renaissance Flood Defence Line	<b>SEPARATE PROJECT SUBJECT TO ITS OWN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT</b>				
Waste collection and disposal	<b>NOT LOCATION-SPECIFIC</b>				

**Appendix M HRA Screening Opinion Submitted to Natural England**



Riverside House| Main Street| Rotherham| S60 1AE

Tel: 01709 823831 Fax: 01709 372419  
E:mail: helen.sleigh@rotherham.gov.uk  
E-mail the Council for free from your local library

Our Ref.                      Your Ref.                      Please ask for:  
Helen Sleigh

16 May 2013

Natural England Consultation Service  
Hornbeam House, Electra Way  
Crewe Business Park,  
Crewe, Cheshire  
CW1 6GJ

Dear Sir / Madam

**Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Determination for the Rotherham Local Plan Core Strategy – Submission Version**

Rotherham's Core Strategy is one of several local development documents which will make up the Local Plan. We consulted upon the Draft Core Strategy in summer 2011, then on the Publication Core Strategy in summer 2012. Thirdly, we consulted upon Focused Changes to the Core Strategy in January and February 2013.

Evidence of the need, or otherwise, for Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA, also sometimes referred to as 'Appropriate Assessment') is a requirement when submitting a local development document under Regulation 22 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. This must, as a minimum, include the 'screening' stage of HRA.

On 6 September 2011, Natural England affirmed a screening opinion that "an Appropriate Assessment is not required as part of the Core Strategy", which regarded the draft Core Strategy. In summer 2012, an 'Addendum' to the Integrated Impact Assessment (which incorporates HRA screening issues / conclusions) was consulted upon alongside the Publication Core Strategy. It concluded: "Review of the proposed changes to the Core Strategy does not reveal any additional potential threats to the integrity of Natura 2000 sites. As a result of the above, the results of the original HRA Screening exercise are considered to remain valid and therefore Appropriate Assessment is expected not to be required." Your response of 31 July 2012 agreed with the Council's screening opinion.

Our environmental consultants at Jacobs UK Ltd. have reviewed the Focused Changes 2013 with the conclusion that these do not significantly change the assessment under the HRA screening exercise. We therefore provide below an updated HRA screening assessment for your consideration, in which only the specific references to contents of the Local Plan and Core Strategy have been found to require amendment. Appended to this is a schedule of the Focused Changes 2013.

**European Nature Conservations Sites:**

The table below sets out the reasons for designation for the European nature conservation sites of potential relevance to the Core Strategy. This includes all sites within 20 km of Rotherham Borough, as previously requested by Natural England. During the screening exercise, it has not been considered necessary to expand this search area. Information for each site has been obtained from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee website.

## Rotherham HRA Sites (20 km from Rotherham MBC boundary)

Type	Name	Site Centre Location	Site Area (ha)	Direction from Rotherham Boundary	Shortest Distance from Rotherham	Qualifying Features
SPA	Thorne and Hatfield Moors	53 38 16N 00 53 53 W	2,449.00	E	19.5 km	Annex 1 birds Article 4.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> – 1.9% GB breeding population.</li> </ul>
SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1)	54 39 24 N 02 14 49 W	147,246.40	NW/SW/ W	12.5 km	Annex 1 birds Article 4.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Circus Cyaneus</i> - 2.2% GB breeding population.</li> <li>• <i>Falco columbarius</i> - GB breeding population.</li> <li>• <i>Falco peregrinus</i> - 1.3% GB breeding population.</li> <li>• <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> (North-Western Europe – breeding) – at least 6.2% GB breeding population.</li> </ul>
SAC	South Pennine Moors	53 27 37 N 01 46 59 W	64,983.00	NW/SW/ W	12.5 km	Annex 1 habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> – area supports a significant presence.</li> <li>• European dry heaths – one of the best areas in the UK.</li> <li>• Blanket bogs - one of the best areas in the UK.</li> <li>• Transition mires and quaking bogs - area supports a significant presence.</li> <li>• Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles – one of the best areas in the UK.</li> </ul>
SAC	Denby Grange Colliery	53 38 01 N 01 35 26 W	18.53	NW	18.6 km	Annex 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> - one of the best areas in the UK.</li> </ul>

## Objectives of the Publication Core Strategy

The Rotherham Local Plan serves to guide the way in which built development occurs in the borough, with regard to its relationship with communities and the surrounding environment. The Core Strategy is the central document of the Local Plan. The Publication Core Strategy sets out the vision and objectives for development in the borough, and includes those policies which are needed to achieve the vision and objectives as sustainably as possible.

Future local development documents and South Yorkshire-level strategies and plans (including the Sheffield City Region and other inter-borough plans) will set out further detail on the implementation of the Local Plan. Rotherham's local development documents will include a Sites and Policies document as well as a Policies Map. Other key strategies and plans for development include the South Yorkshire / Sheffield City Region LTP, and the Barnsley, Rotherham and Doncaster Joint Waste Plan.

The Publication Core Strategy is underpinned by a Vision and Strategic Objectives. These are:

### VISION:

Rotherham will be prosperous with a vibrant, diverse, innovative and enterprising economy. It will fulfil its role as a key partner in the delivery of the Sheffield City Region recognising the close economic, commercial and housing markets links with Sheffield and our other neighbouring authorities.

Rotherham will provide a high quality of life and aspire to minimise inequalities through the creation of strong, cohesive and sustainable communities.

Rotherham will be successful in mitigating and adapting to future changes in climate. It will have a sense of place with the best in architecture, sustainable design and public spaces. Natural and historic assets will be conserved and enhanced. Rotherham will promote biodiversity and a high quality environment where neighbourhoods are safe, clean, green and well maintained, with good quality homes and accessible local facilities, making best use of existing infrastructure, services and facilities. A network of green infrastructure will link Rotherham's urban areas with the wider countryside, providing access to green spaces and acting as habitat links for wildlife.

The largest proportion of growth will be focused in the Rotherham Urban Area including major new development at Bassingthorpe Farm which is key to delivering growth in the heart of Rotherham. Regeneration of Rotherham town centre will enable it to fulfil its role as the borough's primary retail, leisure and service centre. Considerable development will take place on the edge of the urban area at Waverley, with the development of a new community and consolidation of the Advanced Manufacturing Park. Significant development will also take place in Principal Settlements for Growth: in the north around Wath, Brampton and West Melton, on the fringe of Rotherham Urban Area at Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield, and in the south-east at Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common. New development will also take place in the borough's principal settlements and local service centres. Throughout Rotherham development will aim to create self contained communities which support a network of retail and service centres, where the need to travel is reduced and communities enjoy good access to green spaces and the wider open countryside.

### OBJECTIVES:

**Objective 1: Scale of future growth:** By the end of the plan period, sufficient new homes and employment opportunities and a choice of development sites will have been provided to meet the borough's projected needs against locally-derived targets for house building and provision of employment land.

**Objective 2: Green Belt:** In implementing the plan's spatial strategy over the plan period, the wider aims of national Green Belt policy will have been safeguarded while a borough-wide review will have

informed the phased release of limited areas of Green Belt land in the most sustainable locations for growth to meet future needs.

**Objective 3: Sustainable locations:** By the end of the plan period, the majority of new development will have been located in sustainable urban locations, close to transport interchanges and within transport corridors. Wherever viable and most sustainable, previously developed land will have been used first. Car dependency and the need to travel will have been reduced by the promotion of higher housing densities and mixed use developments in appropriate locations, travel planning and public transport improvements.

**Objective 4: Provision for housing:** By the end of the plan period, implementation of the plan's policies will have helped improve quality and amount of housing available in all areas of Rotherham. Development of new housing will have improved choice of type, tenure and affordability, including provision for gypsies and travellers. Any established need for affordable housing in specific rural communities will have been met.

**Objective 5: Retail and service centres:** By the end of the plan period, the plan's "town centre first" approach to development decisions will have improved the economic viability and vibrancy of Rotherham Town Centre as the borough's principal location for business, commerce, culture, leisure and civic activities. The plan will have supported the aim of providing a community stadium as close to Rotherham town centre as possible. The implementation of a retail and settlement hierarchy will have steered new development to appropriate centres to sustain and, where appropriate, extend retail, leisure, employment and community services. Smaller local centres will have been sustained to continue provision for local daily needs.

**Objective 6: Provision for employment:** By the end of the plan period, the borough's economy will be more modern, diverse and enterprising and will have moved closer to a low-carbon economy. Implementation of the plan's policies will have helped provide a wide range of accessible job opportunities in the borough. The regeneration and improvement of existing employment sites will have been complemented by the creation of local and rural employment opportunities.

**Objective 7: Local transport connections:** By the end of the plan period, the proportion of trips made by walking and cycling will have increased. Public transport interchanges and bus services between local communities will have been improved. Implementation of the plan's policies will have helped to secure improved information technology networks to enable increased "teleworking", along with the development of live/work housing and mixed use schemes in appropriate locations.

**Objective 8: Landscape, historic environment and settlement identity:** Implementation of the plan's policies over the plan period will have helped promote the continuing management, protection and enhancement of the borough's distinctive historical features and landscape character. While allowing for growth of certain settlements to implement the plan's spatial strategy, wherever possible, the identity and setting of individual settlements will have been maintained and enhanced.

**Objective 9: Greenspaces, sport and recreation:** By the end of the plan period, the borough's network of green infrastructure will have been identified, conserved and enhanced. Implementation of the plan's policies will have protected and enhanced the borough's network of accessible sport and recreation facilities and helped improve the health of Rotherham's population.

**Objective 10: Biodiversity / geodiversity:** By the end of the plan period, the borough's significant biodiversity and geodiversity sites will have been identified, designated, conserved, managed and enhanced. Opportunities for expanding, linking and creating significant sites will have been identified and delivered. The geodiversity, habitats, and greenspace eco-systems of the wider environment will have been conserved, enhanced and managed by implementation of the plan's policies. The borough's best and most versatile agricultural land will have been protected, wherever possible, to promote local food production.

**Objective 11: Minerals:** By the end of the plan period, the borough's mineral reserves will have been identified and managed to provide for the needs of the construction industry. In tandem with this, the use of recycled and secondary sources, sustainable site waste management practice and the use of sustainable building materials will have been increased by implementation of the plan's policies. Sources of local building materials will have been safeguarded for conservation of the borough's built heritage.

**Objective 12: Managing the water environment:** By the end of the plan period, implementation of the plan's policies to regulate development will have conserved, managed and enhanced the borough's water environment and contributed to the wider integrated management of water catchments. The risks of pollution of rivers and water resources, depletion of water supplies, flooding and harm to biodiversity and leisure interests will have been minimised by implementation of the plan's policies.

**Objective 13: Carbon reduction and renewable energy:** By the end of the plan period, the borough's carbon footprint will have been reduced from current levels. Implementation of the Plan's policies will have secured an increased proportion of energy generation via renewable and low carbon means and will have promoted energy efficiency, energy conservation and the use of sustainable construction techniques.

**Objective 14: Design:** By the end of the plan period, new development built to sustainable design standards will have contributed to the creation of safe, accessible, and well managed places, buildings and public spaces. The design of new development will have contributed to and enhanced the distinctive townscape and character of heritage features within communities.

**Objective 15: Community well-being:** By the end of the plan period, implementation of the plan's policies will have helped to reduce crime levels and minimise the potential results of terrorist activity by improving the design of new development. The potential risk to nearby populations from hazardous installations will have been minimised by the designation and enforcement of appropriate stand off zones. Decisions on the location and type of development will have helped to reduce pollution levels in the borough's air, land and water and will have taken account of the borough's legacy of former coal mining activity.

**Objective 16: Waste management:** By the end of the plan period, a strategic waste management facility will have been provided to deal with the borough's forecast needs. Implementation of the plan's policies, or those of joint plans covering the borough, will have promoted a reduction in waste levels by utilising waste as a raw material for industry and energy production and by encouraging increased recycling rates.

**Objective 17: Infrastructure delivery:** By the end of the Plan period, the necessary utility infrastructure to support new development will have been provided in appropriate locations. Local community services will have been provided or existing services enhanced in keeping with the scale of planned new development in each community.

#### **Screening Assessment:**

Given the distances involved between Rotherham and European sites, the only significant issues relevant to HRA Screening are regarding potential cumulative and secondary impacts. We have therefore not conducted a policy-by-policy screening exercise, but rather considered the Core Strategy as a whole (all policies acting together).

The table below sets out an analysis of the relevant aspects of the Publication Core Strategy which have a theoretical pathway to affect European sites, and the mitigation which is already incorporated into the Core Strategy to protect these sites.

European Site	Aspects of the Core Strategy That Could Affect the Site	Relevant Condition Needed to Support Site Integrity	Mitigation Incorporated into the Publication Core Strategy	Is There a Risk of a Significant Adverse Effect?
<p><b>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA – population dispersal / inter-breeding</b></p> <p><b>Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA – unknown, perhaps not significant</b></p>	<p>Policy CS2 / Urban Extensions: sites can lead to landtake / habitat loss, and thus impacts on bird (designating species) populations which are relevant to the European sites' bird populations. Birds in Rotherham may be either over-wintering from European sites, or have population cross-over / inter-breeding with populations within the European sites.</p>	<p>Protection of bird populations</p> <p>Relevant sitings in Rotherham (no. records – as of 2011):  <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (11)  <i>Circus cyaneus</i> (38)  <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> subsp. <i>apricaria</i> (71)  <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> subsp. <i>altifrons</i> (158)  <i>Falco columbarius</i> (352)  <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> (4021)</p>	<p>Policy CS20: "Biodiversity and geodiversity resources will be protected and measures will be taken to enhance these resources in terms of nationally and locally prioritised sites, habitats and features and protected and priority species. Priority will be given to: ... Protecting populations of protected and prioritised species from harm and disturbance."  <b>Please refer to the Publication Core Strategy for the full policy.</b></p>	<p>No – See Annex 1 for detailed analysis.</p> <p>Although it was an option put forward for development, the Core Strategy has avoided and will preserve Kiveton Pit-Top candidate Local Wildlife Site (LWS). It appears it may be used by over-wintering Golden Plover. The candidate LWS should be enhanced, where possible. At Kiveton North, there is a need for ecological (bird) assessment and Golden plover habitat creation / enhancement, as appropriate. However, this area is not the focal point for Golden Plover activity – this is to the north-west at Todwick Common.</p>
<p><b>Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA</b></p> <p><b>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA</b></p> <p><b>South Pennine</b></p>	<p>Policies CS1, CS2, CS6: growth of housing regionally combined with overall regional population growth can lead to different types of recreational</p>	<p>Maintenance of habitats, minimal and well managed recreational pressure</p>	<p>Policy CS19: "Rotherham's Green Infrastructure network will be protected, extended, enhanced, managed and maintained."</p> <p>Policy CS22: "... Requiring development proposals to address local deficiencies in accessible green space where there would otherwise be a gap in provision (in particular major development) or where open space is required to remedy a need for natural and semi natural flood storage."  "Where new Green Space is required developers will</p>	<p>No – any recreational pressure generated will be directed towards provision of green infrastructure and green space within the borough. It is expected that the standard set in the future Sites and Policies document will as a minimum meet the Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt). The Core Strategy implies this, however the standard will not be set until the Sites and Policies document is adopted. There are also links with Policy CS20 (as identified above) and other policies which aim to</p>

<p><b>Moors SAC</b></p> <p><b>Denby Grange Colliery Ponds SAC</b></p> <p><b>Hatfield Moor SAC</b></p> <p><b>Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC</b></p>	<p>pressure, including dog-walking (which can cause various types of impacts, including bird mortality and nest destruction), off-road cycling and vehicles (which can damage habitats), and other issues</p>		<p>have regard to the detailed policies in the Sites and Policies document that will establish a standard for Greenspace provision.”</p> <p><b>Please refer to the Publication Core Strategy for the full policies.</b></p>	<p>create an accessible borough by walking, cycling and public transport.</p>
<p><b>Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA</b></p> <p><b>Hatfield Moor SAC</b></p>	<p>Policies CS1, CS2, CS6 and CS9: growth of housing and employment land uses leading to increased water abstraction or increased runoff and thereby increased downstream flood risk.</p>	<p>Sites require sustainable water resource management</p>	<p>Policy CS24: “The Council will adopt a pro-active approach to managing the water environment which seeks to ensure that new development is not subject to unacceptable levels of flood risk, does not result in increased flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, achieves reductions in flood risk overall.”</p> <p>“The Council will seek to ensure that any proposal:... Improves water efficiency through incorporating appropriate water conservation techniques including rainwater harvesting and grey-water recycling...”</p> <p>“The extent and impact of flooding will be reduced by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requiring that all developments significantly limit surface water run off</li> <li>• Requiring the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems or sustainable drainage techniques on all sites where practical and feasible”</li> </ul> <p><b>Please refer to the Publication Core Strategy for the full policy.</b></p>	<p>No – abstraction may not be essential for projects to be developed. Also, there is water available for abstraction in the Lower Rother and Middle Don CAMS areas which would be subject to appropriate licensing.</p> <p>The Yorkshire Water and Severn Trent Water Resource Management Plans (WRMPs) account for such important attributes as climate change, population growth, increases in housing and the demand from industry. In the Yorkshire Water region, all three water resource zones show a surplus throughout the 25year planning horizon. The East Midlands water resource zone of the Severn Trent WRMP is forecasted to have a water supply deficit without intervention, and new schemes and further leakage reduction is planned in order to meet this long-term deficit.</p>

For the above reasons, we consider that an Appropriate Assessment is not required as part of the Submission Core Strategy pursuant to the Focused Changes.

I would be grateful if you could confirm the Council's opinion that Appropriate Assessment is not required. The Council intends to submit the Core Strategy for examination in the first week of June; therefore I would welcome your response as soon as possible.

If you wish to discuss this matter further, please contact me on direct dial, 01709 823831 in the first instance.

Yours sincerely

Helen Sleigh  
Senior Planning Officer – Planning Policy Team  
Environment and Development Services

## Annex 1 – Detailed Assessment of Potential Impacts on Bird Species by Urban Extensions

Species	Relevant <i>Natura 2000</i> / European Site and potential link	Quadrant of Relevance and Relevant Urban Extension(s)	Is there significant potential they are nesting / breeding in UE area? Name habitats.	Is there significant potential they are over-wintering in UE area? Name habitats.	Are there important feeding habitats / areas in UE area? Name habitats.	If 'Yes' to any of the previous queries, are there sufficient alternatives?	Action Needed to Protect <i>Natura 2000</i> Sites?
Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA – population dispersal / inter-breeding	• <b>NW</b> Rotherham – Bassingthorpe Farm		No – no significant woodland within the sites.	None known and no recorded sitings in this area.	Over-wintering: N/A Feeding: N/A	No
		• <b>NW</b> Rotherham – Rawmarsh North		No – no significant woodland within the sites.	None known and no recorded sitings in this area.		No
		• <b>NW</b> Rotherham – Ravenfield Common	N/A	No – no significant woodland within the sites.	No – arable land is not near to woodland areas and unlikely to be a prime feeding area.		No
		• <b>SW</b> Rotherham – Aston North		No – no significant woodland within the sites.	Yes – arable land.		Over-wintering: N/A
		• <b>SW</b> Rotherham – Kiveton North		No – no significant woodland within the sites.	Yes – arable land.	Feeding: much arable land in surrounding areas and near to woodland areas.	No
		• <b>SW</b> Rotherham – Kiveton South		No – only very small woodland areas within the sites	Yes – arable land.		No
European nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA – unknown, perhaps not significant	• <b>SW</b> Rotherham – Aston North	No – there are no heathland areas, bracken-covered slopes, open woods, conifer or coppice woodlands.	N/A	N/A – as per nesting areas.	Nesting: N/A	No
		• <b>SW</b> Rotherham – Kiveton North	As above.			No	
		• <b>SW</b> Rotherham – Kiveton South	As above.			No	
Golden plover – Eurasian and Northern <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA – over-wintering populations	• <b>NW</b> Rotherham – Bassingthorpe Farm	N/A – outside of their breeding range	No – UE option is not low-lying – small groups are at Stubbin Colliery site to the north	No – arable land can be used for foraging, but no low-lying areas nearby.	Over-wintering: N/A Feeding: N/A	No
		• <b>NW</b> Rotherham – Rawmarsh North		No – UE option is not low-lying		No	

Species	Relevant <i>Natura 2000</i> / European Site and potential link	Quadrant of Relevance and Relevant Urban Extension(s)	Is there significant potential they are nesting / breeding in UE area? Name habitats.	Is there significant potential they are over-wintering in UE area? Name habitats.	Are there important feeding habitats / areas in UE area? Name habitats.	If 'Yes' to any of the previous queries, are there sufficient alternatives?	Action Needed to Protect <i>Natura 2000</i> Sites?
<i>subsp. apricaria and altifrons</i> (respectively)		• <b>NW</b> Rotherham – Ravenfield Common		No – UE option is not low-lying	No – limited sitings in this area, unlikely to be significant, as in flight		No
		• <b>SW</b> Rotherham – Aston North		No – UE option is not low-lying	No – arable land can be used for foraging, but site is elevated with low-lying areas a bit further to the north and west	Over-wintering: Uncertain – alternatives for birds exist to the northeast and north (Todwick Common, etc.)	No
		• <b>SW</b> Rotherham – Kiveton North		No – UE option is not low-lying, but in proximity to many sitings and may get visitors (see right)	Yes – arable land can be a source of foraging; many sitings focused on Todwick Common and Axle Lane Local Wildlife Sites in proximity to (and possibly within) the UE area	Feeding: As above.	Yes – suggest ecological assessment and Golden plover habitat creation / enhancement, as appropriate
		• <b>SW</b> Rotherham – Kiveton South		Yes – site includes a candidate Local Wildlife Site which is relatively low-lying and has wetland areas. Some sitings in vicinity.	Yes, though likely limited to over-wintering area.		Yes – candidate Local Wildlife Site not selected as part of preferred option, and it should be enhanced where possible.
		• <b>SE</b> Rotherham – Dinnington East		No – UE option is not low-lying; sitings mostly in flight or unknown in nature	No – arable land can be used for foraging, but no low-lying areas nearby.	Over-wintering: Uncertain – alternatives for birds exist to the south and southwest	No
		• <b>SE</b> Rotherham – Dinnington West		Yes – site is in proximity to a concentration of sitings, and likely to include hospitable areas, especially in the south	Yes, though likely limited to over-wintering area.	Feeding: As above.	Yes – Dinnington West not selected as a preferred option at present. If this changes, suggest ecological assessment and Golden plover habitat creation / enhancement, as appropriate

Species	Relevant <i>Natura 2000</i> / European Site and potential link	Quadrant of Relevance and Relevant Urban Extension(s)	Is there significant potential they are nesting / breeding in UE area? Name habitats.	Is there significant potential they are over-wintering in UE area? Name habitats.	Are there important feeding habitats / areas in UE area? Name habitats.	If 'Yes' to any of the previous queries, are there sufficient alternatives?	Action Needed to Protect <i>Natura 2000</i> Sites?
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA – over-wintering populations	• NW Rotherham – Bassingthorpe Farm	N/A	No – winters in marshy areas, none within the UE option.	No – none of note.	Over-wintering: Yes, much more suitable habitat in alternative designated Local Wildlife Sites	No
		• NW Rotherham – Rawmarsh North		No – as above.	No – none of note.		No
		• NW Rotherham – Ravenfield Common		No – as above.	No – none of note.	Feeding: N/A	No
		• SW Rotherham – Aston North		No – winters in marshy areas, none within the UE option.	No – none of note.		No
		• SW Rotherham – Kiveton North		No – as above.	No – none of note.	No	
		• SW Rotherham – Kiveton South		Yes, but limited – site includes a candidate Local Wildlife Site which has wetland areas. (No known sightings in vicinity.)	No – none of note.	No	

Note: Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*) populations in Rotherham do not have any potential to be linked with the *Natura 2000* sites at these distances.

## Annex 2 – Schedule of Focused Changes 2013

Change No.	Publication Core Strategy text reference	What is the change?	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment ?	Which assessment will it change?	What is the change to the assessment?
1	Throughout	Change reference to specific document	No	N/A	N/A
2	Throughout	Change all references from 'proposals map' to 'policies map'.	No	N/A	N/A
3	Preface	Change cabinet member portfolio title.	No	N/A	N/A
4	How to use the Core Strategy, Final paragraph	Change to phrasing.	No	N/A	N/A
5	Paragraphs 1.0.1 to 1.0.8	Changes to introductory text.	No	N/A	N/A
6	Paragraph 1.0.10	Change to phrasing	No	N/A	N/A
7	Paragraph 2.0.8	Correction of typographical error.	No	N/A	N/A
8	Paragraph 2.0.15	Deletion of paragraph.	No	N/A	N/A
9	Map 2, Spatial Planning Zones	Deletion of map.	No	N/A	N/A
10	Paragraph 3.0.3	Update to data presented in 'Challenges and Opportunities'.	No	N/A	N/A
11	Figure 1	Update to figure	No	N/A	N/A
12	Paragraph 3.0.22	Correction of typographical error and addition to text to clarify the challenges and opportunities arising from the management of the historic environment.	No	N/A	N/A
13	Insert new issue between Issue 10 and Issue 11	Insertion of new issue to strengthen the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets.	No	N/A	N/A
14	Paragraph 3.0.27	Change to text.	No	N/A	N/A
15	Paragraph 4.1.1	Amendment to text.	No	N/A	N/A
16	Paragraph 4.2, strategic objective 1	Change to phrasing.	No	N/A	N/A
17	Paragraph 4.2, strategic objective 2	Change to phrasing.	No	N/A	N/A
18	Paragraph 4.2, strategic objective 3	Change to phrasing of strategic objective 3.	No	N/A	N/A
19	Paragraph 4.2, strategic objective 5	Addition to objective 5.	No	N/A	N/A
20	Paragraph 4.2, strategic objective 11	Addition to text to align with policy CS26.	No	N/A	N/A
21	Table 2	Addition to text to reflect insertion of new issue.	No	N/A	N/A
22	Paragraph 4.3.7	Addition to text.	No	N/A	N/A

Change No.	Publication Core Strategy text reference	What is the change?	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment ?	Which assessment will it change?	What is the change to the assessment?
23	Paragraph 4.3.8	Amendment that reflects the key areas of activity of the Local Enterprise Partnership	No	N/A	N/A
24	Key diagram - legend	Addition to legend text	No	N/A	N/A
25	Key diagram – housing numbers	Amendment of figures for consistency with policy CS1	No	N/A	N/A
26	Policy CS1	Additional paragraph providing further information about how the policy would be implemented (Policy CS1).	No	N/A	N/A
27	Policy CS1, table	Amendment to place name within policy table (Policy CS1).	No	N/A	N/A
28	Policy CS1, columns two 'housing provision - percentage of borough requirement' and three 'housing provision - approximate number of dwellings' of the table	Amendments to figures in table (Policy CS1).	No	N/A	N/A
29	Policy CS1, table	Note added after the table that states that figures are only illustrative.	No	N/A	N/A
30	Policy CS1, Bassingthorpe Farm section, first paragraph	Amendment to data within text.	No	N/A	N/A
31	Paragraph 5.2.1	Change to phrasing for clarity.	No	N/A	N/A
32	Paragraph 5.2.6	Change to phrasing for clarity.	No	N/A	N/A
33	Insert new Paragraph after 5.2.8	Additional paragraph providing further information about the site selection process (Policy CS1).	No	N/A	N/A
34	Paragraph 5.2.16	Amendment to place name within supporting text (Policy CS1).	No	N/A	N/A
35	Paragraph 5.2.18	Correction of typing error	No	N/A	N/A
36	Paragraph 5.2.22	Addition to supporting text to clarify the approach to Maltby colliery (Policy CS1).	No	N/A	N/A
37	Paragraph 5.2.38	Change to supporting text: amendments to place names and rephrasing (Policy CS1).	No	N/A	N/A
38	Paragraph 5.2.42	Rephrasing and additions to supporting text to provide further information on the selection of the two broad locations for growth (Policy CS1)	No	N/A	N/A
39	Map 4	Amendment to place name.	No	N/A	N/A

Change No.	Publication Core Strategy text reference	What is the change?	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment ?	Which assessment will it change?	What is the change to the assessment?
40	Map 5	Amendment to place name and updates to some data presented within, and supporting, table.	No	N/A	N/A
41	Table 3	Minor amendments to table contents.	No	N/A	N/A
42	Table 3, Dinnington / Anston / Loughton Common, Strategy section	Removal of reference to the Regional Strategy.	No	N/A	N/A
43	Policy CS2	Change to policy text to provide further information on the delivery of Policy CS2.	No	N/A	N/A
44	Paragraph 5.2.55	Change to policy supporting text – addition of reference to further information (Policy CS2).	No	N/A	N/A
45	Paragraph 5.2.67	Correction of drafting error (Policy CS2).	No	N/A	N/A
46	Policy CS3, first paragraph	Changes to policy text to clarify relationship between CS3 and CS6 (Policy CS3).	No	N/A	N/A
47	Policy CS3 point 'f'	Change to phrasing of policy text (Policy CS3).	No	N/A	N/A
48	Policy CS3, last paragraph	Change to phrasing of policy text (Policy CS3).	No	N/A	N/A
49	Paragraph 5.2.56	Changes to phrasing of supporting policy text to provide clarity (Policy CS3).	No	N/A	N/A
50	Paragraph 5.2.63	Change in phrasing of supporting policy text (Policy CS3).	No	N/A	N/A
51	Policy CS4, third paragraph	Change to policy text – extension of areas for green belt review (Policy CS4).	No	N/A	N/A
52	Paragraph 5.2.71, first sentence	Rephrasing of supporting text to improve clarity and terminology (Policy CS4).	No	N/A	N/A
53	Paragraph 5.2.73	Deletion of paragraph from within supporting text relating to regeneration within the green belt (Policy CS4). Paragraph deemed unnecessary.	No	N/A	N/A
54	Paragraph 5.2.75	Change to phrasing of supporting text (Policy CS4).	No	N/A	N/A
55	Policy CS5, first paragraph	Changes to phrasing of policy text (Policy CS5).	No	N/A	N/A
56	Policy CS5, third paragraph	Deletion of reference to Map 6 (map deleted) and extension of areas for identification of safeguarded land (Policy CS5).	No	N/A	N/A

Change No.	Publication Core Strategy text reference	What is the change?	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment ?	Which assessment will it change?	What is the change to the assessment?
57	Paragraph 5.2.78, insert at end of paragraph	Addition to supporting text regarding area of search for safeguarding land (Policy CS5).	No	N/A	N/A
58	Paragraph 5.2.81	Changes to supporting text to provide clarity (Policy CS5).	No	N/A	N/A
59	Map 6	Deletion of map to promote flexibility.	No	N/A	N/A
60	Policy CS6	Changes to policy text to provide clarity (Policy CS6).	No	N/A	N/A
61	Paragraph 5.3.5	Correction of typographical error and changes to policy text to provide clarity (Policy CS6).	No	N/A	N/A
62	Paragraph 5.3.6	Changes to supporting text to provide clarity on site selection process (Policy CS6).	No	N/A	N/A
63	Paragraph 5.3.7	Correction of typographical error within supporting text of Policy CS6.	No	N/A	N/A
64	Paragraph 5.3.9	Changes to supporting text to provide clarity (Policy CS6).	No	N/A	N/A
65	Insert new paragraph after 5.3.12	New paragraph added that demonstrates cooperation with other local authorities (Policy CS6).	No	N/A	N/A
66	Insert new paragraph after 5.3.12	New paragraph added to illustrate new housing delivery (Policy CS6).	No	N/A	N/A
67	Policy CS7 point 'b'	Correction of typographical error within supporting text of Policy CS7.	No	N/A	N/A
68	Paragraph 5.3.13	Changes to supporting text to acknowledge long term commitments (Policy CS7).	No	N/A	N/A
69	Paragraph 5.3.17	Correction of typographical error within supporting text of Policy CS7.	No	N/A	N/A
70	Paragraph 5.3.18	Changes to the supporting text to provide clarity.	No	N/A	N/A
71	Paragraph 5.3.26, last sentence	Correction of typographical error within supporting text of Policy CS7.	No	N/A	N/A
72	Policy CS9, criterion 1	Change to phrasing of policy text (Policy CS9).	No	N/A	N/A
73	Policy CS9, criterion 6	Correction of typographical error within supporting text of Policy (CS9).	No	N/A	N/A
74	Paragraph 5.4.3	Addition of supporting text to provide further information (CS9).	No	N/A	N/A
75	Map 7, legend	Correction of drafting error.	No	N/A	N/A
76	Policy CS10, first paragraph	A change to policy text that improves the flexibility and soundness of the policy (Policy CS10).	No	N/A	N/A
77	Paragraph 5.4.25	Change to supporting text to reflect change in policy wording (Policy CS10).	No	N/A	N/A
78	Paragraph 5.4.26	Change to supporting text to reflect change in policy wording (Policy	No	N/A	N/A

Change No.	Publication Core Strategy text reference	What is the change?	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment ?	Which assessment will it change?	What is the change to the assessment?
		CS10).			
79	Paragraph 5.4.28	Change to supporting text to reflect change in policy wording (Policy CS10).	No	N/A	N/A
80	Policy CS12, 3rd paragraph	Correction of drafting error within policy text (Policy CS12).	No	N/A	N/A
81	Policy CS12, sequential approach and Impact assessment sections	Minor amendments to text and removal of specific distance for impact assessment (Policy CS12).	No	N/A	N/A
82	Paragraph 5.4.45	Changes to supporting text that clarify need for bulky goods retail floor space (Policy CS12).	No	N/A	N/A
83	Insert new paragraph after 5.4.47	Additional paragraph that clarifies the intention of Policy CS12.	No	N/A	N/A
84	Paragraph 5.4.48	Changes to supporting text that clarify the type of development the policy applies to and to match policy wording (Policy CS12).	No	N/A	N/A
85	Policy CS13, first paragraph	Minor addition to policy text (Policy CS13).	No	N/A	N/A
86	Paragraph 5.4.64	Change to supporting text to recognise that a Listed building can be both a constraint and an opportunity for development (Policy CS13).	No	N/A	N/A
87	Paragraph 5.5.10	Addition of bullet within supporting text that relates to PROW (Policy CS14)	No	N/A	N/A
88	Paragraph 5.5.11	Change to supporting text that provides further information (Policy CS14)	No	N/A	N/A
89	Map 9: Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network	Amendment to legend text.	No	N/A	N/A
90	Policy CS16	Addition of bullet point within policy text following confirmation that scheme will commence in the plan period (Policy CS16)	No	N/A	N/A
91	Paragraph 5.5.23	Change to supporting text to provide further detail on road schemes (Policy CS16).	No	N/A	N/A
92	Paragraph 5.5.24	Changes to supporting text to provide correct terminology (Policy CS16).	No	N/A	N/A
93	Policy CS17	Change to policy text to provide clarity on park and ride facilities (Policy CS17)	No	N/A	N/A
94	Paragraph 5.5.26	Correction of drafting errors within supporting text for Policy CS17.	No	N/A	N/A

Change No.	Publication Core Strategy text reference	What is the change?	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment ?	Which assessment will it change?	What is the change to the assessment?
95	Paragraph 5.5.32	Changes to supporting text to clarify status of tram-train pilot project (Policy CS17).	No	N/A	N/A
96	Policy CS18	Correction of terminology within policy text (Policy CS18).	No	N/A	N/A
97	Policy CS19, first sentence	Rewording of policy text to put more emphasis on green spaces (Policy CS19).	No	N/A	N/A
98	Policy CS19, fourth paragraph	Correction of typographical error (Policy CS19).	No	N/A	N/A
99	Policy CS19, bullet point c	Change to policy text to clarify the policies intention (Policy CS19).	No	N/A	N/A
100	Policy CS19, bullet point d	Change to phrasing of policy text (Policy CS19).	No	N/A	N/A
101	Paragraph 5.6.3	Changes to supporting text to acknowledge that veteran trees are green infrastructure assets (Policy CS19).	No	N/A	N/A
102	Paragraph 5.6.4	Correction of typographical error within supporting text (Policy CS19).	No	N/A	N/A
103	Paragraph 5.6.4, last bullet point	Changes to supporting text relating to access to green space (Policy CS19).	No	N/A	N/A
104	Paragraph 5.6.9, last sentence	Change to website reference (Policy CS19).	No	N/A	N/A
105	Paragraph 5.6.10, last sentence	Change to website reference (Policy CS19).	No	N/A	N/A
106	Paragraph 5.6.14	Changes to information about delivery (Policy CS19).	No	N/A	N/A
107	Paragraph 5.6.16	Changes to information about delivery (Policy CS19).	No	N/A	N/A
108	Policy CS20, points c & d.	Changes to policy text to clarify that sites, features and populations will be enhanced (Policy CS20).	No	N/A	N/A
109	Paragraph 5.6.18	Addition of 'ecosystem services' to supporting text (Policy CS20).	No	N/A	N/A
110	Paragraph 5.6.20	Correction of typographical error within supporting text (Policy CS20).	No	N/A	N/A
111	Paragraph 5.6.32	Deletion of supporting text relating to a contribution to the targets of the Strategy and Delivery Plan (Policy CS20).	No	N/A	N/A
112	Paragraph 5.6.34	Deletion of supporting text relating to national and regional priorities (Policy CS20).	No	N/A	N/A
113	Paragraph 5.6.57	Correction of typographical error within supporting text (Policy CS20).	No	N/A	N/A
114	Paragraph 5.6.61	Changes to supporting text to provide clarity on scale and meaning (Policy CS21).	No	N/A	N/A
115	Policy CS22	Change to supporting text to improve meaning (Policy CS22).	No	N/A	N/A

Change No.	Publication Core Strategy text reference	What is the change?	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment ?	Which assessment will it change?	What is the change to the assessment?
116	Paragraph 5.6.70	Deletion) of supporting text to remove information that is not relevant for the core strategy (Policy CS22).	No	N/A	N/A
117	Paragraph 5.6.78	Change to supporting text to improve clarity (Policy CS23).	No	N/A	N/A
118	Paragraph 5.6.86	Data update within supporting text (Policy CS23).	No	N/A	N/A
119	Paragraph 5.6.87	Data update within supporting text (Policy CS23).	No	N/A	N/A
120	Paragraph 5.6.88	Data update within supporting text (Policy CS23).	No	N/A	N/A
121	Policy CS24	Change to policy text to improve clarity (Policy CS24)	No	N/A	N/A
122	Policy CS26, part 1	Changes to policy text to improve clarity (Policy CS26)	No	N/A	N/A
123	Policy CS26 criterion 3b	Change to criterion text to reflect fact that there is more than one type of local stone	No	N/A	N/A
124	Paragraph 5.6.126	Change to supporting text to clarify current status of colliery (Policy CS26)	No	N/A	N/A
125	Paragraph 5.6.129	Deletion of supporting text that describes thresholds for minor development (Policy CS26)	No	N/A	N/A
126	Paragraph 5.6.131	Change to supporting text to clarify status of colliery and to remove editing error (Policy CS26)	No	N/A	N/A
127	Paragraph 5.6.137	Change to supporting text to reflect fact that there is more than one type of local stone (Policy CS26)	No	N/A	N/A
128	Paragraph 5.6.138	Change to supporting text to provide information on future of colliery (Policy CS26)	No	N/A	N/A
129	After paragraph 5.6.142	Insertion of indicative plan	No	N/A	N/A
130	Policy CS27, part a.	Correction of typographical error within policy text (Policy CS27).	No	N/A	N/A
131	Paragraph 5.7.11	Correction of typographical error within supporting text (Policy CS27).	No	N/A	N/A
132	Policy CS28, final paragraph	Changes to phrasing within policy text (Policy CS28).	No	N/A	N/A
133	Paragraph 5.7.32	Deletion of supporting text to align with policy (Policy CS29).	No	N/A	N/A
134	Policy CS30 Title	Change to policy title (Policy CS30).	No	N/A	N/A
135	Policy CS30, Part 2, Sections a & b	Change to phrasing of policy text (Policy CS30).	No	N/A	N/A
136	Policy CS30, Part 2, final paragraph	Deletion of policy text to comply with S106/CIL regulation (Policy CS30).	No	N/A	N/A

Change No.	Publication Core Strategy text reference	What is the change?	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment ?	Which assessment will it change?	What is the change to the assessment?
137	Policy CS30, Part 3, final paragraph.	Inclusion of reference within policy text (Policy CS30).	No	N/A	N/A
138	Paragraph 5.7.37	Change to phrasing of supporting text (Policy CS30).	No	N/A	N/A
139	Insert new paragraphs after 5.7.38	Insertion of new paragraphs into supporting text of Policy CS30 to provide further information on the application of the policy.	No	N/A	N/A
140	Paragraph 5.7.38	Reordering of paragraphs (supporting text to Policy CS30).	No	N/A	N/A
141	Paragraph 5.7.39	Deletion of paragraph within supporting text of Policy CS30. Replaced by new paragraphs (Change No 139).	No	N/A	N/A
142	Paragraph 5.7.40	Deletion of paragraph within supporting text of Policy CS30. Replaced by new paragraphs (Change No 139).	No	N/A	N/A
143	5.7.43 and Map 14	Deletion of paragraph and map 14 within supporting text of Policy CS30. Replaced by new paragraphs (Change No 139).	No	N/A	N/A
144	5.7.44	Change to supporting text to provide extra information about delivery (Policy CS30).	No	N/A	N/A
145	Policy CS32	Rephrasing of existing paragraphs and insertion of new paragraphs within policy text to provide further information on delivery and developer contributions (Policy CS32).	No	N/A	N/A
146	Paragraph 5.8.1 to 5.8.10	Deletion of existing paragraphs and insertion of new paragraphs within policy text that improve clarity of developer contributions and delivery (Policy CS32).	No	N/A	N/A
147	Insert new paragraph after 6.0.1	Insertion of new paragraph and table within monitoring and implementation text. Table identifies key risks and describes the flexibility/contingency in place to mitigate these risks.			
148	Table 10 Delivering Development in Sustainable Locations, CS5: Safeguarded Land	New indicator added to table 10.	No	N/A	N/A
149	Table 14 Managing the Natural and Historic Environment, CS24: Conserving and enhancing the	Removal of 'flood defence' from table 14 as this is assessed in Policy CS25.	No	N/A	N/A

Change No.	Publication Core Strategy text reference	What is the change?	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment ?	Which assessment will it change?	What is the change to the assessment?
	water environment, first indicator				
150	Table 14 Managing the Natural and Historic Environment, CS24: Conserving and enhancing the water environment, second indicator	Addition of a reference within table 14.	No	N/A	N/A
151	Table 14 Managing the Natural and Historic Environment, CS25: Dealing with Flood Risk, indicator	Removal of 'water quality grounds' from table 14 as this is assessed in Policy CS24.	No	N/A	N/A
152	Appendix B, table 21	Update to table of superseded policies.	No	N/A	N/A
153	Glossary - Biomass	Change to description in glossary.	No	N/A	N/A
154	Glossary - insert new definition after Bulky Goods	Insertion of new definition in glossary.	No	N/A	N/A
155	Glossary - Chain of Conformity	Update to description in glossary.	No	N/A	N/A
156	Glossary - insert new definition after Less Vulnerable Uses	Insertion of new definition in glossary.	No	N/A	N/A
157	Glossary - insert new definition after Localism Act 2011	Insertion of new definition in glossary.	No	N/A	N/A
158	Glossary - Strategic Road Network	Rewording of definition.	No	N/A	N/A
159	Glossary - insert new definition after Urban Potential Study	Insertion of new definition in glossary.	No	N/A	N/A

## Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council's Local Plan



## Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the Core Strategy

### Addendum 1 to the IIA Report - Submission Version of the Core Strategy (June 2013): Assessment of Main Modifications

## Post-Consultation Update

***This is an amended version of the February 2014 IIA Addendum.***

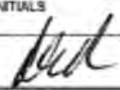
It corrects the following errors:

1. Amend title of Section 3.2: ~~SEA~~ 'Screening' of the Main Modifications;
2. Section 5.1, new paragraph before Table 5-1: "The HRA screening determination for the Core Strategy indicated potential for likely significant effects on European sites as a result of cumulative or secondary effects. However mitigation was available which resulted in these potential effects being avoided. The main modifications that have been highlighted within sections 3 and 4 of this addendum are within policies that were not considered to have a likely significant effect on European Sites in the Core Strategy HRA screening determination. Although Table 5-1 indicates the potential for significant effects in the short term these are considered to be within the immediate environs of the Rotherham Council Core Strategy area and would not result in cumulative or secondary effects at European sites which are located some distance away."
3. Amend title of Table 5-1: Summary of Potential ~~Likely~~ Significant Effects' of the Core Strategy.

**Document control sheet**

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<b>Client:</b>	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	<b>Project Number:</b>	B1610802
<b>Document Title:</b>	Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) Report Addendum 1: IIA of Main Modifications		

		Originated by	Checked by	Reviewed by
<b>ORIGINAL</b>	NAME			
		Meryl Leung / Claire Coleman	Scott Johnson	Scott Johnson
<b>Approved by</b>	NAME	As Project Manager I confirm that the above document(s) have been subjected to Jacobs' Check and Review procedure and that I approve them for issue		INITIALS
		Michael Robinson		
<b>DATE</b>	21/02/2014	<b>Document status:</b> Final draft for consultation		

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<b>1</b>	Iona Pearson	Scott Johnson	Scott Johnson	
<b>Approved by</b>	NAME	As Project Manager I confirm that the above document(s) have been subjected to Jacobs' Check and Review procedure and that I approve them for issue		INITIALS
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## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Purpose of this Addendum	1
1.2	Influence on the IIA and Plan	1
1.3	Addendum Structure	2
<b>2</b>	<b>Methodology</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Overall Approach	3
2.2	Method of Assessment	3
2.3	Limitations and Uncertainties Specific to the Proposed Changes	4
<b>3</b>	<b>Initial Review of Main Modifications</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1	About the Main Modifications	5
3.2	'Screening' of the Main Modifications	5
<b>4</b>	<b>Detailed Assessment</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1	Introduction	14
4.2	Increase in housing target, amendment to employment distribution, timing of housing delivery and removal of phasing	14
4.3	Passenger Rail Connections	26
4.4	Text Changes to IIA	29
<b>5</b>	<b>Conclusions and Supporting Detail</b>	<b>31</b>
5.1	Summary of the Final IIA Outcomes	31
5.2	Mitigation and Monitoring	32
5.3	Next Steps	32

### 1.1 Purpose of this Addendum

Jacobs produced an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) Report, completed in June 2013, on behalf of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (MBC) to accompany its submission Core Strategy documents, including Publication Version of the Core Strategy (June 2012), Focused Changes (January 2013) and Schedule of Proposed Additional Changes (2013). The Council formally submitted its Core Strategy to the Secretary of State for independent examination in June 2013. Examination hearing sessions took place between October and November 2013, and a number of Main Modification suggestions were recommended by the Planning Inspectorate to Rotherham MBC in January 2014. Rotherham MBC has drafted these Main Modifications on behalf of the Inspector, and this Addendum has been created to so that consultation on them and the publication of the IIA can take place at the same time. This demonstrates that the IIA Addendum has suitably informed the Main Modifications.

These changes now require consideration by the IIA in order to check if they alter the 'likely significant effects' predicted, or may lead to any new potential significant effects. It is also good practice to indicate where text in the IIA report should be seen to be amended from its original consultation version, and how, even where this does not change its outcomes.

### 1.2 Influence on the IIA and Plan

This document forms an Addendum to the June 2013 IIA Report and identifies whether the outcomes of that report should be varied from those originally reported, as a result of the Core Strategy Schedule of Main Modifications. Where they should be varied, this Addendum has been created to specify where and how, including any supplementary recommendations (e.g. mitigation and monitoring) or changes to the previous recommendations.

As such, this addendum is a full IIA of the Main Modifications, but should be read in conjunction with the original IIA Report.

This Addendum:

- 'screens' the Main Modifications to see if they 'materially' change (i.e. change what actions the Core Strategy might inevitably lead to) what the IIA assessed, or what the IIA assumed about how the Core Strategy would be implemented;
- clarifies where references in the original IIA Report should be changed;
- reports on any changes to the potential effects identified in the IIA Report; and
- reports on any further potential significant effects which could be brought about by the proposed changes to the Core Strategy.

Table 1-1 below is an update to Table 1-1 of the June 2013 IIA Report, and illustrates the IIA / SA assessment steps undertaken thus far. The blue rows indicate published reports.

**Table 1-1: Core Strategy Development and IIA / SA Stages and Outputs**

Core Strategy Development	IIA / SA Task	Timeline
Core Strategy Objectives	Compatibility Appraisal with the SA Objectives	Late 2006 – 2009
Three Strategic Options / Scenarios	Assessment Against the Baseline	2006
Nine Policy Directions		
Core Strategy Preferred Options Report	SA Report (by Arup)	January 2007
Urban Extension Options	Assessment Against Growth Scenarios	2009
Three Options for Growth, Employment Land Strategy, Rotherham Town Centre Spatial Options	Assessment Against the Baseline	2009
Core Strategy Revised Options Report	SA Report (by WSP)	May 2009
Revised Urban Extension Options	Assessment Against the Baseline	2011
Draft Policies		
Draft Core Strategy	IIA Report (by Jacobs)	May 2011
Schedule of Changes	Comparison with the Final Draft Core Strategy, Assessment of Material Changes Against Previous Predictions or Against the Baseline (as appropriate)	2012
Publication Core Strategy	Addendum to the IIA Report (to be read alongside the May 2011 IIA Report)	May 2012
Submission Core Strategy	IIA Report (by Jacobs)	June 2013

### 1.3 Addendum Structure

This addendum presents the following information:

- Section 1: this section (general background);
- Section 2: method used in assessing the Main Modifications;
- Section 3: a review, or ‘screening’ exercise, of the Main Modifications for their potential to alter the IIA (i.e. their ‘likely significant effects’);
- Section 4: the detailed assessment of the proposed changes ‘screened in’ to requiring further assessment; and
- Section 5: provides the final conclusions and recommendations of the IIA as a whole, taking account of the further assessment work of this Addendum.

### 2.1 Overall Approach

The IIA and associated IIA Report had taken an approach which assessed the likely effects of the Core Strategy as a whole rather than policies or proposals individually (with the exception of assessing certain alternatives, such as alternative Strategic Allocations / Broad Locations for Growth). This is because an extremely important way to achieve sustainability is to ensure a plan such as the Core Strategy has a *complementary* (or well matched) set of policies and proposals appropriate to the potential consequences of, and opportunities for, development. The IIA sought to ensure that this was achieved, and the June 2013 IIA Report illustrates how policies interact to attempt to maximise the sustainability performance of the Core Strategy.

### 2.2 Method of Assessment

In conducting IIA of the Main Modifications, the following tasks have been done.

- 1) An initial IIA ‘screening’ of each change: each proposed change has first been compared against the original Core Strategy policies and supporting information to check whether or not it changes what the original policy or other statements intended (and thus if it could change the IIA results), and also whether or not it changes any of the IIA’s original assumptions.
- 2) Where necessary, further IIA assessment work of proposed changes: where the Main Modifications were ‘screened in’ to requiring further attention by the IIA, the changes and reasonable alternatives have been assessed in order to identify potential effects and inform the proposed changes and their future implementation.
- 3) Check the IIA outcomes, recommendations and monitoring framework: as a result of the previous step, the IIA recommendations and monitoring framework were checked in order to provide assurance, and better summarise the potential significant implications of the Core Strategy and uncertainties of the IIA.

Attention is drawn to the IIA / SA Framework and Objectives presented in Table 2-1 below, which remain unchanged since May 2011.

**Table 2-1: IIA Objectives for Rotherham**

IIA Topic	Ref No.	IIA Objective
1. Economy and Employment	1A	Enhance the provision of quality local or easily accessible employment opportunities for all in stable or competitive growth sectors.
	1B	Enhance conditions that enable sustainable economic growth and investment.
	1C	Enhance the function and vibrancy of town or district centres.
2. Transport	2	Improve sustainable transport and movement patterns.
3. Education / Skills	3A	Improve the level of education and skills for all, reducing disparities across Rotherham and strengthening its position regionally and nationally.
	3B	Encourage creativity, innovation and the effective use of sound science and appropriate technology.
	3C	Promote awareness of sustainable development and encourage sustainable lifestyles and business practices.
4. Health and Well-Being	4A	Improve the health of the people of Rotherham, reduce disparities in health and encourage healthy living for all.
	4B	Improve access to quality cultural, leisure and recreational activities available to everyone.

IIA Topic	Ref No.	IIA Objective
	4C	Enhance safety, and reduce crime and fear of crime for everyone.
5. Biodiversity	5	Enhance Rotherham's habitats and biodiversity.
6. Pollution and Emissions	6A	Reduce the negative impact of air pollution on people and the natural environment.
	6B	Reduce the risk of soil pollution.
	6C	Reduce the risk of water contamination and assist in meeting Water Framework Directive objectives.
	6D	Reduce the negative impact of noise on people and their surroundings.
	6E	Reduce light pollution and its effects on people and their surroundings.
	6F	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase the use of renewable energy.
7. Flood Risk	7	Reduce Rotherham's vulnerability to flooding.
8. Natural Resources	8A	Reduce the rate of mineral resource consumption. (Fossil fuels are considered under Objective 6F.)
	8B	Reduce the rate of water consumption.
	8C	Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and reduce the use of non-reusable materials.
9. Townscape	9	Enhance the built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods.
10. Soil, Land Use and Geology	10	Improve the efficiency of land use through integrated planning.
11. Housing	11	Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in decent affordable housing.
12. Landscape	12	Enhance the landscape quality of Rotherham. (Light pollution is dealt with under Objective 6E.)
13. Historic Environment	13	Enhance the historic assets of Rotherham.
14. Accessibility / Community Facilities	14A	Build community cohesion, involvement and encourage a pride in the community.
	14B	Enhance internal and external images and perceptions of Rotherham and make Rotherham a good place to live, work or visit.
15. Population and Equality	15	Enables and enhances equality and tackles prejudice and discrimination.

### 2.3 Limitations and Uncertainties Specific to the Proposed Changes

The Core Strategy is a 'high level' document, and other than the strategic allocation, precedes the identification of land allocations for development (which will be achieved by the future Sites and Policies document). There is therefore inherent uncertainty in most of the effects identified by the IIA, and a proportionate 'risk-based' approach has been taken. This can likewise be called 'opportunity-based'. This risk / opportunity-based approach means that the IIA uses the spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy to forecast where development might occur, such as within or at the edges of settlements. It then highlights the risks inherent in typical / modern construction and development according to the spatial strategy, given adherence to the proposed policies of the Core Strategy. It also highlights the opportunities likely (pre-mitigation) or potentially (residual effects with mitigation) leading to net benefits for the environment or society.

The above limitation has been mitigated slightly by a first round of consultation on the Sites and Policies document, and the fact that much of the consultation feedback on the Core Strategy discussed sites in the borough. Therefore, the Council does have an idea of the sorts of areas where allocations are likely to come forward. However, the IIA has had to assume that areas not yet identified may still come forward if they are in line with the spatial strategy.

The above has been relevant to the assessments provided in Section 4, and is clarified further therein.

## 3 Initial Review of Main Modifications

### 3.1 About the Main Modifications

The proposed Main Modifications are summarised in Section 3.2 below. The full list can be found in a separate document provided alongside this Addendum. The drivers for these changes vary in nature, and include;

- To improve accuracy, completeness, clarity and / or consistency;
- To ensure compliance with national guidance and policy;
- To ensure the Plan reflects up-to-date and robust data and evidence;
- To promote the sustainability principles of the Plan;
- To ensure compatibility with other key plans and strategies;
- To ensure appropriate cross-referencing;
- To ensure the policy provides an effective framework for the consideration of proposals;
- To remove undue repetition; and
- To assist in the interpretation and implementation of the policies.

Section 3.2 below identifies their potential for environmental effects.

### 3.2 ‘Screening’ of the Main Modifications

Table 3-1 below provides the summary of the initial review of the Core Strategy Main Modifications for the IIA by policy and IIA topic, as per the methodology described in Section 2. The Main Modifications have been listed in order of Core Strategy policy reference.

This exercise represents an initial screening exercise which was undertaken, and as such, is a ‘point in time’ in the IIA process. Where a proposed Main Modification of the Core Strategy has been flagged as potentially leading to an alteration to the IIA Report, it is indicated in the table as follows:

Under column ‘Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?’:

No fill	Unlikely to affect the IIA at all.
Light yellow	Possible change to references in the IIA Report, but unlikely to change the assessment.
Amber / orange	Possible change to the IIA results / outcomes. Requires further review (see Section 4).

Table 3-1: Summary of IIA ‘Screening’ of the Main Modifications

Change Ref	Section/ Policy	Paragraph/ Chapter	Description of Change	Reason / Comment	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?	Why / Why not?
<b>Policy CS1</b>						
MM2	CS1	1	An increase in housing provisions in Rotherham Borough (plus the identification of Bassingthorpe Farm as a Strategic Allocation and Waverley as a Principal Settlement).	Housing figures amended to distribute the higher requirement in line with the settlement percentages set out in the Focused Changes document.	Yes, assessment of revised housing target is required.	This will increase the risks of impacts on environmental features / resources, community services and infrastructure, and the change may also present additional opportunities for beneficial effects.
		1	Changes to employment land figures in table.	As noted in ED69 employment figures do not add to 235ha, and percentage figures add to 101%. Reduction of development at Waverley also included.	Yes, assessment of revised employment land target is required.	This will increase the risks of impacts on environmental features / resources and infrastructure, and the change may also present additional opportunities for beneficial effects.
		2	Removal of seven paragraphs from Section 1 and addition of new Section 2: ‘Strategic Allocation’.	Inspector’s preliminary findings (Bassingthorpe Farm as a strategic allocation and Waverley as a Principal Settlement). Removes Bassingthorpe Farm from Green Belt following a more detailed green belt assessment.	Possible change to references in the IIA Report – unlikely to change the assessment. Some of these changes take up certain recommendations made by the IIA, and thus the residual effects identified (i.e. with recommended mitigation) would be the same, though predicted effects without mitigation would likely improve. Other changes are unlikely to have any significant effects.	The previous IIA assessed Bassingthorpe Farm under this same boundary. There is no change to the predicted environmental and socio-economic effects. The changes considered material to the IIA are positive. Any increase in housing and employment land targets will be captured under the above changes.
		Map x	Map x: Strategic Allocations Policies Map- Areas now reflecting new figures	To reflect changes to table	No	Changes to text to reflect modifications made (and therefore assessed) in CS1.
MM8	CS1	5.2.45	New Paragraph to be added after 5.2.45 to reflect changes made above.	Paragraph was added to reflect the main modifications as described above.	No	Addition of paragraph is to reflect modifications made (and therefore assessed) in CS1.
MM12	CS1	Map 5	Update to map 5 to reflect changes in CS1	Update to map 5 to reflect changes in CS1	No	Change to map is to reflect modifications made (and therefore assessed) in CS1

Change Ref	Section/Policy	Paragraph/Chapter	Description of Change	Reason / Comment	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?	Why / Why not?
<b>Policy CS3</b>						
MM4	CS3		Rewording of paragraph X and list a) to j) to align better with the National Planning Policy Framework known as the Framework.	To accord with Framework. The change to policy promotes the removal of phasing.	Yes, this policy change removes the phasing of development, which requires further consideration.	Changes to text to reflect modifications made (and therefore assessed) in CS1 and CS 6 and have already been assessed in detail during the assessment of MM3.
<b>Policy CS4</b>						
MM7	CS4		Text added: 'In line with Policy CS1, land within the Strategic Allocation at Bassingthorpe Farm is removed from the Green Belt, as shown in map x: Strategic Allocations Policy Map'. Consequently other minor changes to text occur to reflect this.	To reflect the removal of the strategic allocation at Bassingthorpe Farm from the Green Belt.	No	Changes to text to reflect modifications made (and therefore assessed) in CS1.
<b>Policy CS6</b>						
MM3	CS6		Changes to text to allow for new housing figures as set out in CS1, also setting out the way the backlog (from 2004 against the Regional Spatial Strategy - RSS - requirement) will be accommodated within the first 5 years of the Plan period.		Yes, this policy change creates the potential for a significantly increased rate of development early in the plan period.	This removes and changes the justification for phasing of development, which could have very different sustainability effects from those originally predicted.
			Changes to text to allow for new housing figures as set out in CS1, but setting out an alternative approach to dealing with the backlog over the 15-year Plan period		Possible changes to references in the IIA Report - this policy reflects the increased housing requirement over the Plan period.	Changes to text to reflect modifications made (and therefore assessed) in CS1
			Removal (c) from list	To accord with the Framework and provide clarity regarding the overall housing target and the backlog	Yes, this policy change removes the phasing of development, which requires further consideration.	This removes and changes the justification for phasing of development, which could have very different sustainability effects from

Change Ref	Section/Policy	Paragraph/Chapter	Description of Change	Reason / Comment	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?	Why / Why not?
						those originally predicted.
MM6	CS6		Change to section number, change to graph and tables, and subsequently text to reflect changes in housing targets.	To update the trajectory, having regard to the housing target.	No	Changes to text to reflect modifications made (and therefore assessed) in CS1.
<b>Policy CS7</b>						
MM9	CS7		Rewording of Housing Mix and Affordability criteria text. Addition of text regarding viability assessment carried out at the expense of the applicant, according to specified principles. Sets out required information. Sets out exemptions.	To improve clarity in light of discussions during the hearing session	Possible change to references in the IIA Report – unlikely to change the assessment as the IIA does not go into enough detail about how affordable housing is delivered to pinpoint the impacts of this change in sustainable terms.	Additions to text may result in minor changes to IIA. Further consideration required.
MM10	CS7	5.3.17-5.3.22	Text changes which incorporate changes made to CS7. Addition of text on the 2010 SHMA update, suggesting that 35-40% of all new housing in the plan period needs to be affordable, with realistically expected 25% from the open market and therefore an accumulating shortfall of 10-15%. Alternative delivery mechanisms for this need will be sought.	To reflect the Main Modifications and provide clarity. This supersedes FC70	No	Addition of paragraphs is for clarification only of modifications already made and therefore assessed.
<b>Policy CS8</b>						
MM11			Addition of statement within sentence <b>“with options for new allocations considered throughout the whole Borough”</b> .	To provide clarity for sites to be considered for allocation	No	Minor adjustment to text for clarification only of modifications already made and assessed.
<b>Policy CS9</b>						
MM14	CS9	New Point	Addition of:	To provide clarity and reflect changes put forward during the	No	Minor addition to text, for clarification only, of modifications already made

Change Ref	Section/Policy	Paragraph/Chapter	Description of Change	Reason / Comment	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?	Why / Why not?
		number 9	9. Assisting the relocation of uses which are ill-suited to their surroundings and which prejudice the satisfactory planning of the area, whilst protecting existing and potential employment opportunities.	hearing sessions.		and assessed.
<b>Policy CS12</b>						
MM13	CS12		New line inserted within table to include Waverley as a District Centre.	To reflect main modification	No	Minor addition to text, for clarification only, of modifications already made and assessed.
<b>Policy CS14</b>						
MM18	CS14		Addition of sentence (in bold):  g) the use of Transport Assessments for appropriate size developments, <b>taking into account current national guidance on the thresholds for the type of development(s) proposed.</b>	To provide clarity and reflect changes put forward during the hearing sessions.	No	Minor adjustment to text for clarification only of modifications already made and assessed.
<b>Policy CS17</b>						
MM20	CS17	5.5.32	Addition of part g to CS17 which reads: the provisional route of the High Speed Two rail line'.  Insert new paragraph after 5.5.32 describing the High Speed 2 rail network and eastern branch, including initial preferred route which runs immediately to the west of Aston, Aughton and Swallownest, and Treeton before passing through Catcliffe and Waverley and to the west of Brinsworth. The Council will look to safeguard	To account for recently announced preferred route for the High Speed Rail route. This supersedes APC10	Possible change to the IIA results / outcomes. Requires further review (see Section 4).	Precise route may affect the delivery of Waverley New Community and other potential development sites in this area.

Change Ref	Section/Policy	Paragraph/Chapter	Description of Change	Reason / Comment	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?	Why / Why not?
			the strategic route corridor wherever possible.			
<b>Policy CS22</b>						
MM16	CS22		Addition of sentence (in bold):  a. Requiring development proposals to address gaps in provision and local deficiencies in accessible green space <b>where it is necessary to do so as a direct result of the new development.</b>	The change proposes an addition to the wording of Policy CS22, criteria a. This seeks to provide additional clarity that not all forms of development will be required to address these deficiencies. This supersedes APC13.	No	Minor adjustment to text for clarification only of modifications already made and assessed.
<b>Policy CS23</b>						
MM15	CS23	Part a	Addition of:  <b>(v) encouraging suitable uses for vacant, under-used and derelict historic buildings.</b>	To improve clarity and respond to issues raised during hearing sessions	No	Minor adjustment to text for clarification only of modifications already made and assessed.
<b>Policy CS26</b>						
MM17	CS26	2	Minor changes to text, replacing 'South Yorkshire' with 'sub-regional' and replacing 'production for south Yorkshire area at a rate of 3.34 Million Tonnes per Annum' with 'sales'.	To reflect the sub-regional apportionment and other most up to date data derived from Draft Local Aggregate Assessment.	No	Change in phrasing only – the actual meaning and implications of the policy remain the same.
		5.6.132	Minor changes to text which is addition of texts in bold:  'The policy <b>sets out how Rotherham will contribute jointly with Doncaster to meeting the sub-regional apportionment for Limestone</b> '  Removal of text regarding the previous sub-regional apportionment for South	To reflect the sub-regional apportionment and other most up to date data derived from Draft Local Aggregate Assessment.	No	Change in phrasing only – the actual meaning and implications of the policy remain the same.

Change Ref	Section/Policy	Paragraph/Chapter	Description of Change	Reason / Comment	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?	Why / Why not?
			Yorkshire. Table 9 changed and updated to reflect sub-regional apportionment of limestone aggregate.			
		5.6.133	Minor changes to text which is addition of texts in bold: By far the largest resource occurs in Doncaster (figures for Rotherham alone are not available to respect commercial confidentiality) and <b>as table 9 shows in comparison to the 38.1m tonne requirement there is a surplus of reserves over the plan period</b> Removal of text: 'given only a minor shortfall this situation is likely to continue during the course of the Plan period.'	To reflect the sub-regional apportionment and other most up to date data derived from Draft Local Aggregate Assessment.	No	Changes to text to incorporate changes made to Table 9, already assessed.
		5.6.134	Removal of text: "permitted reserves for aggregate limestone"	To reflect the sub-regional apportionment and other most up to date data derived from Draft Local Aggregate Assessment.	No	Changes to text to incorporate changes made to Table 9, already assessed.
<b>Policy CS30</b>						
MM5	CS30	1	<b>Energy</b> Rewording of text in energy hierarchy. Addition of paragraph: "Developments will be supported which encourage the use of renewable, low carbon and decentralised energy. All development should achieve, as a minimum, the appropriate carbon compliance targets as defined in the Building Regulations."	Opportunity is also taken to better reflect the energy hierarchy by modification of wording in Part 1 and reordering of text in final part of policy regarding landscape capacity for better reading flow.	No	Change to phrasing where meaning is the same

Change Ref	Section/Policy	Paragraph/Chapter	Description of Change	Reason / Comment	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?	Why / Why not?
		2	Removal of all text in Section 2 Residential Development	In light of Government's current consultation on "Housing Standards Review" and its proposals that, with the progressive strengthening of Building Regulations, Local Plans should avoid the need to for additional carbon compliance / on-site renewable energy production standards.	No	Change to phrasing where overall environmental implications are the same
		3	Removal of all text in Section 3 Non-Residential Development	In light of Government's current consultation on "Housing Standards Review" and its proposals that, with the progressive strengthening of Building Regulations, Local Plans should avoid the need to for additional carbon compliance / on-site renewable energy production standards.	No	Change to phrasing where overall environmental implications are the same
		4	Section 4 changes to 2 as a result of above changes and replacement of text regarding landscape of visual considerations with new text requiring careful consideration to the capacity of the landscape and ability to mitigate visual intrusion to accommodate renewable energy developments.	In light of Government's current consultation on "Housing Standards Review" and its proposals that, with the progressive strengthening of Building Regulations, Local Plans should avoid the need for additional carbon compliance / on-site renewable energy production standards.	No	Change to phrasing where overall environmental implications are the same
<b>Policy CS32</b>						
MM19	CS32		Addition of text regarding a strong mechanism to ensure the monitoring and delivery of the strategy and the timely provision of the infrastructure on which it depends, and actions to achieve this.	To clarify the role of the Infrastructure Delivery Group and Infrastructure Delivery Forum.	No	Clarification only.

Change Ref	Section/Policy	Paragraph/Chapter	Description of Change	Reason / Comment	Is it likely to change the IIA assessment?	Why / Why not?
<b>Policy CS34</b>						
MM1	CS34		Insertion of New Policy CS34: Housing Delivery and on-going cooperation after 5.8.13. It commits the Council to produce a SHMA for the housing market area and to a review of the Core Strategy should the SHMA indicate that this is necessary.	To demonstrate the flexibility / contingency in place to deal with changing circumstances and key risks likely to be associated with delivering the Core Strategy.	Possible change to the IIA results / outcomes. Requires further review (see Section 4).	New Policy, amendment implications.
			MM1 Appendix modification Alternative new policy, insertion new paragraph after 6.0.1	To demonstrate the flexibility / contingency in place to deal with changing circumstances and key risks likely to be associated with delivering the Core Strategy.	Possible change to the IIA results / outcomes. Requires further review (see Section 4).	New Policy, amendment implications.
	6	Table 16	New row in Table 16:	To reflect addition of policy CS34	No	Addition to table to reflect addition of CS34, assessment therefore made already.

#### 4.1 Introduction

The following sections provide an assessment of the potentially significant changes which were screened in as having a potential to change the result of the IIA. Each section includes a table which considers the additional risks and opportunities presented by the change, by IIA topic.

#### 4.2 Increase in housing target, amendment to employment distribution, timing of housing delivery and removal of phasing

It is proposed that Policy CS1: 'Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy' is modified via MM2, which imparts an increase in the housing target and change in the distribution of employment land. The former will have a negative impact on the environment (given the unavoidable additional land take, embodied carbon, additional materials for construction, road traffic generated, etc.), and the IIA (and its component SEA) must consider whether or not such impacts are likely to be significant. This includes with consideration to the existing mitigation within Local Plan policy or other commitments and requirements.

To ensure delivery of the housing target, it is proposed that Policy CS6: 'Meeting the Housing Requirement' is modified via MM3 to provide clarity on how it will be delivered. This proposed Main Modification specifically addresses a shortfall / backlog of housing delivery against the former Regional Spatial Strategy target, which was due to below-target delivery between 2004/05 and 2012/13. It includes for two potential options for delivering this backlog:

1. delivery within the first five years of the Plan period; or
2. distribute delivery evenly throughout the Plan period.

This lack of clarity is potentially problematic with regard to delivering sustainable development, introducing a substantial amount of uncertainty in the IIA. We therefore consider both options further below.

The lack of clarity is made further problematic through removing the policy within CS6 on the phasing of development in accordance with, deliverability, supply requirements and meeting wider Core Strategy objectives. Phasing was integral to the IIA's original conclusions.

MM1 proposes a new policy, CS34: 'Housing Delivery and On-going Cooperation', which will provide for review and monitoring of housing demand, delivery of housing against targets, as well as options for remedial action in order to address problems with housing delivery.

MM2 also proposes to alter the settlement hierarchy slightly in light of the above, where Waverley will now be classed as a Principal Settlement, when it was previously classed as Local Service Centre with significant potential for growth and Bassingthorpe Farm as a Strategic Allocation.

Table 4-1 below considers each relevant Main Modification to this area relative to broad risks and opportunities by IIA topic.

**Table 4-1: Consideration of Broad Risks and Opportunities Relative to the Revised Housing Target and Change in Employment Land Distribution**

Policy / Change	Summary of change/ effects	IIA Topic	Review of IIA in relation to proposed change	Residual Effects	Change to IIA required?
CS 1/ MM2	<p>Increase in housing target.</p> <p>In assessing this change, we assume a phased or distributed delivery of housing across the Plan period, and across settlement areas in line with the Spatial Strategy. (See below for consideration of the loss of phasing of delivery.)</p>	Economy and Employment	Further opportunities for jobs and economic development due to increased construction, as well as local increases in population and therefore customer base and source of labour.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Transport	Risks and opportunities remain the same.	The mitigating policy seeks to promote sustainable development in accessible locations, and to improve access by sustainable transport modes. Therefore, Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Education and Skills	There are further opportunities for contributions towards the viability of educational facilities, and possible improvements, with an increase in housing. This accounts for Core Strategy policies which require relevant developer contributions.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Health and Well-Being	More new development is promoted. Loss of countryside will negatively affect some existing residents' amenity and recreation. However, there are mitigating policies – see residual effects.	The mitigating policy seeks provision of open space and recreational facilities to encourage outdoor activities. Therefore, the Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Biodiversity	More new development is promoted. Development could result in an overall loss and severance of existing habitats.	Link new green corridors in with surrounding habitats and natural features therefore Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Pollution and Emissions	More new development is promoted. Potential impacts on water quality and soils through new development.	Help to mitigate risks through the promotion of development which is located in highly accessible locations reducing the need to travel. Therefore Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No

Policy / Change	Summary of change/ effects	IIA Topic	Review of IIA in relation to proposed change		Residual Effects	Change to IIA required?
		Flood Risk	More new development is promoted. Risk of increased pressures on flood risk.		In combination with other planning policies, new development aims to reduce flood risk through siting development away from inappropriate locations, flood risk assessments etc. Therefore Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Natural Resources (other than Fossil Fuels)	More new development is promoted. Risk of increased waste and demand on resources.		In combination with other planning policies, promotion of development which utilises efficient consumption of resources and sustainable construction methods. Therefore Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Townscape	Risks and opportunities remain the same.		Summary of residual effects remains the same	No
		Soil, Land use and Geology	Risks and opportunities remain the same.		Summary of residual effects remains the same	No
		Housing	Further opportunities to improve overall quality of housing in the borough, and also provide an appropriate mix of tenures.		Summary of residual effects remains the same	No
		Landscape	Increase on landscape pressures due to an increase in land needed for housing and loss of green belt.		Summary of residual effects remains the same	No
		Historic Environment	Risks and opportunities remain the same		Summary of residual effects remains the same	No
		Accessibility / Community Facilities	Risks and opportunities remain the same		Summary of residual effects remains the same	No
		Population and Equality	Risks and opportunities remain the same in the EqIA Appendix J.		Summary of residual effects remains the same	No
<b>CS 1/ MM2</b>	Amendments to the distribution of employment land	All topics	All IIA topics were reviewed relative to the distribution of employment land previously considered. The risks and opportunities remain the same.		Summary of residual effects remains the same	No
<b>CS6/ MM3</b>	Provision of two options for delivery of the 2004/05 – 2012/13 shortfall/backlog. One for upfront delivery in the first	Economy and Employment	First 5 years	Risk of significant negative effects to local businesses presented due to the accelerated quantity of new development, which could	It is uncertain on how the mitigating policies such as CS14 (managing demand for travel and accessible places) could be implemented in a way which fully addresses this proposed change. This would depend	Yes

Policy / Change	Summary of change/ effects	IIA Topic	Review of IIA in relation to proposed change		Residual Effects	Change to IIA required?
	<p>5 years of the plan period, and the other for distributed delivery throughout the Plan period.</p> <p>Removal of the policy on the phasing of housing delivery.</p>			<p>result in significant cumulative impacts. For example, a number of sites in close proximity could have cumulative construction-time impacts (e.g. HGVs, construction staff transport, noise, blight if long-term construction).</p> <p>Also, accelerated delivery could lead to a less optimal choice of sites than would have been the case with a phased / distributed pattern of development, reducing long-term economic performance. For example, with phased / distributed delivery, there is greater time during the Plan period for windfall sites to come forward which may be in areas of greater identified economic need / need of regeneration, and which may then reduce reliance on less sustainable sites.</p>	<p>on the ability to implement adequate mitigation in adequate time, taking account of issues of budget and resources.</p>	
			Distributed	<p>Further opportunities with an increase in housing.</p>	<p>Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.</p>	No
		Transport	<p>First 5 years</p>	<p>Risk of significant negative effects on the capacity of transport infrastructure due to the accelerated quantity of new development. This could result in inability to deliver increased transport capacity or infrastructure improvements in time for the operation of developments (and thus the onset of the operational transport impacts). It could also cause lack of adequate advanced planning of required infrastructure, and thus lead to problems with funding and delivery of longer-term transport solutions (see discussion of the Infrastructure Study following this table).</p> <p>Also, the cumulative construction transport / traffic (including HGV traffic) for this number of homes in such a short period is another significant risk and uncertainty.</p>	<p>It is uncertain how mitigating policies would be implemented in practice, including how the strategic road routes, passenger rail connections, bus routes and other roads would be affected, given invalidation of the Infrastructure Study. Also, there is uncertainty about the cumulative effects within the borough from combined construction activities that would be taking place.</p>	Yes

Policy / Change	Summary of change/ effects	IIA Topic	Review of IIA in relation to proposed change		Residual Effects	Change to IIA required?
			Distributed	Risks and opportunities remain the same.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Education and Skills	First 5 years	In the short term, there is the potential to negatively affect the capacity of education facilities due to urgency of providing backlog of homes. As for economy and employment, this may lead to a less optimal choice of sites relative to access to educational facilities.	It is uncertain how mitigating policies would ensure the timely delivery of educational capacity and potentially quality improvements for new and existing residents. This would depend on the ability to implement adequate mitigation in adequate time, taking account of issues of budget and resources.	Yes
			Distributed	Further opportunities with an increase in housing.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Health and Well-Being	First 5 years	In the short term, there is the potential to place pressure on existing green space, sport and health facilities from the new homes. As for economy and employment, this may lead to a less optimal choice of sites relative to access to recreation, services and facilities.	It is uncertain how mitigating policies would ensure the timely delivery of capacity and potentially quality improvements to recreation, green space and health services and facilities for new and existing residents. This would depend on the ability to implement adequate mitigation in adequate time, taking account of issues of budget and resources.	Yes
			Distributed	More new development is promoted. Loss of countryside will negatively affect some existing residents' amenity and recreation.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Biodiversity	First 5 years	In the short term, there is the potential for greater cumulative biodiversity impacts, with reduced potential to deliver adequate compensatory habitat in advance of development (thus giving it time to establish prior to any negative, and particularly any cumulative, impacts).	It is uncertain how mitigating policies would ensure the timely delivery of compensatory habitat (where required), to ensure it is effective at mitigating any biodiversity losses. This would depend on the site-specific circumstances, and the ability to implement adequate mitigation in adequate time, given the potential cumulative impacts.	Yes
			Distributed	More new development is promoted. Development could result in an overall loss and severance of existing habitats.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Pollution and Emissions	First 5 years	More new development is promoted. Potential impacts on water quality and soils through new development.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No

Policy / Change	Summary of change/ effects	IIA Topic	Review of IIA in relation to proposed change		Residual Effects	Change to IIA required?
			Distributed	More new development is promoted. Potential impacts on water quality and soils through new development.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Flood Risk	First 5 years	More new development is promoted. Risk of increased pressures on flood risk.	It is envisaged that flood risk mitigation would be put in place as an integral part of development. Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
			Distributed	More new development is promoted. Risk of increased pressures on flood risk.	In combination with other planning policies, new development aims to reduce flood risk through siting development away from inappropriate locations, flood risk assessments etc. Therefore Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Natural Resources (other than Fossil Fuels)	First 5 years	More new development is promoted. Risk of increased waste and demand on resources.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
			Distributed	More new development is promoted. Risk of increased waste and demand on resources.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Townscape	First 5 years	Accelerated delivery could lead to a less optimal choice of sites than would have been the case with a phased / distributed pattern of development, leading to loss of townscape quality. For example, with phased / distributed delivery, there is greater time during the Plan period for windfall sites to come forward which may be in locations which provide a better 'fit' within existing settlements.  Also, accelerated delivery may lead to less optimal master planning of large sites, or of less optimal consideration of their combined townscape qualities, with inadequate time to fully consider cumulative townscape issues. This could lead to poor design and layout of new development.	Upfront delivery could lead to fast tracking of development and consequently impact negatively on the townscape through poor design stemming from time constraints.	Yes

Policy / Change	Summary of change/ effects	IIA Topic	Review of IIA in relation to proposed change		Residual Effects	Change to IIA required?
			Distributed	Distributing the proposed developments and backlog over the plan period will allow for better planning and allocation of development and may not have as large a negative impact on the quality and character of the townscape as compared to accelerated delivery.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Soil, Landuse and Geology	First 5 years	More new development is promoted. Potential impacts on soils, land use and geology through new development.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
			Distributed	More new development is promoted. Potential impacts on soils, land use and geology through new development.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Housing	First 5 years	Accelerated delivery could lead to mixed effects. Increased housing delivery could have some very positive effects overall, helping to alleviate rising house prices and providing a better mix of housing tenures, plus an overall housing stock of improved quality. However, when considering gradual demographic change and evolving demand for housing, there is a risk in the short term of basing the mix of tenures on a baseline which will soon be out-dated, and thus not optimally matching up with demand.	Further opportunities for more housing, however accelerated delivery could incur risks with local communities, especially if greenfield land is lost, and cause disparities between deprived areas if not planned carefully. These disparities have a risk of being further intensified if plan is not in line with an up to date infrastructure strategy. Removal of the phasing of development may impact negatively especially if funding problems were to arise mid development. Severity of impact is increased. Further opportunities due to the increase in housing targets and therefore residual risks are changed.	Yes
			Distributed	Distributed delivery could also lead to mixed effects. Slower housing delivery will still help to alleviate rising house prices and provide a better mix of housing tenures, plus an overall housing stock of improved quality. However, it will not do so as quickly.  Distributed delivery would allow gradual demographic change and evolving demand for housing to be taken into account, helping to optimise the match of provision with demand and keep up with emerging trends.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No

Policy / Change	Summary of change/ effects	IIA Topic	Review of IIA in relation to proposed change		Residual Effects	Change to IIA required?
		Landscape	First 5 years	In the short term, there is the potential for greater cumulative landscape impacts, with reduced potential to deliver adequate landscaping or adequate master planning of large sites or combinations of sites, in advance of development.	Upfront delivery could lead to fast tracking of development and consequently impact negatively on the landscape as less sustainable sites may be developed. There is the possibility of cumulative negative effects resulting from the requirement of the necessary infrastructure needed to accommodate this development. These cumulative impacts may be exasperated further if development is not in line with an up to date infrastructure strategy. Negative impacts are increased and residual effects are changed.	Yes
			Distributed	Distributing the proposed developments and back log over the plan period will allow for better planning and allocation of development and may help to preserve the landscape. However, the overall likely impact on the landscape will be negative due to the increase in the housing target. There is some potential to achieve net benefits through landscape restoration in certain parts of the borough where landscape had historically been degraded.	Severity of impact is somewhat mitigated by planning the development over the Plan period. Opportunities may arise for windfall sites to come forward within the extended plan timeframe than less sustainable sites which could be developed should the back log be accelerated within the above proposed 5 years. Opportunity for the development to be brought about in parallel with an up to date infrastructure strategy could mitigate risks as outlined above. Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Historic Environment	First 5 years	Accelerated delivery could lead to a less optimal choice of sites than would have been the case with a phased / distributed pattern of development, leading to impacts on the historic environment. For example, with phased / distributed delivery, there is greater time during the Plan period for windfall sites to come forward which may be in locations which are less sensitive in an historic environment context.  Also, accelerated delivery may lead to less optimal master planning of large sites, or of less optimal consideration of their combined townscape qualities, which links to the setting	Accelerating delivery could increase the risk of physical damage associated with new development as stringent time constraints are in place. Noise and vibration impacts are increased as the development is intensified and programme is extended. Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No

Policy / Change	Summary of change/ effects	IIA Topic	Review of IIA in relation to proposed change		Residual Effects	Change to IIA required?
				of such features as Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.		
			Distributed	Risk that the increase to the housing target will see the accelerated development of the housing backlog and the new development which could have a negative impact on the historic environment.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Accessibility / Community Facilities	First 5 years	Accelerated delivery would increase the risk of pressure on infrastructure capacity and therefore direct impacts on accessibility to community facilities. For example, there is a risk that housing would be developed without the appropriate and necessary infrastructure such that it could lead to cumulative negative and long term impacts relating to transport, education, health and wellbeing and equality.	It is uncertain how mitigating policies would be implemented in practice, including how accessibility would be affected, given invalidation of the Infrastructure Study.	Yes
			Distributed	Risks and opportunities remain the same.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Population and Equality	First 5 years	Increased risks to the capacity of transport infrastructure, services and facilities (described above) are particularly an issue for vulnerable groups, such as children, the elderly, people with disabilities or long-term limiting illnesses, and potentially other groups. This is particularly the case for those without access to a car, relying upon public transport.	Risk that housing would be developed without the appropriate and necessary infrastructure could lead to cumulative negative impacts relating to equality. Risks are increased and therefore residual effects are changed.	Yes
			Distributed	Risks and opportunities remain the same.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
<b>CS34/ MM1 / 2</b>	New Policy CS 34: Housing Delivery and Ongoing Co-operation and additional appendix. New policy provides a commitment for the Council	Economy and Employment	Enhancing policy and needs to be added to opportunity 5 within 'Policy/ies' column in table 6-3. Policy to be included in only risk row, under column 'Mitigating and Enhancing Policy/ies' in table 6-3.		Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	Yes

Policy / Change	Summary of change/ effects	IIA Topic	Review of IIA in relation to proposed change	Residual Effects	Change to IIA required?
	to produce an updated Strategic Housing Market Assessment.	Transport	Enhancing policy and needs to be added to opportunity 1 within 'Policy/ies' column in table 7-3. Policy to be included in risk 2 under column 'Mitigating and Enhancing Policy/ies' in table 7-3.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	Yes
		Education and Skills	Enhancing policy and needs to be added to opportunity 2 within 'Policy/ies' column in table 8-3. Policy to be included in only risk row, under column 'Mitigating and Enhancing Policy/ies' in table 8-3.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	Yes
		Health and Well-Being	Enhancing policy and needs to be added to opportunities 1 and 2 within 'Policy/ies' column in table 9-4. Policy to be included in risks 1 and 2, under column 'Mitigating and Enhancing Policy/ies' in table 9-3.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	Yes
		Biodiversity	Enhancing policy and needs to be added to opportunity 2 within 'Policy/ies' column in table 10-3. Policy to be included in all risks, under column 'Mitigating and Enhancing Policy/ies' in table 10-3.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	Yes
		Pollution and Emissions	Policy has the provision of monitoring the progress of other policies therefore may assist in mitigating any possible impacts to land, water, air and noise.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	Yes
		Flood Risk	Enhancing policy and needs to be added to opportunities 1 and 4 within 'Policy/ies' column in table 12-3. Policy to be included in only risk row, under column 'Mitigating and Enhancing Policy/ies' in table 12-3.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	Yes
		Natural Resources (other than Fossil Fuels)	Policy has the provision of monitoring the progress of other policies therefore may assist in mitigating any possible impacts to minerals, waste and water.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	Yes
		Townscape	Mitigating Policy to be added to all risks in Table 14.3 'Mitigating and Enhancing Policy/ies' ; Policy to be added to opportunities 1 and 3 in Table 14.3	Summary of residual effects remains the same	Yes
		Soil, Land use and Geology	Add policy to second opportunity in Table 15-3	Summary of residual effects remains the same	Yes

Policy / Change	Summary of change/ effects	IIA Topic	Review of IIA in relation to proposed change	Residual Effects	Change to IIA required?
		Housing	Enhancing policy therefore needs to be added to table 16.3 opportunity 2. Mitigating Policy needs to be added to table 16.3 Risk 2.	Summary of residual effects remains the same	Yes
		Landscape	Policy is a way of assessing the progress and can ascertain if other policies which mitigate effects to landscape are adhered to therefore needs to be added to mitigating policies in table 17.3 risks 1, 2 and 3.	Summary of residual effects remains the same	Yes
		Historic Environment	Policy has the provision for monitoring the progress of other policies therefore may assist in mitigating any possible impacts to the historic environment.	Summary of residual effects remains the same	Yes
		Accessibility / Community Facilities	Policy has the provision for monitoring the progress of other policies therefore may assist in mitigating any possible impacts to the historic environment.	Summary of residual effects remains the same	Yes
		Population and Equality	Mitigating Policy needs to be added to table J.3, mitigating policy column in relation to risks 1 and 2, and table j.5 risk 2, Table j-9, risk 1; Table J-12 risks 1-3; Table J-14 opportunities 1 & 3; Table J-17 opportunities 1 & 4.	Summary of residual effects remains the same	Yes

The following key concerns stand out with regard to delivering the backlog of 4,383 dwellings within the first 5 years of the plan period, in addition to the 850 per annum target (to a total of 8,633 dwellings in the first five years):

- Inadequate understanding of the infrastructure requirements and new potential growth barriers not yet identified. Rotherham’s May 2012 Infrastructure Delivery Study (by Roger Tym and Partners) did not address the revised (original Regional Spatial Strategy) target, and is predicated on the following:
  - “the growth proposed in the Core Strategy”: i.e. the level of growth proposed in the Publication Version, with phasing;
  - “the scale and broad distribution of growth... that was known at the time” with a map of this distribution presented in the report, forming a basis of consultation with various infrastructure service providers;
  - accounting for certain changes to the phasing and distribution of growth back in 2012 (prior to the Main Modifications); and
  - identifying potential growth barriers based on the above.
- Increased risk of negative transport impacts, particularly on highways in the short term;
- As result of the above impacts on transport infrastructure, increased risk of negative impacts on the local economy / local businesses, if development is not phased appropriately;
- Increased risk of inadequate capacity in educational facilities;
- Increased risk of cumulative construction impacts (simultaneous construction in the borough), and knock-on effects on transport and the environment, including pollution / emissions, amenity (landscape and recreation), townscape and local accessibility; and
- Increased risk of negative equalities impacts as a result of the above (e.g. reduced capacity of facilities, or accessibility to facilities, by vulnerable groups).

It is of particular concern that the results and conclusions of the Infrastructure Delivery Study have been effectively invalidated by the increased housing target, adding a large amount of uncertainty to the IIA. In particular, the conclusion that “No ‘showstoppers’ were identified at this stage, based on the information presented, that would prevent the delivery of the proposed growth” is no longer relevant. There may very well be ‘showstoppers’ to delivering this large initial housing requirement, and there has not been the time or resource applied to identify such potential in proposing this Main Modification.

The Infrastructure Delivery Study also identifies that “there is a need for careful management to ensure the timely delivery of growth without causing undue ‘stress or pain’ on existing infrastructure”. The IIA can only consider that accelerated housing delivery presents a significant risk of taking existing infrastructure and community services over their functional or effective capacity. This presents significant knock-on risks to established local businesses, the environment, local accessibility / access to services and facilities, and as a result, human health and well-being.

The following is therefore recommended:

1. To enable delivery of the higher housing requirement in a planned way to meet the needs of the Borough and reduce the impact of new development on existing infrastructure, the Integrated Impact Assessment recommends that either:

- a) the phasing policy is retained; or
- b) that the higher housing requirement is distributed over the 15-year Plan period.

These approaches will enable delivery of infrastructure at appropriate times to meet the needs of new development.

2. A refreshed Infrastructure Delivery Study will be required to ensure that there are no barriers to growth relative to the revised targets and the timing of delivery. In terms of the timing of the refreshed study:
  - a) If the 2004/05 – 2012/13 shortfall/backlog of housing is to be met within the first five years of the Plan period, this should be undertaken immediately, alongside SA / SEA;
  - b) If the 2004/05 – 2012/13 shortfall/backlog of housing is to be distributed across the Plan period, then this should be considered at the earliest practicable opportunity, also alongside SA/SEA. This will be particularly important if the SHMA (due by early 2015) identifies a further increase to the housing target or a significant change in the distribution growth.

### **4.3 Passenger Rail Connections**

Previously policy CS17 Passenger rail connections had not included the recently announced preferred route of the High Speed 2 rail network. Whilst the route is being finalised, there is a possibility that its construction may take place over the Local Plan period. This could include an eastern branch connecting Birmingham with Leeds via a new station in Sheffield at Meadowhall with the potential to benefit communities such as Waverley however the Council will need to monitor its progression and influence on route changes.

There are also implications for delivery of new housing and employment opportunities at Waverley new community and for other potential development sites prior to and during the phases of HS2 construction and the sterilisation of land to meet the requirements of HS2.

**Table 4-2: Consideration of Broad Risks and Opportunities Relative to Passenger Rail Connections**

Policy / Change	Summary of change/ effects	IIA Topic	Review of IIA in relation to proposed change	Residual Effects	Change to IIA required?
<b>CS17/ MM 20</b>	<p>Insert g) after list in C17. Insert new paragraph after 5.5.32: The High Speed 2 rail network is a major national infrastructure project. Phase 2 includes an eastern branch connecting Birmingham with Leeds via a new station in Sheffield at Meadowhall. The initial preferred route runs immediately to the west of Aston, Aughton and Swallownest, and Treeton before passing through Catcliffe and Waverley and to the west of Brinsworth. From Meadowhall the route passes to the west of Thorpe Hesley. The route will be subject to consultation prior to being finalised by the Government in 2014. Construction could begin within the Local Plan period, with the route potentially opening around 2032- 33. Whilst it is acknowledged that the precise route has yet to be determined the Council will look to safeguard the strategic route corridor wherever possible.</p>	Economy and Employment	Opportunities not effected by change and remain the same as route not finalised yet.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Transport	Risk and Opportunities remain the same as route not finalised yet. Council will need to reassess when route is finalised to ensure there are no greater risks.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Education and Skills	Opportunity not effected by change and remains the same as route not finalised yet.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Health and Well-Being	Risks and Opportunity remains the same as route not finalised yet.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Biodiversity	Risks and Opportunity remains the same as route not finalised yet.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Pollution and Emissions	Risks remain the same as route not finalised yet. Council will need to reassess when route is finalised to ensure there are no greater risks.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Flood Risk	Risk remains the same as route not finalised yet. Council will need to reassess when route is finalised to ensure there are no greater risks.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Natural Resources (other than Fossil Fuels)	Risk and Opportunity remains the same as route not finalised yet. Council will need to reassess when route is finalised to ensure there are no greater risks.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Townscape	Opportunities not affected by change. Risks remain the same. Council will need to reassess when route is finalised to ensure no greater risks.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Soil, Land use and Geology	Risks remain the same. Council will need to reassess when route is finalised to ensure no greater risks.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
Housing	Waverley may be impacted by this policy.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No		

Policy / Change	Summary of change/ effects	IIA Topic	Review of IIA in relation to proposed change	Residual Effects	Change to IIA required?
		Landscape	Opportunities not affected by change. Risks remain the same as are sufficiently strategic to highlight concerns from new development. Council will need to reassess when route is finalised to ensure no greater risks.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Historic Environment	Opportunities not affected by change. Risks remain the same as are sufficiently strategic to highlight concerns from new development. Council will need to reassess when route is finalised to ensure no greater risks.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Accessibility / Community Facilities	Risks and Opportunities remain the same as route not finalised yet. Opportunity for rail service connection if the proposed route remains the same, especially as it services the New Community at Waverley.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No
		Population and Equality	Risks and opportunities remain the same. Council will need to reassess when route is finalised to ensure no greater risks.	Mitigation can provide proportionate response to increase risks of negative effects. Summary of residual effects remains the same.	No

#### 4.4 Text Changes to IIA

Table 4-3 below describes the potentially significant proposed changes following the additional detailed assessment within this addendum, have resulted in the need for changes to the original IIA text.

**Table 4-3 Summary of Text Changes within the IIA Report**

Policy/ Change	Topic Paper	Description of Change
<b>CS 1 / MM 2.3</b>	Townscape	Changes to the settlement hierarchy to include Strategic Allocation at Bassingthorpe Farm, Broad Location for Growth and New Community at Waverley will need to be added to text in Section 14.5.3.
	Soil, Landuse and Geology	Changes to the settlement hierarchy to include Strategic Allocation at Bassingthorpe Farm, Broad Location for Growth and New Community at Waverley will need to be added to text in Section 15.5.3.
	Housing	Changes to the settlement hierarchy to include Strategic Allocation at Bassingthorpe Farm, Broad Location for Growth and New Community at Waverley will need to be added to text in Section 16.5.3.
	Landscape	Changes to the settlement hierarchy to include Strategic Allocation at Bassingthorpe Farm, Broad Location for Growth and New Community at Waverley will need to be added to text in Section 17.5.3.
	Historic Environment	Changes to the settlement hierarchy to include Strategic Allocation at Bassingthorpe Farm, Broad Location for Growth and New Community at Waverley will need to be added to text in Section 18.5.3.
	Accessibility / Community Facilities	Changes to the settlement hierarchy to include Strategic Allocation at Bassingthorpe Farm, Broad Location for Growth and New Community at Waverley will need to be added to text in Section 19.5.3.
<b>CS 34 / MM 1</b>	Economy and Employment	Enhancing policy and needs to be added to opportunity 5 within 'Policy/ies' column in table 6-3. Policy to be included in only risk row, under column 'Mitigating and Enhancing Policy/ies' in table 6-3.
	Transport	Enhancing policy and needs to be added to opportunity 1 within 'Policy/ies' column in table 7-3. Policy to be included in risk 2 under column 'Mitigating and Enhancing Policy/ies' in table 7-3.
	Education and Skills	Enhancing policy and needs to be added to opportunity 2 within 'Policy/ies' column in table 8-3. Policy to be included in only risk row, under column 'Mitigating and Enhancing Policy/ies' in table 8-3.
	Health and Well-Being	Enhancing policy and needs to be added to opportunities 1 and 2 within 'Policy/ies' column in table 9-4. Policy to be included in risks 1 and 2, under column 'Mitigating and Enhancing Policy/ies' in table 9-3.
	Biodiversity	Enhancing policy and needs to be added to opportunity 2 within 'Policy/ies' column in table 10-3. Policy to be included in all risks, under column 'Mitigating and Enhancing Policy/ies' in table 10-3.
	Pollution and Emissions	Policy has the provision of monitoring the progress of other policies therefore may assist in mitigating any possible impacts to land, water, air and noise.
	Flood Risk	Enhancing policy and needs to be added to opportunities 1 and 4 within 'Policy/ies' column in table 12-3. Policy to be included in only risk row, under column 'Mitigating and Enhancing Policy/ies' in table 12-3.
	Natural Resources (other than Fossil Fuels)	Policy has the provision of monitoring the progress of other policies therefore may assist in mitigating any possible impacts to minerals, waste and water.

Policy/ Change	Topic Paper	Description of Change
	Townscape	Mitigating Policy to be added to all risks in Table 14.3 'Mitigating and Enhancing Policy/ies' ; Policy to be added to opportunities 1 and 3 in Table 14.3
	Soil, Land use and Geology	Add policy to second opportunity in Table 15-3
	Housing	Enhancing policy therefore needs to be added to table 16.3 opportunity 2. Mitigating Policy needs to be added to table 16.3 Risk 2.
	Landscape	Policy is a way of assessing the progress and can ascertain if other policies which mitigate effects to landscape are adhered to therefore needs to be added to mitigating policies in table 17.3 risks 1, 2 and 3.
	Historic Environment	Policy has the provision for monitoring the progress of other policies therefore may assist in mitigating any possible impacts to the historic environment.
	Accessibility / Community Facilities	Policy has the provision for monitoring the progress of other policies therefore may assist in mitigating any possible impacts to the historic environment.
	Population and Equality	Mitigating Policy needs to be added to table J.3, mitigating policy column in relation to risks 1 and 2, and table j.5 risk 2, Table j-9, risk 1; Table J-12 risks 1-3; Table J-14 opportunities 1 & 3; Table J-17 opportunities 1 & 4.

5

Conclusions and Supporting Detail

5.1 Summary of the Final IIA Outcomes

Table 5-1 provides a summary of the amended IIA outcomes for the Core Strategy from that reported in the June 2013 IIA Report. Given the considerations in Sections 3 and 4 of this Addendum, the below table has changed to reflect the increase in risks of negative effects presented by the up-front delivery of over 8,000 dwellings in the first five years of the Plan period. The table likewise reflects across many IIA topics that should such negative effects occur in the short term, it would likely take the borough until the middle of the plan period (medium term) to fully implement the mitigation required to offset or compensate for such effects.

This emphasises the need for immediate revision to, and updating of, the Infrastructure Study, should the Council progress with delivering the 2004/05 – 2012/13 shortfall/backlog of housing within the first five years of the Plan period.

The HRA screening determination for the Core Strategy indicated potential for likely significant effects on European sites as a result of cumulative or secondary effects. However mitigation was available which resulted in these potential effects being avoided. The main modifications that have been highlighted within sections 3 and 4 of this addendum are within policies that were not considered to have a likely significant effect on European Sites in the Core Strategy HRA screening determination. Although Table 5-1 indicates the potential for significant effects in the short term these are considered to be within the immediate environs of the Rotherham Council Core Strategy area and would not result in cumulative or secondary effects at European sites which are located some distance away.

Table 5-1: Summary of Potential Significant Effects of the Core Strategy

IIA Topic	Summary of Residual Effects			
	Short	Med.	Long	Certainty
Economy and Employment	-	0	+	L
Transport	--	0	0	L
Education and Skills	-	+	+	L
Health and Well-Being	-	+	+	L
Biodiversity	-	0	+	L
Pollution and Emissions	-	-	-	L
Flood Risk	0	+	+	H
Natural Resources	--	-	0	L
Townscape	-	-	-	L
Soil, Land Use and Geology	--	--	--	H
Housing	++	++	++	M
Landscape	--	-	-	L

IIA Topic	Summary of Residual Effects			
	Short	Med.	Long	Certainty
Historic Environment	-	-	-	L
Accessibility / Community Facilities	-	+	++	M
Population and Equality	-	+	++	L

## 5.2 Mitigation and Monitoring

As described in Section 4.2, the following is recommended:

1. To enable delivery of the higher housing requirement in a planned way to meet the needs of the Borough and reduce the impact of new development on existing infrastructure, the Integrated Impact Assessment recommends that either:
  - a) the phasing policy is retained; or
  - b) that the higher housing requirement is distributed over the 15-year Plan period.

These approaches will enable delivery of infrastructure at appropriate times to meet the needs of new development.

2. A refreshed Infrastructure Delivery Study will be required to ensure that there are no barriers to growth relative to the revised targets and the timing of delivery. In terms of the timing of the refreshed study:
  - a) If the 2004/05 – 2012/13 shortfall/backlog of housing is to be met within the first five years of the Plan period, this should be undertaken immediately, alongside SA / SEA;
  - b) If the 2004/05 – 2012/13 shortfall/backlog of housing is to be distributed across the Plan period, then this should be considered at the earliest practicable opportunity, also alongside SA/SEA. This will be particularly important if the SHMA (due by early 2015) identifies a further increase to the housing target or a significant change in the distribution growth.

## 5.3 Next Steps

The Council will undertake consultation on the Inspector's Main Modifications, alongside this Addendum, with the public and key stakeholders. Any comments or questions should be made in accordance with the instructions presented alongside the Core Strategy (such as can be found on the Rotherham MBC website). All representations will be forwarded to the Inspector who will take them into account, along with the content of this Addendum, in preparing his final report including the final wording of Main Modifications.