



# Rotherham Local Plan: Sites and Policies Document

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council

## Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) Report 2015

### Volume 3: Assessment of Policies

B1610800/034/Vol3 | 4

March 2016

#### Document history and status

Revision	Date	Description	By	Review	Approved
1	17/09/2015	Draft for RMBC review	S. Johnson	M. White	M. Robinson
2	28/09/2015	Final for publication	S. Johnson	M. White	M. Robinson
3	09/02/2016	Post-publication update	S. Johnson	M. White	M. Robinson
4	09/03/2015	Final amendments	L McCann	S. Johnson	S. Johnson

#### Distribution of copies

Revision	Issue approved	Date issued	Issued to	Comments
1	17/09/2015	17/09/2015	H. Sleigh, RMBC	Draft for RMBC review
2	28/09/2015	28/09/2015	H. Sleigh, RMBC	Final for publication
3	09/02/2016	09/02/2016	H. Sleigh, RMBC	Post-publication update
4	09/03/2015	09/03/2015	H. Sleigh, RMBC	Final amendments

## Rotherham Local Plan: Sites and Policies Document

Project no: B1610802  
Document title: Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) Report 2015  
Document No.: B1610800/034/Vol3  
Revision: 4  
Date: 9 March 2016  
Client name: Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council  
Client no: 30293  
Project manager: Michael Robinson  
Author: Scott D. Johnson  
File name: P:\B1500000\B1610801 - RMBC Core Strategy Support\B1610800 - Rotherham SA\_1\36 Sites & Policies post-publication errata\Rev4\RMBC SPD IIA Report Volume 3 - Rev4.docx

Jacobs U.K. Limited

1 City Walk  
Leeds, West Yorkshire LS11 9DX  
United Kingdom  
T +44 (0)113 242 6771  
F +44 (0)113 389 1389  
[www.jacobs.com](http://www.jacobs.com)

© Copyright 2016 Jacobs U.K. Limited. The concepts and information contained in this document are the property of Jacobs. Use or copying of this document in whole or in part without the written permission of Jacobs constitutes an infringement of copyright.

Limitation: This report has been prepared on behalf of, and for the exclusive use of Jacobs' Client, and is subject to, and issued in accordance with, the provisions of the contract between Jacobs and the Client. Jacobs accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for, or in respect of, any use of, or reliance upon, this report by any third party.

## Preamble – Post-Publication Errata

Upon publication of the IIA Report, a number of errors were noted and have been corrected in this version of Volume 3 of the IIA Report. Certain other improvements and clarifications have also been made. The below table outlines the changes made to this volume since 28<sup>th</sup> September.

Section of Volume 3	Description of Error	Change Made
Acronyms and Abbreviations	Introduction states that these have been filtered down to the specific volumes. This is actually a generic list for all volumes of the IIA Report, and has only been filtered down for Volume 2.	List of acronyms and abbreviations edited.
‘Other relevant plans and strategies’ sections: Section 5.3, Section 15.3.	The South Yorkshire Forest Partnership’s Green Infrastructure Study has now been published.	Text amended to state that the report has been published.
Section 7.2.1, 8 <sup>th</sup> paragraph	The Virgin F1 team is no longer located at Dinnington.	Delete reference.
Section 8.2, 7 <sup>th</sup> paragraph	The tram-train service has been delayed – the first services are now expected in 2017.	Text amended on the tram-train service to reflect revised projected opening year.
Section 8.2, 10 <sup>th</sup> paragraph	The southern BRT scheme is not being taken forward at this time.	Text amended to say, “This include a northern BRT via Meadowhall and Magna, and a possible southern BRT via Waverley New Community and Brinsworth.” Append final sentence with “... and is now under construction, but the southern BRT is not being taken forward at this time.”
Section 8.2, 11 <sup>th</sup> paragraph	It is noted that there is a smart motorway project between Junctions 28 and 31 of the M1.	Text amended to state, “Highways England has begun construction on two ‘smart motorway’ schemes which combined run from Junction 28 to 35a. Construction is due to be complete in the winter of 2016/17.”
Section 8.3, final paragraph	The LTP3 is adopted, and the reference to Chapter 6 is incorrect.	First sentence deleted, and 2 <sup>nd</sup> sentence amended to, “In Rotherham, the adopted South Yorkshire LTP3 2011 – 2026 has been developed to...”
Section 9.2, 8 <sup>th</sup> paragraph (after Figure 9-1)	2 <sup>nd</sup> sentence refers to a previous iteration of the Sites and Policies document.	2 <sup>nd</sup> sentence amended to: “Further consideration of potential sites has followed, including a series of Core Scenario sites in 2012, and now a final schedule of sites in 2015 alongside the Publication Sites and Policies document.”

Section of Volume 3	Description of Error	Change Made
Section 9.3, '... Other Plans and Strategies...', 1 <sup>st</sup> paragraph	Reference to Rotherham's GI Strategy incorrect.	First part of final sentence replaced with, "Also, the South Yorkshire Forest Partnership Green Infrastructure Strategy has been published, and will ..."
Section 10.3, final paragraph	The LTP3 is adopted, and the reference to "Chapters 6 and 7" is incorrect.	2 <sup>nd</sup> sentence deleted, and 3 <sup>rd</sup> sentence amended to, "In Rotherham, the adopted South Yorkshire LTP3 has been..."
Section 13.4, 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph	Outdated reference to Sustainable Urban Drainage Approval Body, which no longer exists.	Final sentence of paragraph deleted.
Section 14.2, 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph	The Bolton Road scheme is now complete and operational.	Final sentence replaced with, "A dedicated waste facility at Bolton Road, Manvers has recently been completed jointly by Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster Councils in order to deal with municipal waste."
Section 14.4, 4 <sup>th</sup> paragraph, and Section 8.4	This paragraph is under the wrong section – it should be moved to before the 6 <sup>th</sup> paragraph of Section 8.4.	Paragraph moved to Section 8.4. Amend text as appropriate to avoid repetition.
Section 15.2, 4 <sup>th</sup> paragraph	The Tesco Extra Superstore is now complete.	Final sentence of paragraph deleted – this is now in the past.
Section 15.2, 8 <sup>th</sup> paragraph, final sentence	The CPRE light pollution evidence is now 15 years old (not 10).	Sentence amended.
Section 16.2, Table 16.2	The Grade II* Listed Buildings at 25-27 High Street have been refurbished.	The baseline was not comprehensively updated in 2015 (reasonably well within date, and reflects the data applied during the main stages of assessment); however in this case, the data is not intricately tied to the assessment outcomes and has been updated to the 2014 Heritage at Risk Register.
Section 16.3, 'Kiveton Park and Wales'	Erroneous reference to the Brampton-en-le-Morthen Conservation Area.	Reference deleted.
Section 16.3, 'Catcliffe, etc.' and 'Thurcroft'	The secondary school extensions required are not within those settlement groupings (as implied), but are the nearby secondary schools which support those areas.	Changed "within this area" to "for the school which serves this area most". For 'Catcliffe, etc.', added "(within Brinsworth)", and for Thurcroft, added "(within Wales)".
Appendix 3-B, Section 3-B.2, 8 <sup>th</sup> row Section 3-B.5, 8 <sup>th</sup> row	It is noted that Policy SP29 does now set out a specific requirement to incorporate inclusive access. Inclusion of accessibility in 3-B.5 is repetitive and not in line with the SEA Framework.	Under 3-B.2, added Policy SP 29 also to mitigating / enhancing policies (mitigating its own potential impact), and quoted its requirement for inclusive access in the final column. Deleted reference under 3-B.5.

Section of Volume 3	Description of Error	Change Made
Appendix 3-B, Section 3-B.6, 4 <sup>th</sup> row	Final column does not describe the relationship adequately, omitting most of the policies.	Replaced text with the following: “CS19, CS20, CS24, SP36, SP37, and SP 38 seek to protect biodiversity and the natural environment from inappropriate development. Policies CS19, CS20, CS24, SP35, SP36, and SP 40 also seek to lead to net enhancements, which means where losses to habitats or harm to species occur, appropriate compensatory habitat and potentially other measures will be expected.”
Appendix 3-B, Section 3-B.7, 1 <sup>st</sup> row	Policy SP 60 does not feature in this table – it does advocate use of renewable energy in new development, which could in theory lead to surplus generation of renewable energy (i.e. a net positive), though this is likely to be rare.	Added Policy SP 60 to 1 <sup>st</sup> row in Section 3-B.7, and amended the described relationship, explaining clearly that it is unlikely that the total renewable energy achieved via Policy SP 60 would be more than the use of / reliance on non-renewable energy required to create and support new development.
Appendix 3-B, Section 3-B.12, 9 <sup>th</sup> and 10 <sup>th</sup> rows	Policies SP 43, SP 44 and SP 58 are relevant mitigation to risks to townscape, but are not included.	Added Policies SP 43, SP 44 and SP 58 to the mitigating policies, and described the relationship in the final column.
Appendix 3-B, Section 3-B.13, 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> rows	Policies SP 43 and SP 44 should both feature as mitigating policies – only one is currently included in each.	Added Policies SP 43 and SP 44 to the mitigating policies, and described the relationship in the final column.
Appendix 3-B, Section 3-B.13, 6 <sup>th</sup> row	Although SP 43 and SP 44 are unlikely to defend against cumulative and indirect noise or air quality impacts on heritage features, SP 43 includes specifically for restoring / enhancing Listed Buildings, which could undo harm done. As such, SP 43 should be included as mitigating policy. Also, SP 29 on sustainable transport should also be a mitigating policy – parts of the policy can potentially lead to impacts, while other parts can mitigate them.	Added SP 43 and SP 29 as mitigating policies and amended the relationship in the final column to explain their relevance.
Appendix 3-C, Section 3-C.7.2, 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph	The paragraph does not account for the latest version of Policy SP 58, nor for CS 28.	Deleted final sentence of paragraph. After 1 <sup>st</sup> sentence, and before 2 <sup>nd</sup> , inserted, “However, Policies CS 28 of the Core Strategy and SP 58 stipulate the consideration and incorporation of safety in design.” Delete “However conversely” and Replace with “Also”.

Section of Volume 3	Description of Error	Change Made
Appendix 3-C, Table 3-C-15 Section 3-C.10.2, 5 <sup>th</sup> paragraph Table 3-C-16	References to Policy SP 40 on creating greenspace and SP42 on provision for greenspace, sport and recreation are missing from the policy assessment.	Added Policy SP 40 and SP 42 to the text, Table 3-C-15 and 3-C-16, as appropriate.
Appendix 3-C, Section 3-C.11.1, 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph	There are three new GP surgeries, not two.	Added reference to the new and relocated facility at Dalton.
Appendix 3-D, Table 3-D-5, 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> rows	Policy assessment is incorrect, given that Policy SP 29 stipulates for inclusive access.	Amended the policy assessment to account for requirement that access for the disabled is considered by planning applicants.
Appendix 3-D	Table J-12 should be numbered Table 3-D-12.	Changed J-12 to 3-D-12.
<p><b><i>Due to changes in policy numbering between 2014 and 2015, and an issue which arose with version control of the document, a number of policy referencing errors crept into Volume 3 of the IIA Report. An updated version has now been made public. For anyone with the 28<sup>th</sup> September version, the below are the errors identified.</i></b></p>		
Section 3.4, 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph Section 6.4, 5 <sup>th</sup> paragraph Appendices 3-C and 3-D tables	Missing references to Policy SP1, where there is reference to delivering / providing housing in general, or in the most appropriate or sustainable locations, as this policy delivers the preferred allocations.	Add references to Policy SP1 where appropriate.
Section 3.4, 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph Section 6.4, 5 <sup>th</sup> paragraph Section 14.4, 4 <sup>th</sup> paragraph Section 15.4, 4 <sup>th</sup> paragraph	Erroneous references to Policy SP3 in place of SP2.	Replace SP 3 with SP 2 in these instances. Note that Section 14.4, 4 <sup>th</sup> paragraph was moved to Section 8.4, as per the above change.
Section 3.4, 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph Section 14.4, 4 <sup>th</sup> paragraph	Erroneous references to Policy SP4 in place of SP3.	Replace SP 4 with SP 3 in these instances. Note that Section 14.4, 4 <sup>th</sup> paragraph was moved to Section 8.4, as per the above change.
Section , Table 3-D-5, 2 <sup>nd</sup> row	Incorrect reference to Policy SP 10, which should be SP 12.	Replace SP 10 with SP 12 in this instance.
Appendix 3-B, Section 3-B.1	Incorrect reference to Policy SP 11 in final column, which should be SP 12.	Replace SP11 with SP 12 in this instance.
throughout	Incorrect policy title for Policy SP 12.	Replace “Development in Housing Areas” with “Development in Residential Areas”
Appendices 3-C and 3-D	Incorrect policy references for Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park – should be SP 19.	Replace SP 18 with SP 19 in Appendices 3-C and 3-D for Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park.
Section 10.4, 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph Appendix 3-C	Reference to Policy SP 22 promoting tourism is incorrect.	Delete “tourism and” in each instance.
Section 5.4, 4 <sup>th</sup> paragraph Appendix 3-C, Table 3-C-18, 3 <sup>rd</sup> row	Reference to Policy SP 24 is incorrect. This should be SP 29.	Replace SP 24 with SP 29 in these instances.

Section of Volume 3	Description of Error	Change Made
Section 5.4, 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph Section 17.2, Table 17.2, 5 <sup>th</sup> row	Reference to Policy SP 25 is incorrect. This should be SP 22.	Replace SP 25 with SP 22 in these instances.
Appendix 3-C, Table 3-C.7, 1 <sup>st</sup> row Appendix 3-D, Table 3-D-5, 2 <sup>nd</sup> row	Incorrect policy references for “Out-of-Centre Retail Parks...” etc. - should be SP 26, not SP 25.	Replace SP 25 with SP 26 in these instances.
Policy analyses throughout	<p>Additional reference to Policy SP 27 (Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration) required, wherever the policy analysis / assessment refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of development (i.e. relative to accessibility to services and the needs of settlements)</li> <li>- Improvements to the living environment</li> <li>- Creation of high-quality places</li> <li>- Improving / increased accessibility</li> <li>- Improved community facilities and services</li> <li>- Potential for economic growth</li> <li>- Enhancing the vibrancy / function of town centres</li> <li>- Promotion of sustainable transport modes</li> <li>- Improved public transport provision</li> <li>- Risk of increased pressure on the transport network from new development</li> <li>- Risk of loss of habitat and other conflicts with wildlife</li> <li>- Risk of increase to air and noise emissions</li> <li>- Risk of impact on water quality</li> <li>- Risk of demand on water resources</li> <li>- Risk of soil loss or damage (including contamination)</li> <li>- Promotion of re-use of previously developed land</li> <li>- Risk of increased pressures on flood risk</li> <li>- Risk of increased waste and demand on resources</li> <li>- Risks to landscape and townscape</li> <li>- Protection and potential enhancement of landscape and townscape</li> <li>- Risks to the integrity or setting of cultural heritage assets</li> <li>- Indirect risks to the integrity of cultural heritage features</li> </ul>	Add Policy SP 27 to the policy analysis, where appropriate, in Appendices 3-A, 3-B, 3-C and 3-D, and in the main text.



Section of Volume 3	Description of Error	Change Made
<p>Appendix 3-C, Table 3-C-4, Table 3-C-6, Table 3-C-9 and Table 3-C-10, Section 3-C.7.2</p> <p>Appendix 3-D, Table 3-D-6, Table 3-D-7, Table 3-D-8, Table 3-D-9, Table 3-D-14, Section 3-D.7.2</p>	<p>Additional reference to Policy SP 28 (Rotherham Town Centre Evening Economy) required, wherever the policy analysis / assessment refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minimising opportunities for crime and contributing to a healthy and safe environment.</li> <li>- Mitigating the potential risks / effects from locating development in existing crime 'hotspots' or not planning appropriately to create safer environments</li> </ul>	<p>Add Policy SP 28 to the policy analysis, where appropriate, in Appendices 3-C and 3-D, and append text where appropriate to account for the evening economy.</p>
<p>Section 7.4, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph</p> <p>Section 8.4, 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph</p> <p>Appendix 3-C, Section 3-C.4.4, 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph</p> <p>Appendix 3-C, Section 3-C.11.2, 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph</p> <p>Appendix 3-D, Section 3-D.7.2, 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph</p>	<p>Erroneous references to Policy SP27 in place of SP29.</p>	<p>Replace SP 27 with SP 29 in these instances. (Note, Policy SP 27 has been added to the assessment simultaneously, so both references now appear.)</p>
<p>Section 3.4, 5<sup>th</sup> paragraph (now the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph)</p> <p>Section 17.2, Table 17.2, 5<sup>th</sup> row</p> <p>Appendix 3-C, Section 3-C.11.2, 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph</p>	<p>Erroneous references to Policy SP31 in place of SP29.</p>	<p>Replace SP 31 with SP 29 in these instances.</p>
<p>throughout</p>	<p>Policy title of SP 32 should be "Delivering Transport Schemes" (not "Safeguarded Land for Transport Schemes")</p>	<p>Amend title of Policy SP 32 throughout.</p>
<p>Appendix 3-B, Section 3-B.8</p>	<p>Policy reference for "Green Infrastructure and Landscape" should be SP 35 (not SP 33).</p>	<p>Replace SP 33 with SP 35 in this instance.</p>
<p>Appendix 3-C: Table 3-C-3, 4<sup>th</sup> row Table 3-C-14, 2<sup>nd</sup> row</p>	<p>Policy reference for "Canals" should be SP 34 (not SP 33). (Occasional error.)</p>	<p>Replace SP 33 with SP 34 in these instances.</p>
<p>Appendix 3-A, throughout Appendix 3-B, throughout</p>	<p>Policy reference for "Green Infrastructure and Landscape" should be SP 35 (not SP 34). (Occasional error.)</p>	<p>Replace SP 34 with SP 35 in these instances.</p>
<p>Section 17.2, Table 17.2, 4<sup>th</sup> row</p>	<p>Erroneous references to Policy SP 39 in place of SP 35.</p>	<p>Replace SP 39 with SP 35 in this instance.</p>
<p>Appendix 3-B, Section 3-B.6, 5<sup>th</sup> row</p>	<p>Double reference to SP36 in final column.</p>	<p>Replace 2<sup>nd</sup> reference to SP 36 with SP 37.</p>
<p>Appendix 3-B, Section 3-B.6, 5<sup>th</sup> row Appendix 3-D, Table J-12 (3-D-12)</p>	<p>Erroneous reference to Policy SP 39 – in Appendix 3-B, this should really be SP 41 on the protection of existing greenspace. In Appendix 3-D, this should be SP 40.</p>	<p>Replace SP 39 with SP 41 in Appendix 3-B, and with SP 40 in Appendix 3-D.</p>



Section of Volume 3	Description of Error	Change Made
Appendix 3-B, Section 3-B.6, 5 <sup>th</sup> and 6 <sup>th</sup> rows Section 3-B.12, 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> rows	Assessment refers to Policy SP 40 – this should be either SP 41 on the protection of existing greenspace, or both SP 40 and SP 41 with explanation.	Replace SP 40 with SP 41 in these instances, or add SP 41 and explain that SP 40 is about adding greenspace, and SP 41 is about protecting what’s there already.
Appendix 3-D, Table J-12 (3-D-12)	Policy reference for “Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation” should be SP 42 (not SP 40). The supporting text discusses masterplanning and Design and Access Statements, and not the policy itself.	Replace SP 40 with SP 42 in this instance. Clarify that the relevant requirements are set out in the supporting text.
Section 17.2, Table 17.2, 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> rows	Erroneous references to Policy SP 41 in place of SP 42.	Replace SP 41 with SP 42 in these instances.
Appendix 3-D, Section 3-D.8.2, 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph	Erroneous reference to Policy SP 41 in place of SP 40.	Replace SP 41 with SP 40 in this instance.
Section 17.2, Table 17.2, 5 <sup>th</sup> row Appendix 3-D, Section 3-D.5.4, 1 <sup>st</sup> paragraph	Incorrect policy title for SP 42.	Add “and location” to policy title.
Appendix 3-B, Section 3-B.13, 5 <sup>th</sup> row	Additional reference to Policy SP 43 required as a mitigating policy.	Add reference to Policy SP 43 as a mitigating policy.
Appendix 3-A, Appendix 3-B	Title for Policy SP 44 is incorrect – should be “Conservation Areas”.	Amend policy title for SP 44 in all instances.
Section 16.4, 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph	Reference to Policy SP 46 is missing from this section.	At end of paragraph, add sentence: “However, the above protective policies, and Policy SP 46 aim to mitigate the potential adverse impacts of new development, including by ensuring their appropriate assessment and setting out mitigation requirements for exceptional circumstances where harm could be justified.”
Appendix 3-B, Section 3-B.13, 4 <sup>th</sup> row	Reference to Policy SP 46 is missing from this section.	Add Policy SP 46 as a mitigating policy.
Appendix 3-A, Sections 3-A.12 and 3-A.13 Appendix 3-B, Sections 3-B.12 and 3-B.13	Reference to Policy SP 48 is missing from these sections.	Add Policy SP 48 under protection and enhancement, and also as a mitigating policy to potential impacts on townscape and heritage features.
Appendix 3-A, throughout Appendix 3-B, throughout	Title for Policy SP 50 should be “Understanding and managing flood risk <b>and drainage</b> ”	Amend policy title for SP 50 throughout.
Appendix 3-A, throughout Appendix 3-B, throughout	Title for Policy SP 53 should be “Exploration and Appraisal of <b>Hydrocarbons</b> ”.	Amend policy title for SP 53 throughout.
Appendix 3-A, throughout Appendix 3-B, throughout	Title for Policy SP 54 should be “ <b>Hydrocarbon</b> Production Facilities and Ancillary Development”.	Amend policy title for SP 54 throughout.

Section of Volume 3	Description of Error	Change Made
Appendix 3-A, throughout Appendix 3-B, throughout Appendix 3-C, Section 3-C.4.2 Appendix 3-D, Section 3-D.8.2	There has been a splitting of Policy SP55 into SP55: Pollution Control and SP 56: Hazardous Installations, which requires amendments.	Add Policy SP 56 where applicable, and/or replace SP 55 reference with SP 56 where dealing with hazardous installations only.
Section 17.2, Table 17.2, 8 <sup>th</sup> and 11 <sup>th</sup> rows	Erroneous references to Policy SP 57 in place of SP 58.	Replace SP 57 with SP 58 in these instances.
Section 3.4, 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph Section 6.4, 5 <sup>th</sup> paragraph Appendix 3-A, throughout Appendix 3-B, throughout Appendix 3-C, throughout Appendix 3-D, throughout	Erroneous references to Policy SP 59 and “SP59: Housing Standards”, which is old 2013 policy and has been deleted. Certain aspects were merged into Policy SP 58.	Delete reference to SP 59 and “SP59: Housing Standards” in these instances. Where reference is to design matters, including housing / living standards, refer to SP 58: Design Principles.
Section 17.2, Table 17.2, 7 <sup>th</sup> row	Erroneous reference to Policies SP 61, 62 and 63, and to Policy SP 65 which should be Policies SP 64, SP 66 and SP 69 only.	Delete references to SP 61, 62, 63 and 65 in this row, and replace accordingly with SP 64, SP 66 and SP 69.
Appendix 3-D, Section 3-D.7.2, 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph	Erroneous reference to Policy SP 61, which should be SP 58 (Design Principles).	Replace SP 61 with SP 58 in this instance.
Appendix 3-B, Section 3-B.12, 11 <sup>th</sup> row	Erroneous reference to Policy SP 62 in place of SP 63 in final column (where it says “SP 62 and SP 62”).	Replace second reference to SP 62 with SP 63.
Section 14.4, 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph	Erroneous reference to Policy SP 64 in place of SP 60.	Replace SP 64 with SP 60 in this instance (and fix grammar error).
Section 17.2, Table 17.2, 5 <sup>th</sup> row	Erroneous reference to Policy SP 65 and incorrect policy title, in place of SP 66: Access to Community Facilities.	Replace SP 65 with SP 66 in this instance (and amend policy title).
Appendix 3-D	Incorrect policy reference for “Access to Community Facilities”, which should be SP 66, not SP 65.	Replace SP 65 with SP 66 in these instances.
Section 8.4, 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph	Erroneous reference to Policy SP66 in place of SP60.	Replace SP 66 with SP 60 in this instance.
Appendix 3-C, Table 3-C-14	Policy reference for “Development Within Mixed Use Areas” should be SP 67 (not SP 66).	Replace SP 66 with SP 67 in this instance.
Appendix 3-A, Section 3-A.6, 3 <sup>rd</sup> row in table	Erroneous references to Policy SP67 in place of SP60.	Replace SP 67 with SP 60 in this instance.
Appendix 3-A, Section 3-A.6, 3 <sup>rd</sup> row in table	Incorrect name of Policy SP60, which should be “Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy”	Amend policy name.
throughout	Lack of reference to Policies SP 68 and SP 69, where appropriate.	Add reference to Policies SP 68 and SP 69 where applicable, i.e. to issues relating to access to services, economic improvement and reducing the need to travel.

Section of Volume 3	Description of Error	Change Made
throughout	Lack of reference to Policy SP 70, where appropriate.	Add reference to Policy SP 70 on matters relating to protecting the environment and landscape, as well as potential impacts on existing infrastructure as may be applicable.
Appendices 3-B, 3-C and 3-D – policy assessment tables.	The text in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> columns was often similar or complementary, when in fact it should have been distinct, with the 5 <sup>th</sup> column only describing the relationship between mitigating or enhancing policies and the opportunity or risk.	Where no mitigating or enhancing policies have been identified, the 4 <sup>th</sup> column says “None”, and the 5 <sup>th</sup> column now says “N/A”. Any relevant text has been moved / merged into the 3 <sup>rd</sup> column, describing the risk or opportunity.

**Contents**

<b>Acronyms and Abbreviations</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>1. About This Volume and Relationship with Volumes 1 and 2</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Assessment of Alternatives</b> .....	<b>4</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	4
2.2 Alternatives to Policy SP60 – Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy .....	4
2.3 Assessment of the alternatives .....	6
2.4 Selection of the preferred policy.....	8
<b>3. Population and Equality</b> .....	<b>9</b>
3.1 Topic definition and approach .....	9
3.2 Baseline for Population and Equality.....	9
3.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment.....	12
3.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities .....	14
3.5 Regional, National and Global Effects.....	15
3.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document .....	16
<b>4. Health and Well-Being</b> .....	<b>17</b>
4.1 Topic Definition and Approach .....	17
4.2 Baseline for Health and Well-Being.....	18
4.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment.....	20
4.4 Regional, National and Global Effects.....	24
4.5 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document .....	26
<b>5. Accessibility / Community Facilities</b> .....	<b>27</b>
5.1 Topic Definition and Approach .....	27
5.2 Baseline for Accessibility / Community Facilities .....	27
5.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment.....	28
5.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities .....	33
5.5 Regional, National and Global Effects.....	33
5.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document .....	34
<b>6. Education and Skills</b> .....	<b>35</b>
6.1 Topic Definition and Approach .....	35
6.2 Baseline for Education and Skills .....	36
6.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment.....	36
6.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities .....	38
6.5 Regional, National and Global Effects.....	39
6.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document .....	39
<b>7. Economy and Employment</b> .....	<b>40</b>
7.1 Topic Definition and Approach .....	40
7.2 Baseline for Economy and Employment .....	41
7.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment.....	44
7.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities .....	46
7.5 Regional, National and Global Effects.....	47
7.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document .....	48

<b>8.</b>	<b>Transport and Carbon Emissions</b> .....	<b>49</b>
8.1	Topic Definition and Approach .....	49
8.2	Baseline for Transport and Carbon Emissions.....	49
8.3	Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment.....	52
8.4	Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities .....	54
8.5	Regional, National and Global Effects.....	55
8.6	Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document .....	55
<b>9.</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b> .....	<b>57</b>
9.1	Topic Definition and Approach .....	57
9.2	Baseline for Biodiversity .....	57
9.3	Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment.....	60
9.4	Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities .....	63
9.5	Regional, National and Global Effects.....	64
9.6	Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document .....	65
<b>10.</b>	<b>Air Quality</b> .....	<b>66</b>
10.1	Topic Definition and Approach .....	66
10.2	Baseline for Air Quality .....	66
10.3	Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment.....	67
10.4	Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities .....	69
10.5	Regional, National and Global Effects.....	69
10.6	Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document .....	70
<b>11.</b>	<b>Water Resources</b> .....	<b>71</b>
11.1	Topic Definition and Approach .....	71
11.2	Baseline for Water Resources.....	71
11.3	Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment.....	72
11.4	Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities .....	74
11.5	Regional, National and Global Effects.....	75
11.6	Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document .....	75
<b>12.</b>	<b>Soils and Geology</b> .....	<b>76</b>
12.1	Topic Definition and Approach .....	76
12.2	Baseline for Soils and Geology .....	76
12.3	Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment.....	77
12.4	Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities .....	79
12.5	Regional, National and Global Effects.....	80
12.6	Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document .....	80
<b>13.</b>	<b>Flood Risk</b> .....	<b>81</b>
13.1	Topic Definition and Approach .....	81
13.2	Baseline for Flood Risk.....	81
13.3	Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment.....	82
13.4	Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities .....	83
13.5	Regional, National and Global Effects.....	84
13.6	Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document .....	84

<b>14. Waste and Mineral Resources .....</b>	<b>85</b>
14.1 Topic Definition and Approach .....	85
14.2 Baseline for Waste and Mineral Resources .....	85
14.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment.....	87
14.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities .....	88
14.5 Regional, National and Global Effects.....	89
14.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document .....	90
<b>15. Landscape and Townscape.....</b>	<b>91</b>
15.1 Topic Definition and Approach .....	91
15.2 Baseline for Landscape and Townscape .....	91
15.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment.....	94
15.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities .....	97
15.5 Regional, National and Global Effects.....	97
15.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document .....	98
<b>16. Historic Environment .....</b>	<b>99</b>
16.1 Topic Definition and Approach .....	99
16.2 Baseline for Historic Environment .....	99
16.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment.....	101
16.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities .....	104
16.5 Regional, National and Global Effects.....	104
16.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document .....	105
<b>17. Conclusions and Supporting Detail .....</b>	<b>106</b>
17.1 Summary of the Assessment .....	106
17.2 Summary of Mitigation Recommendations.....	107
17.3 Summary of Monitoring Recommendations .....	111
17.4 Next Steps .....	115
<b>Appendix 3-A Filter of Policies for Relevance to IIA Topics .....</b>	<b>116</b>
3-A.1 Population and Equality.....	116
3-A.2 Accessibility / Community Facilities.....	117
3-A.3 Education and Skills .....	119
3-A.4 Economy and Employment .....	119
3-A.5 Transport and Carbon Emissions.....	121
3-A.6 Biodiversity .....	123
3-A.7 Air Quality .....	124
3-A.8 Water Resources.....	125
3-A.9 Soils and geology .....	127
3-A.10 Flood Risk.....	128
3-A.11 Waste and Mineral Resources .....	128
3-A.12 Landscape and Townscape .....	129
3-A.13 Historic Environment .....	131
<b>Appendix 3-B Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities .....</b>	<b>133</b>
3-B.1 Population and Equality.....	133
3-B.2 Accessibility / Community Facilities.....	135

3-B.3	Education and Skills .....	140
3-B.4	Economy and Employment .....	143
3-B.5	Transport and Carbon Emissions .....	148
3-B.6	Biodiversity .....	152
3-B.7	Air Quality .....	158
3-B.8	Water Resources .....	161
3-B.9	Soils and geology .....	162
3-B.10	Flood Risk .....	164
3-B.11	Waste and Mineral Resources .....	166
3-B.12	Landscape and Townscape .....	169
3-B.13	Historic Environment .....	178
<b>Appendix 3-C HIA of Policies .....</b>		<b>185</b>
3-C.1	Introduction .....	186
3-C.2	Health Impact Assessment .....	186
3-C.3	Methodology .....	186
3-C.4	General Health .....	188
3-C.5	Housing and Living Environment .....	198
3-C.6	Mental Health .....	205
3-C.7	Crime and Safety .....	214
3-C.8	Disability .....	217
3-C.9	Active Lifestyles and Obesity .....	221
3-C.10	Healthy Lifestyles .....	227
3-C.11	Health Facilities .....	230
3-C.12	Socio-Economics and Health (Including Education) .....	234
<b>Appendix 3-D EqIA of Policies .....</b>		<b>236</b>
3-D.1	Introduction .....	237
3-D.2	Equalities Impact Assessment .....	237
3-D.3	Methodology .....	238
3-D.4	Age .....	238
3-D.5	Disability .....	246
3-D.6	Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation (Sexuality) .....	254
3-D.7	Gender, Maternity and Pregnancy .....	259
3-D.8	Race, Ethnic Origin, National Origin, Colour and Nationality .....	266
3-D.9	Religion and Belief .....	278
3-D.10	Gypsy / Traveller Communities and Lone Parents .....	282
<b>References .....</b>		<b>288</b>



## Acronyms and Abbreviations

The following acronyms and abbreviations have been used in Volume 3 of the IIA Report for the Sites and Policies document.

<b>Acronym / Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full Term</b>
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
ANGSt	Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BDR Waste Partnership	Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Waste Partnership
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
BREEAM	Buildings Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
CfSH	Code for Sustainable Homes
CFMP	Catchment Flood Management Plan
CO <sub>2</sub> / CO <sub>2</sub> e	carbon dioxide / carbon dioxide equivalents – <i>generally, references to CO<sub>2</sub> (the commonly understood term) actually mean CO<sub>2</sub>e, which 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)</i>
CPRE	Campaign to Protect Rural England
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
EA	Environment Agency
EqIA	Equalities Impact Assessment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product – <i>an indicator which shows the total economic output of an area (which is based in part on GVA – see below)</i>
GVA	Gross Value Added – <i>an indicator which shows the value of goods and services produced in an area within different sectors</i>
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HM Government	Her Majesty's Government ( <i>reference to UK Governmental department publications</i> )
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office ( <i>reference to UK Government legislation</i> )
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HS2	High Speed 2
IIA	Integrated Impact Assessment
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment / Area
LGS	Local Geological Site
LLSOA	Lower-Level Super Output Area

<b>Acronym / Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full Term</b>
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LTP	Local Transport Plan
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
NCN	National Cycle Network
NHS	National Health Service
NNR	National Nature Reserve– <i>a site of national nature conservation importance</i>
NO <sub>2</sub>	nitrogen dioxide
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister <i>(Note: abolished and replaced by the DCLG in 2006)</i>
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PFI	Private Finance Initiative
PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate Matter up to 10 micrometers in size – <i>tiny dust particles which are potential pollutants</i>
PRoW	Public Right of Way
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological (and Geomorphological) Site
RMBC	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation – <i>a site of international nature conservation importance</i>
SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure – <i>a method used to assess the energy and environmental performance of dwellings</i>
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area – <i>a site of international nature conservation importance</i>
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest – <i>a site of national nature or geological conservation importance</i>
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SYPT	South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
UK	United Kingdom
WHO	World Health Organisation

## 1. About This Volume and Relationship with Volumes 1 and 2

Volume 3 of the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) Report (this volume) contains information which documents the assessment of policies of the Sites and Policies document, as well as the Local Plan as a whole whilst accounting for the results presented in Volume 2 (assessment of allocations, etc.). This volume of the IIA Report should be read in conjunction with Volumes 1 and 2. In particular, Volume 1 provides background context to Local Plan development and the Sites and Policies document, as well as information on the IIA's history, approach and method. Volume 2 presents the results of the assessment of the proposed allocations and safeguarded land.

This IIA reports the results of four assessments in order to inform the development of the Sites and Policies document. These are:

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

This volume is organised by topic Chapters, found in Chapters 3 through 16, which address:

- the topic definition and approach, including background to the topic;
- the baseline information for the topic (and basis for the assessment);
- the environmental issues (risks of adverse effects and opportunities for benefits) that resulted from the assessment of the site allocations and safeguarded land (as proposed), which is documented in Volume 2;
- the filter of policies to determine which are relevant to the topic;
- any other plans and strategies which have key actions within Rotherham that relate to the Local Plan;
- policy analysis – risks and opportunities when combined with site allocations, safeguarded land or the consideration of windfall sites;
- the assessment of potential negative effects (risks) and opportunities for beneficial effects, both within Rotherham and the potential for cross-boundary effects; and
- IIA recommendations to improve the Sites and Policies document.

Tables which demonstrate the filter of policies, determining which are relevant to each topic chapter, are included in Appendix 3-A. Detailed tables of policy analysis and the risks and opportunities from their implementation for each topic chapter are found in Appendix 3-B.

## 2. Assessment of Alternatives

### 2.1 Introduction

As stated in Volume 1 of this IIA Report (Section 3.5), the Sites and Policies document is a subsidiary document to the adopted Core Strategy. The policies of the Sites and Policies document build upon those set out in the Core Strategy, which has been subject to alternatives assessment as part of its own IIA / SA. Over the course of the Sites and Policies document's development, no significantly different, alternative ways of building upon the Core Strategy policies have been identified. Therefore, with one exception, there has been no requirement to assess alternative policies as part of this IIA.

One area of policy alternatives has been considered by the IIA – that for wind farm 'areas of search' as part of Policy SP60 – Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy. These alternatives are discussed and assessed below.

It is noted that the Council has considered "options" for minerals safeguarding in terms of how Minerals Safeguarding Areas are defined. The Council's document 'Additional Consultation 2015: Minerals Safeguarding' states that it was previously proposed to identify a single Mineral Safeguarding Area covering mineral resources based on the borough boundary. It was then accepted that a more appropriate approach was to define separate safeguarding areas for each minerals resource. However, for the purposes of IIA / SA, this is largely a procedural issue, reflecting an ability to provide greater direction in decision-making. Minerals will always occur where they are found in nature, and the effect of this refinement in policy is effectively neutral, though it may provide some benefit by way of reducing further the risk of sterilisation of mineral resources by development proposals. As such, it has not required further assessment.

### 2.2 Alternatives to Policy SP60 – Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy

On 18 June 2015, the Government introduced new planning policy for wind energy development, which supplements and expands upon the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). These changes were introduced through a Ministerial Statement<sup>1</sup> and subsequent amendments to the Planning Practice Guidance website. One of those changes was the following requirement:

*When determining planning applications for wind energy development involving one or more wind turbines, local planning authorities should only grant planning permission if ... the development site is in an area identified as suitable for wind energy development in a Local or Neighbourhood Plan...*

House of Commons, 2015, p.1

As a result, the Council has considered how this should be addressed in Rotherham's Local Plan. The Council initially considered two options:

- do nothing, or
- introduce designated areas that are potentially suitable for wind energy development.

The effects of 'do nothing' on the IIA topics would all be neutral, as this represents the current or baseline position. However, it is clear both from an IIA perspective and in the Council's decision-making that 'do nothing' is not a reasonable alternative to the Council's preferred position of introducing designated areas ('areas of search'). The Council concluded that without the designated areas, the Council would not be in a position to grant any planning permission for wind turbines, and this approach would not be consistent with the objectives and policy set out in the adopted Core Strategy, nor would it be an appropriate response in view of the Government's wider policy on

<sup>1</sup> House of Commons: Written Statement (HCWS42). Written Statement made by: Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government (Greg Clark) on 18 Jun 2015. <http://www.parliament.uk/documents/commons-vote-office/June%202015/18%20June/1-DCLG-Planning.pdf>

sustainable development as expressed through NPPF. The effects of introducing designated areas are addressed via the options considered in the remainder of this chapter.

The Council then developed options for implementing the designated areas. In identifying a suitable methodology for identifying suitable locations for wind energy developments, regard was had to:

- National Policy Statements related to Renewable Energy Infrastructure;
- the Council's site selection methodology (in relation to development sites);
- the Rotherham Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Study (Wardell Armstrong, 2011); and
- evidence provided with previous planning applications.

The Rotherham Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Study (Wardell Armstrong, 2011) identified areas suitable for medium and large wind turbine resources. The full methodology for identifying these areas is set out in the study; however in summary:

- a wind assessment methodology was used, which involved estimating wind speed at 40 metres above ground level for medium resources, and at 80 m above ground level for large resources;
- low wind speed areas (defined as less than 5.5 m/s at a height of 45 m above ground level) were removed from the outset of the study;
- non-accessible areas were removed, defined by a number of constraints including:
  - roads, railways, inland waters, electricity transmission grid etc.;
  - airports and Ministry of Defence (MoD) considerations;
  - ancient semi-natural woodland and sites of historic interest;
  - environmental designations; and
  - landscape constraints;
- historic, environmental and landscape constraints were applied including:
  - Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites;
  - Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Ramsar sites; and
  - National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).

Using the above background and evidence base, the Council developed the following three options.

- **Option 1:** Designated Area potentially suitable for wind energy development, based on the borough boundary, with no areas excluded, and all matters dealt with via planning policies.
- **Option 2:** All parts of the borough potentially suitable for wind energy developments (subject to satisfying other relevant planning policy), excluding those areas which have the highest sensitivity in landscape terms.
- **Option 3:** Identify an area of search for wind energy developments which excludes those areas of the borough which have the highest sensitivity in landscape terms. Within this area of search, low wind speed areas identified as potentially suitable for small and medium wind energy developments, with the remainder of the borough identified as potentially suitable for all wind energy developments (subject to satisfying other relevant planning policy). For clarity, this option would mean that all areas of the borough outside of those with the highest landscape sensitivity would be designated as potentially suitable for wind energy developments, with the additional guidance indicating which areas may be more suitable for small and medium sized turbines, and which areas may be more suitable for small, medium and large turbines.

Information on the alternatives considered can be found in the published consultation document, 'Wind Energy: Policy and Allocations' of July 2015.

## 2.3 Assessment of the alternatives

Options 1 to 3 presented in Section 2.2 above have been assessed against the IIA Framework (see Volume 1, Section 3.3). This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the methodology provided in Section 3.6 of Volume 1, and is presented in Table 2.2 below. A summary of the outcomes of the methodology is provided in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Guideline on identifying the significance of effects of an alternative**

Symbol	Significance of the Effect
+++	Major beneficial
++	Moderately beneficial
+	Slightly beneficial
0	Neutral or negligible
-	Slightly adverse
--	Moderately adverse
---	Major adverse

**Table 2.2: Assessment of Policy SP 60 alternatives**

IIA Topic	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
1. Population and Equality	0	0	0
	Any options would have negligible effects on specific equalities issues across the borough. It is noted that under Options 2 and 3, the areas identified as unsuitable for wind turbines include or are adjacent to areas of moderate to high deprivation as indicated by the Index of Multiple Deprivation. This may restrict possible economic benefit to these areas (e.g. jobs provision), but the prospect of such small-scale wind turbine development significantly reducing deprivation is considered negligible.		
2. Health and Well-Being	0	+	+
	This option does not preclude or promote development in any areas which are associated with the health and well-being of the population.	By protecting sensitive landscapes, Options 2 and 3 can help developers avoid proposals which may conflict with the recreational use of these areas of the countryside. The Council has considered that for all options, other recreational issues such as public rights of way and other recreational features will be dealt with via policy on a site-by-site basis.	
3. Accessibility / Community Facilities	0	0	0
	It is unlikely that wind energy development would significantly affect the capacity or accessibility of community services and facilities.		
4. Education / Skills	0	0	0
	It is unlikely that wind energy development would significantly affect the availability, capacity or accessibility of educational or training facilities.		
5. Economy and Employment	0	++	++
	A borough-wide 'area of search' does not assist prospective developers to focus on areas which are potentially more suitable	Can save prospective developers time in identifying either where conditions are suitable, or where environmental constraints are likely to require detailed investigation (and may preclude development altogether). These actions can also save the Council	



<b>IIA Topic</b>	<b>Option 1</b>	<b>Option 2</b>	<b>Option 3</b>
	and likely to gain planning permission.	and various stakeholders time and investment.	
	On issues of key infrastructure, it is considered that this is most appropriately addressed through planning policy, as any impact will depend upon the details of any proposed development. The ability to ensure a national grid connection will be dependent upon the type and location of proposed development, and capacity of National Grid infrastructure. Existing and emerging national and Local Plan policies will ensure that any impact on existing or planned infrastructure are taken into account.		
<b>6. Transport and Carbon Emissions</b>	0	0	0
	It is considered that there would not be a significant difference in the number of planning applications under any option.		
<b>7. Biodiversity</b>	0	0	0
	No option precludes sensitive nature conservation sites, unless they are in the areas of high landscape sensitivity under Options 2 and 3. Overall, the difference amongst options is negligible. The Council considers that biodiversity issues are most appropriately addressed through planning policy, as any impact will depend upon the details of any proposed development. Existing and emerging national and Local Plan policies will ensure that any impact on international, national or local designations are taken into account.		
<b>8. Air Quality</b>	0	0	0
	It is unlikely that wind energy development would significantly affect air quality.		
<b>9. Water Resources</b>	0	0	0
	No option precludes water bodies, unless they are in the areas of high landscape sensitivity under Options 2 and 3. Overall, the difference amongst options is negligible. The Council considers that water body constraints are most appropriately addressed through planning policy, as any impact will depend upon the details of any proposed development. Existing and emerging national and Local Plan policies will ensure that any impact on water bodies is taken into account.		
<b>10. Soils and geology</b>	0	0	0
	No option precludes sensitive geological / geodiversity sites, unless they are in the areas of high landscape sensitivity under Options 2 and 3. Overall, the difference amongst options is negligible. The Council considers that geodiversity issues are most appropriately addressed through planning policy, as any impact will depend upon the details of any proposed development. Existing and emerging national and Local Plan policies will ensure that any impact on national or local designations are taken into account.		
<b>11. Flood Risk</b>	0	0	0
	No option precludes flood risk areas. National guidance identifies turbines as essential infrastructure acceptable in flood zones 1 and 2; whilst they may be acceptable in zone 3 they would need to satisfy the sequential and exceptions tests. It is considered that this is most appropriately addressed through planning policy, as any impact will depend upon the details of any proposed development.		
<b>12. Waste and Mineral Resources</b>	0	0	0
	All options address Mineral Safeguarding Areas in the same manner as any development proposal, in accordance with Local Plan policies.		



<b>IIA Topic</b>	<b>Option 1</b>	<b>Option 2</b>	<b>Option 3</b>
<b>13. Landscape and Townscape</b>	0	++	++
	This options relies on existing and emerging national and Local Plan policies to ensure that any impact on landscape is taken into account.	Areas of the borough are excluded from the area of search where they are identified as high or moderate-high landscape character sensitivity (derived from the Landscape Character Assessment 2010). This is likely to help developers avoid proposals which would have significant adverse impacts on landscape.	
<b>14. Historic Environment</b>	0	+	+
	This option does not preclude or promote development in any areas across the borough, as may pertain to historic features or designations.	Within the sensitive landscapes identified as unsuitable for wind turbines are the borough's two largest Registered Parks / Gardens. As such, Options 2 and 3 would help developers avoid proposals which may have adverse impacts on these sites.	
	The Council has considered that for other historic environment issues, the constraints are most appropriately addressed through planning policy, as any impact will depend upon the details of any proposed development. Existing and emerging national and Local Plan policies will ensure that any impact on nationally or locally important archaeological site, or heritage assets are taken into account.		

## 2.4 Selection of the preferred policy

The Council has decided that Option 3 is taken forward in the Sites and Policies document. Within this area of search, low wind speed areas are identified as potentially suitable for small and medium wind energy developments, with the remainder of the borough identified as potentially suitable for all wind energy developments (subject to satisfying other relevant planning policy). For clarity, this option would mean that all areas of the borough outside of those with the highest landscape sensitivity would be designated as potentially suitable for wind energy developments, with the additional guidance indicating which areas may be more suitable for small and medium-sized turbines, and which areas may be more suitable for small, medium and large turbines.

However this approach does not limit, in principle, the location of larger wind turbines within low wind speed areas. It is recognised that in some circumstances, large turbines may be viable in such locations. Some factors cannot be adequately addressed through the area of search process, and proposed developments will still be required to satisfy other relevant planning policy. This preferred policy reflects a pragmatic approach to development, and what the Council is able to justify at the policy level, prior to conducting more intensive studies potentially at the project level.

### 3. Population and Equality

#### 3.1 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.

The Government is also 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 detailed Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) can be found in the appendices and provides a full assessment of the potential equalities impacts associated with the Sites and Policies document. The assessment provides baseline information, details of relevant policies as well as detailed tables identifying the risks and opportunities of specific policies set out in the Sites and Policies document. A summary of the key outcomes of this assessment is provided below.

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

**Table 3.1: IIA Objective – Population and Equality**

<b>IIA Objective</b>	<b>Decision-Making Criteria</b>
<b>1 – Population and Equality</b>	
Enable and enhance equality (including decent, affordable housing for all) 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 these are considered most likely to be affected by the proposals and policies within the Sites and Policies document.

#### 3.2 Baseline for Population and Equality

Rotherham has a population of approximately 257,280, which is expected to increase by 6% by 2018 (ONS, 2013). In 2009, Rotherham’s Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population was 8.1%, which is below the national average of 20.2%. The current non-white population is 6.1% 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 2011 Census showed that 171,068 people (66.5%) of Rotherham’s population described themselves as Christians, which is above the regional average of 59.4% and the national average of 59.5%. Approximately 4.4% of Rotherham’s population belong to minority religions (compared to 8.7% nationally), and 22.5% of the local population have no religion (ONS, 2013).

Government survey evidence suggests 6% of the UK population are Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transsexual (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 (RMBC, 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 (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

In 2011, the proportion of people within Rotherham considered to have a long-term limiting illness or disability was 22%, which is higher than the national average of 17.6% (ONS, 2013). One in eight people in Rotherham (31,000 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.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) consists of seven domains: Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Health Deprivation and Disability; Education, Skills and Training Deprivation; Barriers to Housing and Services; Crime; and Living Environment Deprivation<sup>2</sup>. According to the IMD, in 2010 Rotherham was the 53<sup>rd</sup> most deprived borough out of 354 English districts. This was a decline from 68<sup>th</sup> in 2007 (with 1<sup>st</sup> being most deprived), and Rotherham still ranks amongst the top 20% most deprived districts nationally (NHS, 2012). 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

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/6871/1871208.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6871/1871208.pdf)

surrounding towns such as Rawmarsh, Wath-upon-Deerne, 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.

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-upon-Deerne 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 were within the South Yorkshire Housing Renewal Pathfinder area (RMBC, 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.

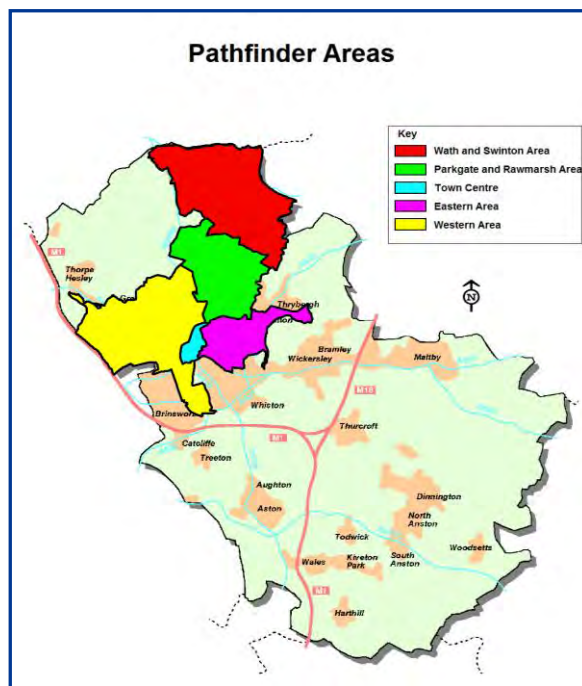
The Land Registry House Price Index (HPI) for January 2012 shows that the average selling price for a house in Rotherham was £99,368 83.2% of the average price in the region (£119,392) and just 61.8% of the average price nationally (£160,901) (Land Registry, 2013).

In 2011 (Census data), there were over 112,000 occupied households in Rotherham of which a third were in rented accommodation (chiefly local authority housing – 22.5%).

The net number of housing completions has been below the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) target since 2004/05 and the figure declined between 2008/09 and 2009/10, reflective of the impacts of the global recession. However, all RSSs have now been revoked, along with the housing requirements that these documents contained. It is now up to individual local authorities to set their own housing requirement. Rotherham District Metropolitan Council has set a local target of 850 net homes per annum or 12,750 for the period 2013 to 2028, plus 383 homes shortfall in the delivery against the former Regional Strategy target from 2004/05 to 2012/13. This is lower than the RSS target of 1,160 homes per annum. The reduction in Rotherham’s housing target has been determined by the most recent 2008-based population projections (as released in 2010), which were substantially lower than the 2004-based projections. The 2008-based projections are considered to be the most credible because these have accounted for the economic downturn and a reduction in levels of inward migration.

There are currently a large number of outstanding housing planning permissions, but the difficult conditions in the housing market are currently affecting 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 (RMBC, 2010b).



**Figure 3-1: Area Development Frameworks**

### 3.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment

The Site Selection Methodology and also the ‘in combination’ effects assessment as documented in Volume 2 of this IIA Report have identified a number of issues and opportunities for the proposed allocations and safeguarded land that are relevant to Population and Equality. These issues are those which are based on the constraints identified via the Stage 2 assessment under the Site Selection Methodology (see Appendix 2-C of Volume 2), and also the ‘in combination’ assessment (see Appendix 2-D of Volume 2). They include the ‘red’ and ‘amber’ scores for each proposed allocation and proposed safeguarded land under environmental and socio-economic criteria.

The issues below do not necessarily translate into potential effects of the Sites and Policies document, and this is appraised in Section 3.6 further below. They are identified in order to provide a ‘backdrop’ to the policy analysis, and ensure that policy is capable of addressing these issues sufficiently in terms of minimising adverse effects and maximising potential opportunities. It is expected that in the future, mitigation will be identified for each site in order to try to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for / offset any adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

The issues are listed below, by settlement. The outcomes of the detailed assessments are reported in Appendix 2-C of Volume 2.

#### **Rotherham Urban Area**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a telecommunication development zone in this area;
- Relatively poor access to greenspace; and
- Relatively poor access to key services as indicated by IMD ‘geographical barriers’ score.

#### **Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a telecommunication development zone in this area;
- Relatively poor access to key services as indicated by IMD ‘geographical barriers’ score;
- Relatively poor access to greenspace;
- Relatively poor access to leisure facilities; and
- Relatively poor access to public transport.

#### **Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield Common**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a telecommunication development zone in this area;
- Relatively poor access to public transport;
- Relatively poor access to key services as indicated by IMD ‘geographical barriers’ score;
- Relatively poor access to greenspace;
- Relatively poor access to leisure facilities; and
- A school capacity deficit;

#### **Wath-upon-Deerne, Brampton and West Melton**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a telecommunication development zone in this area;
- Relatively poor access to greenspace;
- A school capacity deficit;



- Relatively poor access to public transport; and
- Relatively poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score.

### **Kiveton Park and Wales**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a telecommunication development zone in this area;
- Relatively poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Relatively poor access to greenspace;
- A school capacity deficit; and
- Relatively poor access to public transport.

### **Maltby and Hellaby**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a telecommunication development zone in this area;
- Relatively poor access to public transport;
- Relatively poor access to greenspace; and
- Relatively poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score.

### **Aston, Aughton and Swallownest**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a telecommunication development zone in this area;
- Relatively poor access to public transport;
- Relatively poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score; and
- Relatively poor access to greenspace.

### **Swinton and Kilnhurst**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a telecommunication development zone in this area;
- Relatively poor access to greenspace; and
- Relatively poor access to leisure facilities.

### **Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton and Waverley**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a telecommunication development zone in this area;
- Relatively poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Relatively poor access to public transport;
- Relatively poor access to greenspace; and
- Relatively poor access to leisure facilities.

### **Thurcroft**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a telecommunication development zone in this area;
- Relatively poor access to leisure facilities and
- Relatively poor access to public transport.

### **Non-Green Belt Villages**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a telecommunication development zone in this area;
- Relatively poor access to key services as indicated by IMD ‘geographical barriers’ score;
- Relatively poor access to leisure facilities; and
- Relatively poor access to public transport.

### **Other relevant plans and strategies**

The key document of relevance to this topic is the Rotherham Partnership Community Strategy (2012 – 2015), which has as its vision: ‘Everyone in Rotherham will have the opportunity to fulfil their potential’ (Rotherham Partnership, 2012). This vision of equality underpins the priorities, principles, objectives and proposed actions of the strategy.

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.

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.

## **3.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities**

This section provides the analysis of the effects of policies of the Sites and Policies document, when combined with the issues identified for proposed allocations and safeguarded land (see Section 3.3), and also with consideration to the potential for windfall sites. It is based on the IIA Objective and criteria as set out in Section 3.1. Both the issues and the policies have been compared against the IIA Objective and criteria in order to determine whether or not significant risks of adverse effects or opportunities for beneficial effects existed.

The full EqIA is provided within Appendix 3-D. This section sets out the key residual risks and opportunities of the Sites and Policies document.

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 a combination of policies of the Sites and Policies document. Policies SP 1, SP 2, SP 3, SP 11, SP 14 and SP 22 may assist in locating new housing development in the most appropriate areas. SP 27 and SP 29 may also assist in ensuring that new housing provision is financially accessible by supporting cheaper transport modes such as walking and cycling, or public transport which has lower initial costs, and often lower overall lifetime cost. 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 Policies SP 29 and SP 66, which aim to maximise the proximity and accessibility of new housing to service and employment centres. In addition, new provision of local transport infrastructure through SP 27, SP 29, SP 68 and SP 69 may reduce this problem.



Detailed tables of the Risks and Opportunities associated with the policies of the Sites and Policies document can be found in Appendix 3-B.

### 3.5 Regional, National and Global Effects

#### Effects within Rotherham

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 resulting from the combination of Core Strategy Policies, site allocations / safeguarded land and policies of the Sites and Policies document are summarised below.

#### Opportunities

- Opportunities for telecommunication development throughout the Rotherham region as identified by the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012);
- 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 greenspaces 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 policies of the Sites and Policies document 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;
- Opportunities to design housing for all stages of life; and
- Opportunities for securing contributions from developers towards essential infrastructure provision through the Community Infrastructure Levy.

#### Risks

- Risks that services, facilities and accommodation required by different groups may not be directed to the most important areas;

- Risks that improvements to greenspace may not be directed to the areas where it is most needed;
- New housing has the potential to take schools over capacity;
- Risks that new community and social developments will not include disabled access or elements tailored towards the requirements of LGBT people;
- 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.

**Effects outside of Rotherham**

Any changes in the level of equality within the local population will have regional and national effects, firstly in the sense of measurements of equality. Indicators of the equality of the region and the nation are clearly directly affected by performance within the borough. Secondly, effects on equality for people living in, working in or visiting Rotherham can have lasting effects. Finally, the provision of increased housing opportunity within Rotherham could help to improve housing opportunity and choice across the region.

**3.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document**

Given high relative deprivation in the borough and the high importance of addressing equalities issues, the combined effects of the site allocations, safeguarded land (if developed in future) 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. It is recommended that the Council conduct an audit of existing community halls and areas of potential deficiency, accounting for the Local Plan proposals, based on the results of the Equality Impact Assessment.

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

## 4. Health and Well-Being

### 4.1 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 Sites and Policies document. 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 policies of the Sites and Policies document. 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 4.1: IIA Objectives – Health and Well-Being**

<b>IIA Objective</b>	<b>Decision-Making Criteria</b>
<b>2 – Health and Well-Being</b>	
2A – Improve the health of the people of Rotherham, reduce disparities in health and encourage healthy living for all.	<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>
2B – Improve access to quality cultural, leisure and recreational activities available to everyone.	<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 quality areas?</p> <p>Will it improve and extend the public rights of way and green infrastructure corridors network by providing recreation for walkers, cyclists and riders?</p> <p>Will it promote Rotherham’s facilities to local people and tourists encouraging participation by all?</p> <p>Proximity to natural greenspace.</p> <p>Proximity to cultural and leisure facilities.</p> <p>Proximity to recreational facilities.</p> <p>Ability to support new facilities.</p>
2C – Enhance safety, and reduce crime and fear of crime for everyone.	<p>Will it enhance safety, security and reduce crime or fear of crime (including hate crime) through design or other measures?</p> <p>Will it help improve quality of life and address the causes of crime or anti-social behaviour?</p> <p>Will it encourage respect for people and property?</p>

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 Sites and Policies document.

The relevant policies and their key residual risks and opportunities of the Sites and Policies Document, for health and well-being, are set out in the full Health Impact Assessment within Appendix 3-C.

## 4.2 Baseline for Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth for males is identified by the Office for National Statistics as 76.6 and for females 80.7, both slightly lower than the national average (ONS, 2013). This is due to lifestyle, diet and history of occupational illnesses from mining and heavy industry; however this has improved in recent years, narrowing the gap to the national average.

This hides large discrepancies between different wards in Rotherham. Cancer, Coronary Heart Disease 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 (RMBC, 2008b).

The 2011 Census identifies 77.1% of the population as in good or very good health (roughly 3% below the national average), 15.3% as in fairly good health and 7.6% in not good health (ONS, 2013). The proportion of people within Rotherham considered having a limiting long-term illness or disability stands at 22% (2011 Census). This is greater than the national average (18.8%).

Approximately 33% of the Rotherham population lives within the top 10% most health-deprived LLSOAs in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2010. Also, 56% lives within 20% most deprived LLSOAs, and 97% lives within the top 50% most deprived for health and well-being (RMBC, 2012c).

Fifty-five of the 166 Lower-Level Super Output Areas (LLSOAs – neighbourhood-level data) within Rotherham are also within the top 10% most health and disability-deprived nationally, and 93 LLSOAs are within the top 20%. This represents a worsening from performance in this area in 2007. High levels of long-term sickness and disability are largely responsible for this (RMBC, 2008b). 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 most deprived 10% of Rotherham have six years' shorter life expectancy than those in the least deprived 10%.

Rotherham experiences a near-average crime rate within South Yorkshire, but there are some hotspots of activity, including Rotherham Town Centre. Compared to national data, 17 (or 10.2%) of the 166 LLSOAs in Rotherham are within the top 10% of deprived areas in terms of crime nationally, and 42 (or 25.3%) of 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.

Approximately 16% of those surveyed in Rotherham participate in 30 minutes' moderate intensity sport three times per week. This is an increase from 13.3% of those surveyed in the 2008/09 period. Approximately 20% of adults participate in sport and active recreation (including recreational walking and recreational cycling). Approximately 70% of secondary pupils undertake 60 minutes' or more sport, exercise or physical activity a day. Fifteen percent of pupils stated they never undertake 60 minutes' exercise each day, but 70% of these do so one to three times per week (NHS Rotherham, 2009).

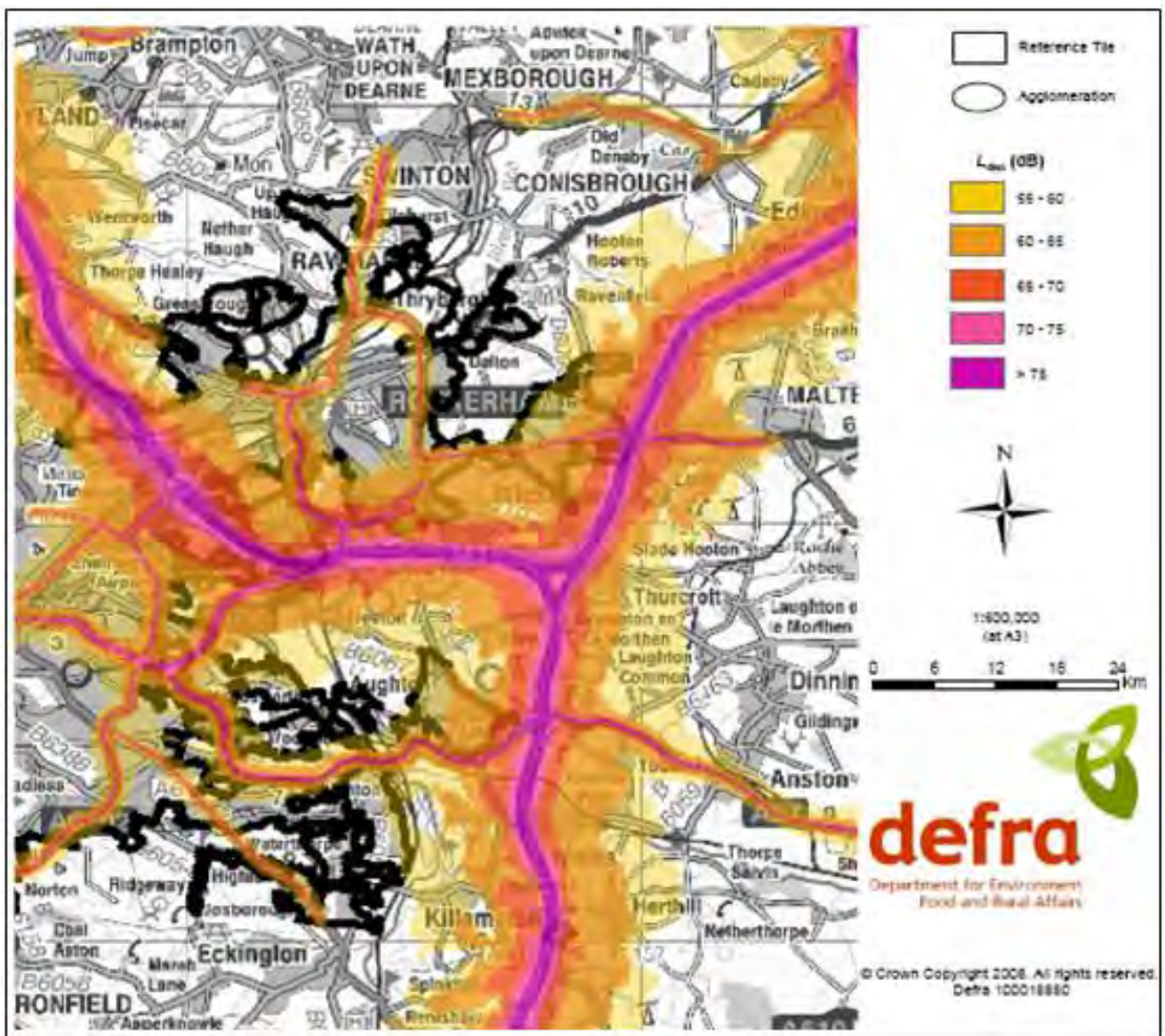
Binge drinking and drug use in Rotherham is significantly higher than the national average. The proportion of adults binge drinking is 21.7%, 3.7% higher than the national average and the proportion of drug misuse is 13.1%, 3.3% higher than the national average.



Rotherham is in a period of transition, a new combined 'one-stop' council customer services and health centre for the residents of Rawmarsh and Parkgate has now opened and complements the recently developed Customer Service Centres at Riverside House in Rotherham Town Centre, Aston and Maltby.

The centre provides access to Council services and a new library in addition to new changing facilities for users of the adjacent sports field, the facility provides access to community health services together with a GP practice and pharmacy. The project is a joint venture between the Council and NHS Rotherham and is the fourth new Customer Service Centre to be opened by the Council since 2005. It is also the third joint venture offering health facilities provided by NHS Rotherham, the other two being at Maltby and Aston. Rotherham Town Centre has a walk in centre providing health services within the central area.

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).



Source: Defra, 2005

**Figure 4-1: Defra Noise Mapping: Daytime Noise Exposure from Roads – Rotherham**

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:

- $L_{den}$  to identify areas which may be subject to annoyance, and
- $L_{night}$  to identify areas which may be subject to sleep disturbance.

The noise maps identify areas exposed to noise levels above 55 dB(A)  $L_{den}$  and 50 dB(A)  $L_{night}$ . 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 4-1 on the previous page 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.

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.

### **4.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment**

The full Health Impact Assessment is provided within Appendix 3-C.

The assessments covering both individual sites and 'in combination' effects have identified a number of key issues and opportunities for the allocations and safeguarded land that are relevant to Health and Well-being. These issues are those which are based on the constraints identified via the Stage 2 assessment under the Site Selection Methodology (see Appendix 2-C of Volume 2), and also the 'in combination' assessment (see Appendix 2-D of Volume 2). They include the 'red' and 'amber' scores for each proposed allocation and proposed safeguarded land under environmental and socio-economic criteria.

The issues below do not necessarily translate into potential effects of the Sites and Policies document, and this is appraised in Section 4.5 further below. They are identified in order to provide a 'backdrop' to the policy analysis, and ensure that policy is capable of addressing these issues sufficiently in terms of minimising adverse effects and maximising potential opportunities. It is expected that in the future, mitigation will be identified for each site in order to try to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for / offset any adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

The issues are listed below, by settlement. The detailed outcomes of the assessments are reported in Appendix 2-C of Volume 2.

#### **Rotherham Urban Area**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to redevelop Dalton Surgery and create a new surgery at Bassingthorpe Farm;
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to develop recreational infrastructure within this area;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect recreational land and greenspace;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that a required secondary school extension in this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect adjacent greenspace;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that required redevelopment of Dalton Surgery, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect an adjacent greenspace;

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required redevelopment of Greasborough Library, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect adjacent greenspace;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Poor access to public transport;
- Risk of flooding;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score; and
- Loss of essential greenspace that may be used for recreation.

**Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to introduce a new health centre in this area;
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to develop recreational infrastructure within this area;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required secondary and primary school extensions in this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect adjacent greenspace;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required extension of Dinnington Library, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect adjacent greenspace;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation;
- Poor access to leisure facilities;
- Poor access to public transport;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Risk of flooding; and
- Loss of essential greenspace that may be used for recreation.

**Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield Common**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to develop recreational infrastructure within this area;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements at Masons Roundabout, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect a nearby health facility and informal greenspace;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required secondary and primary school extensions in this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect adjacent greenspace and PRoW;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required extension of Wickersley Library, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect adjacent greenspace and PRoW;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;



- Poor access to NCN or Long-Distance Trail; and
- Poor access to public transport.

### **Wath-upon-Dearne, Brampton and West Melton**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to develop recreational infrastructure within this area;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation;
- Poor access to public transport;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Risk of flooding; and
- Loss of essential greenspace that may be used for recreation.

### **Kiveton Park and Wales**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to develop recreational infrastructure within this area;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required secondary school extension in this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect adjacent green space;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Poor access to leisure facilities;
- Poor access to public transport;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation; and
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation.

### **Maltby and Hellaby**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to develop recreational infrastructure within this area;
- Poor access to NCN or Long-Distance Trail;
- Poor access to public transport;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation;
- Risk of flooding; and
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score.

### **Aston, Aughton and Swallownest**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to develop recreational infrastructure within this area;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Poor access to public transport;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation; and
- Loss of essential greenspace that may be used for recreation.

**Swinton and Kilnhurst**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to develop recreational infrastructure within this area;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation;
- Poor access to leisure facilities;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation; and
- Risk of flooding.

**Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton and Waverley**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to redevelop health facilities at Treeton;
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to develop recreational infrastructure within this area;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required secondary school extension in this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect adjacent greenspace and PRoW;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation;
- Poor access to leisure facilities;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Loss of essential greenspace that may be used for recreation;
- Poor access to public transport; and
- Risk of flooding.

**Thurcroft**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to develop recreational infrastructure within this area;
- Poor access to leisure facilities;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation; and
- Loss of essential greenspace that may be used for recreation.

**Non-Green Belt Villages**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to develop recreational infrastructure within this area;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Poor access to leisure facilities;
- Poor access to public transport;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation; and
- Loss of essential greenspace that may be used for recreation.

**Other relevant plans and strategies**

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 Sites and Policies document 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 Sites and Policies document. 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.

#### 4.4 Regional, National and Global Effects

##### Effects within Rotherham

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 resulting from the combination of Core Strategy Policies, site allocations / safeguarded land and policies of the Sites and Policies document, as described in the full Health Impact Assessment (Appendix 3-C) are summarised below.

##### Opportunities

- Opportunities for the development of recreational infrastructure throughout the Rotherham region as identified by the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012).
- New housing development and associated localised population growth could impact on levels of open space and recreational land available.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Opportunities for securing contributions from developers towards essential infrastructure provision through the Community Infrastructure Levy.

### Risks

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identified a risk for a number of greenspaces and recreational land to be affected by infrastructure requirements.
- Increasing population growth and policies which promote road travel could have a detrimental impact on air quality and noise emissions.

- 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.

**Effects outside of Rotherham**

Any changes in the level of health and well-being of the local population will have regional and national effects, firstly in the sense of measurements of health. Indicators of the health of the population of the region and the nation are clearly directly affected by performance within the borough. Secondly, many people migrate during their lifetimes, and therefore the geography of effects becomes less relevant. Effects on people’s health (positive or negative) while they live within, work within, or visit Rotherham can have lasting effects. Finally, opportunities for improved health and well-being (such as greenspace and recreation) within the borough will increase choice for residents in the vicinity of Rotherham, and therefore likely benefit neighbouring settlements and visitors from further afield.

**4.5 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document**

The combined effects of the site allocations, safeguarded land (if developed in future) 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.

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

## 5. Accessibility / Community Facilities

### 5.1 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 5.1: IIA Objectives – Accessibility/Community Facilities**

<b>IIA Objective</b>	<b>Decision-Making Criteria</b>
<b>3 – Accessibility / Community Facilities</b>	
3A – 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?
3B – 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 Sites and Policies document.

### 5.2 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 (RMBC, 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, Wath 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 2012 Network Public Satisfaction Survey conducted by the National Highways and Transport Network 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 11 out of the 95 Councils surveyed. Out of the people surveyed, around 72% of those with disabilities and also those living in 'no car' households felt that they had easy access to key services, this was a slight increase on the previous year.

New leisure centres have been created at Aston, Wath-upon-Deerne, 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 led walks in a variety of settings. Fourteen 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 eight-mile, traffic-free route between Rotherham and Sheffield (Rotherham Partnership Network, 2010).

There are numerous accessible greenspaces across Rotherham which support sport and informal outdoor recreation, including formal parks and gardens, natural greenspaces, outdoor sports facilities and amenity areas. Fifty-five parks and gardens were identified by the 2010 Greenspace Strategy, and include Rother Valley Country Park, Ulley Country Park, Thrybergh Country Park, Wath-upon-Deerne 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 (RMBC, 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).

### **5.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment**

The Site Selection Methodology and also the 'in combination' effects assessment as documented in Volume 2 of this IIA Report have identified a number of issues and opportunities for the proposed allocations and safeguarded land that are relevant to Accessibility and Community Facilities. These issues are those which are based on the constraints identified via the Stage 2 assessment under the Site Selection Methodology (see Appendix 2-C of Volume 2), and also the 'in combination' assessment (see Appendix 2-D of Volume 2). They include the 'red' and 'amber' scores for each proposed allocation and proposed safeguarded land under environmental and socio-economic criteria.

The issues below do not necessarily translate into potential effects of the Sites and Policies document, and this is appraised in Section 5.6 further below. They are identified in order to provide a 'backdrop' to the policy analysis, and ensure that policy is capable of addressing these issues sufficiently in terms of minimising adverse effects and maximising potential opportunities. It is expected that in the future, mitigation will be identified for each site in order to try to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for / offset any adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

The issues are listed below, by settlement. The outcomes of the detailed assessments are reported in Appendix 2-C of Volume 2.

#### **Rotherham Urban Area**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to redevelop Greasborough Library within this area;

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to refurbish existing community provisions in this area;
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to extend fire infrastructure in order to serve Bassingthorpe Farm and the rest of Rotherham;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect residential areas and allotments;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that required redevelopment of Dalton Surgery, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect an adjacent school in terms of traffic;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Poor access to public transport;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Poor access to highway;
- Poor access to household waste recycling centre; and
- Loss of essential greenspace that may be used for recreation.

#### **Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to extend Dinnington library;
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to refurbish existing community provisions in this area;
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to expand Police infrastructure at Dinnington;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements at Anston Junction (A57/B6060), as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect residential areas;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required expansion of Police infrastructure at Dinnington, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect an adjacent PRoW;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation;
- Poor access to leisure facilities;
- Poor access to public transport;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Poor access to highway;
- Poor access to household waste recycling centre; and
- Loss of essential greenspace that may be used for recreation.

#### **Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield Common**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to extend Wickersley Library;
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to refurbish existing community provisions in this area;

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements at Masons Roundabout, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect a nearby school, place of worship and residential areas;
- Poor access to highway;
- Poor access to household waste recycling centre;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation;
- Poor access to leisure facilities;
- School capacity deficit;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Poor access to NCN or Long-Distance Trail; and
- Poor access to public transport.

### **Wath-upon-Dearne, Brampton and West Melton**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to expand Police infrastructure at Wath-upon-Dearne Section Station;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required expansion of Police infrastructure at Wath Section Station, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect an adjacent PRoW;
- Poor access to highway;
- Poor access to household waste recycling centre;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation;
- School capacity deficit;
- Poor access to public transport;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score; and
- Loss of essential greenspace that may be used for recreation.

### **Kiveton Park and Wales**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement refurbish Kiveton Park Library;
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to refurbish existing community provisions in this area;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements at Kiveton Lane, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect an adjacent school, nearby place of worship and residential areas;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Poor access to leisure facilities;
- School capacity deficit;
- Poor access to public transport;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Poor access to highway; and
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation.

### **Maltby and Hellaby**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to refurbish Maltby library;
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to refurbish existing community provisions in this area;
- Poor access to NCN or Long-Distance Trail;
- Poor access to public transport;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation;
- Poor access to highway;
- Poor access to household waste recycling centre; and
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score.

### **Aston, Aughton and Swallownest**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to refurbish the Aston Library;
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to refurbish existing community provisions in this area;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements at Whiston Crossroads, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect a nearby school and residential areas;
- Poor access to highway;
- Poor access to household waste recycling centre;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Poor access to public transport;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation; and
- Loss of essential greenspace that may be used for recreation.

### **Swinton and Kilnhurst**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to extend Swinton Library;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements at Woodman Roundabout (A633/A6022/B6092), as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect residential areas;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation;
- Poor access to leisure facilities; and
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation.

### **Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton and Waverley**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to refurbish existing community provisions in this area;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Poor access to greenspace, which limits recreation;
- Poor access to leisure facilities;

- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Loss of essential greenspace that may be used for recreation;
- Poor access to public transport; and
- Poor access to highway.

### **Thurcroft**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to improve school library provisions in this area;
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to refurbish existing community provisions in this area;
- Poor access to leisure facilities;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Poor access to highway; and
- Loss of essential greenspace that may be used for recreation.

### **Non-Green Belt Villages**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to refurbish existing community provisions in this area;
- Poor access to key services as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score;
- Poor access to leisure facilities;
- Poor access to public transport;
- Loss of greenfield land that may be used for informal recreation;
- Poor access to highway; and
- Loss of essential greenspace that may be used for recreation.

### **Other relevant plans and strategies**

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.

South Yorkshire Forest Partnership's Green Infrastructure Strategy (published 2011) 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).



## 5.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities

This section provides the analysis of the effects of policies of the Sites and Policies document, when combined with the issues identified for proposed allocations and safeguarded land (see Section 5.3), and also with consideration to the potential for windfall sites. It is based on the IIA Objectives and criteria as set out in Section 5.1. Both the issues and the policies have been compared against the IIA Objectives and criteria in order to determine whether or not significant risks of adverse effects or opportunities for beneficial effects existed.

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, 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 (e.g. SP 27, SP 29, SP 66, SP 68 and SP 69) also aim to promote new development in accessible locations which will also assist in increasing accessibility. Communities may benefit from increased access to services, community facilities, health services and employment opportunities through Policies SP 22, SP 23, SP 24, SP 34 and SP 58. They may also benefit from the creation of high-quality areas and improvements to the public realm and greenspaces (e.g. SP 22, SP 27, SP 34, SP 35, SP 40, SP 41 and SP 58). 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 SP 27, SP 29, SP 68 and SP 69 may go some way to address these issues.

Detailed tables of the Risks and Opportunities associated with the policies of the Sites and Policies document can be found in Appendix 3-B.

## 5.5 Regional, National and Global Effects

### Effects within Rotherham

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 resulting from the combination of Core Strategy policies, site allocations / safeguarded land and policies of the Sites and Policies document are:

#### Opportunities

- Opportunities to improve services at: Aston Library; Wickersley Library; Maltby Library; Greasborough Library; Dinnington Library; Swinton Library; and Kiveton Park Library as identified by the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012);
- Opportunities to refurbish existing community provisions throughout the Rotherham region as identified by the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012);
- Opportunities to expand Police infrastructure at Wath-upon-Deerne Section Station and at Dinnington as identified by the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012);
- Increased access for BME communities to community services and facilities, employment opportunities, education and health;



- Opportunities for locating new development in appropriate, accessible areas;
- Street scene enhancements can assist in improving the community environment; and
- Opportunities for securing contributions from developers towards essential infrastructure provision through the Community Infrastructure Levy.

Risks

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identified a risk for a number of residential areas and community provisions to be affected by infrastructure requirements;
- Street scene 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.

**Effects outside of Rotherham**

Improved provision of, and access to, community services and facilities within the borough will increase choice for residents in the vicinity of Rotherham, and therefore likely benefit neighbouring settlements to an extent. Certain types of facility are likely to be accessible to residents of other boroughs living near to Rotherham, just as the same may occur relative to Rotherham residents potentially using facilities outside of the borough. This can potentially have regional benefits.

**5.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document**

The combined effects of the site allocations, safeguarded land (if developed in future) 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 policies could be implemented in a number of ways, which can lead to negligible effects against the current baseline, or even major beneficial effects.

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

## 6. Education and Skills

### 6.1 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 a national vocational qualification (NVQ) level 4 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 6.1: IIA Objectives – Education and Skills**

<b>IIA Objective</b>	<b>Decision-Making Criteria</b>
<b>4 – Education and Skills</b>	
4A – 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.
4B – 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?
4C – 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 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 Sites and Policies document.

## 6.2 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 national average from seven percentage points in 2005, to just 2.6 percentage points in 2010. In 2010, the Rotherham figure was 50.8%, whilst the national figure was 53.4% (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

The numbers of young people going on to further and higher education increased by 3.7% between 2002 and 2007 (Rotherham BC, 2008b). In 2010, 6.6% of all 16-17 year olds in Rotherham were not in employment, education or training. This had dropped from just under 11% in 2006 (NHS Rotherham, 2011).

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) (NHS Rotherham, 2011). 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.

There are 98 primary schools and 16 secondary schools in the borough. There are a few locations where there is surplus secondary capacity to accommodate growth. These locations include Maltby and Hellaby and Swinton and Kilnhurst. Most of the primary schools appear to have some capacity. There are some highly popular secondary schools that are stretched at present, and any future demand increases will need to be carefully planned in advance of the requirement (RMBC, 2012a).

## 6.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment

The Site Selection Methodology and also the 'in combination' effects assessment as documented in Volume 2 of this IIA Report have identified a number of issues and opportunities for the proposed allocations and safeguarded land that are relevant to Education and Skills. These issues are those which are based on the constraints identified via the Stage 2 assessment under the Site Selection Methodology (see Appendix 2-C of Volume 2), and also the 'in combination' assessment (see Appendix 2-D of Volume 2). They include the 'red' and 'amber' scores for each proposed allocation and proposed safeguarded land under environmental and socio-economic criteria.

The issues below do not necessarily translate into potential effects of the Sites and Policies document, and this is appraised in Section 6.6 further below. They are identified in order to provide a 'backdrop' to the policy analysis, and ensure that policy is capable of addressing these issues sufficiently in terms of minimising adverse effects and maximising potential opportunities. It is expected that in the future, mitigation will be identified for each site in order to try to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for / offset any adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

The issues are listed below, by settlement. The outcomes of the detailed assessments are reported in Appendix 2-C of Volume 2. In addition to the information below, the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to increase the capacity of schools to support special education needs.

### **Rotherham Urban Area**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to introduce a new primary school and nursery, and extend the capacity of the secondary schools in the area of Bassingthorpe Farm;

- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to education and training; and
- Poor access to key services (which may include primary schools) as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score.

#### **Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to increase the capacity of a primary school and Dinnington secondary school within this area;
- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to education and training; and
- Poor access to key services (which may include primary schools) as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score.

#### **Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield Common**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to increase the capacity of primary schools and secondary schools within this area;
- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to education and training;
- Poor access to key services (which may include primary schools) as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score; and
- School capacity deficit.

#### **Wath-upon-Dearne, Brampton and West Melton**

- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to education and training;
- Poor access to key services (which may include primary schools) as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score; and
- School capacity deficit.

#### **Kiveton Park and Wales**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to increase the capacity of Wales Academy secondary school to facilitate increased demand in Kiveton Park and Wales;
- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to education and training;
- Poor access to key services (which may include primary schools) as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score; and
- School capacity deficit.

#### **Maltby and Hellaby**

- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to education and training; and
- Poor access to key services (which may include primary schools) as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score.

#### **Aston, Aughton and Swallownest**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to increase the capacity of primary schools and secondary schools within this area;
- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to education and training; and
- Poor access to key services (which may include primary schools) as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score.

#### **Swinton and Kilnhurst**

- No outstanding constraints issues for Education and Skills.

**Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton and Waverley**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to increase the capacity Brinsworth Comprehensive School;
- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to education and training; and
- Poor access to key services (which may include primary schools) as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score.

**Thurcroft**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to increase the capacity of Wales Academy secondary school to facilitate increased demand in Thurcroft.

**Non-Green Belt Villages**

- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to education and training; and
- Poor access to key services (which may include primary schools) as indicated by IMD 'geographical barriers' score.

**Other relevant plans and strategies**

Other than the Sites and Policies document, 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.

**6.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities**

This section provides the analysis of the effects of policies of the Sites and Policies document, when combined with the issues identified for proposed allocations and safeguarded land (see Section 6.3), and also with consideration to the potential for windfall sites. It is based on the IIA Objectives and criteria as set out in Section 6.1. Both the issues and the policies have been compared against the IIA Objectives and criteria in order to determine whether or not significant risks of adverse effects or opportunities for beneficial effects existed.

Education and training is important to develop the skills of the population, including young and old. Whilst the Core Strategy provides a number of policies that promote education and training, the Sites and Policies document does not specifically refer to either of these. However, a number of policies within the Sites and Policies document do promote the development of community facilities (e.g. SP 22 and SP 66), which should provide opportunities for the development of education and training facilities.

Improved transport options have the potential to increase accessibility to education and training opportunities. A number of policies provide for improving public transport and walking/cycling opportunities within Rotherham. Policy SP 27 provides for increased accessibility to the markets complex and a new transport interchange in Rotherham Town Centre. Policy SP 32 aims to improve transport infrastructure provision by safeguarding land for future transport development. Similarly, Policy SP 30 protects future provision by promoting the protection of designated "Highways Development Control Lines". Policy SP 29 ensures that all new development must consider transport and highways access for employees, residents and visitors and incorporates the use of sustainable and affordable local transport into the development plans. In addition, Policy SP 31 requires all development proposals to consider the potential adverse impacts of the development on Key Transport Routes and the Strategic Road Network. Policies SP 68 and SP 69 include for both the provision of new facilities and public transport opportunities at Waverley.

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 promoting allocations and provision include SP 1, SP 2, SP 11, SP 14 and SP 22. However, Policies SP 22 and SP 66 will help to ensure that there is enough infrastructure of the correct type to support the educational needs of new residents and others.

Detailed tables of the Risks and Opportunities associated with the policies of the Sites and Policies document can be found in Appendix 3-B.

## 6.5 Regional, National and Global Effects

### Effects within Rotherham

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

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identified an opportunity to improve the capacity of numerous primary schools and secondary schools across the Rotherham region.
- Opportunities to promote access to education and learning facilities;
- Opportunities to provide improved training and educational facilities; and
- Opportunities for secondary effects on the economy and retention of skilled workers.
- Opportunities for securing contributions from developers towards essential infrastructure provision through the Community Infrastructure Levy.

#### Risks

- Risks to the capacity of educational facilities through new housing development.

### Effects outside of Rotherham

Improved opportunities for skills increase and education within the borough can potentially have regional and national benefits, as people have a tendency to migrate from local authority to local authority. There may also be direct or indirect benefits to residents in other boroughs from improvements within Rotherham. Benefits to skills and education have the potential to provide benefits across the region through providing a more highly skilled workforce.

## 6.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document

The combined effects of the site allocations, safeguarded land (if developed in future) 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.

<b>Summary of Residual Effects</b>		
<b>Short</b>	<b>Med.</b>	<b>Long</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>+</b>
Certainty:		<b>M</b>



## 7. Economy and Employment

### 7.1 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 7.1: IIA Objectives – Economy and Employment**

<b>IIA Objective</b>	<b>Decision-Making Criteria</b>
<b>5 – Economy and Employment</b>	
5A – 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>
5B – 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>
5C – 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> <p>Will it help reduce the number of vacant properties?</p> <p>Will it support or create high quality public realm and community/amenity space encouraging positive community interaction?</p> <p>Will it encourage clean, safe neighbourhoods with minimal pollution?</p> <p>Will it create places where people of all backgrounds and circumstances want to live, work or spend leisure time?</p> <p>Will it encourage a sense of place, ownership and pride?</p>

IIA Objective	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>5 – Economy and Employment</b>	
5D – Protect and improve infrastructure related to communications and the management of energy, solid waste and wastewater	Will it ensure existing infrastructure for communications and the management of energy, solid waste and wastewater is protected and maintained within capacity? Will it improve infrastructure for communications and the management of energy, solid waste and wastewater above what is required to support new development?

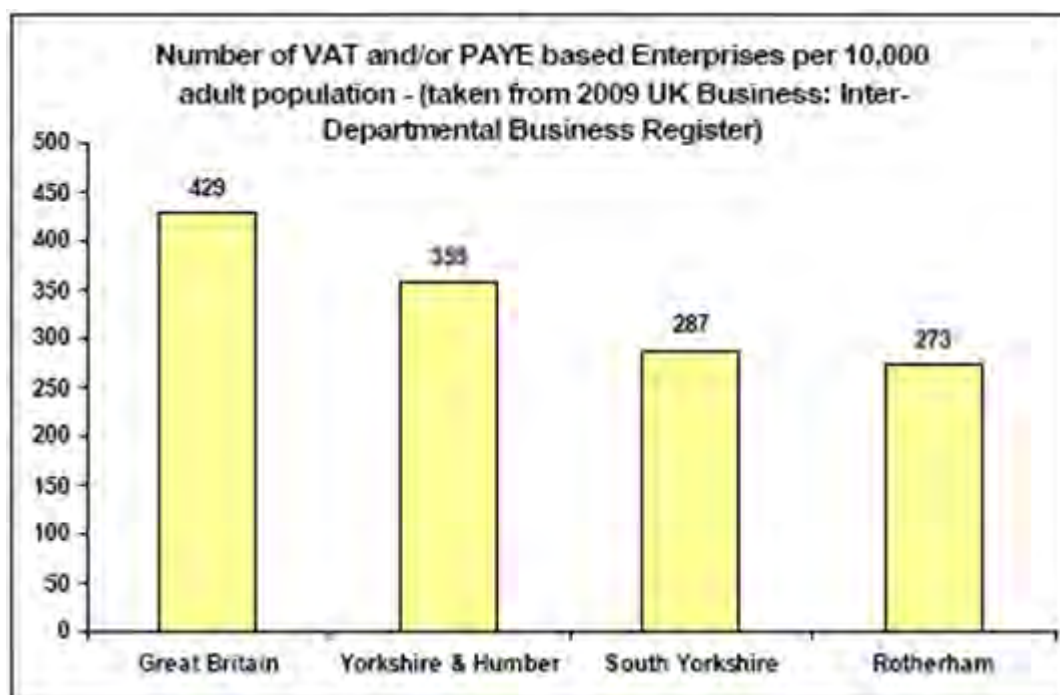
For the purposes of this IIA, we have looked at the issues identified in the table above as it is considered that these are most likely to be affected by the proposals and policies within the Sites and Policies document.

## 7.2 Baseline for Economy and Employment

### 7.2.1 General Economy

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.

Figure 7-1 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 7-1: 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 took effect.

Numbers claiming Job Seekers Allowance have increased substantially in recent 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 Dinnington Colliery redevelopment, regeneration schemes at Templebrough and Manvers, 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 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.

Rotherham falls within the Sheffield City Region Enterprise Zone. This zone extends over 145 hectares across 6 sites along the M1 corridor. There are currently 24 Enterprise Zones across England. These zones have been developed by the Government to support both new and expanding businesses by offering incentives. The zones are being driven by Local Enterprise Partnerships.

Two locations within Rotherham, namely Waverley and Templeborough, have been selected as Enterprise Zone Locations. The sectors that the Sheffield City Region Enterprise Zone focuses on are: advanced manufacturing; creative industries; digital technologies; logistics; green technologies; and healthcare.

### **7.2.2 Rural Economy**

The urban and rural pattern of settlements is illustrated in Figure 7-2 below. The 2006 Rotherham Rural Strategy (RMBC, 2006) indicates that between 48% and 53% rural. It notes that key components of the rural economy include both major and smaller business areas, agriculture, small businesses and people who travel to work in urban Rotherham, as well as other surrounding towns.

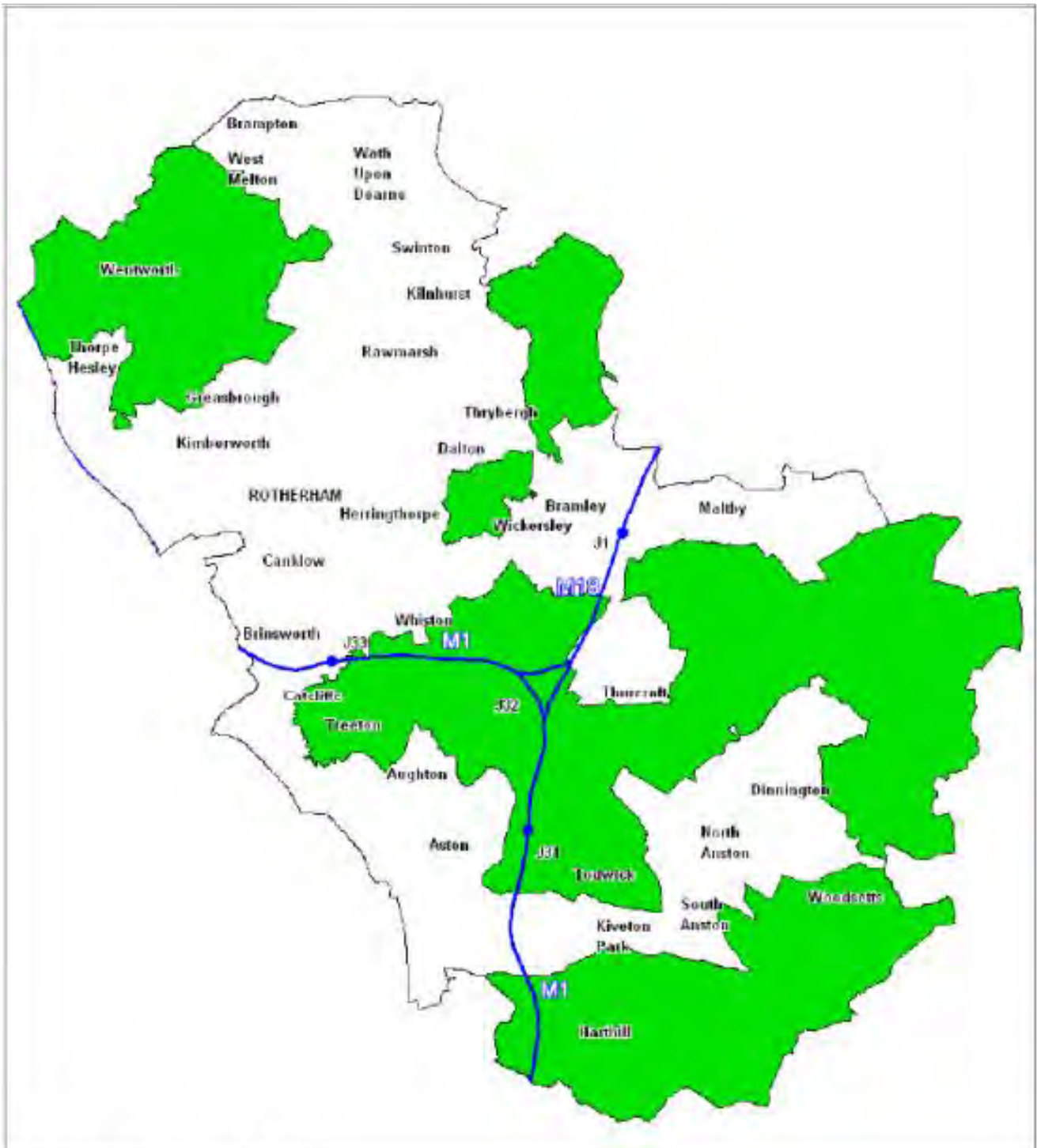
Census data for 2011 on business units reports that in that year, there were 915 rural (based on location within LLSOAs) businesses employing 19 people or fewer. This was down from 1,005 businesses in 2008. Also in 2011, there were 65 rural businesses employing 20 staff or greater, which was a decrease from 70 in 2008. In 2001 (note: 2011 updates to this dataset are not available at the time of writing), there were 818 people employed in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (ONS, 2011).

Rural Action Yorkshire’s 2010 Rural Rotherham report provides a summary of the official deprivation figures relative to rural areas. It notes that there are 21 rural LLSOAs in the worst 10% nationally for at least one of the following: income levels, employment levels, children in low income households, older people in low income households, or accessibility of services. Table 7.2 below summarises the rural deprivation issues reported. The wards of Holderness (4 SOAs), Dinnington (4), and Maltby (3) are particular hotspots.

**Table 7.2: Deprivation Affecting Rural Areas**

<b>Issue</b>	<b>SOAs affected</b>
Multiple Deprivation	Maltby East – Maltby Main; Dinnington Central; Aston North West
Income Deprivation	Maltby East – Maltby Main; Dinnington Central; Aston NW
Employment Deprivation	Maltby East – Maltby Main; Flanderwell; Dinnington Central; Dinnington East
Barriers to Housing & Services	Hellaby; Bramley South East; Woodsetts; Dinnington North East; Laughton South/Dinnington NW; Harthill South & Thorpe Salvin
Income Deprivation Affecting Children	Maltby East – Muglet Lane; Maltby East – Maltby Main; Dinnington Central; Aston NW
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	Aston NW

It is recommended that the Council conduct an audit of existing community halls and areas of potential deficiency, accounting for the Local Plan proposals, based on the results of the Equality Impact Assessment.



Green = Classified as Rural  
White = Classified as Urban

Figure 7-2: Rural and Urban Areas in Rotherham

### 7.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment

The Site Selection Methodology and also the ‘in combination’ effects assessment as documented in Volume 2 of this IIA Report have identified a number of issues and opportunities for the proposed allocations and safeguarded land that are relevant to Economy and Employment. These issues are those which are based on the constraints identified via the Stage 2 assessment under the Site Selection Methodology (see Appendix 2-C of Volume 2), and also the ‘in combination’ assessment



(see Appendix 2-D of Volume 2). They include the ‘red’ and ‘amber’ scores for each proposed allocation and proposed safeguarded land under environmental and socio-economic criteria.

The issues below do not necessarily translate into potential effects of the Sites and Policies document, and this is appraised in Section 7.6 further below. They are identified in order to provide a ‘backdrop’ to the policy analysis, and ensure that policy is capable of addressing these issues sufficiently in terms of minimising adverse effects and maximising potential opportunities. It is expected that in the future, mitigation will be identified for each site in order to try to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for / offset any adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

The issues are listed below, by settlement. The outcomes of the detailed assessments are reported in Appendix 2-C of Volume 2. In addition to below, the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to improve the capacity of the electricity and gas networks across Rotherham, however, at present there is sufficient capacity in the existing networks to meet the proposed residential growth.

### **Rotherham Urban Area**

- Poor access to the highway, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses; and
- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses.

### **Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common**

- Poor access to the highway, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses; and
- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses.

### **Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield Common**

- Poor access to the highway, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses; and
- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses.

### **Wath-upon-Dearne, Brampton and West Melton**

- Poor access to the highway, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses; and
- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses.

### **Kiveton Park and Wales**

- Poor access to the highway, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses; and
- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses.

### **Maltby and Hellaby**

- Poor access to the highway, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses; and
- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses.

**Aston, Aughton and Swallowest**

- Poor access to the highway, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses; and
- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses.

**Swinton and Kilnhurst**

- No outstanding constraints issues for Economy and Employment.

**Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton and Waverley**

- Poor access to the highway, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses; and
- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses.

**Thurcroft**

- Poor access to the highway, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses.

**Non-Green Belt Villages**

- Poor access to the highway, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses; and
- Poor access to public transport, which may limit access to employment and may discourage potential businesses.

**Other relevant plans and strategies**

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 2012 – 2015, Yorkshire Forward’s Visitor Economy Strategy 2008 – 2013, the South Yorkshire Forest Plan (2002), the South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011 – 2026 (adopted) 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).

**7.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities**

This section provides the analysis of the effects of policies of the Sites and Policies document, when combined with the issues identified for proposed allocations and safeguarded land (see Section 7.3), and also with consideration to the potential for windfall sites. It is based on the IIA Objectives and criteria as set out in Section 7.1. Both the issues and the policies have been compared against the IIA Objectives and criteria in order to determine whether or not significant risks of adverse effects or opportunities for beneficial effects existed.

A number of the policies of the Sites and Policies document 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 SP 27, SP 29 and SP 66 are likely to assist in ensuring development is located in appropriate locations. A number of policies particularly SP 27, SP 29, SP 31, SP 32, SP 68 and SP 69 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.

Through a combination of Policies SP 22, SP 23, SP 24, SP 26, SP 27, SP 34, SP 35, SP 40, SP 41, SP 58, SP 61, SP 64, SP 65 and SP 66 dealing with protection of town, district and local centres (including community facilities in those centres), shopping frontage / street scene, other aspects of the public realm (including integrating green space into urban areas), and the redevelopment of underused land / town centre regeneration, there is a great potential to enhance the function and vibrancy of town or district centres through improved living environments.

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 housing and community facilities form an important component of the Sites and Policies Document, 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. The Sites and Policies document does not specifically mention affordable housing; however, this is covered by policies within the Core Strategy. 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.

Detailed tables of the Risks and Opportunities associated with the policies of the Sites and Policies document can be found in Appendix 3-B.

## 7.5 Regional, National and Global Effects

### Effects within Rotherham

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.

#### Opportunities

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) recognises and opportunity to improve the capacity of the electricity and gas networks throughout the Rotherham region;
- 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 potential 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.
- Opportunities for securing contributions from developers towards essential infrastructure provision through the Community Infrastructure Levy.

**Effects outside of Rotherham**

The effects 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 national economy as a whole.

**7.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document**

Given high relative deprivation in the borough, the combined effects of the site allocations, safeguarded land (if developed in future) 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.

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

## 8. Transport and Carbon Emissions

### 8.1 Topic Definition and Approach

A good quality of life is dependent 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 8.1: IIA Objectives – Transport and Carbon Emissions**

<b>IIA Objective</b>	<b>Decision-Making Criteria</b>
<b>6 – Transport and Carbon Emissions</b>	
6A – 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
6B – 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, 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 Sites and Policies document.

### 8.2 Baseline for Transport and Carbon Emissions

The majority of Rotherham’s settlements have good access to the strategic road network. The 2011 census revealed that people, travel on average 14.3km to work<sup>3</sup>, marking a 14.6% rise from the 2001 census. The majority of people who travel to work travel by car (76.1%) while 8.6% travel to work by bus, 8.0 % walk, 0.9% travel by train or other rail transport, 0.6% drive a motorcycle and 1.1% cycle<sup>4</sup>.

Rotherham is a net exporter of employees. The 2011 census shows that 45,221 people commute out of the borough to work, which is an increase since the 2001 census, while 30,822 people commute into the borough for work. Two-thirds of Rotherham’s residents (66.8%) live and work within the borough<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census-analysis/distance-travelled-to-work/reftable.xls>

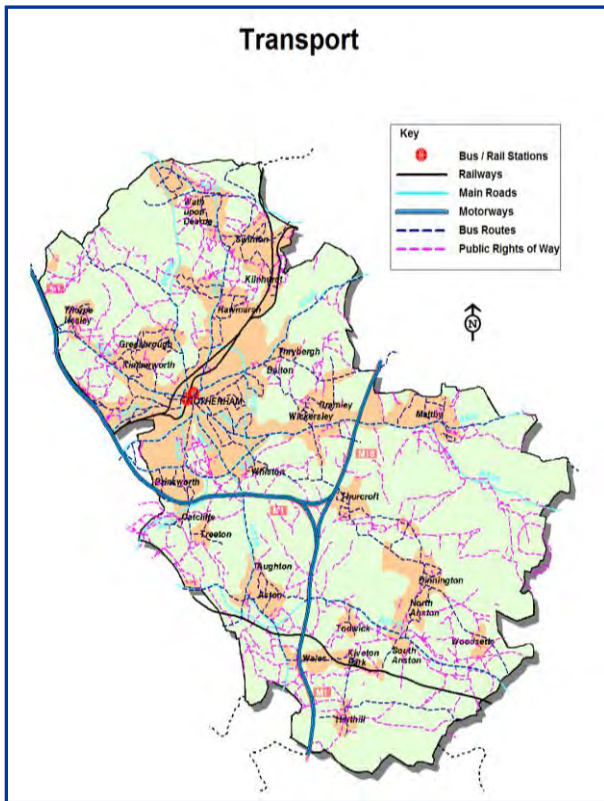
<sup>4</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/key-statistics-and-quick-statistics-for-wards-and-output-areas-in-england-and-wales/rft-qs701ew.xls>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional-trends/area-based-analysis/commuting-patterns-from-the-annual-population-survey-local-authorities--2010-and-2011/aps-commuting-data.zip?format=hi-vis>



Only Kiveton, Rotherham Town Centre and Swinton have train stations. Woodhouse Mill Train Station and Park & Ride is in very close proximity to Orgreave and Swallownest. Other local train stations outside of the borough include Sheffield, Meadowhall, Doncaster, Worksop, Mexborough, Conisbrough and the upper Dearne Valley stations (Bolton, Goldthorpe and Thurnscoe).

The Sheffield and South Yorkshire Canal is currently used to move freight, including by AMA Ports in transporting steel and by Green Line Oils who weekly receive barges from the Humber Ports. The canal presents an opportunity for further freight use in the future, as well as recreational opportunities including tourism. It could also become part of a green network.



**Figure 8-1: Rotherham's Transport Network**

There are significant travel-to-work flows between Sheffield and Rotherham in both directions. Approximately 23,000 daily trips are recorded towards Sheffield and 10,000 towards Rotherham. Other important movements are between Rotherham and Doncaster, with 5,000 trips per day recorded towards Doncaster and 6,000 towards Rotherham (Sheffield City Region, 2010, and also between Dinnington and Rotherham (and onwards to Worksop).

Rotherham is served by a 'local line' railway, with its former mainline station at Masborough having been closed approximately 20 years ago. This led to a loss of connectivity north and east with a reliance on Meadowhall, Doncaster and Sheffield for interchange to the main lines. South Yorkshire and areas within Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire are all a part of the Sheffield City Region. The Sheffield City Region's long-term transport strategy (Local Transport Plan No. 3, or LTP3) was adopted in 2011. This strategy covers a 15-year period between 2011 and 2026. The LTP3 notes that there are rail capacity issues on the Hope Valley line to Manchester and the onward Sheffield – Rotherham – Leeds line. Some trains between Rotherham and

Sheffield are currently in excess of capacity, with passengers standing on trains into Sheffield at morning peak times. The LTP3 also states that due to conflict between different users (such as bulk freight trains, express trains and local trains wishing to use the same tracks), this can result in slow rail speeds.

The Department for Transport have given the go ahead to introduce tram-trains between Sheffield and Rotherham. The route will operate from Parkgate Retail Centre via Rotherham Central to Meadowhall along the existing rail freight line. When the route reaches Meadowhall, it will connect to Meadowhall South Tram station and continue to Sheffield along the Supertram route (termination point yet to be decided). The first tram-train services are expected to be in place in 2017. Three services per hour are proposed.

With regards to bus patronage, within South Yorkshire bus is the most dominant mode of public transport. An important route with a high number of bus passengers is the A633 St Ann's Road and the A6021 Wellgate Road in Rotherham. Despite this, patronage has been falling for a number of years in most 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 possible southern BRT via Waverley New Community and Brinsworth. The BRT north scheme was approved by the DfT in December 2011 and is now under construction, but the southern BRT is not being taken forward at this time.

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). Highways England has begun construction on two ‘smart motorway’ schemes which combined run from Junction 28 to 35a. Construction is due to be complete in the winter of 2016/17.

Rotherham is at the geographical centre of the Sheffield City Region. It has strong cross border connections with adjoining areas, particularly Sheffield to the west and Doncaster to the east. Much of the strategic road network that serves Rotherham is congested and several major schemes have been implemented to increase the capacity of the motorway network. The local road network in the centre of Rotherham also experiences delays and congestion, particularly in Rotherham town centre. It is thought that Rotherham’s bus network will be able to accommodate future predicted growth; however, key routes are often adversely affected by congestion on the highway network, which impacts journey times and reliability. There is a need to maintain attractive bus journey times even as the levels of congestion on the highway network rise.

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 Carbon dioxide equivalents<sup>6</sup> (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.

---

<sup>6</sup> 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).

Renewable energy installations are continuing to increase, 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 (RMBC, 2012b).

### **8.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment**

The Site Selection Methodology and also the ‘in combination’ effects assessment as documented in Volume 2 of this IIA Report have identified a number of issues and opportunities for the proposed allocations and safeguarded land that are relevant to Transport and Carbon Emissions. These issues are those which are based on the constraints identified via the Stage 2 assessment under the Site Selection Methodology (see Appendix 2-C of Volume 2), and also the ‘in combination’ assessment (see Appendix 2-D of Volume 2). They include the ‘red’ and ‘amber’ scores for each proposed allocation and proposed safeguarded land under environmental and socio-economic criteria.

The issues below do not necessarily translate into potential effects of the Sites and Policies document, and this is appraised in Section 8.6 further below. They are identified in order to provide a ‘backdrop’ to the policy analysis, and ensure that policy is capable of addressing these issues sufficiently in terms of minimising adverse effects and maximising potential opportunities. It is expected that in the future, mitigation will be identified for each site in order to try to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for / offset any adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

The issues are listed below, by settlement. The outcomes of the detailed assessments are reported in Appendix 2-C of Volume 2.

#### **Rotherham Urban Area**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement for various transport initiatives within this area;
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement for the introduction of various bus routes within this area;
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to introduce the proposed Lower Don Valley Cycle Route;
- Poor access to the highway;
- Poor access to public transport, which discourages the use of sustainable transport modes; and
- Poor access to key services, which increases the need to travel.

#### **Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement for various transport initiatives within this area;
- Poor access to the highway;
- Poor access to public transport, which discourages the use of sustainable transport modes; and
- Poor access to key services, which increases the need to travel.

#### **Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield Common**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement for improvements at Masons Roundabout (A631/B6060);
- Poor access to the highway;
- Poor access to public transport, which discourages the use of sustainable transport modes; and
- Poor access to key services, which increases the need to travel.

**Wath-upon-Deerne, Brampton and West Melton**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement for junction improvements at the A633/A6195;
- Poor access to the highway;
- Poor access to public transport, which discourages the use of sustainable transport modes; and
- Poor access to key services, which increases the need to travel.

**Kiveton Park and Wales**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement for improvements at Kiveton Lane;
- Poor access to the highway;
- Poor access to public transport, which discourages the use of sustainable transport modes (specific sites – relative score only); and
- Poor access to key services, which increases the need to travel.

**Maltby and Hellaby**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement for improvements at Addison Road;
- Poor access to the highway;
- Poor access to public transport, which discourages the use of sustainable transport modes; and
- Poor access to key services, which increases the need to travel.

**Aston, Aughton and Swallownest**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement for improvements at Whiston Crossroads (A631/A618);
- Poor access to the highway;
- Poor access to public transport, which discourages the use of sustainable transport modes; and
- Poor access to key services, which increases the need to travel.

**Swinton and Kilnhurst**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement for various transport initiatives within this area;
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement for two cycle routes within this area;
- No outstanding constraints issues for Transport and Carbon Emissions.

**Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton and Waverley**

- Poor access to the highway;
- Poor access to public transport, which discourages the use of sustainable transport modes; and
- Poor access to key services, which increases the need to travel.

**Thurcroft**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement for improvements at Masons Roundabout; and
- Poor access to the highway.

### **Non-Green Belt Villages**

- Poor access to the highway;
- Poor access to public transport, which discourages the use of sustainable transport modes; and
- Poor access to key services, which increases the need to travel.

### **Other relevant plans and strategies**

In Rotherham, the adopted South Yorkshire 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).

## **8.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities**

This section provides the analysis of the effects of policies of the Sites and Policies document, when combined with the issues identified for proposed allocations and safeguarded land (see Section 8.3), and also with consideration to the potential for windfall sites. It is based on the IIA Objectives and criteria as set out in Section 8.1. Both the issues and the policies have been compared against the IIA Objectives and criteria in order to determine whether or not significant risks of adverse effects or opportunities for beneficial effects existed.

A number of policies within the Sites and Policies document 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 Sites and Policies Document. Improved attractiveness of provision for pedestrians and cyclists through Policies SP 27, SP 29, SP 35 and SP 60 can aid in the promotion of active transport.

Policy SP 32 safeguards land for future transport schemes, including sustainable freight transport. This helps to promote the 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.

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. The strategic road network in Rotherham (including the A633 and A630) is vulnerable to congestion and diversion from the M1. There is the potential that this risk can be reduced by guiding development to sustainable, accessible locations and reducing the need to travel (particularly by the private car). This is actively promoted by the Core Strategy policies which apply, and passively supported by Policies SP 2, SP 3, SP 5, SP 6, SP 8, SP 9 and SP 10 of the Sites and Policies document. In addition, Policies SP 27, SP 29, SP 68 and SP 69 encourage sustainable transport such as public transport improvements which may assist in reducing potential impacts on the road network.

Also, policies that promote improvements to the existing infrastructure are expected to mitigate risks; Policy SP 31 aims to ensure that the key routes and strategic road network are not adversely affected by new developments.

Detailed tables of the Risks and Opportunities associated with the policies of the Sites and Policies document can be found in Appendix 3-B.

## **8.5 Regional, National and Global Effects**

### **Effects within Rotherham**

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**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies an opportunity to improve various transport provisions throughout the Rotherham region. The study also recognises an opportunity to improve bus routes into Rotherham and a number of cycle routes throughout the region.
- Opportunities for improvements to accessibility, and increasing the proportion of residents living in the sub-region who have good accessibility.
- Opportunities for improvements to the sustainable transport network through public transport, walking, cycling and freight improvement.
- Opportunities for securing contributions from developers towards essential infrastructure provision through the Community Infrastructure Levy.

#### **Risks**

- 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.

### **Effects outside of Rotherham**

There are potential cross-boundary effects of the Local Plan (including Sites and Policies document) 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.

## **8.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document**

The combined effects of the site allocations, safeguarded land (if developed in future) and policies on transport and greenhouse gas emissions are considered most likely to be slightly adverse in the short term due to the potential effects of construction activities in the short term (both direct and embodied carbon emissions), and the added local traffic and other overall transport and commercial activity which will occur in the short, medium and long term.

The net effects of the site allocations, safeguarded land (if developed in future) and policies are considered likely to be neutral or negligible in the medium and long term, as new developments with increased renewable energy provision and good sustainable transport links 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. This 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 Local Plan documents, 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.

<b>Summary of Residual Effects</b>		
<b>Short</b>	<b>Med.</b>	<b>Long</b>
-	0	0
Certainty:		<b>L</b>



## 9. Biodiversity

### 9.1 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 9.1: IIA Objective – Biodiversity**

IIA Objective	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>7 – Biodiversity</b>	
Enhance Rotherham’s habitats and biodiversity.	<p>Will it protect and enhance habitats and geological sites of national, regional, or local importance? e.g. woodland, water bodies and river corridors, RIGS, meadows and brownfield sites of ecological value.</p> <p>Will it protect and enhance national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species?</p> <p>Will it maintain and enhance wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and greenspaces?</p> <p>Will it manage sites in a way that protects and enhances their nature conservation value?</p> <p>Will it create new appropriate habitats?</p> <p>Proximity to Local Wildlife Sites (e.g. cats have a roaming range of up to 1KM and could therefore create issues relating to predation).</p> <p>There could be issues relating to recreational pressure, e.g. dog walkers but this will depend on the nature of the designation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Scope for severance of habitat networks.</p>

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 Sites and Policies document.

#### 9.1.1 Habitats Regulations Assessment

The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening exercise reported in Volume 1 of this IIA Report concludes that the Sites and Policies document (and thus the Local Plan as a whole) is not likely to significantly affect a European (including Natura 2000) nature conservation site. Consideration of potential for effects on related bird species populations was considered at previous stages of the IIA, and Natural England concluded that there is no functional link between such species and nearby designated sites. This is because these birds are some distance from the Peak District Moors SPA and separated by extensive urban areas.

### 9.2 Baseline for Biodiversity

No international biological designations are present in Rotherham. The closest outside of the borough is the South Pennine Moors SAC and SPA, the most local part of it being the Peak District.

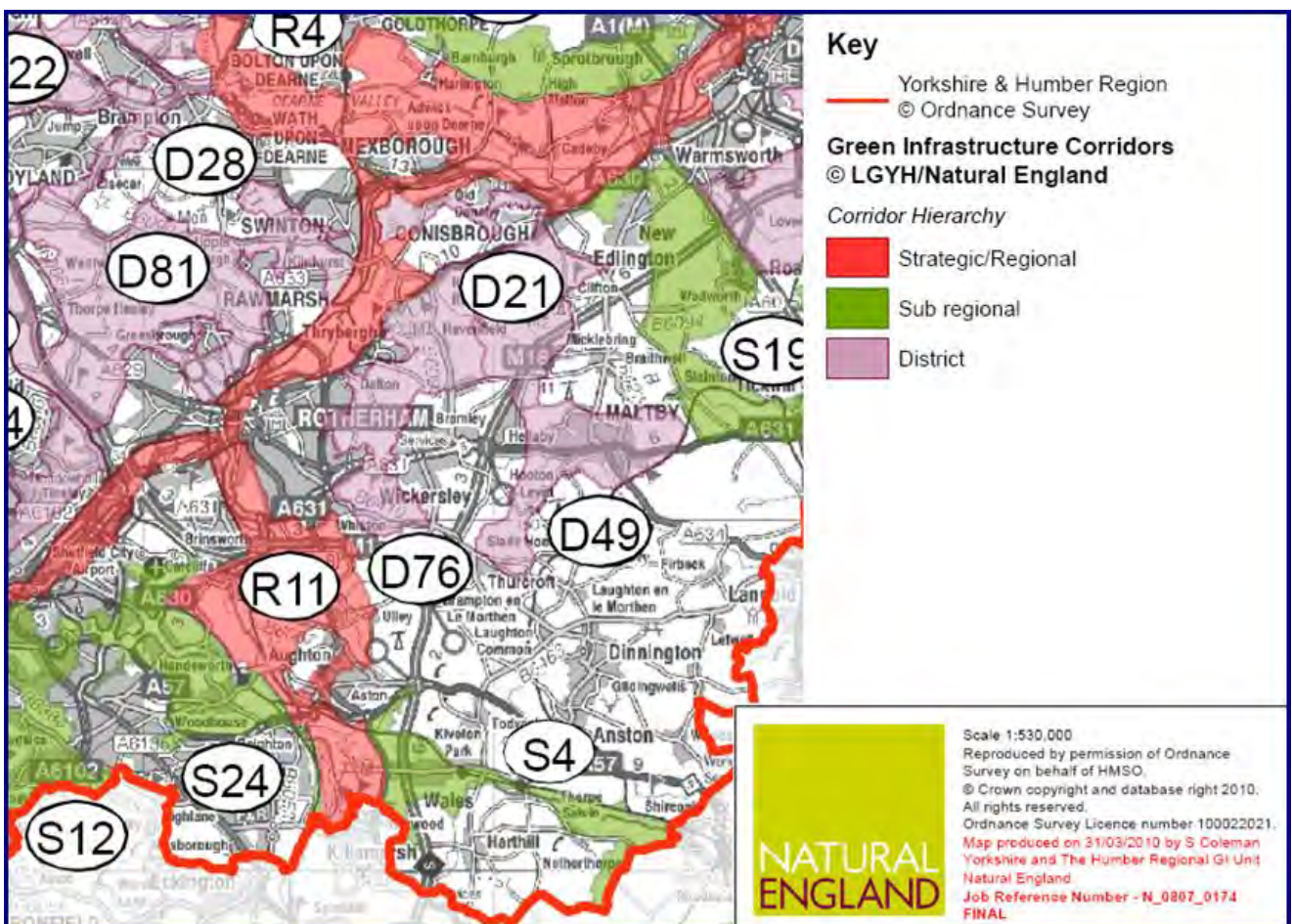
This is located to the west of Sheffield, over 10 km away. The next nearest site is Hatfield Moor SAC and SPA over 15 km to the northeast. No other sites are located within a 15 km radius of Rotherham.

There are four biological SSSIs and seven 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 2013, there were 94 LWSs in Rotherham, plus one candidate site. 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.

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.

Figure 9-1 below 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 Rivers Rother and Don. 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.



Source: Natural England, 2010b

**Figure 9-1: Extract from Natural England’s Green Infrastructure Mapping – Rotherham Area**

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 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).

Rotherham’s Biodiversity Action Plan was updated in 2012 and contains revised objectives and priorities for action. Action plans are in place for woodlands, grasslands, wetlands, orchards and inland rock habitats and associated species have been identified for each. Delivery of actions is via the Rotherham Biodiversity Forum, of which RMBC is a member.

RMBC undertook a study in 2011 to record the presence of protected and priority species on sites considered as “preferred” for development (housing and employment). Further consideration of potential sites has followed, including a series of Core Scenario sites in 2012, and now a final schedule of sites in 2015 alongside the Publication Sites and Policies document. Table 9.2 below summarises certain key results of these studies, detailing the sites which have been identified as having species included in the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive. This in no way precludes other sites from having these species in the future.

**Table 9.2: Summary of settlements with identified Habitats Directive and Bird Directive species**

<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Habitats Directive and Birds Directive Species identified within the settlement area</b>
Rotherham Urban Area	EU Habitats Directive Annex 4 species have been noted as present within Sites 020, 027, 031, 049, 056, 070, 105, 110, 112, 129, 140, 237, 602, 664, 691 770 and 822.
	Birds Directive Annex 1 species have been noted as present within Sites 011, 020, 027, 031, 040, 049, 056, 059, 074, 099, 102, 110, 129, 139, 140, 150, 152, 176, 183, 192, 237, 664, 691, 756, 770, 802, 807, 820, 821, 822 and 826.
Bassingthorpe Farm	EU Habitats Directive Annex 4 and 5 species have been noted as present within Sites 112, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 764, 765, 766, 767 and 768.
	Birds Directive Annex 1 species have been noted as present within Sites 112, 160, 161, 766, 767 and 768.
Dinnington	EU Habitats Directive Annex 4 species have been noted as present within Sites 209, 216 and 220.
	EU Habitats Directive Annex 5 species have been noted as present within Sites 220, 235, 238, 240, 498, 717 and 799.
	Birds Directive Annex 1 species have been noted as present within Sites 209, 220, 223, 229, 240, 242, 612 and 799.
Wath-upon-Dearne, Brampton and West Melton	EU Habitats Directive Annex 4 species have been noted as present within Sites 335 and 270.
	EU Habitats Directive Annex 5 species have been noted as present within Sites 263, 270, 324 and 819.
	Birds Directive Annex 1 species have been noted as present within Sites 270, 279, 298, 325, 335, 810 and 819.
Bramley / Wickersley	EU Habitats Directive Annex 4 species have been noted as present within Sites 358, 360, 368, 649, 740 and 774.
	EU Habitats Directive Annex 5 species have been noted as present within Sites 358, 359, 374, 375, 737, 774 and 809.
	Birds Directive Annex 1 species have been noted as present within Sites 358, 359, 368, 374, 649, 737, 740, 774 and 809.



<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Habitats Directive and Birds Directive Species identified within the settlement area</b>
Swinton and Kilnhurst	EU Habitats Directive Annex 4 species have been noted as present within Sites 376, 404, 811 and 827.
	EU Habitats Directive Annex 5 species have been noted as present within Sites 376, 392, 404, 811 and 827.
	Birds Directive Annex 1 species have been noted as present within Sites 392, 404 and 811.
Maltby and Hellaby	EU Habitats Directive Annex 4 species have been noted as present within Sites 294, 816 and 828.
	EU Habitats Directive Annex 5 species have been noted as present within Sites 289, 296, 410, 800, 816 and 828.
	Birds Directive Annex 1 species have been noted as present within Sites 271, 289, 327, 410, 699, 779, 800, 816 and 817.
Aston, Aughton and Swallownest	EU Habitats Directive Annex 4 species have been noted as present within Sites 413, 418, 772, 792 and 815.
	EU Habitats Directive Annex 5 species have been noted as present within Sites 413, 447 and 815.
	Birds Directive Annex 1 species have been noted as present within Sites 413, 418, 447, 583, 772, 792 and 815.
Kiveton Park and Wales	EU Habitats Directive Annex 4 species have been noted as present within Site 599.
	EU Habitats Directive Annex 5 species have been noted as present within Sites 469, 483 and 599.
	Birds Directive Annex 1 species have been noted as present within Sites 469, 470, 599 and 804.
Thurcroft	Birds Directive Annex 1 species have been noted as present within Sites 433, 438, 773 and 818.
Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton and Waverley	EU Habitats Directive Annex 4 and 5 species have been noted as present within Site 501.
	Birds Directive Annex 1 species have been noted as present within Sites 501 and 535.
Rotherham Town Centre	EU Habitats Directive Annex 4 and Birds Directive Annex 1 species have been noted as present within Site 575.
Non-Green Belt Villages	EU Habitats Directive Annex 4 species have been noted as present within Sites 776, 803, 806 and 808.
	EU Habitats Directive Annex 5 species have been noted as present within Sites 512, 513, 514, 517, 776, 783, 803, 805, 806, 813 and 814.
	Birds Directive Annex 1 species have been noted as present within Sites 469, 470, 599 and 804.

### 9.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment

The Site Selection Methodology and also the ‘in combination’ effects assessment as documented in Volume 2 of this IIA Report have identified a number of issues and opportunities for the proposed allocations and safeguarded land that are relevant to Biodiversity. These issues are those which are based on the constraints identified via the Stage 2 assessment under the Site Selection Methodology (see Appendix 2-C of Volume 2), and also the ‘in combination’ assessment (see Appendix 2-D of Volume 2). They include the ‘red’ and ‘amber’ scores for each proposed allocation and proposed safeguarded land under environmental and socio-economic criteria.

The issues below do not necessarily translate into potential effects of the Sites and Policies document, and this is appraised in Section 9.6 further below. They are identified in order to provide a 'backdrop' to the policy analysis, and ensure that policy is capable of addressing these issues sufficiently in terms of minimising adverse effects and maximising potential opportunities. It is expected that in the future, mitigation will be identified for each site in order to try to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for / offset any adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

The issues are listed below, by settlement. The outcomes of the detailed assessments are reported in Appendix 2-C of Volume 2.

**Rotherham Urban Area**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that required road schemes, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential, depending on their alignment, to affect Bradgate Brickworks SSSI and several other LWS within this area;
- Close proximity to protected species;
- Development on greenfield land;
- Close proximity to LWS / candidate LWS;
- Close proximity to water body/ies;
- Loss of sites containing essential greenspace / trees with tree TPOs; and
- Close proximity to ancient woodland.

**Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required improvements at Anston Junction (A57/B6060), as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential, depending on their alignment, to affect Anston Stones Wood SSSI, LNR and LWS downstream along Anston Brook;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required capacity improvements of a primary school, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect Anston Stones Wood SSSI, LNR and LWS;
- Close proximity to protected species;
- Development on greenfield land;
- Close proximity to LWS / candidate LWS;
- Close proximity to LNR / candidate LNR;
- Loss of sites containing essential greenspace / trees with TPOs; and
- Close proximity to water body/ies.

**Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield Common**

- Close proximity to protected species;
- Development on greenfield land;
- Close proximity to water body/ies;
- Close proximity to LWS / candidate LWS; and
- Close proximity to ancient woodland.

**Wath-upon-Dearne, Brampton and West Melton**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required A633/A6195 junction improvements, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential,

depending on their alignment, to effect Creighton and Piccadilly Woods LWS at the A6022 junction;

- Close proximity to protected species;
- Development on greenfield land;
- Close proximity to water body/ies;
- Close proximity to LWS / candidate LWS; and
- Loss of sites containing essential greenspace / trees with TPOs.

**Kiveton Park and Wales**

- Close proximity to protected species;
- Development on greenfield land;
- Close proximity to LWS / candidate LWS; and
- Close proximity to water body/ies.

**Maltby and Hellaby**

- Close proximity to protected species;
- Development on greenfield land;
- Close proximity to LWS / candidate LWS;
- Close proximity to LNR / candidate LNR;
- Close proximity to water body/ies; and
- Close proximity to ancient woodland.

**Aston, Aughton and Swallownest**

- Close proximity to protected species;
- Development on greenfield land;
- Close proximity to water body/ies;
- Close proximity to LWS / candidate LWS; and
- Loss of sites containing essential greenspace / trees with Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs).

**Swinton and Kilnhurst**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required Woodman Roundabout A633/A6195 junction improvements, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential, depending on their alignment, to effect Creighton and Piccadilly Woods LWS;
- Development on greenfield land; and
- Close proximity to water body/ies.

**Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton and Waverley**

- Close proximity to protected species;
- Development on greenfield land;
- Close proximity to LWS / candidate LWS; and
- Loss of sites containing essential greenspace / trees with TPOs.
- Close proximity to ancient woodland.



### **Thurcroft**

- Close proximity to protected species;
- Development on greenfield land;
- Close proximity to water body/ies; and
- Loss of sites containing essential greenspace / trees with TPOs.

### **Non-Green Belt Villages**

- Development on greenfield land;
- Close proximity to LWS / candidate LWS;
- Close proximity to water body/ies;
- Loss of sites containing essential greenspace / trees with TPOs; and
- Close proximity to ancient woodland.

### **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, the South Yorkshire Forest Partnership Green Infrastructure Strategy has been published, 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 (ANGSt) standard, and to prioritise new green infrastructure in areas of high deprivation and poor health.

## **9.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities**

This section provides the analysis of the effects of policies of the Sites and Policies document, when combined with the issues identified for proposed allocations and safeguarded land (see Section 9.3), and also with consideration to the potential for windfall sites. It is based on the IIA Objective and criteria as set out in Section 9.1. Both the issues and the policies have been compared against the IIA Objective and criteria in order to determine whether or not significant risks of adverse effects or opportunities for beneficial effects existed.

A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening exercise was conducted in 2013 and 2014 and approved by Natural England. It has been conducted again in draft to reflect 2015 updates to the plan and has again been approved by Natural England. It is felt that the Sites and Policies document 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 on 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.

Transport can result in emissions to air or water in particular, and in turn can have adverse effects on habitats and wildlife. Certain wildlife is also susceptible to significant population declines from direct mortality, on roads in particular. In terms of the transport network, the Sites and Policies document 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. 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, reducing adverse effects on habitats and wildlife.

Policies SP 35, SP 36, SP 37, and SP 38 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, 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 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.

Detailed tables of the Risks and Opportunities associated with the policies of the Sites and Policies document can be found in Appendix 3-B.

## 9.5 Regional, National and Global Effects

### Effects within Rotherham

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

- 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.
- Opportunities for securing contributions from developers towards essential infrastructure provision through the Community Infrastructure Levy.

#### Risks

- 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 Local Plan 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; and
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identified a risk for a number of ecological designations to be affected by infrastructure requirements.

**Effects outside of Rotherham**

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.

**9.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document**

The combined effects of the site allocations, safeguarded land (if developed in future) 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 Local Plan 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 Local Plan (including Sites and Policies document) will be slightly beneficial in the long term, as even further new green infrastructure fully matures and polices on the sustainable use of natural 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 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.

<b>Summary of Residual Effects</b>		
<b>Short</b>	<b>Med.</b>	<b>Long</b>
-	0	+
Certainty:		<b>L</b>

## 10. Air Quality

### 10.1 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 10.1: IIA Objectives – Air Quality**

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>8 – Air Quality</b>	
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.

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 Sites and Policies document.

### 10.2 Baseline for Air Quality

There are six 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 35: Irreplaceable Habitats and Features of Nature Conservation Importance 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.

### 10.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment

The Site Selection Methodology and also the 'in combination' effects assessment as documented in Volume 2 of this IIA Report have identified a number of issues and opportunities for the proposed allocations and safeguarded land that are relevant to Air Quality. These issues are those which are based on the constraints identified via the Stage 2 assessment under the Site Selection Methodology (see Appendix 2-C of Volume 2), and also the 'in combination' assessment (see Appendix 2-D of Volume 2). They include the 'red' and 'amber' scores for each proposed allocation and proposed safeguarded land under environmental and socio-economic criteria.

The issues below do not necessarily translate into potential effects of the Sites and Policies document, and this is appraised in Section 10.6 further below. They are identified in order to provide



a 'backdrop' to the policy analysis, and ensure that policy is capable of addressing these issues sufficiently in terms of minimising adverse effects and maximising potential opportunities. It is expected that in the future, mitigation will be identified for each site in order to try to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for / offset any adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

The issues are listed below, by settlement. The outcomes of the detailed assessments are reported in Appendix 2-C of Volume 2.

### **Rotherham Urban Area**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect the Wortley Road AQMA and Fitzwilliam Road AQMA.
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that required redevelopment of Dalton Surgery, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect Fitzwilliam Road AQMA.
- Close proximity to Air Quality Management Area.

### **Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common**

- No outstanding environmental constraints issues for Air Quality.

### **Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield Common**

- No outstanding environmental constraints issues for Air Quality.

### **Wath-upon-Dearne, Brampton and West Melton**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements at the A633/A6195, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect AQMAs in Sheffield and Brampton; and
- Close proximity to Air Quality Management Area.

### **Kiveton Park and Wales**

- Close proximity to Air Quality Management Area.

### **Maltby and Hellaby**

- No outstanding environmental constraints issues for Air Quality.

### **Aston, Aughton and Swallownest**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements at the Whiston Crossroads, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect the AQMA in close proximity.

### **Swinton and Kilnhurst**

- No outstanding environmental constraints issues for Air Quality.

### **Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton and Waverley**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required secondary school extension within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect the Brinsworth AQMA; and
- Close proximity to Air Quality Management Area.



**Thurcroft**

- No outstanding environmental constraints issues for Air Quality.

**Non-Green Belt Villages**

- No outstanding environmental constraints issues for Air Quality.

**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 adopted South Yorkshire 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).

**10.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities**

This section provides the analysis of the effects of policies of the Sites and Policies document, when combined with the issues identified for proposed allocations and safeguarded land (see Section 10.3), and also with consideration to the potential for windfall sites. It is based on the IIA Objective and criteria as set out in Section 10.1. Both the issues and the policies have been compared against the IIA Objective and criteria in order to determine whether or not significant risks of adverse effects or opportunities for beneficial effects existed.

Air pollution can detrimentally affect the health of the population. Policies which promote new development including SP 1, SP 11, SP 22, SP 23, SP 24, SP 27 and SP 30 have the potential to increase traffic on Rotherham’s roads which could result in capacity issues. In addition to this, Policies SP 22 and SP 27 promote 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 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, including Policy SP 27 itself (one provision of the policy mitigating the effect of other aspects of it) and Policy SP 29. These will help ensure that the potential for rises in air pollution are reduced so minimising impacts on human health.

Policy SP 60 promotes the use of renewable materials and renewable energy within all new developments.

Policies SP 55 and SP 56 aim to protect the local air quality from the adverse impacts of new development.

Detailed tables of the Risks and Opportunities associated with the policies of the Sites and Policies document can be found in Appendix 3-B.

**10.5 Regional, National and Global Effects**

**Effects within Rotherham**

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**

- Opportunities for the reduction in air pollution through reduced need to travel.

Risks

- 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.
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identified a risk for a number of AQMAs to be affected by infrastructure requirements.

**Effects outside of Rotherham**

For the Local Plan, road travel is likely to be the major contributor to air pollution, and it has the most potential to lead to significant effects by leading to breaches in air quality standards. Where new development occurs near to Rotherham’s boundaries with other local authorities, it has the potential to increase traffic on roads into neighbouring settlements. Firstly, construction processes and an increase economic activity will lead to increased traffic levels, and this will likely involve regional and national road routes. Secondly, the overall road travel generated by the total population of residents will likely increase despite protective measures in place, and residents will tend to travel into nearby settlements for various purposes, including services, facilities and employment. Increased economic activity could lead to an increase in the number of people travelling to areas outside of the borough for work, leisure time or other purposes. This in turn, may increase traffic levels in adjacent boroughs and districts.

**10.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document**

The combined effects of the site allocations, safeguarded land (if developed in future) 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 Local Plan 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 planning policy, project-level considerations and the interrelationships amongst the Local Plan, LTP3, future LTPs and waste management planning (amongst others).

<b>Summary of Residual Effects</b>		
<b>Short</b>	<b>Med.</b>	<b>Long</b>
–	–	–
Certainty:		<b>L</b>

## 11. Water Resources

### 11.1 Topic Definition and Approach

The prudent use of natural resources, such as water, 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 water resources which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process for potential effects on the natural resources of Rotherham.

**Table 11.1: IIA Objectives – Water Resources**

<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Decision-Making Criteria</b>
<b>9 – Water Resources</b>	
9A – 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? Will it implement measures to improve water bodies that are already failing WFD standards?
9B – Reduce consumption pressure on constrained water resources.	Will it increase the efficient use of water by all?

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

### 11.2 Baseline for Water Resources

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, 2011)

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.

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 set out the broad strategies for surface and groundwater abstraction management by management unit. 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).

### **11.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment**

The Site Selection Methodology and also the ‘in combination’ effects assessment as documented in Volume 2 of this IIA Report have identified a number of issues and opportunities for the proposed allocations and safeguarded land that are relevant to Water Resources. These issues are those which are based on the constraints identified via the Stage 2 assessment under the Site Selection Methodology (see Appendix 2-C of Volume 2), and also the ‘in combination’ assessment (see Appendix 2-D of Volume 2). They include the ‘red’ and ‘amber’ scores for each proposed allocation and proposed safeguarded land under environmental and socio-economic criteria.

The issues below do not necessarily translate into potential effects of the Sites and Policies document, and this is appraised in Section 11.6 further below. They are identified in order to provide a ‘backdrop’ to the policy analysis, and ensure that policy is capable of addressing these issues sufficiently in terms of minimising adverse effects and maximising potential opportunities. It is expected that in the future, mitigation will be identified for each site in order to try to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for / offset any adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

The issues are listed below, by settlement. The outcomes of the detailed assessments are reported in Appendix 2-C of Volume 2. In addition to the issues listed below, the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement for improvements to water treatment works to meet projected growth patterns. The study also states a requirement for developments on greenfield sites to attenuate surface-water runoff to existing runoff rates for all events up to and including the 1% (including climate change) storm design event. Developments on brownfield sites should lead to a reduction in existing runoff rates. A minimum 30% reduction is recommended unless it is demonstrated that such a reduction is not practicable.

**Rotherham Urban Area**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect various drains, Clough Streamside LWS and the River Don;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that required redevelopment of Dalton Surgery, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect Dalton Brook;
- Limited water / sewerage capacity; and
- Close proximity to water body/ies.

**Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements at Anston Junction (A57/B6060), as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect Anston Brook;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required primary school extension within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect Anston Brook;
- Limited water / sewerage capacity;
- Close proximity to / within groundwater Source Protection Zone; and
- Close proximity to water body/ies.

**Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield Common**

- Limited water / sewerage capacity; and
- Close proximity to water body/ies.

**Wath-upon-Deerne, Brampton and West Melton**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements at the A633/A6195, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect Knoll Beck;
- Limited water / sewerage capacity; and
- Close proximity to water body/ies.

**Kiveton Park and Wales**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvement at Kiveton Lane, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect a number of nearby ponds and drains;
- Limited water / sewerage capacity;
- Close proximity to / within groundwater Source Protection Zone; and
- Close proximity to water body/ies.

**Maltby and Hellaby**

- Limited water / sewerage capacity; and
- Close proximity to water body/ies.

**Aston, Aughton and Swallownest**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required secondary school extension within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect nearby streams and drains;



- Limited water / sewerage capacity; and
- Close proximity to water body/ies.

#### **Swinton and Kilnhurst**

- Limited water / sewerage capacity; and
- Close proximity to water body/ies.

#### **Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton and Waverley**

- Limited water / sewerage capacity.

#### **Thurcroft**

- Close proximity to water body/ies.

#### **Non-Green Belt Villages**

- Limited water / sewerage capacity; and
- Close proximity to water body/ies.

#### **Other relevant plans and strategies**

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 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.

### **11.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities**

This section provides the analysis of the effects of policies of the Sites and Policies document, when combined with the issues identified for proposed allocations and safeguarded land (see Section 11.3), and also with consideration to the potential for windfall sites. It is based on the IIA Objectives and criteria as set out in Section 11.1. Both the issues and the policies have been compared against the IIA Objectives and criteria in order to determine whether or not significant risks of adverse effects or opportunities for beneficial effects existed.

It is anticipated that the construction of new developments for housing and employment will lead to increased population growth with corresponding growth in demand on water resources. An increase in development can also lead to a greater chance of a pollution incident, which could have adverse impacts on the quality of water resources.

Policy SP 55 ensures that development proposals that are likely to cause water pollution will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that suitable mitigation measures will be implemented, and Policy SP 56 provides for protections from proposals for hazardous installations. Policy SP 51 states that when determining mineral extraction proposals the effect of the development on water resources, including pollution and possible disturbance to surface drainage and groundwater levels, will be taken into account. Combined with Core Strategy policies, the policies of the Local Plan stipulate for the consideration of water quality and resource issues for all forms of development.

Detailed tables of the Risks and Opportunities associated with the policies of the Sites and Policies document can be found in Appendix 3-B.

## 11.5 Regional, National and Global Effects

### Effects within Rotherham

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

- Local Plan policy promotes the inclusion of water efficiency measures within new development;
- Opportunities to remediate contaminated land and remove a potential future water quality risk; and
- Opportunities for securing contributions from developers towards essential infrastructure provision through the Community Infrastructure Levy.

#### Risks

- New development has the potential to impact on water quality depending on location.
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identified a risk for a number of watercourses to be affected by infrastructure requirements.

### Effects outside of Rotherham

Water resource (abstraction) management is typically dealt with on a regional basis, and certainly has national (and sometimes international) implications. For Rotherham, the main issues are regional. New developments proposed are likely to increase the consumption of the regional resources of water, which will be coupled with efforts from developers, water companies and others to decrease per capita consumption over time.

Water quality, if affected, can affect downstream areas of a river catchment. In Rotherham, this would include the ‘Don and Rother’ and ‘Idle and Torne’ catchments, both of which flow in a general northward direction from Rotherham borough. However, modern construction methods and sustainable design can prevent significant downstream impacts.

## 11.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document

The combined effects of the site allocations, safeguarded land (if developed in future) and policies are considered most likely to be neutral / negligible in the short, medium and long term. This is due to the many both statutory and non-statutory controls on the management of water resources, combined with the regional nature of water supply / demand management and fact that Yorkshire Water and Severn Trent have each accounted for population growth projects in their respective water resource management plans which address 25-year periods (and are renewed every 5 years). 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 project-level considerations and the interrelationships between spatial planning and water resource management.

<b>Summary of Residual Effects</b>		
<b>Short</b>	<b>Med.</b>	<b>Long</b>
0	0	0
Certainty:		<b>L</b>

## 12. Soils and Geology

### 12.1 Topic Definition and Approach

Soil is an essentially non-renewable<sup>7</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 and geology which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

**Table 12.1: IIA Objective – Soils and Geology**

<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Decision-Making Criteria</b>
<b>10 – Soils and geology</b>	
Enhance geological diversity, reduce risks to soil pollution and protect soil quality.	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.

### 12.2 Baseline for Soils 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, and which does not separate Grades 3a and 3b, but rather has them as a combined Grade 3. 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.

<sup>7</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.

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 (main site within Barnsley, but with environs in Rotherham);
- Waverley open-cast mine, to be the Waverley New Community with Advanced Manufacturing Park, business, housing, greenspace and supporting services;
- Beighton 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, with funding through the Homes and Communities Agency, has produced a Local Brownfield Strategy. This provides improved intelligence on the availability and deliverability of brownfield sites, and how to address the obstacles to their development.

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 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 RIGS. As of 2011, there were 26 RIGS in Rotherham including several quarries and caves.

### **12.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment**

The Site Selection Methodology and also the ‘in combination’ effects assessment as documented in Volume 2 of this IIA Report have identified a number of issues and opportunities for the proposed allocations and safeguarded land that are relevant to Soil, Land Use and Geology. These issues are those which are based on the constraints identified via the Stage 2 assessment under the Site Selection Methodology (see Appendix 2-C of Volume 2), and also the ‘in combination’ assessment (see Appendix 2-D of Volume 2). They include the ‘red’ and ‘amber’ scores for each proposed allocation and proposed safeguarded land under environmental and socio-economic criteria.

The issues below do not necessarily translate into potential effects of the Sites and Policies document, and this is appraised in Section 12.6 further below. They are identified in order to provide a ‘backdrop’ to the policy analysis, and ensure that policy is capable of addressing these issues sufficiently in terms of minimising adverse effects and maximising potential opportunities. It is expected that in the future, mitigation will be identified for each site in order to try to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for / offset any adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

The issues are listed below, by settlement. The outcomes of the detailed assessments are reported in Appendix 2-C of Volume 2.

#### **Rotherham Urban Area**

- Potential contaminated land.

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect Grade 3 agricultural land and Bradgate Brick Pits RIGS depending on their precise location;
- Loss of greenfield land;
- Close proximity to / within RIGS; and
- Close proximity to / within cLGS.

**Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements at Anston Junction (A57/B6060), as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect Anston Stones Wood RIGS;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required primary school extension within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect Anston Stones Wood RIGS. The required extension of the secondary school in this area has the potential to affect Grade 2 agricultural land.;
- Loss of greenfield land;
- Close proximity to / within RIGS; and
- Loss of Grade 2 agricultural land.

**Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield Common**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required primary school extension within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect Grade 3 agricultural land near Ravenfield Primary if that school is selected; and
- Loss of greenfield land.

**Wath-upon-Dearne, Brampton and West Melton**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements at the A633/A6195, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect Grade 3 agricultural land; and
- Loss of greenfield land.

**Kiveton Park and Wales**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvement at Kiveton Lane, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect Grade 3 agricultural land;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required secondary school extension within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect Grade 3 agricultural land;
- Close proximity to / within RIGS; and
- Loss of greenfield land.

**Maltby and Hellaby**

- Loss of greenfield land; and
- Close proximity to / within RIGS and cRIGS.

**Aston, Aughton and Swallownest**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required secondary school extension in this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect Grade 3 agricultural land; and



- Loss of greenfield land.

**Swinton and Kilnhurst**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements in this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect Grade 3 agricultural land; and
- Loss of greenfield land.

**Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton and Waverley**

- Loss of greenfield land;
- Close proximity/loss of candidate RIGS; and
- Close proximity/loss of candidate LGS.

**Thurcroft**

- Loss of greenfield land.

**Non-Green Belt Villages**

- Loss of greenfield land; and
- Loss of Grade 2 agricultural land.

**Other relevant plans and policies**

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).

**12.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities**

This section provides the analysis of the effects of policies of the Sites and Policies document, when combined with the issues identified for proposed allocations and safeguarded land (see Section 12.3), and also with consideration to the potential for windfall sites. It is based on the IIA Objective and criteria as set out in Section 12.1. Both the issues and the policies have been compared against the IIA Objective and criteria in order to determine whether or not significant risks of adverse effects or opportunities for beneficial effects existed.

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 Sites and Policies document 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 SP 36 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 aims to reduce associated effects on the geodiversity resource, effects are still likely to occur.

A number of policies (SP 4, SP 5, SP 6, SP 9, SP 22, SP 27, SP 68 and SP 69) promote development on previously used land. 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. Flooding of developed or previously developed land poses the risk of mixing pollutants into flood waters, and thus spreading contamination to other areas. Policies identified in Chapter 16 Flood Risk will assist in mitigating flood risk associated with the supply of previously developed land.

Detailed tables of the Risks and Opportunities associated with the policies of the Sites and Policies document can be found in Appendix 3-B.

## 12.5 Regional, National and Global Effects

### Effects within Rotherham

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 resulting from the combination of Core Strategy policies, site allocations / safeguarded land and policies of the Sites and Policies document are summarised below.

#### Opportunities

- Opportunities to protect geodiversity from new development; and
- Opportunities to promote the use of previously developed land and existing unused buildings.

#### Risks

- There is the potential that new development will adversely impact on agricultural land, greenfield land, RIGS and soils through landtake required.

### Effects outside of Rotherham

Soils are a national resource, and therefore their loss or decline within Rotherham affects the entire country. The protection of high-quality agricultural land is a national priority, and negative impacts on it from new development could affect the regional and national agricultural economy. Effects of the Local Plan in isolation are unlikely to be significant in a regional or national context, however they may become significant over time when combined with the effects of other developments, plans and strategies.

Likewise, geodiversity is a national resource, and locally distinct geology can be of value to people in neighbouring local authorities or at a wider regional level. Therefore, the potential benefits to the enjoyment of geodiversity from the Local Plan can also benefit the wider region.

## 12.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document

The combined effects of the site allocations, safeguarded land (if developed in future) 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 in the east of Dinnington. The certainty is high.

<b>Summary of Residual Effects</b>		
<b>Short</b>	<b>Med.</b>	<b>Long</b>
--	--	--
Certainty:		<b>H</b>

## 13. Flood Risk

### 13.1 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 13.1: IIA Objective – Flood Risk**

IIA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>11 – Flood Risk</b>	
Reduce Rotherham’s vulnerability to flooding.	<p>Will it prevent inappropriate development in the flood plain and include flood protection systems?</p> <p>Through design (e.g. use of 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.</p> <p>Through design (e.g. use of SuDS), will it prevent an increase in flood risk to others (e.g. achieving greenfield run-off rates or better)?</p>

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 Sites and Policies document.

### 13.2 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).

### **13.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment**

The Site Selection Methodology and also the ‘in combination’ effects assessment as documented in Volume 2 of this IIA Report have identified a number of issues and opportunities for the proposed allocations and safeguarded land that are relevant to Flood Risk. These issues are those which are based on the constraints identified via the Stage 2 assessment under the Site Selection Methodology (see Appendix 2-C of Volume 2), and also the ‘in combination’ assessment (see Appendix 2-D of Volume 2). They include the ‘red’ and ‘amber’ scores for each proposed allocation and proposed safeguarded land under environmental and socio-economic criteria.

The issues below do not necessarily translate into potential effects of the Sites and Policies document, and this is appraised in Section 13.6 further below. They are identified in order to provide a ‘backdrop’ to the policy analysis, and ensure that policy is capable of addressing these issues sufficiently in terms of minimising adverse effects and maximising potential opportunities. It is expected that in the future, mitigation will be identified for each site in order to try to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for / offset any adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

The issues are listed below, by settlement. The outcomes of the detailed assessments are reported in Appendix 2-C of Volume 2. In addition to the issues listed below, the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement to introduce improved flood defence lines within the Rotherham Renaissance Flood Alleviation Scheme (RRFAS).

#### **Rotherham Urban Area**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to be located within Flood Zone 3 areas;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that required redevelopment of Dalton Surgery, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to be located within a Flood Zone 3 area;
- Loss of greenfield land; and
- Location within floodplain (Flood Zone 2 or 3).

#### **Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required primary school extension within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to be located within Flood Zone 3 area in the proximity of Anston Brook;
- Loss of greenfield land; and
- Location within floodplain (Flood Zone 2 or 3).

#### **Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield Common**

- Loss of greenfield land.

#### **Wath-upon-Deerne, Brampton and West Melton**

- Loss of greenfield land; and
- Location within floodplain (Flood Zone 2 or 3).

#### **Kiveton Park and Wales**

- Loss of greenfield land.

#### **Maltby and Hellaby**

- Loss of greenfield land; and
- Location within floodplain (Flood Zone 2 or 3).

**Aston, Aughton and Swallownest**

- Loss of greenfield land.

**Swinton and Kilnhurst**

- Loss of greenfield land; and
- Location within floodplain (Flood Zone 2 or 3).

**Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton and Waverley**

- Loss of greenfield land; and
- Location within floodplain (Flood Zone 2 or 3).

**Thurcroft**

- Loss of greenfield land.

**Non-Green Belt Villages**

- Loss of greenfield land.

**Other relevant plans and strategies**

The main ‘plan’ which will dictate how flood risk is managed and not increased by new development is the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). 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.

**13.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities**

This section provides the analysis of the effects of policies of the Sites and Policies document, when combined with the issues identified for proposed allocations and safeguarded land (see Section 13.3), and also with consideration to the potential for windfall sites. It is based on the IIA Objective and criteria as set out in Section 13.1. Both the issues and the policies have been compared against the IIA Objective and criteria in order to determine whether or not significant risks of adverse effects or opportunities for beneficial effects existed.

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.

Policy SP 50 promotes the reduction of flood risk associated with new development. This policy states that all new development must demonstrate an understanding of the flood route of surface water flows throughout the development. Where the existing drainage systems may be exceeded, developers must incorporate appropriate mitigation measures.



Natural flood management, SuDS and Flood Risk Assessments for new development are already covered by various policies within the Core Strategy.

Detailed tables of the Risks and Opportunities associated with the policies of the Sites and Policies document can be found in Appendix 3-B.

### 13.5 Regional, National and Global Effects

#### Effects within Rotherham

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 resulting from the combination of Core Strategy Policies, site allocations / safeguarded land and Policies of the Sites and Policies document are summarised below.

#### Opportunities

- 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.
- 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.
- Opportunities for securing contributions from developers towards essential infrastructure provision through the Community Infrastructure Levy.

#### Risks

- Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies locations which are located within designated flood zones and, therefore, may be susceptible to flooding.

#### Effects outside of Rotherham

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.

### 13.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document

The combined effects of the site allocations, safeguarded land (if developed in future) 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 the NPPF is abided by, and that the Local Plan 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 Local Plan measures.

<b>Summary of Residual Effects</b>		
<b>Short</b>	<b>Med.</b>	<b>Long</b>
0	+	+
Certainty:		<b>H</b>

## 14. Waste and Mineral Resources

### 14.1 Topic Definition and Approach

The prudent use of mineral 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). This is aligned with sustainable waste management, such that we reduce, reuse, recycle and recover energy and material resources from waste in order to both minimise the need to use new minerals and other resources, and to minimise reliance on landfill.

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 14.1: IIA Objectives – Waste and Mineral Resources**

<b>IIA Objective</b>	<b>Decision-Making Criteria</b>
<b>12 – Waste and Mineral Resources</b>	
12A – Reduce the rate of mineral resource consumption.	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?
12B – 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 issue identified in the table above as it is considered that these are most likely to be affected by the proposals and policies within the Sites and Policies Document.

### 14.2 Baseline for Waste and Mineral Resources

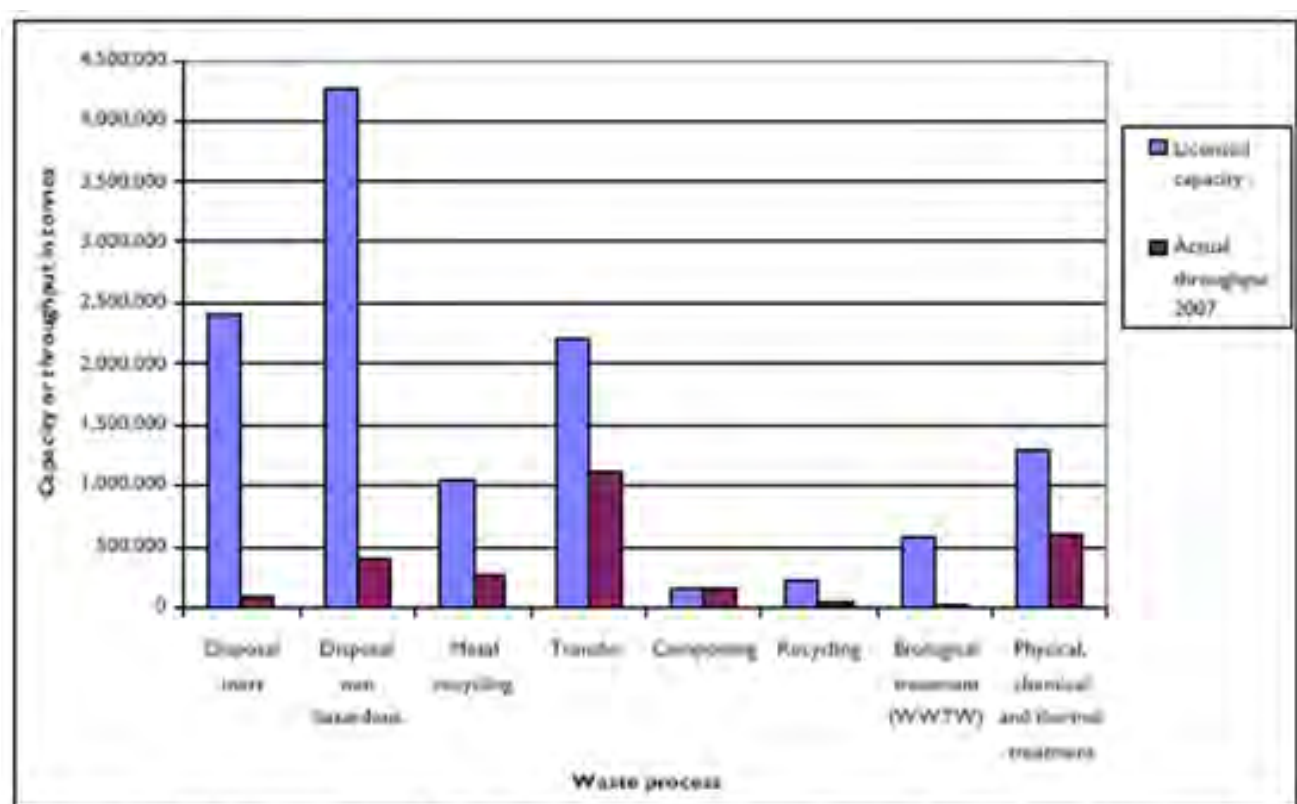
Rotherham produces over 115,000 tonnes of household waste per year. In 2011/12, 29.47% of municipal waste was sent to landfill. Over the same period, 49.58% of waste was reused, recycled or composted, representing an increase from 2009/10 (RMBC, 2012b). The Rotherham Waste Strategy 2005 – 2020 sets out 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 2012 states that, despite the likelihood that cross boundary movements are likely to decrease over the course of the plan period, a proportion of Rotherham’s municipal, commercial and industrial waste will continue to be recycled and treated in Sheffield (and vice versa) in the short and medium term. A dedicated waste facility at Bolton Road, Manvers has recently been completed jointly by Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster Councils in order to deal with municipal waste.

167,000 tonnes of additional capacity for recovery or treatment (including household waste recycling and composting requirements) will be required in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham by 2015, rising to between 337 tonnes in 2026 (BDR Waste Partnership, 2012).

Figure 14-1 below illustrates the 2007 waste throughput in operating waste management facilities in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham, and is compared with capacity.



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 14-1: Licensed Capacity (2008) versus Actual Waste throughput in operating Waste Management Facilities in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham in 2007 (tonnes)**

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, but is not being taken forward currently as a result of extensive mine gases, making it uneconomic to proceed with extraction.

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 is no major active open-casting activity in the borough, with Orgreave quarry now at the restoration stage.

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.

### **14.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment**

The Site Selection Methodology and also the ‘in combination’ effects assessment as documented in Volume 2 of this IIA Report have identified a number of issues and opportunities for the proposed allocations and safeguarded land that are relevant to Waste and Mineral Resources. These issues are those which are based on the constraints identified via the Stage 2 assessment under the Site Selection Methodology (see Appendix 2-C of Volume 2), and also the ‘in combination’ assessment (see Appendix 2-D of Volume 2). They include the ‘red’ and ‘amber’ scores for each proposed allocation and proposed safeguarded land under environmental and socio-economic criteria.

The issues below do not necessarily translate into potential effects of the Sites and Policies document, and this is appraised in Section 14.6 further below. They are identified in order to provide a ‘backdrop’ to the policy analysis, and ensure that policy is capable of addressing these issues sufficiently in terms of minimising adverse effects and maximising potential opportunities. It is expected that in the future, mitigation will be identified for each site in order to try to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for / offset any adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

The issues are listed below, by settlement. The outcomes of the detailed assessments are reported in Appendix 2-C of Volume 2.

#### **Rotherham Urban Area**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement for a waste recycling, composting and recovery site at Aldwarke steelworks, Parkgate;
- Relatively poor access to household waste recycling centres; and
- Location within a Minerals Safeguarding Area.

#### **Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common**

- Location within a Minerals Safeguarding Area.

#### **Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield Common**

- Relatively poor access to household waste recycling centres; and
- Location within a Minerals Safeguarding Area.

#### **Wath-upon-Deerne, Brampton and West Melton**

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identifies a requirement for a waste minimisation, recycling, composting and recovery (municipal waste from the three boroughs) site at Bolton Road, Manvers;
- Relatively poor access to household waste recycling centres; and
- Location within a Minerals Safeguarding Area.

### **Kiveton Park and Wales**

- Relatively poor access to household waste recycling centres; and
- Location within a Minerals Safeguarding Area.

### **Maltby and Hellaby**

- Relatively poor access to household waste recycling centres; and
- Location within a Minerals Safeguarding Area.

### **Aston, Aughton and Swallownest**

- Relatively poor access to household waste recycling centres.

### **Swinton and Kilnhurst**

- Location within a Minerals Safeguarding Area.

### **Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton and Waverley**

- Relatively poor access to household waste recycling centre; and
- Location within a Minerals Safeguarding Area.

### **Thurcroft**

- Relatively poor access to household waste recycling centres; and
- Location within a Minerals Safeguarding Area.

### **Non-Green Belt Villages**

- Location within a Minerals Safeguarding Area.

### **Other relevant plans and strategies**

Waste management in the borough will be coordinated through the Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham (BDR) Joint Waste Plan (adopted 2012). 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.

## **14.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities**

This section provides the analysis of the effects of policies of the Sites and Policies document, when combined with the issues identified for proposed allocations and safeguarded land (see Section 14.3), and also with consideration to the potential for windfall sites. It is based on the IIA Objectives and criteria as set out in Section 14.1. Both the issues and the policies have been compared against the IIA Objectives and criteria in order to determine whether or not significant risks of adverse effects or opportunities for beneficial effects existed.

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 SP 60 promotes the use of renewable and recycled materials during construction and the provision for the recycling of construction, demolition and excavation wastes. 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 Sites and Policies document and



the Core Strategy should promote policies that require 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.

Policy SP 60 promotes renewable energy and sustainable construction, which 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.

Detailed tables of the Risks and Opportunities associated with the policies of the Sites and Policies document can be found in Appendix 3-B.

## **14.5 Regional, National and Global Effects**

### **Effects within Rotherham**

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**

- 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.
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identified the opportunity to improve waste management across Rotherham at Bolton Road, Manvers and Aldwarke steelworks, Parkgate.
- Opportunities for securing contributions from developers towards essential infrastructure provision through the Community Infrastructure Levy.

#### **Risks**

- There remains a risk to the sterilisation of mineral resources from new development, in particular where proposals for extraction could conflict with design proposals or where it cannot be done in a sustainable way using today's methods. It may not always be feasible to extract mineral resources on the site of a proposed development.
- There are risks through the promotion of new development requiring significant construction materials which could place demand on resources. Local Plan policy 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.

### **Effects outside of Rotherham**

Minerals 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 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 adopted BDR Joint Waste Plan will help to ensure that waste within the three boroughs is managed sustainably in the long term.

## 14.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document

The combined effects of the site allocations, safeguarded land (if developed in future) 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 Local Plan will be neutral / negligible in the long term. 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 project-level considerations and the interrelationships amongst spatial planning, waste and minerals planning.

<b>Summary of Residual Effects</b>		
<b>Short</b>	<b>Med.</b>	<b>Long</b>
-	0	0
Certainty:		<b>L</b>

## 15. Landscape and Townscape

### 15.1 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.

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 landscape and townscape which have been utilised to develop the baseline and guide the assessment process.

**Table 15.1: IIA Objectives – Landscape and Townscape**

IIA Objective	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>13 – Landscape and Townscape</b>	
13A – Enhance the landscape and townscape quality of Rotherham.	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). 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.
13B – Reduce light pollution and its effects on people and their surroundings.	Will it avoid light pollution on sensitive receptors?

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

### 15.2 Baseline for Landscape and Townscape

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.

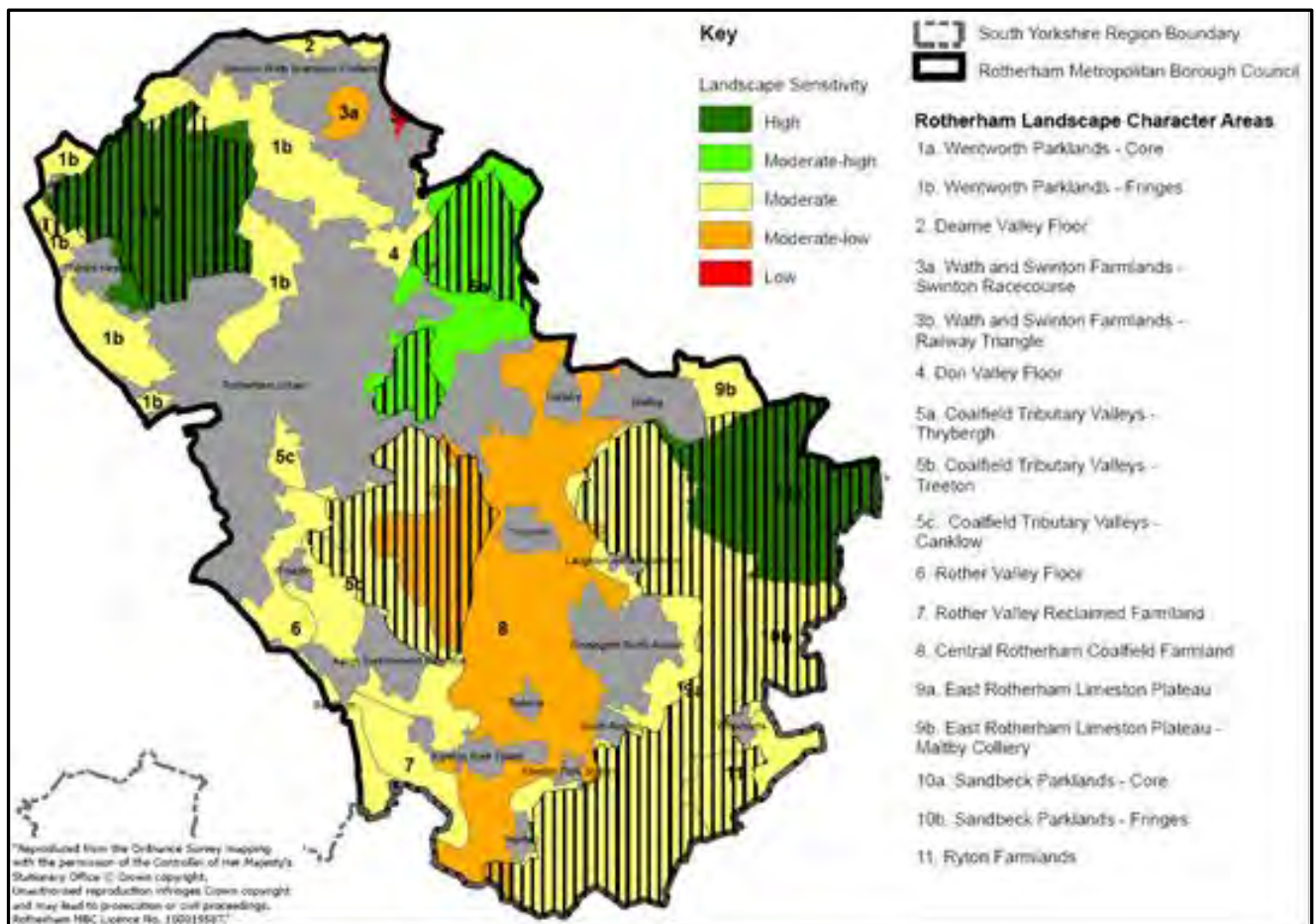
Much of rural Rotherham is designated as an Area of High Landscape Value and as Green Belt. Rotherham lies within two National Character Areas: South Magnesian Limestone and Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield. The borough’s Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) identifies the local character areas, and assesses their associated condition, strength of character and sensitivity to arrive at a broad landscape strategy. This is outlined in Table 15.2 below, and displayed in Figure 15-1 following the table.

**Table 15.2: Landscape Character Assessment Summary**

Character Area	Brief Description	Condition	Strength of Character	Sensitivity	Landscape Strategy
Wentworth Parklands – Core	NW of borough 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	Northern corner of borough A largely reclaimed landscape associated with the former Manvers Main Colliery and its spoil heap	POOR	STRONG	MODERATE	RESTORE CONDITION TO MAINTAIN CHARACTER
Wath-upon-Deerne and Swinton Farmlands – Swinton Racecourse	Between Wath-upon-Deerne and Swinton 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-upon-Deerne and Swinton Farmlands – Railway Triangle		POOR	WEAK	LOW	RE-CONSTRUCT
Don Valley Floor	North of borough, SE of Swinton 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	Runs N-S through centre of borough 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	Runs N-S through centre of borough Large-scale arable landscape of gently undulating landform, with smaller fields around settlements	POOR	MODERATE	MODERATE / LOW	IMPROVE AND RESTORE
Rother Valley Floor	SW of borough 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	SW of borough 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	E of borough, from Maltby to S boundary	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	IMPROVE AND CONSERVE

Character Area	Brief Description	Condition	Strength of Character	Sensitivity	Landscape Strategy
East Rotherham Limestone Plateau – Maltby Colliery	Large-scale arable landscape of gently undulating landform with incised valleys, including several brooks and vegetated alley sides often with ancient woodland	POOR	STRONG	MODERATE	RESTORE CONDITION TO MAINTAIN CHARACTER
Sandbeck Parklands – core	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	SE of borough 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 15-1: Landscape Character Areas, Landscape Sensitivity and Areas of High Landscape Value of Rotherham



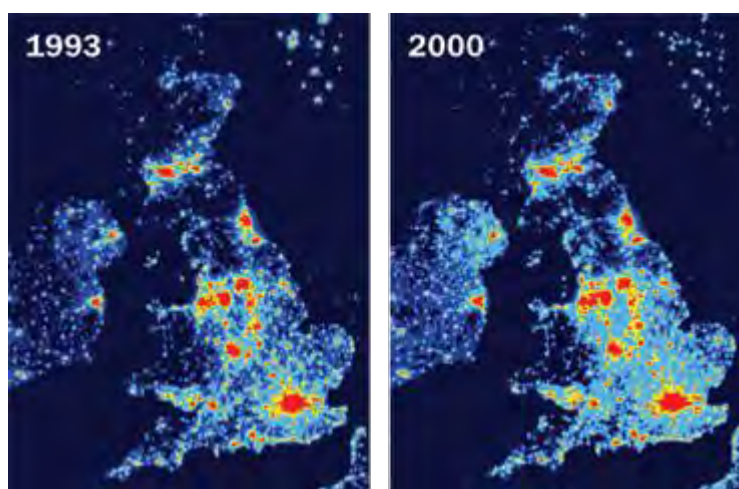
Rotherham Town Centre has attractive pedestrianised areas and a Centenary Market, however it has suffered from a decline in trade over recent years. Past surveys show that perceptions of Rotherham Town Centre are generally poor, with 50% of survey respondents agreeing with the need to revive the town 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 now completed, most notable the new Civic Headquarters and new football stadium on the former Guest and Chrimes site and the refurbishment of Rotherham Central Station.

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, 19th to early 20th Century Villa Suburbs, Early to Mid 20th 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, this project and works are on-going. Planned improvements at Weirside / Market Street have also been halted. Public realm improvements around All Saints’ Minster have recently been completed, both at Minster Yard and Minster Gardens. 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.

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 15-2. 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 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 15 years old, and there is no other evidence which supersedes this research (CPRE, 2000).



**Figure 15-2: Light Pollution in the UK\***  
\*Highest levels of light pollution are indicated with red, the black indicates no light pollution detected.

and there is no other evidence which supersedes this research (CPRE, 2000).

### 15.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment

The Site Selection Methodology and also the ‘in combination’ effects assessment as documented in Volume 2 of this IIA Report have identified a number of issues and opportunities for the proposed allocations and safeguarded land that are relevant to Landscape and Townscape. These issues are those which are based on the constraints identified via the Stage 2 assessment under the Site

Selection Methodology (see Appendix 2-C of Volume 2), and also the ‘in combination’ assessment (see Appendix 2-D of Volume 2). They include the ‘red’ and ‘amber’ scores for each proposed allocation and proposed safeguarded land under environmental and socio-economic criteria.

The issues below do not necessarily translate into potential effects of the Sites and Policies document, and this is appraised in Section 15.6 further below. They are identified in order to provide a ‘backdrop’ to the policy analysis, and ensure that policy is capable of addressing these issues sufficiently in terms of minimising adverse effects and maximising potential opportunities. It is expected that in the future, mitigation will be identified for each site in order to try to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for / offset any adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

The issues are listed below, by settlement. The outcomes of the detailed assessments are reported in Appendix 2-C of Volume 2.

### **Rotherham Urban Area**

- Loss of greenfield land;
- Sensitive landscape;
- Close proximity to Area of High Landscape Value; and
- Loss of greenspace / trees with TPOs.

### **Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required extension of Dinnington Library, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect TPOs in the vicinity;
- Loss of greenfield land;
- Loss of greenspace / trees with TPOs;
- Sensitive landscape;
- Close proximity to an Area of High Landscape Value; and

### **Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield Common**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required capacity improvements of primary schools, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect trees within the St. Alban’s TPO;
- Loss of greenfield land; and
- Sensitive landscape.

### **Wath-upon-Dearne, Brampton and West Melton**

- Loss of greenfield land;
- Sensitive landscape; and
- Loss of greenspace / trees with TPOs.
- Close proximity to Conservation Areas.

### **Kiveton Park and Wales**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required improvements at Kiveton Lane, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect the TPO located adjacent to the road.

### **Maltby and Hellaby**

- Loss of greenfield land;
- Sensitive landscape;

- Close proximity to an Area of High Landscape Value; and
- Close proximity to a Conservation Area.

**Aston, Aughton and Swallownest**

- Loss of greenfield land;
- Close proximity to an Area of High Landscape Value;
- Sensitive landscape; and
- Loss of greenspace / trees with TPOs.

**Swinton and Kilnhurst**

- Loss of greenfield land; and
- Close proximity to Conservation Area.

**Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton and Waverley**

- Loss of greenfield land;
- Sensitive landscape; and
- Loss of greenspace / trees with TPOs.

**Thurcroft**

- Loss of greenfield land;
- Close proximity to Conservation Area; and
- Loss of greenspace / trees with TPOs.

**Non-Green Belt Villages**

- Loss of greenfield land;
- Sensitive landscape;
- Close proximity to Areas of High Landscape Value;
- Close proximity to Conservation Area; and
- Loss of greenspace / trees with TPO.

**Other relevant plans and strategies**

Rotherham's 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, the South Yorkshire Forest's Green Infrastructure Strategy (published 2011) will interact with Natural England's Green Infrastructure Mapping Project and with the Local Plan to set out and implement its proposals. RMBC have undertaken assessments on their Conservation Areas in relation to the Council's sites and landscape sensitivity.

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).

The main plan relevant to townscape 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 planning documents may include design-focused policy and guidance to ensure that townscape is a prime consideration for new development.

## 15.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities

This section provides the analysis of the effects of policies of the Sites and Policies document, when combined with the issues identified for proposed allocations and safeguarded land (see Section 15.3), and also with consideration to the potential for windfall sites. It is based on the IIA Objectives and criteria as set out in Section 15.1. Both the issues and the policies have been compared against the IIA Objectives and criteria in order to determine whether or not significant risks of adverse effects or opportunities for beneficial effects existed.

A number of policies promote new development within Rotherham. The provision of new housing, employment, transport and other infrastructure will undoubtedly affect the landscape through land use change and associated potential adverse long-term permanent impacts on landscape character. Depending upon design and ‘fit’ within or surrounding settlements, they can also have long-term and permanent impacts on townscape.

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, including Policy SP 2 states that new development proposals must ensure that they minimise the impact on the openness of the Green Belt. Policy SP 35 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 borough’s landscapes. These include designated Areas of High Landscape Value, National Character Areas and Local Landscape Character Areas. It is considered that whilst these policies aim to reduce associated effects on the wider landscape resource, effects are still likely to occur.

The main location for new growth is the Rotherham urban area with other principle settlements for growth also identified. These areas have a number of important townscape features, including those which are also historic features such as the 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 affect the setting of features within these towns, depending on the location of new development, with associated adverse effects on the townscape.

Specific features, views and vistas that contribute to the distinct identity of the borough and make a contribution to the townscape are protected through Policies SP 43, SP 44, SP 45, SP 48 and SP 49.

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

Detailed tables of the risks and opportunities associated with the policies of the Sites and Policies document can be found in Appendix 3-B.

## 15.5 Regional, National and Global Effects

### Effects within Rotherham

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 resulting from the combination of Core Strategy policies, site allocations / safeguarded land and policies of the Sites and Policies document are:

#### Opportunities

- Opportunities to safeguard designated landscapes;
- Opportunities to enhance the townscape through promoting sustainable design; and

- Opportunities to contribute to the distinct identity of the townscape within Rotherham.
- Opportunities for securing contributions from developers towards essential infrastructure provision through the Community Infrastructure Levy.

Risks

- Due to 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.
- Potential risks to the landscape through the release of greenfield sites.
- 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.
- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identified a risk for TPOs to be affected by infrastructure requirements.

**Effects outside of Rotherham**

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

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

**15.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document**

The combined effects of the site allocations, safeguarded land (if developed in future) 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 Local Plan 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 application of planning policy (e.g. master planning), and project-level considerations.

<b>Summary of Residual Effects</b>		
<b>Short</b>	<b>Med.</b>	<b>Long</b>
-	-	-
Certainty:		<b>L</b>



## 16. Historic Environment

### 16.1 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 16.1: IIA Objective – Historic Environment**

IIA Objective	Decision-Making Criteria
<b>14 – Historic Environment</b>	
Enhance the historic assets of Rotherham.	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? Potential for impacts on views into/out of Historic Buildings and Gardens. Potential for impacts on the setting of Conservation Areas, including traffic related impacts.

For the purposes of this IIA, this topic and IIA Objective 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 Sites and Policies document proposals and policies, whilst other aspects are more specific to project-level design or other activities.

### 16.2 Baseline for 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 28 Conservation Areas in Rotherham, including two new designations at Ulley and Letwell. They are 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 2015 Heritage at Risk Register includes conservation areas, Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, and Scheduled Monuments. The Register has identified nine Scheduled Monuments at risk, three

conservation areas and six listed buildings within the borough. These are identified in the table below.

**Table 16.2: ‘At Risk’ Historic Environment Features in Rotherham**

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name/Location</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Vulnerability</b>	<b>Trend/Priority</b>
Conservation Area	Rotherham Town Centre	Very bad	Low	Improving
Conservation Area	Wales, Rotherham South	Poor	Low	Deteriorating
Conservation Area	Doncaster Road, Rotherham Urban	Very bad	Medium	Deteriorating significantly
Grade I listed building	Stable Block and Riding School, Wentworth, Woodhouse	Poor – roof coverings are deteriorating and erosion to the stonework.	N/A	Priority C (D)
Grade II* listed building	Keppels Column, Admirals Crest, Thorpe Common	Poor - there are significant structural cracks and stonework erosion. The internal staircase is unsafe.	N/A	Priority C (C)
Grade II* listed building / Scheduled Monument	Thorpe Salvin Old Hall (Ruins of), Ladyfield Road, Thorpe Salvin	Poor – masonry in need of consolidation and vegetation growth needs to be managed.	N/A	Priority C (C)
Grade II* listed building	Camellia House, Wentworth Woodhouse, Wentworth	Very bad – vandalism and poor condition of roof and glazing.	N/A	Priority C (C)
Grade II* listed building	Church of St Peter and St Paul, Todwick	Poor – tower parapets and pinnacles in poor condition	N/A	Priority C (C)
Grade II listed building	Church of St Mary, High Street, Rawmarsh	Poor – tower roof covering and timber roof structure in poor condition, damage to internal fabric and finishes, significant localised masonry erosion, damage to stained glass windows.	N/A	Priority D
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: section 400yds (370m) long south of Abdy Farm, Brampton Bierlow	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Arable Clipping	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

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name/Location</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Vulnerability</b>	<b>Trend/Priority</b>
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.	Visitor erosion – moderate	Declining
Scheduled Monument	Roman Ridge: section 400yds (370m) long in Wath Wood	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Vehicle damage / erosion – moderate	Declining
Scheduled Monument	Roman Ridge: section 500yds (460m) long, north of Dog Kennel Pond, Wentworth Park	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems.	Stock erosion – extensive	Declining

### **16.3 Relevant Issues (Risks and Opportunities) from Allocations Assessment**

The Site Selection Methodology and also the ‘in combination’ effects assessment as documented in Volume 2 of this IIA Report have identified a number of issues and opportunities for the proposed allocations and safeguarded land that are relevant to the historic environment. These issues are those which are based on the constraints identified via the Stage 2 assessment under the Site Selection Methodology (see Appendix 2-C of Volume 2), and also the ‘in combination’ assessment (see Appendix 2-D of Volume 2). They include the ‘red’ and ‘amber’ scores for each proposed allocation and proposed safeguarded land under environmental and socio-economic criteria.

The issues below do not necessarily translate into potential effects of the Sites and Policies document, and this is appraised in Section 16.6 further below. They are identified in order to provide a ‘backdrop’ to the policy analysis, and ensure that policy is capable of addressing these issues sufficiently in terms of minimising adverse effects and maximising potential opportunities. It is expected that in the future, mitigation will be identified for each site in order to try to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for / offset any adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

The issues are listed below, by settlement. The outcomes of the detailed assessments are reported in Appendix 2-C of Volume 2.

#### **Rotherham Urban Area**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect a Grade II Listed Building and potential buried archaeology;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required secondary school extension within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect potential buried archaeology;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required redevelopment of Greasborough Library, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect Greasborough Conservation Area, a Grade II Listed Building and potential buried archaeology;
- Close proximity to Listed Buildings;
- Potential for archaeology;
- Proximity and views from the Wentworth Woodhouse Registered Park and Garden; and
- Proximity to the Roman Ridge Scheduled Monument.

### **Dinnington, Anston and Laughton Common**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect a Conservation Area and potential buried archaeology.
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required primary school extension within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect South Anston Conservation Area, a Grade II Listed Building and potential buried archaeology. The required extension of a secondary school within this area also has the potential to affect potential buried archaeology.
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required extension of Dinnington Library, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect potential buried archaeology.
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required expansion of Police infrastructure at Dinnington, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect potential buried archaeology.
- Close proximity to Listed Buildings.
- Close proximity to Conservation Area.
- Potential for archaeology.

### **Wickersley, Bramley and Ravenfield Common**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvement at Masons Roundabout, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect Wickersley Conservation Area and potential buried archaeology.
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required primary school extension within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect a Conservation Area and potential buried archaeology. The required extension of a secondary school within this area also has the potential to affect potential buried archaeology.
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required extension of Wickersley Library, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect Wickersley Conservation Area and potential buried archaeology.
- Close proximity to Listed Buildings.
- Potential for archaeology.

### **Wath-upon-Deerne, Brampton and West Melton**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required A633/A6195 junction improvements within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect the Swinton Pottery Scheduled Monument at the A6022 junction and potential buried archaeology.
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required expansion of Police infrastructure at Wath-upon-Deerne Section Station, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect potential buried archaeology; and
- Close proximity to Listed Buildings.

### **Kiveton Park and Wales**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvement at Kiveton Lane, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect Listed Buildings and potential buried archaeology;

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required secondary school extension within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect potential buried archaeology; and
- Close proximity to Listed Buildings; and
- Close proximity to the Wales Conservation Area.

**Maltby and Hellaby**

- Close proximity to Listed Buildings; and
- Close proximity to Conservation Area.

**Aston, Aughton and Swallownest**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvement at Whiston Crossroads, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect potential buried archaeology;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required secondary school extension within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect potential buried archaeology; and
- Close proximity to Listed Buildings.

**Swinton and Kilnhurst**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required transport improvements within this area, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), have the potential to affect Scheduled Monuments and potential buried archaeology;
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required extension of Swinton library, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect Swinton Conservation Area and potential buried archaeology;
- Close proximity to Conservation Area;
- Potential for archaeology; and
- Proximity to the Roman Ridge Scheduled Monument.

**Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton and Waverley**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required secondary school extension for the school which serves this area most (within Brinsworth), as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect potential buried archaeology.
- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required redevelopment of health facilities at Treeton, as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect potential buried archaeology.
- Close proximity to Listed Buildings.

**Thurcroft**

- The IIA Addendum of Proposed Changes (2012) identified that the required secondary school extension for the school which serves this area most (within Wales), as reported in the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012), has the potential to affect potential buried archaeology; and
- Close proximity to Conservation Area.

**Non-Green Belt Villages**

- Close proximity to Conservation Area;



- Close proximity to Listed Buildings; and
- Potential for archaeology.

### **Other relevant plans and strategies**

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).

## **16.4 Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities**

This section provides the analysis of the effects of policies of the Sites and Policies document, when combined with the issues identified for proposed allocations and safeguarded land (see Section 16.3), and also with consideration to the potential for windfall sites. It is based on the IIA Objective and criteria as set out in Section 16.1. Both the issues and the policies have been compared against the IIA Objective and criteria in order to determine whether or not significant risks of adverse effects or opportunities for beneficial effects existed.

Policies SP 43, SP 44, SP 45, SP 47, SP 48 and SP 49 aim to protect, enhance and manage the historic environment and protect and enhance the distinctive features of Rotherham.

A number of policies of the Sites and Policies document 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. However, the above protective policies, and Policy SP 46 aim to mitigate the potential adverse impacts of new development, including by ensuring their appropriate assessment and setting out mitigation requirements for exceptional circumstances where harm could be justified.

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.

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.

Detailed tables of the Risks and Opportunities associated with the policies of the Sites and Policies document can be found in Appendix 3-B.

## **16.5 Regional, National and Global Effects**

### **Effects within Rotherham**

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 resulting from the combination of Core Strategy policies, site allocations / safeguarded land and policies of the Sites and Policies document are summarised below.

Opportunities

- 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.

Risks

- The Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) identified a risk for potential buried archaeology, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments to be affected by the infrastructure requirements.
- 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.

**Effects outside of Rotherham**

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.

**16.6 Summary of the Net Effects of the Sites and Policies Document**

The combined effects of the site allocations, safeguarded land (if developed in future) 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 Local Plan 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 planning (e.g. master planning), and project-level considerations.

<b>Summary of Residual Effects</b>		
<b>Short</b>	<b>Med.</b>	<b>Long</b>
–	–	–
Certainty:		<b>L</b>

## 17. Conclusions and Supporting Detail

### 17.1 Summary of the Assessment

Table 17.1 below summarises the IIA’s assessment of the ‘likely significant effects’ of the Sites and Policies document, which at this level are the key risks which should be monitored and managed and the opportunities which should be secured throughout its implementation. Chapters 3 through 16 should be referred to for the detail on these assessments.

Given assumptions as discussed in Volume 1 (Section 3.9), 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 air quality, soils, landscape and the historic environment. However, out of necessity, this summary score does not reflect well the significant, but still challenging opportunity to achieve net enhancements via the application of planning policy to the allocations. This includes the potential for net benefits to air quality, landscape and the historic environment. The overall assessment also absorbs within it the potential positive effects to soil of remediating contaminated land on the few sites where this would likely occur.

For air quality and landscape, the assessed negative effects are largely due to the potential cumulative effects of sites across the borough, including the unknowns surrounding how individual site-level layout, design and mitigation will affect landscape at both a local and regional level. For air quality, the effect of a growing number of households on transport emissions will depend upon detailed project-level consideration and a targeted multi-modal approach to transport borough-wide and sub-regionally. To achieve net benefits to air quality, the additional housing would have to create viable sustainable transport links which substantially reduce existing residents’ travel by car.

For landscape, the challenge is to ensure that every allocation (and any windfall site) is designed with the landscape and townscape in mind, aiming to ensure a somewhat ‘natural’ integration with the existing settlements / built environment and countryside / natural environment. To achieve net benefits, this must lead to landscape character creation, restoration or enhancement. Such net benefits may be achieved via developer contribution to green infrastructure throughout the borough.

The effect on soils depends on the detailed baseline for the sites being developed in areas where Grade 2 soils are indicatively shown to exist. It also depends upon how easily developers can avoid and then minimise effects to these soils (even if taken out of agricultural production), such as by locating buildings in areas of lower-quality soil within a site and using remaining areas for landscaping / garden, greenspace or allotments. However, in the best case, the effect of developing greenfield land will remain at least slightly adverse.

Effects on the historic environment are inevitable, given the proximity of a number of sites to Listed Buildings. At best, there will be adverse effects on the setting of Grade II Listed Buildings which have a connection (such as a related purpose) to their rural or agricultural setting and surroundings. There also remains the potential for adverse effects to the setting and views from the Wentworth Woodhouse Registered Park and Garden, although the most significant component of this effect is being managed through detailed masterplanning at the Bassingthorpe Farm Strategic Allocation. There are also a few sites proposed in the north of Rawmarsh which are in the general vicinity of the Roman Ridge Scheduled Monument, which will require some consideration of potential recreational pressure and visitor management. The effects on buried archaeology cannot be predicted, however even if significant archaeological remains are discovered, high-quality management of this issue and

the various methods of preservation available (including preservation by record) can potentially limit effects to slight adverse.

Long-term positive effects are currently predicted for population / equality, health and well-being, accessibility / community facilities, education / skills, economy / employment, biodiversity and flood risk. The Sites and Policies document creates the opportunities for development to achieve these benefits, although much work is still to be done in implementing these policies. This includes project-level master planning and design, coordination with transport planners and public transportation providers, 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.

**Table 17.1: Summary of ‘Likely Significant Effects’ of the Sites and Policies document (and of the Local Plan as a whole)**

IIA Topic	Summary of Residual Effects			
	Short	Med.	Long	Certainty
Population and Equality	+	++	+++	L
Health and Well-Being	-	+	+	L
Accessibility / Community Facilities	+	++	++	M
Education and Skills	0	+	+	M
Economy and Employment	+	++	+++	L
Transport and Carbon Emissions	-	0	0	L
Biodiversity	-	0	+	L
Air Quality	-	-	-	L
Water Resources	0	0	0	L
Soils and geology	--	--	--	M
Flood Risk	0	+	+	H
Waste and Mineral Resources	-	-	0	L
Landscape and Townscape	-	-	-	L
Historic Environment	-	-	-	L

## 17.2 Summary of Mitigation Recommendations

Given that the IIA has been integrated into the selection of allocations and safeguarded land, there are no current or outstanding recommendations regarding site selection. The sites selected have resulted in the identification of a number of risks of negative sustainability impacts as summarised above and set out in more detail in Sections 3 to 16.

The Sites and Policies document (pre-submission draft) has been enhanced based on the recommendations of previous revisions of the IIA report, by incorporating changes and improvements identified in the IIA of policies previously conducted. Table 17.2 below outlines how the Council has considered previous IIA recommendations.

**Table 17.2: IIA Policy Recommendations – How They Were Considered**

<b>IIA Recommendation</b>	<b>2015 Policy No.</b>	<b>Changes and Response</b>
<p>The supporting text for Policy SP 58 stated that all new development must be “adaptable to meet changing occupier circumstances over the lifetime of the development”. It was felt that this phrasing could be misinterpreted or misused. The phrasing should be changed to say, “adaptable to meet changing occupier circumstances <del>over the</del> <i>throughout their lifetimes of the development</i>”.</p>	<p>SP 58 supporting text</p>	<p>RMBC have amended Policy SP 58 and added additional information to the explanation of SP 58 mentioning specifically the need for schemes to be adaptable to changes in occupiers circumstances. It is not considered that further change to the policy is required at this time.</p>
<p>Policies on accessibility and provision of community facilities should be enhanced by future policy or via use of such arrangements as the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to achieve 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. Certain needs may not be location-specific, such as those relating to community outreach and education for all age groups.</p>	<p>SP 14</p>	<p>No change to policy. However, Core Strategy policy CS8 requires that land for new Gypsy and traveller sites, meet the particular requirements of the Gypsies and Travellers and the need for integration with the wider community. Sites and Policies policy SP 14. This is in accordance with the aims of Policy CS3 Location of New Development and in light of the level of unmet need in the borough,. Among other things, particular consideration must be given to good access to community services by non-car modes.</p>
<p>Given a lack of baseline information on the capacity of existing venues for people of different religions or beliefs to meet (in particular those of small number, who tend to not to own or rent their own rooms or buildings), it would be beneficial for the Council to conduct an audit of existing community halls and areas of potential deficiency, accounting for the Local Plan proposals.</p>	<p>SP 64</p>	<p>No change to policy. However, the explanatory text has been amended to make clear that the Council in considering planning applications for alternative use of the building or land will take account of existing community activities in the area, any identified need for other community uses, services and facilities and any evidence of deficiency or over-provision of accommodation to provide such uses.</p>
<p>Whereby Policy SP 35 requires that ‘residential development proposals will be expected to make a contribution to greenspace’, Policy SP 42 dealing with the provision of opportunities for play, recreation and sport is not nearly as proactive. Although Policy SP 39 addresses a complementary issue, given the relatively high rates of childhood obesity and resulting poor health experienced in Rotherham, it is recommended that the phrasing is reviewed in order to ensure that potential developers demonstrate appropriate capacity and levels of access to such facilities. It may also be appropriate that they are expected to make a contribution towards play, recreation and sport.</p>	<p>SP 35 SP 42</p>	<p>No change to policy. Issues of determining capacity and proximity to facilities are considered fully within policy ‘SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space’. These have been based upon Rotherham’s Green Space and Playing Pitch Strategies, as well as regard being had to the guidance presented by Fields in Trust. The Explanation to this policy also refers to the application of developer contributions.</p> <p>It is the Council’s view that no further changes are necessary.</p>
<p>Polices promoting enhancements to transport (e.g. SP 29), public realm, amenity / recreation / tourism, and the creation of high-</p>	<p>SP 12 SP 16 SP 22</p>	<p>No change to policy. However, ‘SP 42 Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation’ states (point e) that</p>



<b>IIA Recommendation</b>	<b>2015 Policy No.</b>	<b>Changes and Response</b>
<p>quality places have the potential to be enhanced to include text relating to the provision of measures to improve access for the disabled. This includes Policy SP 41 (Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation), SP 58 (Design Principles) and SP 66 (Access to Community Facilities). Cross-reference to these policies could be made in Policy SP 10 dealing with recreation in the green belt, Policy SP 14 on Gypsy and Traveller sites, Policies SP 22 and SP 23 on shopping areas and SP 40 (new and improvements to existing greenspace).</p>	<p>SP 23 SP 24 SP 26 SP 31 SP 40 SP 41 SP 58 SP 66</p>	<p>the facilities should be accessible to as many potential users as possible. Also, the final paragraph of explanation to ‘SP 42 Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation’ mentions access for the disabled.</p> <p>The Explanation to ‘SP 58 Design Principles’ states (para 7.255) that ‘site design should ensure that the site can be accessed, understood and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size, ability or disability’.</p> <p>It is anticipated that building regulations and information presented as appropriate within Masterplans and/or design &amp; access statements will address this issue.</p> <p>‘SP 29 Sustainable transport for development’ has been amended to include that development proposals promote inclusive access, as appropriate.</p> <p>It is the Council’s view that no further changes are necessary.</p>
<p>As there are a number of groups of people in Rotherham who are particularly vulnerable to crime and anti-social behaviour, further emphasis could be made in Policy SP 58 (Design Principles) on ‘Secured by Design’ principles. The Design Guides produced by Secured by Design (an official UK Police initiative) can be directly referenced in the supporting text.</p>	<p>SP 58</p>	<p>The policy has been changed to include reference to Secured by Design.</p>
<p>Similar to recommendations made in the IIA to the Core Strategy, the future implementation of Policies SP 64, SP 66 and SP 69, such as through future, more detailed policy or through the application of such arrangements as the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) can be more specific about the procurement of 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>SP 64 SP 66 SP 69</p>	<p>Policies not fully changed. The policies are not specific about the procurement of the types of community services and facilities Rotherham needs. However, the provision of public toilets, baby changing and breast feeding facilities has been encouraged in SP 58 Design Principles.</p> <p>The Local Plan seeks to protect a range of community facilities and services. Specific community needs will vary geographically and over time however the explanatory text has been amended to make clear that the Council will take account of existing community activities in the area, any identified need for other community uses, services and facilities and any evidence of deficiency or over-provision of accommodation to provide such uses.</p> <p>The explanatory text has also been amended to clarify that community facilities include health services such as midwifery care, health visiting and mental health services.</p> <p>It is not considered necessary to provide</p>

<b>IIA Recommendation</b>	<b>2015 Policy No.</b>	<b>Changes and Response</b>
		additional monitoring indicators for maternity and pregnancy.
<p>Also as for the previous IIA recommendations for the Core Strategy, the requirement for detailed masterplanning could be enhanced by firstly capturing the basic requirement more specifically in policy (e.g. Policy SP 58: Design Principles), and secondly, by requiring that such master plans demonstrate high-quality engagement with the public. This would allow local community views and comments to be taken into account. Equalities Impact Assessment and Health Impact Assessment could also be recommended. 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. The requirement for detailed masterplanning could also be enhanced by requiring that such master plans demonstrate that the needs of neighbouring communities have been 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>	SP 58	<p>Yes, the policy has been changed. The use of masterplans where appropriate has been added to SP 58 Design Principles. The Masterplan will be expected to encompass the broad aims and design principles, and applicants are encouraged to demonstrate an appropriate level of community engagement.</p>
<p>Policy SP 39 includes requirements for the protection of high-quality soils at design and siting of development. It is recommended that this is extended to cover construction processes, and demonstration that there are feasible and appropriate methods, locations and receptors for the temporary storage and reuse of high-quality soils. Supporting text should elaborate that proposals should demonstrate appropriate consideration of the height and duration of soil storage mounds, and ensure these are viable alongside construction compounds and work sites. Loss of soil quality which is directly due to the inappropriateness of its handling prior to reuse should not be acceptable.</p>	SP 39	<p>Some amendments have been made to the policy.</p> <p>While, the policy does not address the construction processes, the supporting text has been amended to identify that the storage of soils should follow best practice.</p> <p>Also, Policy SP 39 has been amended to reflect the IIA Recommendation.</p> <p>Recommendation for policy and explanation included within 'Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy'.</p>
<p>The supporting text to Policy SP 39 should state that for sites having 'best and most versatile' agricultural soils, decisions need to be based on new, up-to-date detailed ALC assessments. Developers should be responsible for conducting these ALC assessments, determining the quality of soils, and finding a sustainable re-use for soils which are to be translocated.</p>	SP 39	<p>The policy has been change to reflect that where development is permitted on the best and most versatile agricultural land it should, as far as possible, use the lowest grade of land suitable for the development and should demonstrate adequate measures to conserve the soil resource and functions in agreement with the local planning authority</p>
<p>Policy SP 58 on design could include an emphasis for development proposals to encourage easy and convenient recycling</p>	SP 58	<p>No, this change has not been made.</p> <p>The 'Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy' policy deals with this issue and</p>

<b>IIA Recommendation</b>	<b>2015 Policy No.</b>	<b>Changes and Response</b>
and composting, and otherwise to consider innovative ways to reduce the disposal of waste to landfill. 'Ease' and 'convenience' are key considerations when encouraging residents and other land users to recycle and compost. Consideration could also be given to 'plain sight' collection facilities, as obscure or inconspicuous facilities may suffer from poor use.		explicit reference is made (point b) of proposals needing to accord with the Joint Waste Plan. Further explanation is provided in para 7.279.  It is the Council's view that no further changes are necessary.

### 17.3 Summary of Monitoring Recommendations

Table 17.3 below summarises the IIA (and statutory SEA) monitoring recommendations specific to the Local Plan, including Sites and Policies document. Such monitoring may require a change in the way that planning application and/or building control data is collected and collated in order to meet this statutory obligation. Monitoring the need to update the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) and the future delivery of infrastructure is essential.

**Table 17.3: Recommendations for IIA Monitoring**

<b>IIA Topic</b>	<b>Baseline Indicators</b>	<b>Additional Indicators to Monitor Significant Risks and Opportunities</b>
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 (IMD) overall score Proportion of Local Authority homes which are non-decent Proportion of outstanding unfit private sector dwellings Numbers on Local Authority waiting list Number of rough sleepers Number of households in temporary accommodation Average house price	Number of accessibility and community infrastructure / service / facility complaints pertaining to new developments Number housing completions and demolitions Percentage housing mix by size / tenure Affordable housing completions Community halls / centres with rooms available for public use / hire, and settlement areas having none

<b>IIA Topic</b>	<b>Baseline Indicators</b>	<b>Additional Indicators to Monitor Significant Risks and Opportunities</b>
Health and Well-Being	Proportion of households not meeting Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard Proportion of households within agreed walking/cycling distance of key health services Life expectancy for men and women Percentage with a disability or long-term, limiting illness Death rates from circulatory disease and cancer for people under 75 years Prevalence of obesity in 2-10 year olds Mode of transport to school	Proportion of households within 30, 60 and 90 minute travel time thresholds of key services and facilities, such as pharmacies, doctor's surgeries and/or hospital Capacity of (or waiting times at) doctor's surgeries / health centres Number of trips per person by transport mode: walking and cycling, private motor vehicles, and public transport and taxis
Accessibility / Community	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
Education and Skills	Percentage of people aged 19-21 with at least an National Vocational Qualification (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
Economy and Employment	Gross Value Added (GVA) (borough-wide) and GVA per head Number of companies in Rotherham with an Environmental Management System Percentage of people of working age in work	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
Econ. & Emp. (cont'd)	Percentage of children and all working age people living in workless households Investment relative to Gross Domestic Product (GDP): (i) total investment and (ii) social investment Diversity of economic sectors represented	

IIA Topic	Baseline Indicators	Additional Indicators to Monitor Significant Risks and Opportunities
Transport and Carbon Emissions	<p>Number and length of congested road routes (AM and PM peak times)</p> <p>Patronage levels of rail and bus services</p> <p>'Standing room only' time on rail and bus services</p> <p>Annual emissions of greenhouse gases (by sector)</p> <p>Borough-wide domestic energy consumption</p> <p>Proportion of alternatively fuelled vehicles in the borough</p> <p>Homes installing micro-renewables</p>	<p>Number new developments approved contrary to highways officer advice</p> <p>Number of developments within 1 km of motorway / trunk road junctions</p> <p>IMD 'geographical barriers' rating at sites for approved developments</p> <p>Number of developments supported by high-quality inter-settlement bus, train or other public transport routes</p> <p>Percentage of trips (by journey type) per person by transport mode: walking and cycling, private motor vehicles, and public transport and taxis</p> <p>Number 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 meeting Code for Sustainable Homes (CfSH) and Buildings Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) standards</p> <p>Number of new developments built to achieve carbon neutrality</p>
Biodiversity	<p>Status of over-wintering Golden Plover</p> <p>Status of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority species</p> <p>Status of BAP priority habitats</p> <p>Percentage BAP habitats and species as stable or increasing</p> <p>Achievement against national and local BAP targets</p> <p>Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) by land area in favourable or 'favourable recovering' condition</p> <p>Proportion (%) of designated Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) in positive management</p>	<p>Number of development schemes which are supported by detailed over-wintering bird analysis in Golden Plover habitat areas</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>Proportion of development on greenfield sites</p> <p>Proportion of new development in wildlife corridors</p>



<b>IIA Topic</b>	<b>Baseline Indicators</b>	<b>Additional Indicators to Monitor Significant Risks and Opportunities</b>
Air Quality	<p>Number and extent of Air Quality Management Areas (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>Number of developments within 1 km of motorway / trunk road junctions</p> <p>IMD 'geographical barriers' rating at sites for approved developments</p> <p>Number of developments supported by high-quality inter-settlement bus, train or other public transport routes</p> <p>Number of developments likely to impact on AQMAs (e.g. house to nearest services or employment centre)</p>
Water Resources	<p>The percentage of river lengths of good chemical or biological quality</p> <p>Percentage of waters restored to Good Ecological Status</p> <p>Number of substantiated water pollution incidents</p> <p>Per capita consumption of water</p> <p>Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy Water Resource Management Units assessed as 'over-licensed' or 'over-abstracted'</p>	<p>Percentage developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)</p>
Soils and geology	<p>Area of Agricultural Land Classification (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 Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and Local Geological Sites (LGSs) 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 or LGSs</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>Number of sites being used to assist in climate adaptation to flood risk</p>	<p>Percentage of new development permitted in floodplains</p> <p>Number of developments built contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice</p> <p>Households registered for flood warnings as a percentage of total number of households at risk of flooding</p>
Waste and Mineral Resources	<p>Percentage 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>

<b>IJA Topic</b>	<b>Baseline Indicators</b>	<b>Additional Indicators to Monitor Significant Risks and Opportunities</b>
Landscape and Townscape	Percentage of Landscape Character Areas needing character reconstruction, restoration or improvement Hectares of land given over to development each year Percentage of borough covered by Areas of High Landscape Value Number and extent of distinct (not conjoined) settlements by type (e.g. small village, large village, town) Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their area as a place to live Number of Tree Preservation Order (TPO) trees	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 Number of development schemes accompanied by detailed master plans and public realm design Net addition / loss of TPO trees to new development
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

### 17.4 Next Steps

The IJA Report and its accompanying Non-Technical Summary will be made available for consultation with the statutory consultees and the public (along with other stakeholder organisations) alongside the pre-submission version of the Sites and Policies document, to be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval and adoption.

After adoption of the Sites and Policies document, an SEA Statement must be produced in order to document how the IJA / SEA and consultation on the IJA has influenced the development of the Sites and Policies document. It will also set out the final monitoring commitments. This will be done at the earliest practicable opportunity upon adoption of the Sites and Policies document.

## Appendix 3-A Filter of Policies for Relevance to IIA Topics

This appendix provides an overview of an exercise which tested policies for their relevance to each IIA topic. At least several of the policies of the Sites and Policies document have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under each topic. The tables below describe the policies of relevance to each topic chapter. On the left are the policies which have been filtered into the policy assessment as having the potential for effects within the given IIA topic, and the right column describes the association of the policies with the SA / IIA Objectives – i.e. the way in which the policies each or combined could have an effect on the environment or society. The assessment of potential significant risks of adverse effects or opportunities for beneficial effects is presented in Appendix 3-B.

### 3-A.1 Population and Equality

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with SA Objectives
Numerous (see EqIA – Appendix 3-D)	<p><b><u>Equality of Opportunity</u></b> Future development will be interacted with by many different groups within society. The EqIA (see Appendix 3-D) helps to identify potential inequalities in the opportunity which new development can afford to different groups.</p>
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 2: Development in the Green Belt SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres	<p><b><u>Improved Housing Opportunities</u></b> These policies aim to provide or otherwise enable new housing development, including new affordable housing.</p>
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 2: Development in the Green Belt SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens	<p><b><u>Opportunities for better social inclusion</u></b> These policies promote inclusion through housing opportunities.</p>
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 2: Development in the Green Belt SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres	<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>
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development	<b><u>Potential for New Housing Development</u></b>

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with SA Objectives
SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply	<p><b><u>to be Car-Dependent</u></b></p> <p>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>
SP 25: Hot Food Takeaways SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 34: Canals SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace SP 41: Protecting Greenspace SP 47: Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes SP 58: Design Principles SP 61: Shop Front Design SP 62: Advertisements	<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>
SP 2: Development in the Green Belt SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 31: Development affecting Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network SP 32: Delivering Transport Schemes SP 66: Access to Community Facilities SP 67: Development within Mixed Use Areas SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	<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>

Other policies of the Sites and Policies document 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.

### 3-A.2 Accessibility / Community Facilities

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with SA Objectives
SP1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local	<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>

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>		<b>Relevant Association of Policies with SA Objectives</b>
Centres SP 23: Primary shopping frontages SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages	Highfield Commercial, Waverley	
SP 2: Development in the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23: Primary shopping frontages	SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	<b><u>Location of Development</u></b> 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 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.
SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 30: Development affecting designated "Highways Development Control Lines"		<b><u>Increased Accessibility</u></b> These policies promote improved access through transport infrastructure improvements and improved travel options.
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply, SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use	SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP20: Maltby Colliery SP21: Todwick North SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks	<b><u>Potential for New Housing and Other Development to increase Car-Dependency</u></b> 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.
SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 22 Development Within Town District and Local Centres, SP 23: Primary shopping frontages SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages SP 25: Hot Food Takeaways SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks	SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 34: Canals SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	<b><u>Creation of High-Quality Places</u></b> These policies have the potential to contribute to the quality of life particularly in deprived areas, this has the potential to increase satisfaction of living in Rotherham.



Other policies of the Sites and Policies document 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.

### 3-A.3 Education and Skills

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with SA Objectives
SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	<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>
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites	<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 policies of the Sites and Policies document 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.

### 3-A.4 Economy and Employment

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
SP1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP20: Maltby Colliery SP21: Todwick North SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 34: Canals SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	<p><b><u>Potential for Economic Growth</u></b></p> <p>These policies promote economic growth within Rotherham and provide sufficient employment land.</p>

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>		<b>Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives</b>
<p>SP1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP20: Maltby Colliery</p> <p>SP21: Todwick North</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p>	<p>SP 23: Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p> <p>SP 66: Access to Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p><b><u>Improving Accessibility</u></b></p> <p>These policies aim to improve accessibility to employment.</p>
<p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 23: Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages</p>	<p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 66: Access to Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</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 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.</p>
<p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 23: Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 34: Canals</p>	<p>SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p> <p>SP 41: Protecting Greenspace</p> <p>SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace</p> <p>SP 64: Safeguarding Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 65: Loss of Public Houses</p> <p>SP 66: Access to Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p><b><u>Enhancing Vibrancy and Function of Town/Local Centres</u></b></p> <p>The provision of improved public realm, buildings and places can contribute towards improved quality of life.</p>
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 2: Development in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the</p>	<p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p>	<p><b><u>Retaining Population</u></b></p> <p>Provision of improved housing, education and community facilities and associated</p>

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>		<b>Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives</b>
Green Belt SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23: Primary shopping frontages SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages	SP 34: Canals SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace SP 41: Protecting Greenspace SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation SP 58: Design Principles SP 64: Safeguarding Community Facilities SP 66: Access to Community Facilities SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	accessibility has potential to create places where people want to live, with the potential to retain a skilled workforce.

Other policies within the Sites and Policies document that 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.

### 3-A.5 Transport and Carbon Emissions

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>		<b>Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives</b>
SP1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 12: Development in Residential Areas, SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration	SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 33: Motorway Service Areas SP 60: Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	<p><b><u>Improved Accessibility to Employment and Services</u></b></p> These policies promote better access to services, including access to public transport, educational facilities, recreational facilities and health services.
SP1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 2: Development in the Green Belt SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the	SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP20: Maltby Colliery	<p><b><u>Location of New Development</u></b></p> These policies promote sustainable locations for new development, including provision of new development

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
<p>Green Belt</p> <p>SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP21: Todwick North</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 66: Access to Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>in accessible locations.</p>
<p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 34: Canals</p> <p>SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals</p> <p>SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation</p> <p>SP 58: Design Principles</p> <p>SP 66: Access to Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p><b><u>Promotion of Sustainable Transport Modes</u></b></p> <p>These policies all promote sustainable, integrated transport options, including walking and cycling.</p>
<p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 30: Development affecting designated “Highways Development Control Lines”</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p><b><u>Improved Public Transport Provision</u></b></p> <p>These policies aim to improve public transport provision and accessibility.</p>
<p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p>	<p><b><u>Promotion of Travel Plans</u></b></p> <p>This policy encourages the use of travel plans for major employers.</p>
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 2: Development in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 17: Other Uses Within Business,</p> <p>SP20: Maltby Colliery</p> <p>SP21: Todwick North</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 23: Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke</p>	<p><b><u>Risk of Increased Pressure Resulting from New Development</u></b></p> <p>All these policies promote new development. There is the potential that these developments will increase pressure on the transport network.</p>

Policies in the Sites and Policies document		Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
and Industrial and Business Areas SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park	Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	

Other policies within the Sites and Policies document that 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.

### 3-A.6 Biodiversity

Policies in the Sites and Policies document		Relevant Association of Policies with SA Objectives
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites	SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 33: Motorway Service Areas SP 34: Canals SP 41: Protecting Greenspace SP 41: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure SP 60: Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	<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 and bat populations. 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>
SP 18: Industrial and Business Development in Relation to Sensitive Areas of Land-Use SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape	SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace SP 44: Conservation Areas SP 50: Understanding and Managing Flood Risk and Drainage	<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>



Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with SA Objectives
SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment SP 37: Sites Protected for Nature Conservation SP 38: Protected and Priority Species SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals SP 55: Pollution Control SP56: Hazardous Installations SP 57: Contaminated and Unstable Land SP 63: Telecommunications	
SP60: Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy	<p><b><u>Protection from renewable energy development</u></b></p> <p>This policy encourages renewable energy generation where there is no significant harm to biodiversity.</p>
SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment SP 50: Understanding and Managing Flood Risk and Drainage SP 57: Contaminated and Unstable Land SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	<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 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.</p> <p>Use of Sustainable Drainage Systems in new development and in the design of new highways can help reduce impacts on biodiversity.</p>
SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace	<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 policies within the Sites and Policies document that 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.

### 3-A.7 Air Quality

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with SA Objectives
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP20: Maltby Colliery SP21: Todwick North SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23: Primary shopping frontages SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks	<p><b><u>Potential to increase air and noise emissions:</u></b></p> <p>These policies could result in increasing traffic levels so potentially increasing air pollution in the borough.</p>

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with SA Objectives
<p>Supply SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens, SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas</p>	
<p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 34: Canals SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals SP 66: Access to Community Facilities SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p><b>Promotion of Sustainable Transport Modes</b> These policies all promote sustainable, integrated transport options, which can reduce per capita air emissions in the borough, and possibly total emissions.</p>

Other policies within the Sites and Policies document that 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.

### 3-A.8 Water Resources

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with SA Objectives
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p>	<p><b>Potential to affect water quality</b> All new development has the potential to affect water quality through construction and operation (e.g. site run-off or storage of chemicals / wastes in the case of employment land).</p>

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with SA Objectives</b>
<p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>Regeneration                      SP 33: Motorway Service Areas                      SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	
<p>SP 18: Industrial and Business Development in Relation to Sensitive Areas of Land-Use                      SP 55: Pollution Control                      SP 56: Hazardous Installations                      SP 57: Contaminated and Unstable Land                      SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure</p>	<p><b>Protection of Water Quality:</b>                      These policies seek to protect the water environment, including to conserve the ecological value of the water environment and to limit surface water runoff.</p>
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt                      SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt                      SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses                      SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas                      SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park                      SP 12: Development in Residential Areas                      SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens                      SP20: Maltby Colliery                      SP21: Todwick North                      SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks                      SP 29: Sustainable transport for development                      SP 33: Motorway Service Areas                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p><b>Risk of increased demand on water resources:</b> these policies lead to new development (in addition to ancillary development) which can lead to increased population growth with corresponding growth in demand on water resources.</p>
<p>SP 55: Pollution Control                      SP 56: Hazardous Installations                      SP 57: Contaminated and Unstable Land                      SP 60: Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy                      SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure</p>	<p><b>Protecting and efficient use of Rotherham's resources / needs:</b> these policies can function to safeguard water resources</p>

Other policies within the Sites and Policies document that 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.

**3-A.9 Soils and geology**

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>		<b>Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives</b>
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p>	<p>SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas</p> <p>SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP20: Maltby Colliery</p> <p>SP21: Todwick North</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p> <p>SP 39: Soil Resources</p> <p>SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p><b><u>Risk of soil loss or damage (including contamination)</u></b></p> <p>All new development has the potential to result in risks to soil loss or damage.</p>
<p>SP 18: Industrial and Business Development in Relation to Sensitive Areas of Land-Use</p> <p>SP 39: Soil Resources</p> <p>SP 57: Contaminated and Unstable Land</p> <p>SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure</p>		<p><b><u>Protection and enhancement of soils / geology</u></b></p> <p>This policy aims to protect geodiversity and provide for measures to enhance these resources.</p>
<p>SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP20: Maltby Colliery</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>		<p><b><u>Promotion of the re-use of previously developed land</u></b></p> <p>These policies encourage appropriate use of previously developed sites.</p>
<p>SP1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p>	<p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP21: Todwick North</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p> <p>SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure</p>	<p><b><u>Risks to greenfield land</u></b></p> <p>This policy promotes the release of greenfield land.</p>

Other policies within the Sites and Policies document that 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.

### 3-A.10 Flood Risk

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with SA Objectives
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas</p> <p>SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 23: Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development, SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p> <p>SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p><b><u>Risk of increased pressure on flood risk</u></b></p> <p>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.</p>
<p>SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p> <p>SP 39: Soil Resources</p> <p>SP 50: Understanding and Managing Flood Risk and Drainage</p>	<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 policies within the Sites and Policies document that 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.

### 3-A.11 Waste and Mineral Resources

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with SA Objectives
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the</p> <p>SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas</p> <p>SP 19: Waverley Advanced</p>	<p><b><u>Risk of increased waste and demand on resources:</u></b> these policies lead to new development (in addition to</p>



<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>		<b>Relevant Association of Policies with SA Objectives</b>
<p>Green Belt</p> <p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p>	<p>Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP20: Maltby Colliery</p> <p>SP21: Todwick North</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 23: Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p> <p>SP 58: Design Principles</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>ancillary development) which can lead to increased population growth with corresponding growth in traffic, demand on resources (including construction materials) and waste.</p>
<p>SP 18 Industrial and Business Development in Relation to Sensitive Areas of Land-Use</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 39: Soil Resources</p>	<p>SP 57: Contaminated and Unstable Land</p> <p>SP 60: Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy</p>	<p><b><u>Protecting and efficient use of Rotherham’s resources / needs:</u></b> these policies safeguard resources and support proposals which promote the waste hierarchy, directing waste away from landfill.</p>

Other policies within the Sites and Policies document that 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.

### 3-A.12 Landscape and Townscape

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>		<b>Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives</b>
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p>	<p>SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas</p> <p>SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP20: Maltby Colliery</p> <p>SP21: Todwick North</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre</p>	<p><b><u>Risks to Landscape and Townscape</u></b></p> <p>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. All new development has the potential to affect the quality or character of settlements, areas or buildings.</p>

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives</b>
<p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p> <p>SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	
<p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p> <p>SP 34: Canals</p> <p>SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p> <p>SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment</p> <p>SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace</p> <p>SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation</p> <p>SP 43: Listed Buildings</p> <p>SP 47: Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes</p> <p>SP 48: Locally Listed Buildings</p> <p>SP 49: War Memorials</p> <p>SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals</p> <p>SP58: Design Principles</p> <p>SP 63: Telecommunications</p> <p>SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure</p>	<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>
<p>SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP20: Maltby Colliery</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p><b><u>Promotion of the re-use of previously developed 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>

Other policies within the Sites and Policies document that 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.

**3-A.13 Historic Environment**

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with IIA Objectives
<p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt            SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt            SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt            SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt            SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt            SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt            SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt            SP 12: Development in Residential Areas            SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens            SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p>	<p><b><u>Protection and enhancement</u></b>            These policies aim to protect, enhance and manage Rotherham’s historic environment.</p>
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development            SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt            SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt            SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt            SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt            SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt            SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt            SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt            SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply            SP 12: Development in Residential Areas            SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens            SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites            SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</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.            They can also affect the setting of the historic environment through visual and contextual changes associated with new development.            Effects are dependent 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><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.            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 policies within the Sites and Policies document that 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.

## Appendix 3-B Policy Analysis: Risks and Opportunities

This appendix provides the assessment of significant risks and opportunities for effects of the policies of the Sites and Policies document under each IIA topic. The tables below attribute the policies of the Sites and Policies document (left-most column) to relevant risks or opportunities (third column), as described. A “risk” is where a policy could be implemented in a way, in combination with development anywhere in the borough, which leads to a significant adverse effect on the environment or a socio-economic aspect of the community. An “opportunity” is where such implementation could lead to a significant beneficial effect. The risks and opportunities are not the same as effects – the assessment of effects is provided in Sections 3 to 16 of this volume in the final sub-section. For more information on the methodology, refer to Volume 1 of this report.

The table also includes relevant Core Strategy policies (second column) which act alongside the policies of the Sites and Policies document to produce the overall risk or opportunity (an aspect of considering potential “cumulative” effects). The fourth column then considers if there are particular mitigating policies for any risks, which help to avoid, reduce or manage them, or any enhancing policies for the opportunities, which can increase the benefit to a level beyond the initially identified opportunity via other means (e.g. the provision of new community facilities around the borough being enhanced by a public transport hub which provides access to those many parts of the borough). The final column then describes that mitigating or enhancing relationship.

### Key

	Risk of a Negative Effect
	Opportunity

### 3-B.1 Population and Equality

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 2: Development in the Green Belt SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens	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 through housing opportunities.	None.	N/A
SP 60: Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy	None	Opportunities to improve housing and living standards, via the standards which new	None.	N/A



Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
		housing should meet and improvements to energy efficiency of homes.		
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens	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, mainly through being more expensive than existing housing stock, with knock-on effects on the local economy.	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.
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 2: Development in the Green Belt SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply	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 SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29: Sustainable transport for development	CS3 and SP12 aim to maximise proximity and accessibility for new housing to service and employment centres. CS13, SP 27 and SP 29 are policies related to transport which promote accessibility.

**3-B.2 Accessibility / Community Facilities**

<b>Sites and Policies Policy/ies</b>	<b>Core Strategy Policy/ies</b>	<b>Risk or Opportunity</b>	<b>Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies</b>	<b>Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity</b>
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 2: Development in the Green Belt                      SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt                      SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29: Sustainable transport for development                      SP 30: Development affecting designated "Highways Development Control Lines"                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>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 Greenspaces                      CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.                      CS16 New Roads                      CS17 Passenger Rail Connections                      CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p>	<p>These policies all assist in promoting new development in existing accessible areas or in promoting new access/transport routes, which can improve accessibility to services and facilities across Rotherham.</p>	<p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt                      SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation                      SP 64: Safeguarding Community Facilities                      SP 66: Access to Community Facilities</p>	<p>Policies SP 10, SP 42, SP 64 and SP 66 include for the provision of sufficient community facilities, including greenspace, sport and recreation, which combined with the right location for development can greatly enhance accessibility overall.</p>
<p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p>	<p>CS28 Sustainable Design                      CS13 Transforming Rotherham</p>	<p>These policies promote improvements to the public</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace	Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	realm, improving the community environment; street scene enhancements can improve the community environment.		
	CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	These policies promote improvements to the public realm, which can lead to improved accessibility for disabled people. Measures to improve access for disabled people include footway improvements, better pedestrian crossing provision, decluttering of the streets and lowering of kerbs.	None.	N/A
SP 31: Development affecting Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network		Protects key routes and the strategic road network from the adverse impacts of new development. Although non-motor vehicle modes of transport are preferred, accessibility by road to community facilities remains important, including to less mobile members of the community.	None.	N/A
SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape		These policies can improve the public realm, increasing satisfaction of living in, working in and visiting	None.	N/A

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment                      SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace                      SP 41: Protecting Greenspace                      SP 45: Archaeology and Scheduled Ancient Monuments                      SP 58: Design Principles</p>		<p>Rotherham.</p>		
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt                      SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt                      SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use                      SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses                      SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas                      SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>New development may not provide suitable access to community services and facilities, or to greenspace.</p>	<p>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 Greenspaces                      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</p>	<p>These policies all assist in promoting new development in existing accessible areas.                      SP 29 promotes the incorporation of sustainable transport modes into new development, and SP 27 supports a public transport hub in Rotherham Town Centre.                      SP 68 and SP 69 include for accessibility improvements and provision of community facilities at two substantial sites in Waverley.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
			CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23: Primary shopping frontages SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	
SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre	CS3 Location of New Development	Transport (including footpaths, etc.) provision or	SP 29: Sustainable transport for	While SP 27, SP 29, SP 35, SP 42, SP 68 and SP



Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>Regeneration SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Greenspaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p>	<p>improvements may not directly improve access for the disabled.</p>	<p>development SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation SP 58: Design Principles</p>	<p>69 promote provision of connectivity without any absolute guarantee of equitable access for the disabled, SP29 includes that development proposals promote inclusive access, as appropriate. Also, SP 42 and SP 58 promote inclusive access. Inevitably, the issues and nature of provision have to be dealt with at the design level, through standards, regulations, etc.</p>
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas SP 19: Waverley Advanced</p>	<p>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 CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p>	<p>Potential for risks to the accessibility for those without a car related to new housing, employment, education and other types of development.</p>	<p>CS3 Location of New Development CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Greenspaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS17 Passenger Rail Connections SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>CS3 aims to maximise proximity and accessibility for new housing to service and employment centres. CS14 aims to promote accessibility. CS32 and SP 29 promote public transport/walking and cycling provision. CS17 supports development of the local rail network. SP 68 and SP 69 promote access to employment, community facilities and sustainable transport</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
Manufacturing Park SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks				opportunities in Waverley New Community.
SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration	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	New or improvements to community and education centres/facilities may not be directed to the areas most in need, making accessibility less equitable.	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 64: Safeguarding Community Facilities SP 66: Access to Community Facilities SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	CS1, CS3, CS29, SP1 and SP66 may assist in providing community and educational facilities in locations where there is an existing unsatisfied need for such facilities, or for improvements in capacity. SP 64 may help to prevent or minimise reductions in the equitability of access to facilities. SP 68 and SP 69 promote access to community facilities and sustainable transport opportunities in Waverley New Community, which is in a highly deprived section of Rotherham and Sheffield.

**3-B.3 Education and Skills**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use	CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities	These policies can lead to the provision of 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.

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p>			
<p>SP1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</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 Greenspaces</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>These policies promote the sustainable location of new development and sustainable transport modes, and can lead to the provision of improved access to educational facilities.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>SP 64: Safeguarding Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 66: Access to Community Facilities</p>	<p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions</p> <p>CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities</p>	<p>These policies provide new opportunities for educational and training facilities, in turn potentially benefiting the</p>	<p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p>	<p>Policy SP 27 promotes both economic growth and a sustainable transport hub in Rotherham Town Centre, as the key economic centre in the borough. As an economic centre, Rotherham Town Centre</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities	economy through a highly skilled population.		can also perform well as a hub for education and training, or for centralised access to such facilities.
SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 66: Access to Community Facilities		These policies encourage people to live and work more sustainably (including sustainable travel) and/or promotes sustainable design and construction. They thus promote awareness of sustainable development and encourage sustainable lifestyles and business practices.	SP58: Design Principles SP60: Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy	N/A
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites	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 SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 64: Safeguarding Community Facilities SP 66: Access to Community Facilities SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20:	Policies CS1, CS10, CS32, SP64 and SP66 aim to ensure that there is enough infrastructure of the correct type to support the educational needs of new residents and others. SP 27 and SP 29 promote sustainable transport options which may alleviate capacity issues by opening people's access to facilities further afield. SP 68 and SP 69 include for new educational facilities (or potentially new facilities within usage class D1) at Waverley New Community.

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
			Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	

**3-B.4 Economy and Employment**

Sites and Policies document Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 2: Development in the Green Belt SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 18: Industrial and Business Development in Relation to Sensitive Areas of Land-Use SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP20: Maltby Colliery SP21: Todwick North SP 22: Development Within Town, District and	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 CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	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.



Sites and Policies document Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>Local Centres</p> <p>SP 23: Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p> <p>SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure</p> <p>SP 66: Access to Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>				
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</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>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p>	<p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of</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>

Sites and Policies document Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt                      SP 12: Development in Residential Areas                      SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use                      SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses                      SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park                      SP20: Maltby Colliery                      SP21: Todwick North                      SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 23: Primary shopping frontages, SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages                      SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks                      SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 33: Motorway Service Areas                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>Sustainable Development</p>			
<p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt                      SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt                      SP 12: Development in Residential Areas                      SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use                      SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses                      SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p>	<p>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 Greenspaces                      CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.                      CS29 Improving Skills and Education</p>	<p>These policies all aim to improve and promote accessibility, which can be to employment for all sections of the community.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Sites and Policies document Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections			
SP 2: Development in the Green Belt SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23: Primary shopping frontages SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 34: Canals SP 41: Protecting Greenspace SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	CS3 Location of New Development CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS16 New Roads CS19 Green Infrastructure CS22 Greenspaces CS29 Improving Skills and Education CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities	The provision of improved community facilities, education options, housing opportunities etc. has the potential to retain a skilled workforce.	None.	N/A

Sites and Policies document Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 23: Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 34: Canals</p> <p>SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p> <p>SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace</p> <p>SP 41: Protecting Greenspace</p> <p>SP 58: Design Principles</p> <p>SP 61: Shop Front Design</p> <p>SP 64: Safeguarding Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 65: Loss of Public Houses</p> <p>SP 66: Access to Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>CS21 Landscape</p> <p>CS22 Greenspace</p> <p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions</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. These policies promote redevelopment, regeneration and improved public realm.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP20: Maltby Colliery</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</p>	<p>Risk that new employment opportunities are not located in accessible locations particularly for example lower-paid jobs which may require unsocial hours</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>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</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. SP 3 requires that dwellings for rural workers are at or near to their place of work, and SP 29 promotes accessibility throughout the borough by sustainable</p>

Sites and Policies document Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP21: Todwick North SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks SP 33: Motorway Service Areas	Energy Generation CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities.	where people do not have access to a private car.	SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	transport modes. SP 68 and SP 69 promote access to employment, community facilities and sustainable transport opportunities in Waverley New Community.

### 3-B.5 Transport and Carbon Emissions

Sites and Policies document Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 12: Development in Residential Areas	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.	SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration	Policy SP 27 promotes growth of the economy, community facilities / services and a sustainable transport hub in Rotherham Town Centre, as the key centre in the borough. Combined with the policies listed left, this will help to ensure equitable access to a wide range of employment opportunities, community services and facilities.



<b>Sites and Policies document Policy/ies</b>	<b>Core Strategy Policy/ies</b>	<b>Risk or Opportunity</b>	<b>Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies</b>	<b>Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity</b>
SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP20: Maltby Colliery SP21: Todwick North SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23: Primary shopping frontages SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 34: Canals SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals SP 58: Design Principles SP 66: Access to Community Facilities				
SP 32 Delivering Transport Schemes	CS18 Freight	Policy SP 32 promotes the protection of land for transport schemes, including needs for freight, while CS18 promotes the transfer of freight from road to rail and canal, a more sustainable form of transport.	None.	N/A
SP 29: Sustainable transport for development	CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel	This policy promotes major employers and institutions to employ	None.	N/A

<b>Sites and Policies document Policy/ies</b>	<b>Core Strategy Policy/ies</b>	<b>Risk or Opportunity</b>	<b>Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies</b>	<b>Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity</b>
		travel plans as part of sustainable transport promotion and reducing the need to travel.		
SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS18 Freight CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	These policies all promote sustainable, integrated transport options, which can lead to increased accessibility for all.	None.	N/A
SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 30: Development affecting designated "Highways Development Control Lines" SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities	These policies aim to improve public transport provision and accessibility, which can lead to increased accessibility for all.	None.	N/A
SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 34: Canals SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation SP 66: Access to Community Facilities	CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Greenspaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	These policies promote more attractive walking and cycling opportunities.	SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	Policies SP 68 and SP 69 are for an integrated, mixed use area at the Waverley New Community, which would be expected to take advantage of the opportunity presented by the other policies for walking and

<b>Sites and Policies document Policy/ies</b>	<b>Core Strategy Policy/ies</b>	<b>Risk or Opportunity</b>	<b>Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies</b>	<b>Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity</b>
				cycling.
<p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 23: Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 66: Access to Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</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 Greenspaces</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>	Improved access opportunities may enhance access to services, education and facilities.	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p>	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.
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and</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>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>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p>	All policies promote new development which can increase pressure on the transport network if this is not supported by investment in 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>CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network</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</p>	<p>CS1 and CS3 seek to ensure that development is located to appropriate areas.</p> <p>CS14, CS29 and SP 3 require development to be located in highly accessible locations.</p> <p>SP 31 promotes the protection of key routes and the strategic road network from development.</p> <p>Other policies promote improvements to the transport network.</p>

Sites and Policies document Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
Industrial and Business Areas SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP20: Maltby Colliery SP21: Todwick North SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23: Primary shopping frontages SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 33: Motorway Service Areas	CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development		Provision Facilities SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 30: Development affecting designated "Highways Development Control Lines" SP 31: Development affecting Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network SP 32: Delivering Transport Schemes SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	

**3-B.6 Biodiversity**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29: Sustainable transport for development	CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Greenspaces	These policies include for reflecting sustainable transport principles. If they are implemented in a way which benefits not only the	None.	N/A

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p>	<p>new developments, but existing residents and others, they can achieve modal shift for the existing population, and reduce the negative impacts of road transport for biodiversity e.g. road kills, air, noise, water and light impacts. Within this, new residents could make public transport options more economically viable. A shift to sustainable transport would reduce air and noise emissions, reducing the adverse impacts on habitats and wildlife.</p>		
<p>SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p> <p>SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment</p>	<p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p> <p>CS22 Greenspace</p> <p>CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p>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 green infrastructure network.</p>	None.	N/A



Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 18: Industrial and Business Development in Relation to Sensitive Areas of Land-Use</p> <p>SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p> <p>SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment</p> <p>SP 37: Sites Protected for Nature Conservation</p> <p>SP 38: Protected and Priority Species</p> <p>SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace</p> <p>SP 44: Conservation Areas</p> <p>SP 50: Understanding and Managing Flood Risk and Drainage</p> <p>SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals</p> <p>SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure</p> <p>SP 55: Pollution Control</p> <p>SP 56: Hazardous Installations</p> <p>SP 57: Contaminated and Unstable Land</p> <p>SP 60: Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy</p> <p>SP 63: Telecommunications</p>	<p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</p>	<p>These policies seek to protect biodiversity, which is an opportunity to prevent or reduce declines in habitat degradation or populations of protected and notable species.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 2: Development in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS15 Routes and the Strategic</p>	<p>All relate to the use of land for development which can fragment habitats and disturb species.</p>	<p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</p> <p>CS24 Conserving and</p>	<p>CS19, CS20, CS24, SP36, SP37, and SP 38 seek to protect biodiversity and the natural environment from inappropriate development.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>Green Belt</p> <p>SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas</p> <p>SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p>	<p>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>Enhancing the Water Environment</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p> <p>SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment</p> <p>SP 37: Sites Protected for Nature Conservation</p> <p>SP 38: Protected and Priority Species</p> <p>SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace</p> <p>SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure</p>	<p>Policies CS19, CS20, CS24, SP35, SP36, and SP 40 also seek to lead to net enhancements, which means where losses to habitats or harm to species occur, appropriate compensatory habitat and potentially other measures will be expected.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 41: Protecting Greenspace                      SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation                      SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure                      SP 60: Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>				
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 2: Development in the Green Belt                      SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt                      SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt                      SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 12: Development in Residential Areas                      SP 13: Development on Residential</p>	<p>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 Strategic Road Network                      CS16 New Roads                      CS17 Passenger Rail Connections                      CS31 Mixed Use Areas                      CS5 Safeguarded Land</p>	<p>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 deterioration of habitats.</p>	<p>CS19 Green Infrastructure                      CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity                      CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment                      CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel                      CS22 Greenspaces                      CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.                      CS17 Passenger Rail Connections                      CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development                      SP 27: Rotherham Town</p>	<p>CS19, CS20, CS24, SP 36, SP 37, SP 38 and SP 41 seek to protect biodiversity and the natural environment from inappropriate development.</p> <p>Policies including CS14, CS17, CS19, SP 27, SP 29, SP 35, SP 68 and SP 69 can be employed to assist in avoiding car-dependent development and achieving modal shift to more sustainable transport modes.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>Gardens</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas</p> <p>SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP20: Maltby Colliery</p> <p>SP21: Todwick North</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p> <p>SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation</p> <p>SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>			<p>Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p> <p>SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment</p> <p>SP 37: Sites Protected for Nature Conservation</p> <p>SP 38: Protected and Priority Species</p> <p>SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace</p> <p>SP 41: Protecting Green Space</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p> <p>SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure</p>	
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p>	<p>Population growth can lead to recreational pressure on habitats, particularly those which are designated.</p>	<p>CS4 Green Belt</p> <p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p> <p>CS22 Greenspace</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure</p>	<p>CS4, CS22, CS28 and CS32 alleviate these potential effects to an extent as they protect existing greenspaces and promote provision</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP20: Maltby Colliery SP21: Todwick North SP 34: Canals SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS5 Safeguarded Land</p>		<p>Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment SP 37: Sites Protected for Nature Conservation SP 38: Protected and Priority Species SP 41: Protecting Green Space</p>	<p>of new greenspace and recreational facilities.  SP 35, SP 36, SP 37, SP 38 and SP 41 seek to protect biodiversity and the natural environment from inappropriate development.</p>

**3-B.7 Air Quality**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas SP 60: Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy</p>	<p>CS30 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation</p>	<p>These policies provide for opportunities for increased renewable energy generation. However, it is unlikely that the total renewable energy achieved via Policy SP 60 would be more than the use of / reliance on non-renewable energy required to create and support new</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>N/A</p>



Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
		development.		
<p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS22 Greenspace</p> <p>CS28 Infrastructure and Developer Contributions</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p>These policies look to locate development in areas with easy access to services and employment, which can lead to reduction in air emissions through reduced need to travel. In addition to this, the policies promote the enhancement of existing and development of new walking and cycling facilities and interconnections with public transport.</p>	None.	N/A
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p>	<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>These policies promote development which could generate transport demand and result in increases in air pollution.</p>	<p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS22 Greenspace</p> <p>CS28 Infrastructure and Developer Contributions</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities</p> <p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 25: Hot Food Takeaways</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 55: Pollution Control</p> <p>SP 56: Hazardous Installations</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, cycling and other sustainable travel modes as alternative forms of travel.</p> <p>SP 25 aims to protect sensitive receptors from nuisance.</p> <p>SP 27, SP 68 and SP 69 include both for increases in development, and also for investment in sustainable transport opportunities. Aspects of the policies therefore mitigate against the potential impacts of other aspects.</p> <p>SP 55 promotes development</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas</p> <p>SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP20: Maltby Colliery</p> <p>SP21: Todwick North</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 23: Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p> <p>SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation</p> <p>SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>			<p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>which minimises impacts on national air quality objectives, and SP 56 promotes siting new development away from hazardous installations.</p>

**3-B.8 Water Resources**

<b>Sites and Policies Policy/ies</b>	<b>Core Strategy Policy/ies</b>	<b>Risk or Opportunity</b>	<b>Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies</b>	<b>Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity</b>
SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment SP 55: Pollution Control SP 56: Hazardous Installations SP 57: Contaminated and Unstable Land SP 60: Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy	CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment	These policies aim to safeguard water resources.	CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Policy CS 33 ensures that where adverse impacts would outweigh the benefits, proposals will not be approved.
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP20: Maltby Colliery SP21: Todwick North	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. CS5 Safeguarded Land	These policies promote development which could place significant demand on water resources and could impact water quality.	CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals SP 55: Pollution Control SP 56: Hazardous Installations SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure	Policies CS 24, SP 51, SP 55, SP 56 and SP 70 aim to protect water resources from the adverse impacts associated with new development proposals. SP 70 aims to ensure sufficient infrastructure in liaison with utilities companies.

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23: Primary shopping frontages SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	CS31 Mixed Use Areas			

**3-B.9 Soils and geology**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 18: Industrial and Business Development in Relation to Sensitive Areas of Land-Use SP 39: Soil Resources	CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	These policies seek to protect and enhance geodiversity.	None.	N/A
SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP20: Maltby Colliery SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield	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	These policies promote the use of previously developed land or existing buildings.	None.	N/A

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
Commercial, Waverley				
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas</p> <p>SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP21: Todwick North</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p> <p>SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure</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>Risks to greenfield and agricultural land, and therefore to soils.</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>SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 39: Soil Resources</p> <p>SP 57: Contaminated and Unstable Land</p>	<p>These mitigating policies promote the use of previously developed land which may assist in mitigating against impacts on greenfield land, agricultural land and soils.</p> <p>SP 39 aims to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>SP 57 aims to protect soils from contamination by ensuring that development demonstrates that there will be no significant harm and by proposing remediation.</p> <p>SP 70 aims to protect the environment from the potential impacts of utilities infrastructure.</p>



Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
			SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure	

### 3-B.10 Flood Risk

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP35: GI & Landscape SP 39: Soil Resources SP 50: Understanding and Managing Flood Risk and Drainage	CS25 Dealing with Flood Risk CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	These policies require that new development seeks to reduce the extent and impact of flooding through mitigation, such as SUDs.	None.	N/A
SP 50: Understanding and Managing Flood Risk and Drainage	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 responsive approach to flood risk rather than a negative re-active approach.	None.	N/A
SP35: GI & Landscape SP 60: Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy	CS19 Green Infrastructure CS22 Greenspace CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Promotes natural/semi natural flood storage, seeking to reduce flood risk.	None.	N/A
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS15 Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement	All listed policies promote development which could increase the adverse effect / consequences of flooding if built in inappropriate locations.	CS19 Green Infrastructure CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS25 Dealing with Flood Risk CS20 Biodiversity and	These policies aim to reduce flood risk through a number of measures including mitigation, siting of development etc, flood risk assessment etc.

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas</p> <p>SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 23: Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</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>Geodiversity</p> <p>CS24 Conserving and Enhancing the Water Environment</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions</p> <p>SP35: GI &amp; Landscape</p> <p>SP 50: Understanding and Managing Flood Risk and Drainage</p> <p>SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure</p>	

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley				

**3-B.11 Waste and Mineral Resources**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 58: Design Principles SP 60: Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy	CS26 Minerals CS28 Sustainable Design CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	The policies can reduce reliance on minerals whose extraction, transport and storage require large amounts of land and use of finite resources. They can maximise the driving of waste up the waste hierarchy, and minimise reliance on landfill for end disposal.	Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Joint Waste Plan (2012)	N/A
SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure	CS26 Minerals	These policies can be employed to prevent the sterilisation of minerals, and ensure their sustainable extraction prior to development, where possible.	None.	N/A
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt	CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy CS2 Delivering Development on	Potential to sterilise existing mineral resources where they occur in the ground	CS26 Minerals SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction	These mitigating policies can help to ensure the sustainable extraction of mineral resources prior to

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt                      SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt                      SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt                      SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 12: Development in Residential Areas,                      SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use                      SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses                      SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas                      SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park                      SP20: Maltby Colliery                      SP21: Todwick North                      SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks                      SP 29: Sustainable transport for development                      SP 33: Motorway Service Areas                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p>	<p>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>		<p>Proposals                      SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure                      Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Joint Waste Plan (2012)</p>	<p>development, where possible.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley				
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP20: Maltby Colliery SP21: Todwick North	CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy	New housing and employment development is anticipated to increase levels of waste.	SP 58: Design Principles SP 60: Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy	SP 58 aims to ensure that suitable facilities for waste segregation, recycling and garden waste (assumed for composting) are incorporated into new development.  SP 60 promotes a reduction in the consumption and use of non-renewable resources and promotes reuse, recovery and recycling.



Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23: Primary shopping frontages SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley				
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure		These policies place a demand on the borough's mineral resource.	CS26 Minerals	CS26 promotes the safeguarding of mineral reserves in addition to re-use and recycling of suitable minerals.

**3-B.12 Landscape and Townscape**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<b>LANDSCAPE</b>				
SP 2: Development in the Green Belt SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt	CS21 Landscape CS4 Green Belt CS28 Sustainable Design	These policies aim to minimise the adverse landscape impacts of new development, and through mitigation, can lead to potential enhancement of	None.	N/A

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 33: Motorway Service Areas SP 34: Canals SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation SP 43: Listed Buildings SP 47: Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes SP 48: Locally Listed Buildings SP 49: War Memorials SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals SP 58: Design Principles SP 63: Telecommunications		landscapes, in particular areas of identified landscape quality, designated sites, national character areas and features which contribute towards the landscape.		
SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP20: Maltby Colliery SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial,	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.	None.	N/A

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
Waverley				
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP20: Maltby Colliery SP21: Todwick North SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks SP 29: Sustainable transport for development SP 33: Motorway Service Areas SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure	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	Long-term effects upon landscapes may occur as a result of new development – both its presence and its ‘fit’ within the landscape.	CS4 Green Belt CS21 Landscape CS28 Sustainable Design SP 34: Canals SP 35:Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 41: Protecting Green Space SP 47: Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes SP 58: Design Principles SP 63: Telecommunications SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure	CS4, CS21 and CS28 aim to minimise the adverse landscape impacts of new development. SP 34, SP 35, SP 40, SP 47, SP 58, SP 63 and SP 70 promote the protection and enhancement of local character.

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>Provision Facilities</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p> <p>CS5 Safeguarded Land</p> <p>CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>			
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12: Development in Housing Areas</p> <p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas</p> <p>SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke</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</p> <p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p> <p>SP 34: Canals</p> <p>SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p> <p>SP 41: Protecting Green Space</p> <p>SP 47: Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes</p> <p>SP 58: Design Principles</p> <p>SP 63: Telecommunications</p> <p>SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure</p>	<p>CS4, CS21 and CS28 aim to minimise the adverse landscape impacts of new development.</p> <p>SP 34, SP 35, SP 41, SP 47, SP 58, and SP 63 promote the protection, conservation and management of landscape character.</p> <p>SP 70 aims to protect the environment from the potential impacts of utilities infrastructure.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley				
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP21: Todwick North SP 33: Motorway Service Areas	CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites CS3 New Housing Development	Potential for effects on landscape through the release of greenfield sites.	CS4 Green Belt CS21 Landscape CS28 Sustainable Design CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development SP 34: Canals SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 36: Conserving the Natural Environment SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace SP 47: Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes SP 58: Design Principles SP 63: Telecommunications	These policies aim to minimise the adverse landscape impacts of new development.
<b>TOWNSCAPE</b>				
SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt	CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment CS28 Sustainable Design	These policies promote sustainable design, high-quality public realm and the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. This and consideration	CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration	Policies CS 13 and SP 27 aim to drive redevelopment of key areas of Rotherham Town Centre, which alongside other policies, could lead to a significant townscape improvement.

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens SP 18: Industrial and Business Development in Relation to Sensitive Areas of Land-Use SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23: Primary shopping frontages SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages SP 25: Hot Food Takeaways SP 34: Canals SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 43: Listed Buildings SP 44: Conservation Areas SP 48: Locally Listed Buildings SP 49: War Memorials SP 58: Design Principles SP 61: Shop Front Design SP 62: Advertisements		of the character / distinctiveness of the area can lead to net enhancements to the townscape.		
SP 34: Canals SP 43: Listed Buildings SP 48: Locally Listed Buildings SP 49: War Memorials	CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment CS28 Sustainable Design	These policies aim to protect specific features in Rotherham, including townscapes, which can contribute to the distinct identity of Rotherham.	None.	N/A
SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace	CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre	These policies seek to enhance the public realm and	None.	N/A



Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 44: Conservation Areas	CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS22 Greenspaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	greenspaces, providing an improved townscape environment.		
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 23: Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</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>	Direct risks to the townscape through physical damage associated with new development.	<p>CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment</p> <p>CS28 Sustainable Design</p> <p>SP 34: Canals</p> <p>SP 43: Listed Buildings</p> <p>SP 44: Conservation Areas</p> <p>SP 48: Locally Listed Buildings</p> <p>SP 58: Design Principles</p> <p>SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure</p>	<p>CS23, CS28, SP43, SP44 and SP58 collectively require the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and distinctive townscapes.</p> <p>SP 70 aims to protect the environment from the potential impacts of utilities infrastructure.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
	CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS5 Safeguarded Land CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development			
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply SP 12: Development in Residential Areas SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP20: Maltby Colliery		Risks to the townscape through the potential for poor / unsympathetic (i.e. to existing townscape / architecture) design of new development.	CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment CS28 Sustainable Design SP 34: Canals SP41: Protecting Green Space (an amenity buffer function mentioned in policy) SP 43: Listed Buildings SP 44: Conservation Areas SP46: Understanding & recording the historic environment SP47: Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes SP 48: Locally Listed Buildings SP 58: Design Principles SP 61: Shop Front Design SP 62: Advertisements SP 63: Telecommunications	CS23, CS28, SP43, SP44 and SP58 collectively require the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and distinctive townscapes. SP 34, SP 61, SP 62 and SP 63 protect against development that is inappropriate in scale and character. SP 70 aims to protect the environment from the potential impacts of utilities infrastructure.

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP21: Todwick North                      SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 23: Primary shopping frontages                      SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages                      SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks                      SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29: Sustainable transport for development                      SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>			<p>SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure</p>	
<p>SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt                      SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt                      SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt                      SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 12: Development in Residential Areas                      SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use                      SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business</p>		<p>Risks to the townscape setting through visual effects and land use change associated with new development.</p>	<p>CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment                      CS28 Sustainable Design                      SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape                      SP41: Protecting Green Space (an amenity buffer function mentioned in policy)                      SP46: Understanding &amp; recording the historic environment                      SP47: Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes                      SP 61: Shop Front Design                      SP 62: Advertisements                      SP 63:</p>	<p>CS23 and CS28 specifically requires the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and distinctive townscapes.                      SP 35, SP 61, SP 62 and SP 63 protect against development that is inappropriate in scale and character.                      SP 70 aims to protect the environment from the potential impacts of utilities infrastructure.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>Uses</p> <p>SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas</p> <p>SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP20: Maltby Colliery</p> <p>SP21: Todwick North</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 23: Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>			<p>Telecommunications</p> <p>SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure</p>	

**3-B.13 Historic Environment**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p>	<p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy</p> <p>CS13 Transforming</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment</p>	<p>Policy CS23 can enhance the potential of economic growth in Rotherham to improve the historic environment.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use                      SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses                      SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas                      SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park                      SP 22: Development Within Town, District &amp; Local Centres                      SP 23: Primary shopping frontages                      SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages                      SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>Rotherham Town Centre                      CS5 Safeguarded Land                      CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities                      CS31 Mixed Use Areas                      CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p>of this can enhance historic features.</p>		
<p>SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt                      SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt                      SP 12: Development in Residential Areas                      SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 18: Industrial and Business Development in Relation to Sensitive Areas of Land-Use                      SP 23: Primary shopping frontages                      SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages                      SP 25: Hot Food Takeaways</p>	<p>CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment                      CS28 Sustainable Design</p>	<p>These policies promote sustainable design, the protection and enhancement of the historic environment, and consideration of the character of the area, which can lead to net enhancements.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 33: Motorway Service Areas SP 34: Canals SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 40: New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace SP41: Protecting Green Space (an amenity buffer function mentioned in policy) SP 43: Listed Buildings SP 44: Conservation Areas SP 45: Archaeology and Scheduled Ancient Monuments SP46: Understanding & recording the historic environment SP 48: Locally Listed Buildings SP 47: Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes SP 49: War Memorials SP 61: Shop Front Design				
SP 47: Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes	CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment	This policy aims to protect specific views and vistas in Rotherham, which can lead to their enhancement.	None.	N/A
SP 1: Sites Allocated for Development SP 31: Development affecting Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23: Primary shopping frontages SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration	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	Direct risks to integrity of features through physical damage associated with new development.	CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment SP 18: Industrial and Business Development in Relation to Sensitive Areas of Land-Use SP 34: Canals SP 43: Listed Buildings SP 44: Conservation	These policies require the protection/preservation and enhancement of the historic environment.  SP 70 aims to protect the environment from the potential impacts of utilities infrastructure.



Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>Areas                      SP 45: Archaeology and Scheduled Ancient Monuments                      SP 46: Understanding and Recording the Historic Environment                      SP 47: Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes                      SP 48: Locally Listed Buildings                      SP 49: War Memorials                      SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals                      SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure</p>	
<p>SP1: Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 3: Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 4: Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 5: Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt                      SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt                      SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt                      SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p>	<p>CS16 New Roads                      CS17 Passenger Rail Connections                      CS5 Safeguarded Land                      CS29 Community and Social Provision Facilities                      CS31 Mixed Use Areas                      CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Risks to the setting of features through visual effects and land use change associated with new development.</p>	<p>CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment                      SP 18: Industrial and Business Development in Relation to Sensitive Areas of Land-Use                      SP 34: Canals                      SP41: Protecting Green Space (an amenity buffer function mentioned in policy)                      SP 43: Listed Buildings                      SP 44: Conservation Areas</p>	<p>These policies require the protection/preservation and enhancement of the historic environment.                      SP 70 aims to protect the environment from the potential impacts of utilities infrastructure.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use                      SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses                      SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas                      SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park                      SP20: Maltby Colliery                      SP21: Todwick North                      SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 23: Primary shopping frontages                      SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages                      SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks                      SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29: Sustainable transport for development                      SP 33: Motorway Service Areas                      SP 52: Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure                      SP 61: Shop Front Design                      SP 62: Advertisements                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>			<p>SP 45: Archaeology and Scheduled Ancient Monuments                      SP 47: Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes                      SP 48: Locally Listed Buildings                      SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals                      SP 61: Shop Front Design                      SP 63: Telecommunications                      SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure</p>	
<p>SP1: Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green</p>		<p>Noise and vibration impacts on the integrity of the built historic environment. These policies have the potential</p>	<p>CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment                      SP 18: Industrial and Business Development in Relation to Sensitive</p>	

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas</p> <p>SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP20: Maltby Colliery</p> <p>SP21: Todwick North</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 23: Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>		<p>to increase traffic volumes via increased residents and employment destinations, and/or new transport infrastructure. Impacts could also be caused by new industry.</p>	<p>Areas of Land-Use</p> <p>SP 25: Hot Food Takeaways</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 43: Listed Buildings</p> <p>SP 44: Conservation Areas</p> <p>SP 48: Locally Listed Buildings</p> <p>SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals</p> <p>SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure</p>	<p>These policies require the protection/preservation and enhancement of the historic environment. SP 43 includes specifically for restoring / enhancing Listed Buildings, which could undo harm done. Also, SP 27 (inclusive of a new sustainable transport hub) and SP 29 on sustainable transport can both potentially lead to impacts, and mitigate them, with the net effect depending on the circumstances of a planning application and how the policy is applied.</p> <p>SP 70 aims to protect the environment from the potential impacts of utilities infrastructure.</p>
<p>SP1: Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 6: Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt</p>		<p>Air quality impacts on the integrity of the built historic environment.</p>	<p>CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment</p> <p>SP 18: Industrial and</p>	

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Risk or Opportunity	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 8: Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 9: Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10: Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11: Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12: Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 13: Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 14: Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 15: Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16: Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 17: Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas</p> <p>SP 19: Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park</p> <p>SP20: Maltby Colliery</p> <p>SP21: Todwick North</p> <p>SP 22: Development Within Town, District &amp; Local Centres</p> <p>SP 23: Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24: Secondary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 26: Out-of-Centre Retail Parks</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 33: Motorway Service Areas</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>		<p>Higher traffic volumes associated with new development, new transport infrastructure and new industry can lead to air pollution which affects historic environment features.</p>	<p>Business Development in Relation to Sensitive Areas of Land-Use</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 43: Listed Buildings</p> <p>SP 48: Locally Listed Buildings</p> <p>SP 51: Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals</p> <p>SP 70: Utilities Infrastructure</p>	

## **Appendix 3-C HIA of Policies**

### **Appendix Contents**

C.1	Introduction	186
C.2	Health Impact Assessment	186
C.3	Methodology	186
C.4	General Health	188
C.5	Housing and Living Environment	198
C.6	Mental Health	205
C.7	Crime and Safety	214
C.8	Disability	217
C.9	Active Lifestyles and Obesity	221
C.10	Healthy Lifestyles	227
C.11	Health Facilities	230
C.12	Socio-Economics and Health (Including Education)	234

**Note:** References and sources of citations for this appendix can be found at the back of this document.

### 3-C.1 Introduction

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 Sites and Policies document 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 Sites and Policies document, and also to ensure a more equitable distribution of benefits to the affected population.

This appendix should be read in conjunction with the main body of the IIA Report: in particular, Sections 1 – 4 which provide background context to the IIA process, and [Section 7](#) which summarises the outcomes of this HIA as part of the IIA Topic 'Health and Well-Being'.

### 3-C.2 Health Impact Assessment

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).

### 3-C.3 Methodology

The HIA considered impacts of the Sites and Policies document on the population of Rotherham Borough over the Local Plan period (up to 2028). 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 3-C-1: Health Determinants**

<b>Health Determinant</b>	<b>HIA Topic where Addressed</b>
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 IIA Report (Part 1). For completeness within the HIA, a summary of the results of the socio-economics assessment is presented.

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”.

The assessment method used for this HIA of the Sites and Policies document policies is the same as reported in Volume 1 of this IIA Report. Assessors have looked at the potential risks and opportunities presented by each policy for the relevant health determinants. The determinants have been screened for potential relevance to the Local Plan as above.

The tables below illustrate the methodology used for identifying potential risks and opportunities to health resulting from the Sites and Policies document. The level of risk ranges from significant to minimal and is identified using a colour-coded system as displayed in Table 3-C-2.

**Table 3-C-2: Risks and Opportunities Key to Assessment**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity (bold text)</b> / Opportunity

Any mitigating or enhancing policies which could reduce the risks or enhance the opportunities are identified. Recommendations which maximise potential benefits, minimise or avoid negative effects have been considered. Where necessary, recommendations have been made to monitor the impacts that arise after the implementation of the Sites and Policies document. These can be found in the main body of the IIA Report.

### 3-C.4 General Health

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.

Several of the Sites and Policies document policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 3-C-3 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to general health.

**Table 3-C-3: Sites and Policies document policies and Relevance to General Health**

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>		<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development	SP 15 Land Identified for Business Use	<b><u>Loss of greenspace / greenfield land:</u></b> Areas of greenfield land may currently be used for informal recreation which could be lost to new housing. This could
SP 2 Development in the Green Belt	SP 16 Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses	
SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in	SP19 Waverley Advanced	

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
<p>the Green Belt SP 7 New Agricultural or Forestry Buildings or Structures in the Green Belt SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 9 Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 12 Development in Residential Areas SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>Manufacturing Park SP 20 Former Maltby Colliery SP 21 Todwick North SP 26 Out-of-Centre Retail Parks and other Out of Centre Developments SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 33 Motorway Service Areas SP 53 Exploration and Appraisal of Hydrocarbons SP 54 Hydrocarbon Production Facilities and Ancillary Development SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas</p>	<p>lead to a reduction in exercise and other associated mental and physical problems, and thus have an effect on people's general health.</p>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 9 Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 12 Development in Residential Areas SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p><b><u>Potential to exceed open space / recreational capacity:</u></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>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 7 New Agricultural or Forestry Buildings or Structures in the Green Belt SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 9 Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 12 Development in Residential Areas SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 15 Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP19 Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP 20 Former Maltby Colliery SP 21 Todwick North SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 26 Out-of-Centre Retail Parks and other Out of Centre Developments SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 33 Motorway Service Areas SP 51 Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals SP 52 Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure SP 53 Exploration and Appraisal of Hydrocarbons SP 54 Hydrocarbon Production Facilities and Ancillary Development SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use</p>	<p><b><u>Potential to increase air and noise emissions:</u></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. In addition SP 51 and SP 52 could result in increased mineral operations which can result in increased dust and other emissions to the air.</p>

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
<p>SP 16 Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 17 Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas</p> <p>Areas</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	
<p>SP 2 Development in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 6 Replacement Buildings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 34 Canals</p> <p>SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p> <p>SP 36 Conserving the natural environment</p> <p>SP 50 Understanding and Managing Flood Risk and Drainage</p> <p>SP 55 Pollution Control</p> <p>SP 56 Hazardous Installations</p> <p>SP 57 Contaminated and Unstable Land</p> <p>SP66 Access to Community Facilities</p>	<p><b><u>Protection of general health:</u></b></p> <p>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>SP 50 aims to minimise the risk of flooding. This is important to health as flood events can increase stress-related illnesses not withstanding that they can also have direct consequences for people’s health including in extreme circumstances the loss of life.</p>
<p>SP1 Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 2 Development in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 34 Canals</p> <p>SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p> <p>SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space</p> <p>SP 41 Protecting Green Space</p> <p>SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation</p> <p>SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas</p>	<p><b><u>Enhancement of general health:</u></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>

**3-C.4.1 Evidence Base for General Health**

Life expectancy at birth for males is identified by the Office for National Statistics for 2013 as 76.6 years and for females 80.7 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 (RMBC, 2007b).

Cancer, coronary heart disease 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 (RMBC, 2008b).

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 psychophysiological effects, reduce performance and provoke annoyance responses and changes in social behaviour (WHO, 2011). Noise levels around Rotherham are detailed in Chapter 4 of the IIA Report.

The 2011 Census identifies 77.1% of the population as in good health (roughly 3% below the national average), 15.3% as in fairly good health and 7.6% in not good health (ONS, 2013). 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).

Approximately 33% of the Rotherham population lives within the top 10% most health-deprived LLSOAs in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2010. Also, 56% lives within 20% most deprived LLSOAs, and 97% lives within the top 50% most deprived for health and well-being (RMBC, 2012c).

Fifty-five of the 166 Lower-Level Super Output Areas (LLSOAs – neighbourhood-level data) within Rotherham are also within the top 10% most health and disability-deprived nationally, and 93 LLSOAs are within the top 20%. This represents a worsening from performance in this area in 2007. High levels of long-term sickness and disability are largely responsible for this (RMBC, 2008b). 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 most deprived 10% of Rotherham have six years' shorter life expectancy than those in the least deprived 10%.

### 3-C.4.2 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

Table 3-C-4 on the following pages outlines the HIA of policies relative to general health. Potential risks to general health are present through Policies SP1, SP 3, SP 7, SP 8, SP 9, SP 13 and SP21, which can reduce the availability of greenfield sites for informal recreation use. This risk is potentially mitigated for, however, through Policies SP 40, SP 41 and SP 42 which require development to incorporate green space, protect green space and link into and enhance green infrastructure.

The allocation of sites as identified in the appendices of the Sites and Policies document 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 SP1, SP 10, SP 34, SP 35, SP 40 and SP 41 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 have the potential to increase traffic on Rotherham's roads which could result in capacity issues. In addition to this, policy SP 27 promotes 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 Policies SP 35, SP 36, SP 40, SP 41, SP 55, SP 56 and SP 58 which promote 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 SP 64 and SP 66 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 Sites and Policies document 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 SP 50 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 13 of the IIA Report.



**Table 3-C-4: Potential Risks to and Opportunities for Health and Well-Being Related to General Health**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptor(s)	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development</p>	<p>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>	<p>Permanent loss of informal recreation sites</p>	<p>Local and Regional Communities</p>	<p>CS19 Green Infrastructure CS22 Green Space SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space SP 41 Protecting Green Space SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation</p>	<p>These mitigating policies require development to address local deficiencies in accessible green space, protect green space and provide sufficient green infrastructure.</p>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 7 New Agricultural or Forestry Buildings or Structures in the Green Belt SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<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>	<p>Local and Regional Communities</p>	<p>CS19 Green Infrastructure CS22 Green Space SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space SP 41 Protecting Green Space SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation</p>	<p>These mitigating policies should help to protect and enhance existing green space. They also help to make currently inaccessible green space accessible.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptor(s)	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 2 Development in the Green Belt                      SP 9 Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt                      SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt                      SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 12 Development in Residential Areas                      SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 15 Land Identified for Business Use                      SP 16 Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses                      SP 17 Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas                      SP19 Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park                      SP 20 Former Maltby Colliery                      SP 21 Todwick North                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 23 Primary shopping frontages                      SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages                      SP 26 Out-of-Centre Retail Parks and other Out of Centre Developments                      SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 33 Motorway Service Areas                      SP 52 Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure</p>	<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                      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</p>	<p>Potential for increases in noise and air pollution.</p>	<p>Local Communities</p>	<p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel                      CS22 Green Space                      CS28 Infrastructure and Developer Contributions                      SP 18 Industrial and Business Development in Relation to Sensitive Areas of Land-use                      SP 25 Hot Food Takeaways                      SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 28 Rotherham Town Centre Evening Economy                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 31 Development affecting Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network                      SP 51 Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals                      SP 55 Pollution Control                      SP 56 Hazardous Installations                      SP 60 Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy</p>	<p>Policies CS14, CS22 and SP 27 help to mitigate the risks through the promotion of development which is located in highly accessible locations, reducing the need to travel.                      Policies CS28 and SP 29 look to promote walking and cycling as alternative forms of travel, as well as public transport which tends to generate less noise and emissions than private motor vehicle.                      Policy SP 31 seeks to ensure that key transport routes and the strategic road network are not adversely affected by development proposals, which can in turn prevent increases in noise and air pollution.                      Finally, Policies SP 18, SP 25, SP 28, SP 51, SP 55, SP 56 and SP 60 include requirements for proposals to address the potential for noise and air pollution impacts.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptor(s)	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 53 Exploration and Appraisal of Hydrocarbons SP 54 Hydrocarbon Production Facilities and Ancillary Development SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley					
SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 34 Canals SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 36 Conserving the natural environment SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space SP 41 Protecting Green Space SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation	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.
SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 28 Rotherham Town Centre Evening Economy SP 34 Canals SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 36 Conserving the natural environment SP 37 Sites Protected for Nature Conservation SP 38 Protected and Priority Species SP 39 Soil Resources SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing	CS27 Community Health and Safety	These policies promote development which protects or contributes to securing a healthy and safe environment.	Local communities	None	N/A

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptor(s)	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>Green Space                      SP 41 Protecting Green Space                      SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation                      SP 55 Pollution Control                      SP 56 Hazardous Installations                      SP 57 Contaminated and Unstable Land                      SP 60 Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy</p>					
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Directs development to locations with appropriate services and facilities.</p>	<p>Local communities                      Local children and youth                      Local vulnerable groups                      Local older people</p>	<p>CS27 Community Health and Safety</p>	<p>CS27 builds on these policies through ensuring that new development secures or contributes to a healthy environment.</p>
<p>SP 2 Development in the Green Belt                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 34 Canals                      SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>These policies are likely to bring improvements to the transport network, including walking and cycling links. Therefore, they can improve ease of access to health services and</p>	<p>Local communities                      Local children and youth                      Local vulnerable groups                      Local older people</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptor(s)	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	Social Facilities	increase physical activity.			
SP 50 Understanding and Managing Flood Risk and Drainage	CS25 Dealing with Flood Risk	These policies aim to reduce the risk of flooding within the borough. Flood events can reduce general health of the population through issues such as long-term stress.	All	None	N/A
SP1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 66 Access to Community Facilities SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS22 Green Space CS28 Infrastructure and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities	These 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. This can reduce air pollution and noise emissions.	All	None	N/A

### 3-C.4.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

Several risks and opportunities could be brought about by the Sites and Policies document 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 Sites and Policies document is responding to population growth which would occur regardless of new housing, increases in the localised population combined with policies which will improve 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;
- 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.

### 3-C.4.4 HIA Recommendations for General Health

Similar to recommendations made in the IIA to the Core Strategy, the future implementation of Policies SP 64, SP 66 and SP 67, such as through future, more detailed policy or through the application of such arrangements as the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) can be more specific about the procurement of 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.

The requirement for detailed masterplanning has been enhanced based on the recommendations of previous revisions of this IIA report, firstly by capturing the basic requirement more specifically in policy (e.g. Policy SP 58: Design Principles), and secondly, by requiring that such master plans demonstrate high-quality engagement with the public. The revised policy details that design and access statements and where appropriate detailed masterplanning, will be expected to encompass inclusive design principles and positively contribute to the local character and distinctiveness of an area and the way it functions. Applicants are encouraged to demonstrate an appropriate level of community engagement in their preparation, to consider health and equalities impacts.

Policies on 'Movement and Accessibility' (namely SP 29) have strongly prioritised the need for sustainable transport infrastructure and access as set out in Core Strategy Policy CS 14 and as recommended in previous revisions of this IIA report. In order to maximise equitable access to services, facilities and employment, as well as minimise reliance on the car and resultant noise and air emissions, the emphasis on sustainable transport modes as the priority is made clear.

### 3-C.5 Housing and Living Environment

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.

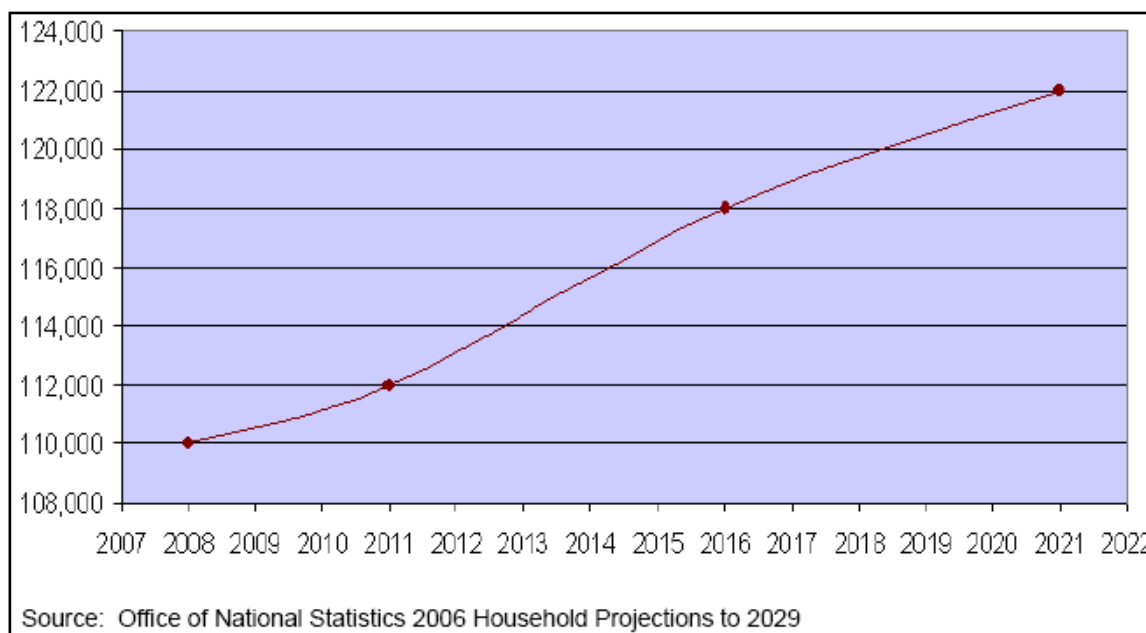
Several of the Sites and Policies document policies and the allocation of sites as identified in the appendices of the Sites and Policies document have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 3-C-5 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to deprivation.

**Table 3-C-5: Sites and Policies document and Relevance to Housing and Living Environment**

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply	<p><b><u>Ensuring no deterioration in deprivation levels:</u></b> These policies aim to maintain the population and its demands through the provision of sufficient housing.</p>
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 66 Access to Community Facilities Sites as identified in Chapter 5	<p><b><u>Reducing levels of deprivation:</u></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-C.5.1 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-C-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-C-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. Rotherham is following the national trend with a decreasing average household size (down from 2.37 currently to 2.20 by 2026). 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 part of Thurcroft and Brampton en le Morthen.

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-C.5.2 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

Table 3-C-6 on the following pages outlines the HIA of policies relative to housing and living environment. Major opportunities are presented in the Sites and Policies document to address deprivation associated to barriers to housing and services and people’s living environment in Rotherham. In particular, Policies SP 22 and SP 66 aim to locate community facilities and services in areas which meet the identified needs of a settlement and its immediate area, and will help to create a balanced, sustainable community. 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.

Also, in combination with policies facilitating new housing, Policy SP 56 aims to deliver a flexible and adaptable housing design to reduce unwanted moves and allow sustainable communities to develop.

Policies SP 28, SP 56 and SP 58 also promote 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 SP 22, SP 23, SP 24, SP 35, SP 40, SP 41 and SP 58. 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 SP 35, SP 40, SP 41 and SP 42 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 SP 27, SP 29 and SP 66 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-C-6: Potential Risks to and Opportunities for Health and Well-Being Related to Housing and Living Environment**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Opportunity	Potential Receptor(s)	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply</p>	<p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p>	<p>Supporting Rotherham's housing requirement and an appropriate mix of housing (being flexible and adaptable) and affordability can ensure deprivation does not increase.</p>	<p>Local communities Vulnerable groups Local elderly Local children and youth</p>	<p>CS27 Community Health and Safety CS29 Community and Social Facilities SP 56 Hazardous Installations SP 58 Design Principles</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply Policies for creating safe and sustainable communities (Section 4.7 of the Sites and Policies Document)</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development</p>	<p>Aims to create balanced, sustainable communities ensuring development meets the needs of Rotherham's areas of highest deprivation</p>	<p>Local Communities Vulnerable groups Local elderly Local children and youth</p>	<p>CS27 Community Health and Safety CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability 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 SP 29 Sustainable Transport for Development</p>	<p>These policies promote an improvement to neighbourhoods / public realm, and also accessibility within and between communities, either of which may be a key area of improvement for certain communities.</p>
<p>SP 28 Rotherham Town Centre Evening Economy SP 56 Hazardous Installations SP 58 Design Principles</p>	<p>CS27 Community Health and Safety</p>	<p>Opportunities to reduce deprivation levels through minimising opportunities for crime and</p>	<p>Local Communities Vulnerable groups Local elderly</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Opportunity	Potential Receptor(s)	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
		contributing to a healthy and safe environment.	Local children and youth		
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>Policies for creating mixed and attractive places to live (Section 4.3 of the Sites and Policies Document)</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>CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Local Communities</p> <p>Local working communities</p> <p>Vulnerable groups</p> <p>Local elderly</p> <p>Local children and youth</p>	<p>CS27 Community Health and Safety</p> <p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS22 Green Space</p> <p>SP 18 Industrial and Business Development in Relation to Sensitive Areas of Land-use</p>	<p>CS27 helps to further ensure that development contributes to a healthy and safe environment.</p> <p>CS19 and CS22 will both help to enhance these locations through adequate provision of open space and green infrastructure.</p> <p>SP 18 helps to protect sensitive land-uses from development by ensuring that such issues are considered in the developments design.</p>
<p>SP 34 Canals</p> <p>SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p> <p>SP 36 Conserving the natural environment</p> <p>SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space</p> <p>SP 41 Protecting Green Space</p> <p>SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation</p>	<p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS22 Green Space</p>	<p>Opportunities to improve the quality and quantity of green space / networks and so help improve the quality of life in these areas.</p>	<p>Local Communities</p> <p>Vulnerable groups</p> <p>Local elderly</p> <p>Local children and youth</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development</p>	<p>CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p>	<p>These policies aim to improve</p>	<p>Local Communities</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<b>Sites and Policies Policy/ies</b>	<b>Core Strategy Policy/ies</b>	<b>Potential Opportunity</b>	<b>Potential Receptor(s)</b>	<b>Enhancing Policy/ies</b>	<b>Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity</b>
<p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p> <p>Policies for supporting a dynamic economy (Section 4.4 of the Sites and Policies Document)</p>	<p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS22 Green Space</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Facilities</p>	<p>transport links alongside new development, which can reduce deprivation through better access to services and facilities in main centres</p>	<p>Local working communities</p> <p>Vulnerable groups</p> <p>Local elderly</p> <p>Local children and youth</p>		



### 3-C.5.3 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 Sites and Policies document 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.

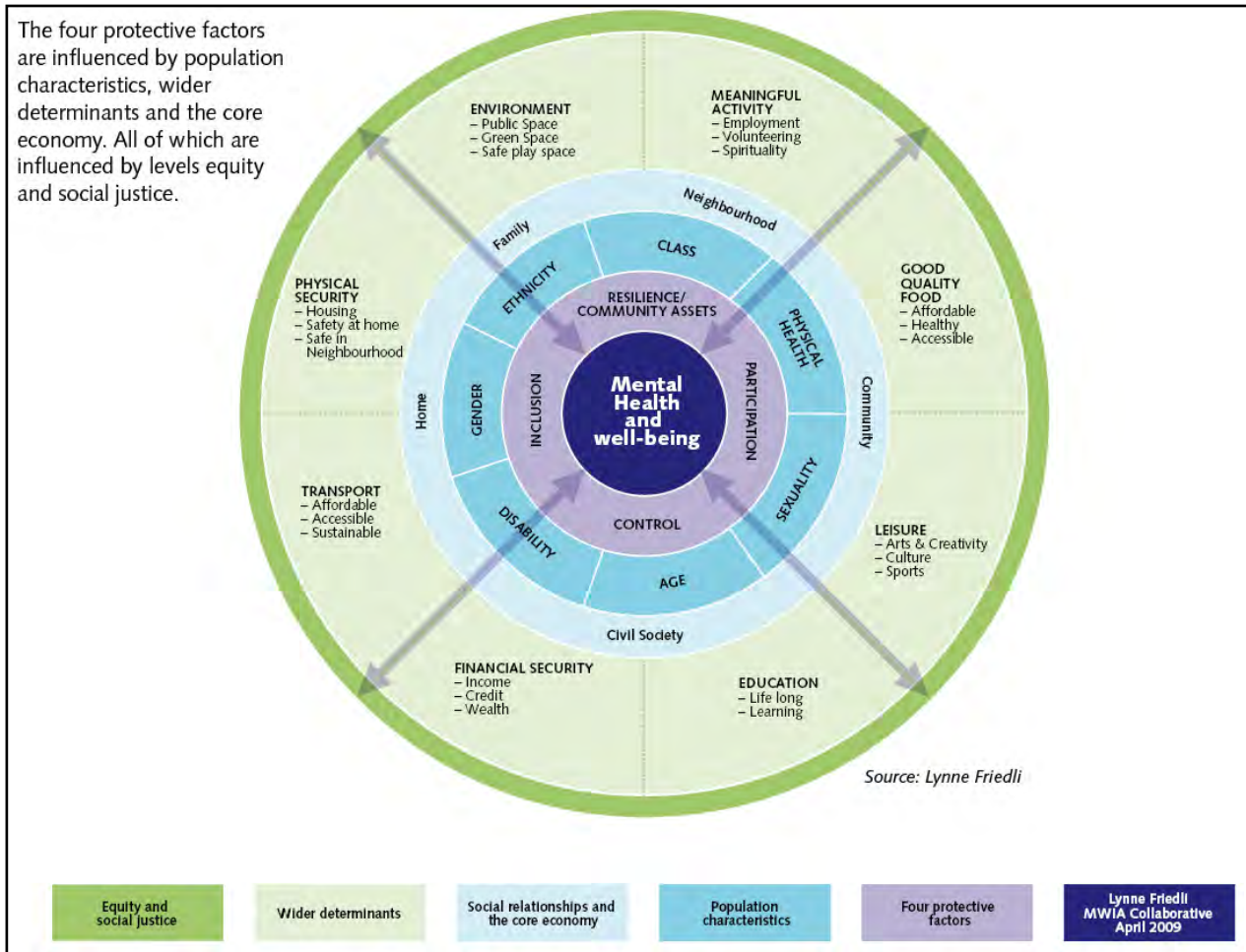
### 3-C.5.4 HIA Recommendations for Housing and Living Environment

No specific recommendations are required.

## 3-C.6 Mental Health

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 3-C-2 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.



Source: Lynne Friedli quoted in National MWIA Collaborative (England), 2011

**Figure 3-C-2: A dynamic model of mental well-being for assessing mental well-being impact**

Several of the emerging Sites and Policies document policies have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 3-C-7 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to mental health.

**Table 3-C-7: Sites and Policies document policies and Relevance to Mental Health**

Policies in the Sites and Policies document		Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4 Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 7 New Agricultural or Forestry Buildings or Structures in the Green Belt SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 9 Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt	SP 17 Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas SP19 Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP 20 Former Maltby Colliery SP 21 Todwick North SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23 Primary shopping frontages SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages SP 26 Out-of-Centre Retail	<p><b><u>Stress and/or loss of opportunity caused by new development and disruption of construction:</u></b></p> <p>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</p>

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
<p>SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12 Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 15 Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16 Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p>	<p>Parks and other Out of Centre Developments</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29 Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p> <p>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>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 2 Development in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 12 Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 15 Land Identified for Business Use</p> <p>SP 16 Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses</p> <p>SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p>	<p>SP 29 Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 34 Canals</p> <p>SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p> <p>SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space</p> <p>SP 41 Protecting Green Space</p> <p>SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation</p> <p>SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p> <p><b><u>Improved access to housing, greenspace, play space, employment opportunities, leisure, education and sustainable transport:</u></b></p> <p>Under various Sites and Policies document 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>
<p>SP 2 Development in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 12 Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 29 Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p> <p>SP 50 Understanding and Managing Flood Risk and Drainage</p> <p>SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</p>	<p><b><u>Protection of mental health and services:</u></b></p> <p>These policies can help to protect the level of, and access to, mental health services in Rotherham.</p> <p>SP 50 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>
<p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29 Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 32 Delivering Transport Schemes</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p>	<p><b><u>Improved level of / access to mental health services</u></b></p> <p>The policies outlined can help to, in the main, improve access to mental health services in Rotherham.</p> <p>These policies look to maximise</p>

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	accessibility to public and private transport networks for new development which can help people to access services efficiently and supply new infrastructure where required.

**3-C.6.1 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 (RMBC, 2007b).

**3-C.6.2 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

The Sites and Policies document includes a range of policies, including SP 22, SP 23, SP 24, SP 28 and SP 66, 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 Sites and Policies document. Policies SP 22 and SP 66 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 SP 29 and SP 66 promote new development in highly accessible locations well served by a variety of different travel modes, and SP 27 promotes a sustainable transport hub in Rotherham Town Centre, which a major centre for services and facilities. This will help people with mental health problems access the resources and facilities that they require.

Policy SP 50 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 3-C-8: Potential Risks to and Opportunities for Health and Well-Being Related to Mental Health**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 2 Development in the Green Belt                      SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 4 Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 7 New Agricultural or Forestry Buildings or Structures in the Green Belt                      SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 9 Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt                      SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt                      SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 12 Development in Residential Areas                      SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 15 Land Identified for Business Use                      SP 16 Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses                      SP 17 Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas                      SP19 Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park                      SP 20 Former Maltby Colliery                      SP 21 Todwick North                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 23 Primary shopping frontages                      SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy                      CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites                      CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement                      CS5 Safeguarded Land                      CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p>	<p>Stress and reduced quality of life caused by loss of greenfield land, visual amenity and/or informal recreation</p> <p>Stress and reduced quality of life caused by facilities, services or transport infrastructure going over their designed or effective capacity.</p>	<p>Local vulnerable groups (mental health or behavioural disorders)                      Local communities</p>	<p>Various, including:                      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 Contributions                      SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 32 Delivering Transport Schemes                      CS29 Community and Social Facilities                      SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape                      SP 41 Protecting Green Space</p>	<p>A wide range of policies are set out with the aim of preserving and enhancing quality of life for existing residents.</p> <p>Various policies aim to avoid car-dependent development, and provide a mechanism to ensure all types of capacity are maintained or improved as appropriate.</p>



Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 26 Out-of-Centre Retail Parks and other Out of Centre Developments                      SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 33 Motorway Service Areas                      SP 60 Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>					
<p>SP 2 Development in the Green Belt                      SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt                      SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt                      SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 12 Development in Residential Areas                      SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 15 Land Identified for Business Use                      SP 16 Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses                      SP 17 Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas                      SP19 Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park                      SP 20 Former Maltby Colliery</p>	<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                      CS5 Safeguarded Land                      CS29 Community and</p>	<p>Improved access to housing, greenspace, play space, employment opportunities, leisure, education and sustainable transport</p>	<p>Residents within the borough                      Residents within the region                      Others who move into the borough</p>	<p>CS4 Green Belt                      CS21 Landscape                      CS23 Valuing the Historic Environment                      CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres                      CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre                      CS9 Transforming Rotherham’s Economy                      CS27 Community Health and Safety                      CS20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity                      CS10 Improving skills and employment opportunities                      CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p>	<p>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 sustainable development which addresses each of the wider determinants of mental well-being.</p>



Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 21 Todwick North                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 23 Primary shopping frontages                      SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages                      SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 34 Canals                      SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape                      SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space                      SP 41 Protecting Green Space                      SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>Social Facilities                      CS31 Mixed Use Areas                      CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>				
<p>SP 2 Development in the Green Belt                      SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 9 Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt                      SP19 Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 23 Primary shopping frontages                      SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages</p>	<p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites                      CS3 Location of New Development                      CS5 Safeguarded Land                      CS29 Community and Social Facilities                      CS31 Mixed Use Areas</p>	<p>Provides opportunities for communities to have easy access to health and other facilities by directing development to locations near to existing facilities.</p>	<p>Local vulnerable groups (mental health or behavioural disorders)                      Local communities</p>	<p>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                      SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p>	<p>These policies provide adequate transport infrastructure by a variety of modes to main centres to access services and facilities.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 66 Access to Community Facilities SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley				SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 32 Delivering Transport Schemes	
SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 25 Hot Food Takeaways SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre	Supports quality and diversity of town centre service uses and other community facilities in Rotherham	Local vulnerable groups (mental health or behavioural disorders) Local communities	None	N/A
SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23 Primary shopping frontages SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas	Opportunities for new and / or improved services and facilities in Rotherham.	Local vulnerable groups (mental health or behavioural disorders) Local communities	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 SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 32 Delivering Transport Schemes	These policies provide adequate transport infrastructure between new or existing services and facilities.

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 32 Delivering Transport Schemes                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>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>	<p>These policies provide for good access to services and facilities through a variety of different transport modes, presenting an opportunity for better access to mental health facilities.</p>	<p>Local vulnerable groups (mental health or behavioural disorders)                      Local communities</p>	<p>As above, left – SP 2, SP 5, SP 10, SP 22, SP 23, SP 24 and SP 27.</p>	<p>The inverse of the above opportunity – these policies provide opportunities for new and/or improved facilities in accessible locations.</p>
<p>SP 50 Understanding and Managing Flood Risk and Drainage</p>	<p>CS25 Dealing with Flood Risk</p>	<p>These 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, and so there is an indirect opportunity to reduce mental health issues through reduced risk of flood events.</p>	<p>Local vulnerable groups (mental health or behavioural disorders)                      Regional vulnerable groups                      Local older people                      Regional older people                      Local communities                      Regional communities</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>

### 3-C.6.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

There is one unavoidable residual risk of the Sites and Policies Document 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.

### 3-C.6.4 HIA Recommendations for Mental Health

Similar to recommendations made in the IIA to the Core Strategy, the future implementation of Policies SP 64, SP 66 and SP 67, such as through future, more detailed policy or through the application of such arrangements as the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), can be more specific about the identification and procurement of the types of community services and facilities which Rotherham needs, including mental health services and health visiting services. These detailed requirements should be developed in consultation with various stakeholders, including the NHS and the public.

### 3-C.7 Crime and Safety

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.

Several of the emerging Sites and Policies document policies and the allocation of sites as identified in the appendices of the Sites and Policies document have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 3-C-9 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to crime and safety.

**Table 3-C-9: Sites and Policies document policies and Relevance to Crime and Safety**

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development	<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. 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>

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
	This issue is highlighted as the Sites and Policies document should have a policy mechanism which addresses 'safe by design' principles.
SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23 Primary shopping frontages SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 28 Rotherham Town Centre Evening Economy SP 58 Design Principles	<b>Improving crime and safety levels:</b> Locating development in appropriate locations which can reduce deprivation can help address crime issues in these locations.  Creating high-quality gateways, buildings and places can reduce crime and help make people feel safer in their living environment.

**3-C.7.1 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).

**3-C.7.2 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

Several of the policies of the Sites and Policies document present opportunities to reduce crime in Rotherham and increase safety levels. Policies SP 25, SP 34, SP 35 and SP 58 aim to improve the public realm and create a high-quality living environment, which can indirectly reduce crime. 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.

Through the allocation of sites under Policy SP 1, 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, Policies CS 28 of the Core Strategy and SP 58 stipulate the consideration and incorporation of safety in design, and Policy SP 28 includes for ensuring new evening entertainment proposals do not cause unacceptable noise or disturbance, nor anti-social behaviour (as specified in the supporting text to the policy). Also, increased pedestrian (and other) traffic can help to reduce crime levels through increased surveillance.

**Table 3-C-10: Potential Risks to and Opportunities for Health and Well-Being Related to Crime and Safety**

<b>Sites and Policies Policy/ies</b>	<b>Core Strategy Policy/ies</b>	<b>Potential Risk or Opportunity</b>	<b>Potential Receptors</b>	<b>Mitigating Policy/ies</b>	<b>Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity</b>
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development	CS3 Location of New Development CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement CS31 Mixed Use Areas	New development made vulnerable to existing crime 'hotspots' and not planning appropriately to create safer environments.	Local communities Local vulnerable groups Local older people Local children and youth	CS27 Community Health and Safety CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS28 Sustainable Design SP 28 Rotherham Town Centre Evening Economy SP 58 Design Principles	These policies help to minimise opportunities for crime and improve accessibility.
SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 28 Rotherham Town Centre Evening Economy	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.



**3-C.7.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities**

The potential risks and opportunities that remain as a result of the Sites and Policies Document 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.

**3-C.7.4 HIA Recommendations for Crime and Safety**

Based on IIA recommendations further emphasis has been made in Policy SP 58 on ‘Secured by Design’ principles. The Design Guides produced by Secured by Design (an official UK Police initiative) are now directly referenced in the supporting text.

**3-C.8 Disability**

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.

Several of the Sites and Policies document policies and the allocation of sites as identified in the appendices of the Sites and Policies document have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 3-C-11 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to disability.

**Table 3-C-11: Sites and Policies document policies and Relevance to Disability**

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	<p><b><u>Maintaining access / facilities for people with disabilities:</u></b></p> <p>These policies help to direct development to the most appropriate locations and maintain appropriate access for all.</p>
SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 34 Canals SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	<p><b><u>Enhancing accessibility / facilities for people with disabilities:</u></b></p> <p>These policies promote better access to services and facilities through better transport linkages, public transport services and improved walking routes.</p>

### 3-C.8.1 Evidence Base for Disability

The proportion of people within Rotherham having a limiting long-term illness or disability stands at 22% (2011 Census). This is significantly more than the national average of 17.6% (ONS, 2013). 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).

### 3-C.8.2 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

The Sites and Policies document presents several potential opportunities to improve conditions for people with disabilities in Rotherham. Policies SP 22, SP 23, and SP 24 promote development of retail and other town centre uses in Rotherham. 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 Sites and Policies document to ensure that provision is made for people with disabilities and mobility issues to use transport.

The Sites and Policies document does not specifically refer to the need to provide housing which is appropriate to meet the needs of people with disabilities and that is affordable for all. However, these issues are covered by policies within the Core Strategy. The policies of the Sites and Policies document could be enhanced further within the Local Plan to specifically provide sufficient housing for people with mobility issues and other disabilities.

**Table 3-C-12: Potential Risks to and Opportunities for Health and Well-Being Related to Disability**

<b>Sites and Policies Policy/ies</b>	<b>Core Strategy Policy/ies</b>	<b>Potential Opportunities</b>	<b>Potential Receptors</b>	<b>Enhancing Policy/ies</b>	<b>Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity</b>
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development	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	CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS17 Passenger Rail Connections SP 27: Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	These policies can be applied in order to ensure sufficient access to services and facilities through a variety of modes.
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development	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
SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 66 Access to	CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green Infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre	The policies can help to improve access to facilities and services by a variety of different transport modes. They provide long-term direct	Local vulnerable groups Regional vulnerable groups Local older	None	N/A

<b>Sites and Policies Policy/ies</b>	<b>Core Strategy Policy/ies</b>	<b>Potential Opportunities</b>	<b>Potential Receptors</b>	<b>Enhancing Policy/ies</b>	<b>Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity</b>
Community Facilities SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	opportunities to enhance connections to facilities and services in local centres.	people Regional older people Local communities Regional communities		

### 3-C.8.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities

There are no residual risks identified through the Sites and Policies Document. 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.

### 3-C.8.4 HIA Recommendations for Disability

Policy SP 58 includes a requirement for development “to have regard to the Building for Life toolkit, or the most up-to-date guidance”, and the supporting text to Policy SP 58 included that new development must be adaptable to meet changing occupier circumstances. In previous iterations of the IIA, it was felt that the phrasing used could be misinterpreted or misused, and could be changed to say, “adaptable to meet changing occupier circumstances ~~over the~~ throughout their lifetimes ~~of the development~~”. The supporting text was modified and now reads, “New homes should be constructed to be accessible and adaptable to meet changing circumstances over a person's lifetime, in developments that are attractive to, and safe for, all.” It is not considered that further change to the policy is required at this time.

It was recommended in previous IIA revisions that policies promoting enhancements to transport, public realm, amenity / recreation / tourism, 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. This includes Policy SP 42 (design and location of greenspace, sport and recreation), SP 58 (Design Principles) and SP 66 (Access to Community Facilities). SP 58 Design Principles has been revised to state that ‘site design should ensure that the site can be accessed, understood and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size, ability or disability’. It is also anticipated that building regulations and information presented as appropriate within Masterplans and/or design & access statements will address this issue.

### 3-C.9 Active Lifestyles and Obesity

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.

Several of the Sites and Policies document policies and the allocation of sites as identified in the appendices of the Sites and Policies document have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 3-C-13 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to active lifestyles.

**Table 3-C-13: Sites and Policies document policies and Relevance to Active Lifestyles**

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies Document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 7 New Agricultural or Forestry Buildings or Structures in the Green Belt SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens	<p><b><u>Risks to levels of obesity / reducing physical activity:</u></b></p> <p>These policies include for the use of greenfield land where required. This presents a risk of loss of green space to development as the land may currently be used for informal recreational purposes.</p>
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 12 Development in Residential Areas SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres	<p><b><u>Potential to exceed open space / recreational capacity:</u></b></p> <p>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.</p>
SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space	<p><b><u>Maintaining levels of physical activity:</u></b></p> <p>Policies aim to maintain leisure facilities and access to them.</p>
SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 34 Canals	<p><b><u>Enhancing activity levels and reducing obesity:</u></b></p> <p>Increasing footpaths, bridleways and other Public Rights of Way including cycleways can help encourage more active lifestyles.</p>

**3-C.9.1 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 (RMBC, 2007b).

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 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 (RMBC, 2010c). 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).

### **3-C.9.2 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

The allocation of sites as identified in the appendices of the Sites and Policies document 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 SP 35, SP 40, SP 41 and SP 42 which require 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, SP 29 aims to maximise walking and cycling routes for local transport connections which can also help address obesity levels on a regional scale. Policies SP 40, SP 41 and SP 42 provide opportunities to reduce obesity through new and / or improved existing sports, leisure and recreational facilities. These policies can help encourage people to undertake physical activities and in the long term it presents opportunities to reduce obesity levels. Policy SP 25 aims to

tackle the problem of obesity amongst young people by not permitting hot food takeaways within 400m of a primary school, secondary school or college.

**Table 3-C-14: Potential Risks to and Opportunities for Health and Well-Being Related to Active Lifestyles and Obesity**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risks or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas	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	Short-term declines in open space and recreational capacity, which if not compensated for, could last into the long term	Local children and youth Local communities Regional communities	CS19 Green Infrastructure CS22 Green Space SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space SP 41 Protecting Green Space SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation	These policies mitigate for these risks through requiring development to address local deficiencies in accessible green space and provide sufficient green infrastructure.
SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 34 Canals SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space SP 41 Protecting Green Space SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation	CS19 Green Infrastructure CS28 Sustainable Design CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS17 Passenger Rail Connections	Opportunities to increase activity levels as a result of policies which provide for sufficient open space and links to green infrastructure to encourage active travel, leading to improved walking and cycling routes with better access to open space.	Local and regional communities Local children and youth	None	N/A
SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 22 Development Within Town,	CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and	Opportunities to expand the provision of recreational and leisure facilities in main centres thereby helping to	Local and regional communities Local children and youth	CS19 Green Infrastructure CS28 Sustainable Design CS14 Accessible Places and	These policies provide adequate transport links to these facilities particularly by active travel modes.

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risks or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
District and Local Centres SP 23 Primary shopping frontages SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 34 Canals SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space SP 41 Protecting Green Space SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities	Developer Contributions CS29 Community and Social Facilities	encourage physical activity.		Managing Demand for Travel CS11 Tourism and the Visitor Economy CS22 Green Space CS17 Passenger Rail Connections SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 34 Canals	
SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 34 Canals SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space SP 41 Protecting Green Space SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation	CS27 Community Health and Safety	Provides opportunities for active forms of recreation and leisure, influencing people's lifestyle choices, both of which in turn can lower obesity levels.	Local communities Local children and youth	None	N/A

**3-C.9.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities**

There are not considered to be any residual risks of the Site and Policies document 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.

**3-C.9.4 HIA Recommendations for Active Lifestyles and Obesity**

In the previous draft of the IIA it was recommended that Policy SP 42 dealing with the provision of opportunities for play, recreation and sport given the relatively high rates of childhood obesity and resulting poor health experienced in Rotherham, was rephrased in order to ensure that potential developers demonstrate appropriate capacity and levels of access to such facilities. It was also recommended that it would be appropriate that they are expected to make a contribution towards play, recreation and sport. However, it is not considered that further change to the policy is required at this time as the issues of determining capacity and proximity to facilities are considered within policy SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space. This has been based upon Rotherham’s Green Space and Playing Pitch Strategies, as well as regard being had to the guidance presented by Fields in Trust. The Explanation to SP 40 also refers to the application of developer contributions.

**3-C.10 Healthy Lifestyles**

Healthy lifestyles refer to various aspects which contribute to the health of the population. As is relevant to the emerging Sites and Policies document, 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).

Several of the Sites and Policies document policies and the sites as identified for allocation in the appendices of the Sites and Policies Document have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 3-C-15 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to healthy lifestyles.

**Table 3-C-15: Sites and Policies document policies and Relevance to Healthy Lifestyles**

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 34 Canals SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace SP 41 Protecting Green Space SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation SP 66 Access to Community Facilities SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park	<p><b>Maintaining healthy lifestyles:</b></p> Providing sufficient access to essential services by walking and cycling (in combination with public transport) can help people to live healthier lifestyles.  Providing sufficient facilities to support healthy lifestyles.

Policies in the Sites and Policies document	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	

**3-C.10.1 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. 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).

**3-C.10.2 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

The Sites and Policies document 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 SP 27, SP 29 and SP 66 look to make places more accessible and change travel behaviour. Promoting walking and cycling as forms of transport to where community services and facilities are can help encourage people to lead healthier lifestyles. Policies SP 40 and SP 42 also seek the provision of greenspace, sport and recreation (including children’s play areas) in proximity to development proposals, which would help to encourage walking and cycling, in addition to participation in sport and other physical activity.

The Sites and Policies document Policy SP 35 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 SP 22, SP 23, SP 24 and SP 27. These policies seek 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.

SP 27 and SP 29 look to introduce a sustainable and well-integrated extension of the town centre with good links to public transport. In addition, the creation of a high-quality living environment through Policies SP 34, SP 35, SP 36, SP 47, SP 58, SP 64 and SP 67 (promoting public realm improvements and improvements to green spaces) can contribute towards a higher quality of life, particularly in deprived areas. 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 3-C-16: Potential Risks to and Opportunities for Health and Well-Being Related to Healthy Lifestyles**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape                      SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Greenspace                      SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</p>	<p>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>	<p>Opportunities to enhance access to key services and community facilities. This can be through walking and cycling, including by providing greenspace and facilities within a close distance of housing, and also by planning around or improving access to public transport.</p>	<p>Local children and youth                      Local older people                      Local communities                      Local vulnerable groups</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>SP 2 Development in the Green Belt                      SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 23 Primary shopping frontages                      SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages                      SP 25 Hot Food Takeaways                      SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 58 Design Principles                      SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Opportunities to improve the town centre of Rotherham and manage other retail and service centres appropriately in the borough, in a way which creates a high-quality living environment and can contribute towards a higher quality of life, particularly in deprived areas.</p>	<p>Local children and youth                      Regional children and youth                      Local communities</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>

**3-C.10.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities**

There are no identified residual risks likely to occur through implementation of the Sites and Policies Document. 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.

**3-C.10.4 HIA Recommendations for Healthy Lifestyles**

No specific recommendations are required.

**3-C.11 Health Facilities**

Health facilities included in this topic are GP surgeries, dental surgeries, pharmacies, day care centres and hospitals.

Several of the Sites and Policies document policies and the allocation of sites as identified in the appendices of the Sites and Policies document have the potential for a positive or negative effect on conditions or features considered under this topic. Table 3-C-17 below describes the strategic policies of relevance to health facilities.

**Table 3-C-17: Sites and Policies document policies and Relevance to Health Facilities**

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 7 New Agricultural or Forestry Buildings or Structures in the Green Belt SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 12 Development in Residential Areas SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites	<p><b><u>Potential to exceed health facility capacity:</u></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.</p>
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 12 Development in Residential Areas SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites	<p><b><u>Potential to locate development where there is insufficient healthcare access:</u></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.</p>
SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	<p><b><u>Maintaining provision and access to, health facilities:</u></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.</p>

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable Transport for Development SP 66 Access to Community Facilities SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	<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.

**3-C.11.1 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 three new GP surgeries in the borough. The first in the Wentworth North Area Assembly will register patients from Wath, Swinton, Mexborough and Bolton-on-Deerne, the second in Rotherham Town Centre at the Community Health Centre will take patients from across the borough and the third new and relocated facility is at Dalton. 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).

**3-C.11.2 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

There are several risks posed to existing health facilities through some of the policies. The Core Strategy identifies that the main location for new growth is Rotherham urban area, and the principal settlements for growth are Dinnington / Anston/ Laughton Common, Wickersley / Bramley / Ravenfield and Wath-upon-Deerne / Brampton / West Melton. A number of policies within the Sites and Policies document promote new housing and employment development, which would be concentrated in these areas. This could lead to a localised increase in resident or working population, which can put pressure on existing health facilities’ capacity. This risk, however, is mitigated for in Policies SP 22, SP 27, SP 29 and SP 66 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 SP 3, SP 8, SP 11, SP 13, SP 14 and SP 22. 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 SP 27, SP 29 and SP 66.

SP 27, SP 29, SP 31 and SP 32 have the potential to improve linkages between main centres and local communities thereby improving access to health services and facilities in these centres.

**Table 3-C-18: Potential Risks to and Opportunities for Health and Well-Being Related to Health Facilities**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risks or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 7 New Agricultural or Forestry Buildings or Structures in the Green Belt                      SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 12 Development in Residential Areas                      SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy                      CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement                      CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation                      CS5 Safeguarded Land</p>	<p>New residents increasing pressure on existing local health facilities, causing them to go over-capacity.</p>	<p>Local communities                      Local vulnerable groups                      Local elderly people                      Local children and youth</p>	<p>CS3 Location of New Development                      CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions                      CS29 Community and Social Facilities                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</p>	<p>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 and SP 66 seek the retention, provision and enhancement of a range of community and social facilities in accessible locations.</p>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 7 New Agricultural or Forestry Buildings or Structures in the Green Belt                      SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p>	<p>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement                      CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability                      CS8 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation</p>	<p>New residents being without local access to any particular health facility</p>	<p>Local communities                      Local vulnerable groups                      Local elderly people                      Local children and youth</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risks or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
				SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	
<p>SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</p>	<p>CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres</p> <p>CS28 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Facilities</p>	<p>The policies present opportunities to support existing and provide new health facilities in Rotherham to help serve existing and future communities.</p>	<p>Local communities</p> <p>Local vulnerable groups</p> <p>Local elderly people</p> <p>Local children and youth</p>	<p>CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29 Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>These policies will help to improve access to existing and new health facilities in Rotherham.</p>
<p>SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29 Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 31 Development affecting Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network</p> <p>SP 32 Delivering Transport Schemes</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>CS19 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel</p> <p>CS22 Green Space</p> <p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions</p> <p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Facilities</p>	<p>These policies aim to enhance access to main centres, which can help improve access to health facilities by a variety of modes.</p>	<p>Local communities</p> <p>Local vulnerable groups</p> <p>Local elderly people</p> <p>Local children and youth</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>



### **3-C.11.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities**

There are unlikely to be any residual risks to health facilities in Rotherham as a result of the Sites and Policies Document. 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.

### **3-C.11.4 HIA Recommendations for Health Facilities**

Similar to recommendations made in the IIA to the Core Strategy, the future implementation of Policies SP 64, SP 66 and SP 67, such as through future, more detailed policy or through the application of such arrangements as the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), can be more specific about the identification and procurement of the types of community services and facilities which Rotherham needs, including mental health services and health visiting services. These detailed requirements should be developed in consultation with various stakeholders, including the NHS and the public.

## **3-C.12 Socio-Economics and Health (Including Education)**

### **3-C.12.1 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 Integrated Impact Assessment under 'Education and Skills' and also 'Economy and Employment', and therefore the full baseline and assessment is not repeated here. Please refer to Chapters 6 and 7 of the IIA Report for further details. A summary is provided below.

### **3-C.12.2 Summary of the IIA Socio-Economic Assessment**

It has been concluded that the Sites and Policies document 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 Sites and Policies document itself.

The analysis of the Sites and Policies document revealed the following residual opportunities:

- increased access to and provision of community services and facilities, employment opportunities, education and health;
- 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.

## Appendix 3-D EqlA of Policies

### Appendix Contents

D.1	Introduction	237
D.2	Equalities Impact Assessment	237
D.3	Methodology	238
D.4	Age	238
D.5	Disability	246
D.6	Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation (Sexuality)	254
D.7	Gender, Maternity and Pregnancy	259
D.8	Race, Ethnic Origin, National Origin, Colour and Nationality	266
D.9	Religion and Belief	278
D.10	Gypsy / Traveller Communities and Lone Parents	282

Note: References and sources of citations for this appendix can be found at the back of this document.

### 3-D.1 Introduction

As stated in the Rotherham Equality Policy (RMBC, 2012), RMBC believes that a strong commitment to fairness, equality and diversity is essential to achieving its vision and for building a cohesive community in Rotherham. RMBC endorses the following definition of an equal society:

*An equal society protects and promotes equal, real freedom and substantive opportunity to live in the ways people value and would choose, so that everyone can flourish. An equal society recognises people's different needs, situations and goals and removes the barriers that limit what people can do and can be.*

(The Equalities Review, 2007, p.6)

As part of the Integrated Impact Assessment of the Sites and Policies document, an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been carried out, which applies to the proposed policies of the plan. This appendix sets out a background to EqIA, the methodology utilised for the assessment process and the results of the assessment carried out on the emerging Sites and Policies document policies.

This appendix should be read in conjunction with the main body of the IIA Report: in particular, Volume 1 which provides background context to the IIA process, and Chapter 3 which summarises the outcomes of this EqIA as part of the IIA Topic 'Population and Equality'.

### 3-D.2 Equalities Impact Assessment

EqIA assesses the impact of the Sites and Policies document on equalities issues. Under the terms of the Equality Act 2010, the Council has a duty to prevent discrimination based on age, disability, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage and civil partnership, race, ethnic or national origin, colour or nationality, religious or other philosophical beliefs (and people without such beliefs), sex (gender) and sexual orientation (sexuality).

EqIA helps identify where we can best promote equality of opportunity, but it is also a way of improving services and driving change. Although formal reporting is not a requirement, the process helps the Council to meet its duties under the Equalities Act 2010 and the report is good practice for ensuring participation, inclusiveness and transparency.

The EqIA evidence base and consultation information are used as a basis for assessment. The EqIA process remains a standalone assessment but also feeds into the SA / IIA. The SA component of the IIA picks up the key outputs of the EqIA and uses them in order to ensure a consistent evidence base and consistent assessment results.

RMBC'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 Sites and Policies document 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.

### 3-D.3 Methodology

The methodology used for this EqIA of the Sites and Policies document policies is the same as reported in Volume 1, Section 3 for the entire IIA. Assessors have looked at the potential risks and opportunities presented by each policy for the equalities strands (e.g. age, disability, etc. – see Section 3-D.2, first paragraph). The strands have been screened for potential relevance to the Local Plan, and given their specific relevance to planning, some have been combined as per the headings that follow. ‘Marriage and civil partnership’ has been screened out of the assessment as not specifically applying to planning, and thus no practical assessment being feasible.

The tables below illustrate the methodology used for identifying potential risks and opportunities to equalities resulting from the Sites and Policies Document. The level of risk ranges from significant to minimal and is identified using a colour-coded system as displayed in Table 3-D-1.

**Table 3-D-1: Risks and Opportunities Key to Assessment**

	Significant Risk
	Some Risk
	Minimal / No Risk
	<b>Major Opportunity (bold text)</b> / Opportunity

Any mitigating or enhancing policies which could reduce the risks or enhance the opportunities are identified. Recommendations which maximise potential benefits, minimise or avoid negative effects and reduce inequalities have been considered. Where necessary, recommendations have been made to monitor the impacts that arise after the implementation of the Sites and Policies document. These can be found in the main body of the IIA Report.

### 3-D.4 Age

Rotherham has a population of approximately 257,280, which is expected to increase by 6% by 2018 (Office for National Statistics, 2013). 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.

The following table identifies Sites and Policies document policies relevant to young and older people.

**Table 3-D-2: Sites and Policies Document Policies and Relevance to Age (Young / Older People)**

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies Document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt	<b>Potential for New Housing to Better Meet Housing Needs</b> Provision of more housing opportunity, including

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies Document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
<p>SP 4 Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 12 Development in Residential Areas                      SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p>	<p>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>
<p>SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p><b><u>Provision of Improved or New Education, Health and other Services and Facilities</u></b>                      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>
<p>SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space                      SP 41 Protecting Green Space                      SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas</p>	<p><b><u>Provision of Improved or New Recreation for Children</u></b>                      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>
<p>SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p><b><u>Improved Accessibility to Services and Facilities</u></b>                      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. These policies can help to ensure that residential areas are well connected to services and facilities by these more sustainable transport modes.</p>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 2 Development in the Green Belt                      SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt                      SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 12 Development in Residential Areas                      SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p><b><u>Potential for New Development to Take Local Services Over Capacity</u></b>                      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.</p>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 2 Development in the Green Belt                      SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p>	<p><b><u>Potential for New Development to be Car-Dependent</u></b>                      Young and older people tend to be more</p>

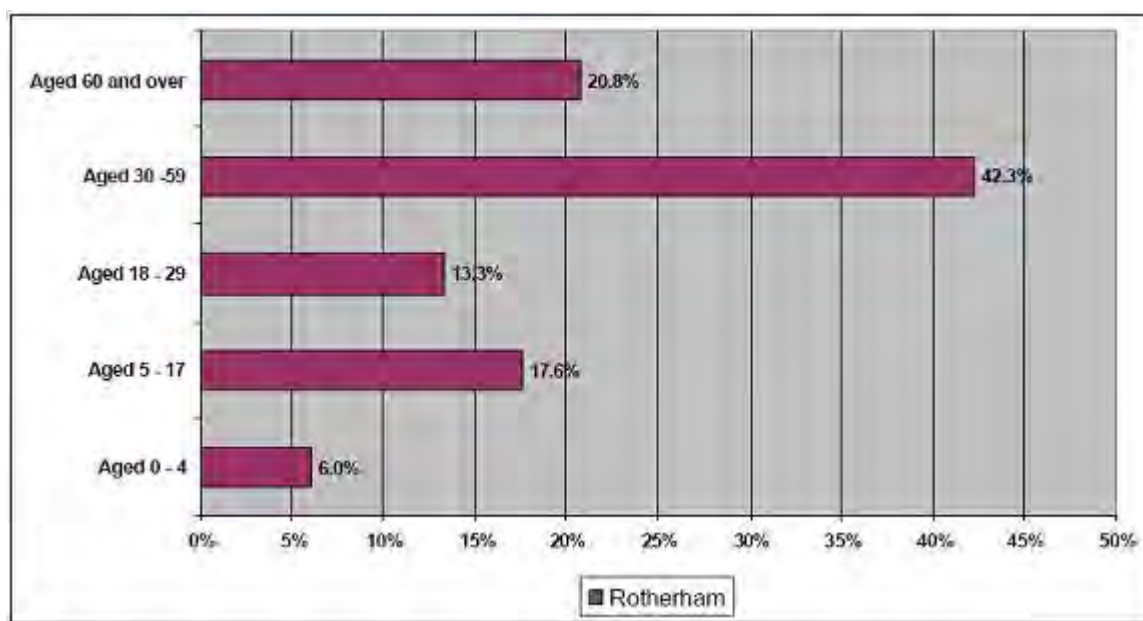
Policies in the Sites and Policies Document	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 12 Development in Residential Areas SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 15 Land Identified for Business Use SP 16 Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 17 Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas SP19 Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP 21 Todwick North	dependent 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.

**3-D.4.1 Evidence Base for Age (Young and Older People)**

Rotherham has a population of approximately 257,280, which is projected to increase by 6% by 2018 (Office for National Statistics, 2013). 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 by 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).



**Figure 3-D-1: 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).

### **3-D.4.2 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

Table 3-D-3 on the following pages outlines the EqIA of policies relative to 'age'. The Sites and Policies document policies which are to facilitate new housing (SP 3, SP 4, SP 11, SP 14 and SP 22) 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 over-crowding and the ill effects this has on children in particular. Policy SP 58 includes a requirement to have regard to the Building for Life toolkit, and it's supporting text refers to the standards of the South Yorkshire Residential Design Guide.

There are a number of policies for creating and improving accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport, including Policies SP 27, SP 29 and SP 66. 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.

Sites and Policies document 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 to all.

Active and healthy lifestyles are also important, and access to leisure and recreation facilities also has the potential to be improved through the Sites and Policies document. Policies such as SP 35, SP 40 and SP 42 promote links to public footpath networks and the enhancement of green spaces and associated recreation opportunities.

**Table 3-D-3: Potential Risks to and Opportunities for Equality Related to Age**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 9 Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 12 Development in Residential Areas SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 15 Land Identified for Business Use SP 16 Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 17 Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas SP19 Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP 20 Former Maltby Colliery SP 21 Todwick North SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas	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 CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities CS5 Safeguarded Land CS31 Mixed Use Development	Potential for housing, employment, education and other new development to have poor accessibility for those without access to a car.	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 CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 66 Access to Community Facilities SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	These policies promote public transport, walking and cycling access. CS3 requires development to be located in accessible locations.

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 2 Development in the Green Belt                      SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 4 Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 12 Development in Residential Areas                      SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy                      CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites                      CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p>	<p>New housing could potentially not be designed well for older people, and the mix of types may not match demand by families.</p>	<p>Families / young people                      Older people</p>	<p>CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability                      SP 58 Design Principles</p>	<p>These policies mitigate this risk to an extent by ensuring a mix of house sizes, type and tenure. Policy SP 58 in particular requires that developments are adaptable to meet changing occupier circumstances over time.</p>
<p>SP 2 Development in the Green Belt                      SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 4 Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 12 Development in Residential Areas                      SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy                      CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites                      CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement                      CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>Families / young people                      Older people</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p>	<p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions                      CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities</p>	<p>Improved or new education, health and other services and facilities</p>	<p>Young people                      Older people</p>	<p>CS19 Green infrastructure                      CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand</p>	<p>These policies combined can create new housing with good access to facilities, and create new facilities which have good access from surrounding</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 23 Primary shopping frontages                      SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages                      SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>CS29 Community and Social Facilities                      CS31 Mixed Use Development                      CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>			<p>for Travel                      CS22 Green Spaces                      CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions                      SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</p>	<p>neighbourhoods and the rest of the borough by walking, cycling and public transport. These can include schools, day care, healthcare or community centres.</p>
<p>SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt                      SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt                      SP 34 Canals                      SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape                      SP 40 New and improvements to Existing Green Space                      SP 41 Protecting Green Space                      SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>CS19 Green infrastructure                      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</p>	<p>Improved or new recreation, sports facilities and play facilities, promoting active and healthy lifestyles.</p>	<p>Young people                      Older people</p>	<p>CS3 Location of New Development                      CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel                      SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</p>	<p>These policies combined can 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.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 34 Canals                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>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>	<p>These policies include for improved public transport, walking and cycling, improving accessibility between homes and various services, facilities and greenspaces. Ensuring good accessibility within and through a development can also improve accessibility more widely by way of interconnections. New housing developments may also improve the financial viability of bus or rail services.</p>	<p>Young people                      Older people</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>

### 3-D.4.3 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. None have been identified.

The key residual opportunities are summarised below.

- 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.

### 3-D.4.4 EqIA Recommendations

Policy SP 58 includes a requirement for development “to have regard to the Building for Life toolkit, or the most up-to-date guidance”, and the supporting text to Policy SP 58 included that new development must be adaptable to meet changing occupier circumstances. In previous iterations of the IIA, it was felt that the phrasing used could be misinterpreted or misused, and could be changed to say, “adaptable to meet changing occupier circumstances ~~over the~~ throughout their lifetimes ~~of the development~~”. The supporting text was modified and now reads, “New homes should be constructed to be accessible and adaptable to meet changing circumstances over a person's lifetime, in developments that are attractive to, and safe for, all.” It is not considered that further change to the policy is required at this time.

### 3-D.5 Disability

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 (HM Government, 2005).

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.

The following table identifies Sites and Policies document policies relevant to disability and long-term limiting illness.



**Table 3-D-4: Sites and Policies Document Policies and Relevance to Disability**

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies Document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 2 Development in the Green Belt                      SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 4 Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt                      SP 9 Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt                      SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 12 Development in Residential Areas                      SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 15 Land Identified for Business Use                      SP 16 Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses                      SP 17 Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas                      SP19 Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park                      SP20 Maltby Colliery                      SP21 Todwick North                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 23 Primary shopping frontages                      SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages                      SP 26 Out-of-Centre Retail Parks                      SP 34 Canals                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas</p>	<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>
<p>SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 34 Canals                      SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space                      SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas</p>	<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>
<p>SP 25 Hot Food Takeaways                      SP 34 Canals                      SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape                      SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space                      SP 58 Design Principles                      SP 61 Shop Front Design                      SP 62 Advertisements                      SP 63 Telecommunications</p>	<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>
<p>SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p>	<p><b><u>Educational/Community Facilities and Services</u></b></p>

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies Document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities SP 66 Access to Community Facilities SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	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.

**3-D.5.1 Evidence Base for Disability**

In 2011, the proportion of people within Rotherham considered to have a long-term limiting illness or disability was 22%, which is significantly higher than the national average (National Statistics, 2013). In particular, dementia, coronary heart disease, strokes and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are prevalent (RMBC 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).

One in eight people in Rotherham (30,000 in total) are carers, with 67% being women and 33% men. 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 (RMBC 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 (RMBC et al., 2008).

### 3-D.5.2 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

Table 3-D-5 on the following pages outlines the EqIA of policies relative to 'disability'. 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 Sites and Policies document 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. While Policies SP27, SP29, SP34, SP35 and SP42 promote provision of transport connectivity without any absolute guarantee of equitable access for the disabled, Policy SP29 includes that development proposals promote inclusive access, as appropriate.

Also, SP42 and SP58 promote inclusive access. Inevitably, the issues and nature of provision have to be dealt with at the design level, through standards, regulations, etc.

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. Policies SP 42 and SP 58 also aim 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 3-D-5: Potential Risks to and Opportunities for Equality Related to Disability**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 34 Canals                      SP 35: Green Infrastructure and Landscape                      SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation</p>	<p>CS3 Location of New Development                      CS4 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network                      CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel                      CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network                      CS19 Green infrastructure                      CS22 Green Spaces                      CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.                      CS16 New Roads                      CS17 Passenger Rail Connections                      CS28 Sustainable Design                      CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p>	<p>Transport (including footpaths, etc.) provision or improvements may not directly improve access for the disabled.</p>	<p>All, particularly the physically disabled.</p>	<p>SP 29: Sustainable transport for development                      SP 42: Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation                      SP 58: Design Principles</p>	<p>While SP29, SP34, SP35 and SP42 promote provision of connectivity without any absolute guarantee of equitable access for the disabled, SP29 includes that development proposals promote inclusive access, as appropriate. Also, SP42 and SP58 promote inclusive access. Inevitably, the issues and nature of provision have to be dealt with at the design level, through standards, regulations, etc.</p>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 2 Development in the Green Belt                      SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt                      SP 12 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt                      SP 12 Development in Residential Areas                      SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy                      CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites                      CS4 Safeguarded Land                      CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement                      CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres                      CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre                      CS7 Housing Mix and</p>	<p>New development may not provide suitable access.</p>	<p>All, particularly the physically disabled.</p>	<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.                      CS16 New Roads</p>	<p>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.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 15 Land Identified for Business Use                      SP 16 Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses                      SP 17 Other Uses Within Business, and Industrial and Business Areas                      SP19 Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park                      SP 20 Former Maltby Colliery                      SP 21 Todwick North                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 23 Primary shopping frontages                      SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages                      SP 26 Out-of-Centre Retail Parks and other Out-of-Centre Developments                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas</p>	<p>Affordability                      CS9 Transforming Rotherham's Economy                      CS19 Tourism and Visitor Economy                      CS31 Mixed Use Development</p>			<p>CS17 Passenger Rail Connections                      CS28 Sustainable Design                      CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre                      CS29 Community and Social Facilities                      CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 30 Development affecting designated "Highways Development Control Lines"                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</p>	
<p>SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas</p>	<p>CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities                      CS29 Community and Social Facilities</p>	<p>These policies aim to improve skills of all people through promoting access to training and education.</p>	<p>All, particularly those with learning difficulties.                      Carers.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>SP 18 Industrial and Business Development in Relation to Sensitive Areas of Land-use                      SP 34 Canals                      SP 35 Green Infrastructure and</p>	<p>CS27 Community Health and Safety                      CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions                      CS33 Presumption in Favour of</p>	<p>These policies promote development that protects or contributes to healthy</p>	<p>All, particularly those with disability and long-term limiting</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
Landscape SP 36 Conserving the natural environment SP 37 Sites Protected for Nature Conservation SP 38 Protected and Priority Species SP 40 New and Improvements to existing Green Space SP 41 Protecting Green Space SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation SP 51 Assessment of Mineral Extraction Proposals SP 55 Pollution Control SP 56 Hazardous Installations	Sustainable Development	environments and health facilities. Protecting and securing a healthy 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.	illness.		
SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23 Primary shopping frontages SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages SP 34 Canals SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space SP 41 Protecting Green Space SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation	CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities 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 CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	These policies all promote new or improved community facilities or services. 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.	None	N/A



Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas					
SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities SP 66 Access to Community Facilities SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS16 New Roads CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS22 Green Spaces CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS29 Community and Social Facilities	These policies all assist in promoting new development in existing accessible areas or in promoting new access/transport routes. This can lead to improved accessibility to healthcare services and facilities.	All, particularly the disabled.	None	N/A
SP 25 Hot Food Takeaways SP 34 Canals SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 40 New and Improvement to Existing Green Space SP 58 Design Principles SP 61 Shop Front Design SP 62 Advertisements	CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS28 Sustainable Design CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	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.).	All, particularly the disabled.	SP 29 Sustainable transport for development	Public realm improvements may occur alongside transport / access provision, and Policy SP 29 includes that development proposals promote inclusive access, as appropriate.

**3-D.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.

- 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.

**3-D.5.4 EqIA Recommendations**

Policies promoting enhancements to transport, public realm, amenity / recreation / tourism, 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. This includes Policy SP 42 (Design and Location of Greenspace, Sport and Recreation), SP 58 (Design Principles) and SP 66 (Access to Community Facilities). SP 58 Design Principles has been revised to state that ‘site design should ensure that the site can be accessed, understood and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size, ability or disability’. It is also anticipated that building regulations and information presented as appropriate within Masterplans and/or design & access statements will address this issue. SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation states that proposals should be designed such that facilities are accessible to as many potential users as possible.

Similar to recommendations made in the IIA to the Core Strategy, the future implementation of Policies SP 64, SP 66 and SP 67, such as through future, more detailed policy or through the application of such arrangements as the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), can be more specific about the identification and procurement of the types of community services and facilities which Rotherham needs, including mental health services and health visiting services. These detailed requirements should be developed in consultation with various stakeholders, including the NHS and the public.

**3-D.6 Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation (Sexuality)**

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.

The following table identifies Sites and Policies Document Policies relevant to LGBT people.

**Table 3-D-6: Sites and Policies Document Policies and Relevance to Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation (Sexuality)**

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies Document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 25 Hot Food Takeaways SP 28 Rotherham Town Centre Evening Economy SP 34 Canals SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 58 Design Principles	<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. Policy SP 28 seeks to ensure development provides evening venues without adverse safety implications, and the remaining policies will deliver public realm improvements, and thus have the potential to improve safety / crime and fear of crime levels.</p>

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies Document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities SP 66 Access to Community Facilities SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	<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 leisure facilities and community centres.</p>
SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23 Primary shopping frontages SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 34 Canals SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	<p><b><u>Leisure Facilities</u></b></p> <p>These policies supports proposals for leisure facilities such as quality food and drink developments. Whether directly as part of new development, or indirectly through the overall expansion of business and vibrancy of the town, these policies increase opportunity for new LGBT venues.</p>

**3-D.6.1 Evidence Base for Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation**

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.

**3-D.6.2 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

Table 3-D-7 on the following pages outlines the EqIA of policies relative to ‘gender reassignment and sexual orientation’. Key issues for LGBT people within Rotherham that are relevant to the Sites and Policies Document are the lack of social facilities and discrimination / harassment. Policies SP 22, SP 23, SP 24, SP 64 and SP 66 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. 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. Policies SP 25, SP 28, SP 35 and SP 58 aim to protect and contribute towards a healthy and safe environment and improve the public realm within Rotherham, which may minimise opportunities for crime. 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 3-D-7: Potential Risks to and Opportunities for Equality Related to Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas</p>	<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 CS31 Mixed Use Development</p>	<p>Risks that new entertainment and leisure facilities will not include LGBT venues, and disparity with other people in the borough will increase. Although there is an identified need for LGBT venues, there is no guarantee that policies will lead to more equitable distribution of venues.</p>	<p>The LGBT community of Rotherham</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 66 Access to Community Facilities SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<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 CS31 Mixed Use Development</p>	<p>New cultural quarter and/or entertainment and leisure facilities can include LGBT venues. 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.</p>	<p>All, but the LGBT community in particular (and as relevant to this topic)</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 28 Rotherham Town Centre</p>	<p>CS27 Community Health &amp; Safety CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town</p>	<p>These policies all provide opportunities to improve crime and safety levels both directly and indirectly, which</p>	<p>All, but the LGBT community and other vulnerable groups in</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<b>Sites and Policies Policy/ies</b>	<b>Core Strategy Policy/ies</b>	<b>Potential Risk or Opportunity</b>	<b>Potential Receptors</b>	<b>Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies</b>	<b>Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity</b>
Evening Economy SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 58 Design Principles	Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.	can also reduce fear of crime.	particular (and as relevant to this topic)		



**3-D.6.3 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 that new entertainment and leisure facilities will not be able to include appropriate 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 reduce fear of crime, potentially reduce crime and anti-social behaviour levels, which can improve equality for 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.

**3-D.6.4 EqlA Recommendations**

As for the previous IIA recommendations for the Core Strategy, the requirement for detailed masterplanning could be enhanced by requiring that such master plans demonstrate high-quality engagement with the public. This would allow local community views and comments to be taken into account. Equalities Impact Assessment could also be recommended. 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.

As there are a number of groups of people in Rotherham who are particularly vulnerable to crime and anti-social behaviour, further emphasis is made in Policy SP 58 (Design Principles) on ‘Secured by Design’ principles. The Design Guides produced by Secured by Design (an official UK Police initiative) are directly referenced in the supporting text.

**3-D.7 Gender, Maternity and Pregnancy**

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.

The following table identifies Sites and Policies Document Policies relevant to gender.

**Table 3-D-8: Sites and Policies Document Policies and Relevance to Gender, Maternity and Pregnancy**

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies Document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 9 Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 12 Development in Residential Areas	<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.</p>

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies Document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 15 Land Identified for Business Use SP 16 Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP19 Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP 20 Former Maltby Colliery SP 21 Todwick North SP 26 Out-of-Centre Retail Parks SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas	Mitigating policies below aim to address this issue.
SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	<p><b><u>Potential to Improve Accessibility for Women</u></b></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.
SP1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 12 Development in Residential Areas SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres	<p><b><u>Improved Housing Opportunities</u></b></p> These policies aim to provide or otherwise enable 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.
SP 25 Hot Food Takeaways SP 34 Canals SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation SP 58 Design Principles	<p><b><u>Improved Public Safety</u></b></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.
SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	<p><b><u>Provision of Health Services and Maternity Facilities</u></b></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.

### 3-D.7.1 Evidence Base for Gender, Maternity and Pregnancy

#### **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.

### **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-D.7.2 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities

Table 3-D-9 on the following pages outlines the EqIA of policies relative to 'Gender, Maternity and Pregnancy'. 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 SP 22, SP 27, SP 29, SP 66 and SP 67) 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 SP 25, SP 28, SP 34, SP 35, SP42 and SP 58) 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 SP 3, SP 4, SP 11, SP 14 and SP 22) 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 SP 22 and SP 66 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-D-9: Potential Risks to and Opportunities for Equality Related to Gender, Maternity and Pregnancy**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 9 Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 12 Development in Residential Areas SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 15 Land Identified for Business Use SP 16 Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 19 Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP 20 Former Maltby Colliery SP 21 Todwick North SP 26 Out-of-Centre Retail Parks SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas	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	New housing and employment development has the potential to affect accessibility for those without access to a car.	All, but women in particular (and as relevant to this topic).	CS3 Location of New Development CS19 Green infrastructure CS14 Accessible Places and Managing Demand for Travel CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions. CS17 Passenger Rail Connections CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	These policies aim to maximise proximity and accessibility to service and employment centres. CS33 promotes development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.
SP1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt	CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the	These policies aim to promote accessibility through new transport	All, but women in particular (and as relevant to this	None	N/A



Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 32 Delivering Transport Schemes                      SP 34 Canals                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>interventions, locating new development in accessible areas and promoting access to public transport and walking/cycling routes. This presents opportunities to improve accessibility to employment, services and facilities locally by walking, cycling and public transport.</p>	<p>topic).</p>		
<p>SP 28 Rotherham Town Centre Evening Economy                      SP 58 Design Principles</p>	<p>CS27 Community Health &amp; Safety                      CS28 Sustainable Design                      CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre                      CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p>	<p>These policies require development to protect or contribute to securing a safe environment, which can reduce crime rates and fear of crime through using 'secured by design' principles.</p>	<p>All, but women in particular (and as relevant to this topic).</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>SP1 Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply                      Sp13 Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>New housing development providing a mix of tenures and affordable housing to assist in matching demand with trends in marriage and civil partnerships. These policies are guided by housing needs</p>	<p>All, but married and cohabiting couples in particular (and as relevant to this topic).</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>



<b>Sites and Policies Policy/ies</b>	<b>Core Strategy Policy/ies</b>	<b>Potential Risk or Opportunity</b>	<b>Potential Receptors</b>	<b>Mitigating Policy/ies</b>	<b>Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity</b>
		assessments, and can be expected to improve the situation for parents in Rotherham.			
SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities SP 66 Access to Community Facilities SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas	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.	SP1 Sites Allocated for Development CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	These policies aim to ensure that new development is concentrated on accessible locations.

**3-D.7.3 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 Sites and Policies Document. 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-D.7.4 EqlA Recommendations**

Similar to recommendations made in the IIA to the Core Strategy, the future implementation of Policies SP 64, SP 66 and SP 67, such as through future, more detailed policy or through the application of such arrangements as the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), can be more specific about the identification and procurement of the types of community services and facilities which Rotherham needs, including 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.

**3-D.8 Race, Ethnic Origin, National Origin, Colour and Nationality**

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 following table identifies the Sites and Policies Document policies relevant to race.

**Table 3-D-10 Sites and Policies Document and Relevance to Race, Ethnic Origin, National Origin, Colour and Nationality**

Policies in the Sites and Policies Document	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4 Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 12 Development in Residential Areas SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres	<p><b>Potential for New Development to Increase Disparity</b></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. The mitigating policies discussed below aim to avoid this.

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies Document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 9 Previously Developed Sites within the Green Belt                      SP 19 Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park                      SP 20 Former Maltby Colliery                      SP 21 Todwick North                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<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.</p>
<p>SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 31 Development affecting Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network                      SP 32 Delivering Transport Schemes                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<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>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 2 Development in the Green Belt                      SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 4 Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 12 Development in Residential Areas                      SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p>	<p><b><u>Improved Housing Opportunities</u></b></p> <p>These policies aim to provide or otherwise enable 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.</p>
<p>SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 23 Primary shopping frontages                      SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages                      SP 25 Hot Food Takeaways                      SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for</p> <p>SP 37 Sites Protected for Nature Conservation                      SP 38 Protected and Priority Species                      SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space                      SP 41 Protecting Green Space                      SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation                      SP 58 Design Principles,                      SP 60 Sustainable Construction and Wind Energy</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 in deprived areas.</p>

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies Document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
development	SP 61 Shop Front Design
SP 34 Canals	SP 62 Advertisements
SP 35 Green	SP 63 Telecommunications
Infrastructure and landscape	SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities
SP 36 Conserving the natural environment	SP 66 Access to Community Facilities

### 3-D.8.1 Evidence Base for Race, Ethnic Origin, National Origin, Colour and Nationality

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 3-D-11: Ethnic Diversity in Rotherham, 2009 Estimate**

<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>Rotherham (%)</b>	<b>Yorkshire and the Humber (%)</b>	<b>England (%)</b>
<b>TOTAL: All Persons</b>	253,900	5,258,100	51,809,700
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
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

Source: 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).

### **3-D.8.2 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

Table 3-D-12 on the following pages outlines the EqIA of policies relative to 'Race, Ethnic Origin, National Origin, Colour and Nationality'. A number of barriers exist for BME communities that include access and type of services and language barriers. Policies SP 15, SP 16, SP18, SP 20, SP 21, SP 22, SP 27 and SP 67 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. SP 22 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 SP 22, SP 27, SP 23, SP 24, SP 66 and SP 67 promote new community facilities and similar development. Policies SP 27, SP 36, SP 40, SP 41, SP 42, SP 55 and SP 56 aim 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 SP 3, SP 4, SP 11, SP 14 and SP 22 assist in providing new 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 SP 11 and SP 66 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 SP 27, SP 34, SP 35, SP 36, SP 40, SP 47, SP 58, SP 61 and SP 62 (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 SP 66 aims to ensure that new development is located appropriately. This policy may assist in ensuring that new development can integrate with existing residential areas, including those in the most deprived parts of Rotherham. 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 3-D-12: Potential Risks to and Opportunities for Equality Related to Race, Ethnic Origin, National Origin, Colour and Nationality**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 23 Primary shopping frontages                      SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas</p>	<p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres                      CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre                      CS27 Community Health &amp; Safety                      CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.                      CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities                      CS31 Mixed Use Development                      CS4 Safeguarded Land</p>	<p>Community/ service facilities required by BME communities may not be directed to the most important areas.</p>	<p>All minority ethnic groups.</p>	<p>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                      CS29 Community and Social Facilities                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p>	<p>These policies 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.</p>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development                      SP 2 Development in the Green Belt                      SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt                      SP 4 Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt                      SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 12 Development in Residential Areas                      SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens                      SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites                      SP 22 Development Within Town,</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial Strategy                      CS2 Delivering Development on Major Sites                      CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p>	<p>New housing development has the potential to increase disparity between the most and least deprived areas.</p>	<p>All minority ethnic groups.</p>	<p>CS3 Location of New Development                      CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability                      SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p>	<p>CS3 aims to ensure development meets the needs of highest deprivation. CS7 ensures affordable housing provision for new housing development.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
District and Local Centres SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas					
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 12 Development in Residential Areas SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres	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 SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	These policies aim to maximise proximity and accessibility for new housing to service and employment centres.
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 4 Extensions to Buildings in the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 12 Development in Residential Areas SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres	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 SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	These policies may assist in locating new housing development in the most appropriate areas.

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 2 Development in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12 Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas</p>	<p>CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.</p> <p>CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities</p> <p>CS31 Mixed Use Development</p>	<p>New housing may lead indirectly to improved education and training facilities, which may in turn reduce language barriers.</p>	<p>All minority ethnic groups.</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Facilities</p> <p>SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</p>	<p>These policies may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas.</p>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 2 Development in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 12 Development in Residential Areas</p> <p>SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens</p> <p>SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p> <p>SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</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>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.</p>	<p>All people of all ethnic groups.</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Facilities</p> <p>SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply</p> <p>SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</p>	<p>These policies may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas.</p>
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p>	<p>CS3 Location of New Development</p> <p>CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road</p>	<p>Improved infrastructure connecting facilities and</p>	<p>All minority ethnic groups.</p>	<p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS3 Location of New Development</p>	<p>These policies may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas.</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 29 Sustainable transport for development                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>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                      CS31 Mixed Use Development                      CS4 Safeguarded Land</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>CS29 Community and Social Facilities                      CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development                      SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</p>	
<p>SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt                      SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres                      SP 23 Primary shopping frontages                      SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages                      SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration                      SP 66 Access to Community Facilities                      SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas                      SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park                      SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>All ethnic groups, particularly those in deprived areas.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
Commercial, Waverley					
SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 15 Land Identified for Business Uses SP 16 Land Identified for Industrial and Business Uses SP 19 Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park SP 20 Former Maltby Colliery SP 21 Todwick North SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23 Primary shopping frontages SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 33 Motorway Service Areas SP 52 Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use 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 SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	CS1 and 3 may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas.
SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 32 Delivering Transport Schemes SP 66 Access to Community	CS3 Location of New Development CS15 Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network CS19 Green infrastructure	Improved infrastructure may enhance access to mental health/other health services, and reduce the disparity between BME communities	All minority ethnic groups.	CS1 Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy CS3 Location of New Development SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 66 Access to Community	These policies may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas.

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>Facilities SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>and others in the borough.</p>		<p>Facilities</p>	
<p>SP 25 Hot Food Takeaways SP 34 Canals SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 36 Conserving the natural environment SP 37 Sites Protected for Nature Conservation SP 38 Protected and Priority Species SP 40 New and Improvements to Existing Green Space SP 41 Protecting Green Space SP 42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation SP 58 Design Principles SP 60 Sustainable Construction and</p>	<p>CS28 Sustainable Design CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS22 Green Space CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>All minority ethnic groups.</p>	<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development</p>	<p>These policies may assist in locating new development in the most appropriate areas.</p>



Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
Wind Energy SP 61 Shop Front Design SP 62 Advertisements SP 63 Telecommunications					

**3-D.8.3 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 opportunities and risks are summarised below.

- 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.

**3-D.8.4 EqlA Recommendations**

The requirement for detailed masterplanning has been enhanced based on the recommendations of previous revisions of this IIA report, firstly by capturing the basic requirement more specifically in policy (e.g. Policy SP 58: Design Principles), and secondly, by requiring that such master plans demonstrate high-quality engagement with the public. The revised policy details that design and access statements and where appropriate detailed masterplanning, will be expected to encompass inclusive design principles and positively contribute to the local character and distinctiveness of an area and the way it functions. Applicants are encouraged to demonstrate an appropriate level of community engagement in their preparation, to consider health and equalities impacts.

**3-D.9 Religion and Belief**

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).

The following table identifies Sites and Policies Document Policies relevant to religion and belief.

**Table 3-D-13: Sites and Policies Document Policies and Relevance to Religion and Belief**

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies Document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development SP 2 Development in the Green Belt SP 3 Rural Workers Dwellings in the Green Belt SP 11 Five Year Housing Supply	<p><b>Location of New Housing</b></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

Policies in the Sites and Policies Document	Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic
SP 12 Development in Residential Areas SP 13 Development on Residential Gardens SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	entire community.
SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley	<p><b><u>Access to Places of Worship / Meeting Places</u></b></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.
SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23 Primary shopping frontages SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas	<p><b><u>Potential to Improve Places of Worship or Provide Meeting Places</u></b></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.
SP 25 Hot Food Takeaways SP 34 Canals SP 35 Green Infrastructure and Landscape SP 58 Design Principles	<p><b><u>Safety</u></b></p> The application of ‘secured by design’ principles, street scene improvements and public realm enhancements can help to reduce fear of crime and potentially the incidence of hate crime.

**3-D.9.1 Evidence Base for Religion and Belief**

The 2011 Census showed that 171,068 people (66.5%) of Rotherham’s population described themselves as Christians, which is above the regional average of 59.4% and the national average of 59.5%. Approximately 4.4% of Rotherham’s population belong to minority religions (compared to 8.7% nationally), and 22.5% of the local population have no religion (ONS 2013).

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).

**3-D.9.2 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

Table 3-D-14 on the following pages outlines the EqIA of policies relative to ‘religion and belief’.

**Table 3-D-14: Potential Risks to and Opportunities for Equality Related to Religion and Belief**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
<p>SP 1 Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</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>CS6 Meeting the Housing Requirement</p> <p>CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability</p> <p>CS29 Community and Social Facilities</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>CS12 Managing Change in Rotherham’s Retail and Service Centres</p> <p>CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre</p> <p>SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p>	<p>Simultaneously revitalising town and local centres can create attractive locations for new places of worship, or lead to improvements to existing ones.</p>
<p>SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration</p> <p>SP 29 Sustainable transport for development</p> <p>SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 68: Mixed Use Area 20: Land between Aldwarke Lane and Parkgate Shopping Park</p> <p>SP 69: Mixed Use Area 21: Highfield Commercial, Waverley</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>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 links between residential areas and community facilities (including places of worship), as well as local centres which can accommodate new places of worship in central locations.</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</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</p>	<p>Potential to increase provision of places of worship and meeting places.</p>	<p>All, particularly minority religious</p>	<p>SP1 Sites Allocated for Development</p> <p>CS1 Delivering Rotherham’s Spatial</p>	<p>Policies could lead to improvement or replacement / upgrade of places of worship. Policies may lead to the</p>

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Opportunities	Potential Receptors	Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
	Developer Contributions CS10 Improving Skills and Employment Opportunities		groups	Strategy CS3 Location of New Development CS29 Community and Social Facilities	provision of new community facilities which can serve as meeting places for people of different religions and beliefs.
SP 28 Rotherham Town Centre Evening Economy SP42 Design and Location of Green Space, Sport and Recreation SP 58 Design Principles	CS27 Community Health & Safety CS13 Transforming Rotherham Town Centre CS32 Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions.	These policies may indirectly improve safety through firstly, ensuring that new evening venues ensure people's safety and sense of safety, and by creating a higher-quality and safer streetscape, having the potential to reduce fear of crime and incidence of hate crime.	All, particularly minority religious groups.	None	N/A

**3-D.9.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities**

With mitigating policies in place, there are not expected to be any significant residual risks of negative religion / belief equality impacts from the Sites and Policies document. The key 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.

**3-D.9.4 EqIA Recommendations**

Given a lack of baseline information on the capacity of existing venues for people of different religions or beliefs to meet (in particular those of small number, who tend to not to own or rent their own rooms or buildings), it would be beneficial for the Council to conduct an audit of existing community halls and areas of potential deficiency, accounting for the Local Plan proposals.

**3-D.10 Gypsy / Traveller Communities and Lone Parents**

Two groups which do not fall neatly into the other equalities strands are the Gypsy and Traveller community and lone parent groups. They are considered together only for convenience of reporting (particularly given the small scope of planning-related equalities issues for either group).

Gypsies and Travellers are distinct groupings of wandering people, having different ethnic background. Key issues for these communities are not only the potential for ethnicity-based discrimination, but also potential discrimination against the ability to sustain their way of life (and hence they do not fall neatly within the topic of race / ethnic origin). Both groups are generally considered as nomadic societies that travel from one place to another.

The following table identifies Sites and Policies document policies relevant to Gypsy and Traveller communities and lone parents.

**Table 3-D-15 Sites and Policies Document Policies and Relevance to Gypsy / Traveller Communities and Lone Parents**

<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies Document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites	<b><u>Location of Development</u></b> 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.
SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites	<b><u>Accommodation Provision</u></b> This policy specifically relates to identifying sufficient land for gypsy traveller and travelling show-people caravan sites.
SP 27 Rotherham Town Centre Regeneration SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	<b><u>Improved Access to Community Facilities</u></b> 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



<b>Policies in the Sites and Policies Document</b>	<b>Relevant Association of Policies with the Topic</b>
	<p>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>
<p>SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 8 Infilling Development within the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 10 Proposals for Outdoor Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Cemeteries in the Green Belt</p> <p>SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres</p> <p>SP 23 Primary shopping frontages</p> <p>SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages</p> <p>SP 66 Access to Community Facilities</p>	<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 existing community facilities which may improve accessibility to Gypsy and Traveller communities, as well as for lone parents within all communities.</p>

**3-D.10.1 Evidence Base for Gypsy / Traveller Communities and Lone Parents**

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 (RMBC, 2007a).

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 3-D-16 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

**3-D.10.2 Assessment: Risks and Opportunities**

Table 3-D-17 on the following pages outlines the EqIA of policies relative to Gypsy / Traveller communities and lone parents. Policy SP 14 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 Sites and Policies Document policies on transport and facilities provision will apply to Policy SP 14 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 apply such policies (e.g. SP 22, SP 23, SP 24, SP 29 and SP 66) 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 (e.g. SP 22,, SP 23, SP 24 and SP 66). These policies promote workplace facilities and support, and new and improved community facilities through developer contributions. Policy SP 66 has the potential to ensure that new development is situated in appropriate locations. In addition, policies SP 27, SP 29 and SP 34 promote improvements to the local transport network prioritising developing routes to services, employment and public transport facilities. This is also likely to benefit lone parents.

**Table 3-D-17: Potential Risks to and Opportunities for Equality Related to Gypsy / Traveller Communities and Lone Parents**

Sites and Policies Policy/ies	Core Strategy Policy/ies	Potential Risk or Opportunity	Potential Receptors	Mitigating Policy/ies	Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity
SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites	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 SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	These policies may assist in ensuring that related development is directed to the most appropriate locations.
SP 14 Gypsy and Traveller Sites SP 22 Development Within Town, District and Local Centres SP 23 Primary shopping frontages SP 24 Secondary Shopping Frontages SP 29 Sustainable transport for development SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	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	These policies all aim to improve transport infrastructure, promote accessibility or direct development to accessible areas, which can lead to improved access to community and other facilities such as education and childcare facilities.	Lone Parents Gypsy and Traveller Communities	None	N/A
SP 5 Alternative Uses for Buildings within the Green Belt SP 64 Safeguarding Community Facilities SP 67 Development Within Mixed Use Areas	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	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 SP 66 Access to Community Facilities	These policies may assist in ensuring that related development is directed to the most appropriate locations, particularly as identified within the

<b>Sites and Policies Policy/ies</b>	<b>Core Strategy Policy/ies</b>	<b>Potential Risk or Opportunity</b>	<b>Potential Receptors</b>	<b>Mitigating Policy/ies</b>	<b>Relationship of Mitigating or Enhancing Policy/ies to the Risk or Opportunity</b>
	CS5 Safeguarded Land CS29 Community and Social Facilities CS31 Mixed Use Areas CS33 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development				evidence base.

### **3-D.10.3 Key Residual Risks and Opportunities**

With mitigating policies in place, there are not expected to be any significant residual risks of negative gypsy and traveller equality impacts from the Sites and Policies document. The key opportunities are summarised below.

- 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.

### **3-D.10.4 EqIA Recommendations**

Policies on accessibility and provision of community facilities should be enhanced by future policy or via use of such arrangements as the Community Infrastructure Levy to achieve 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. Certain needs may not be location-specific, such as those relating to community outreach and education and health facilities for all age groups.

## References

- AEA (2010). *Ni186: Per Capita Reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions in the Local Authority Area*.  
<http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/indicators/ni186/ni186.aspx>. Last accessed April 2013.
- Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Waste Partnership (2012). *Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan 2012*.
- Defra (2004). *MAGIC dataset: Soilscape*. <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic/>. Last accessed April 2013.
- Defra (2006). *Noise mapping: major roads*.  
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/noise/environment/mapping/roads.htm>. Last accessed April 2013.
- Defra (2011). *What are the Effects of Air Pollution?* <http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/air-pollution/effects>. Last accessed April 2013.
- English Heritage (2010). *Heritage at Risk Register*. <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/heritage-at-risk/>. Last accessed April 2013.
- English Heritage (2011). *Heritage Gateway*.  
[http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_TopLevel AJAX.aspx](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_TopLevel AJAX.aspx). Last accessed April 2013.
- Environment Agency (2009). *Humber River Basin Management Plan*. <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/default.aspx>. Last accessed April 2013.
- The Equalities Review (2007). *Fairness and Freedom: The Final Report of the Equalities Review*.  
[http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100807034701/http://archive.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/equalitiesreview/upload/assets/www.theequalitiesreview.org.uk/equality\\_review.pdf](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100807034701/http://archive.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/equalitiesreview/upload/assets/www.theequalitiesreview.org.uk/equality_review.pdf). Last accessed April 2013.
- House of Commons (2015). *Written Statement made by: Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government (Greg Clark) on 18 Jun 2015*. Available from:  
<http://www.parliament.uk/documents/commons-vote-office/June%202015/18%20June/1-DCLG-Planning.pdf>. Last accessed September 2015.
- HM Government (2005). *Securing the Future. Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy*. Available from:  
[http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/publications/uk-strategy/documents/SecFut\\_complete.pdf](http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/publications/uk-strategy/documents/SecFut_complete.pdf). Last accessed April 2013.
- HMSO – Her Majesty’s Stationery Office (2004). *The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (S.I. 2004 No. 1633)*.  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1633/contents/made>. Last accessed April 2013.
- Jacobs and RMBC (2013). *Sustainability Appraisal / Integrated Impact Assessment of Rotherham’s Local Plan: General Scoping Report – Update*.  
[http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/8326/final\\_rotherham\\_sa\\_scoping\\_plan](http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/8326/final_rotherham_sa_scoping_plan). Last accessed April 2013.
- Natural England (2010). *South Yorkshire (Barnsley, Sheffield, Rotherham and Doncaster Districts) Geology*.  
[http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/geodiversity/englands/counties/area\\_ID42.aspx](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/geodiversity/englands/counties/area_ID42.aspx). Last accessed April 2013.
- NHS Rotherham (2008). *Joint Strategic Needs Assessment*.  
<http://www.rotherham.nhs.uk/files/Organisational/Comissioning/NHS%20Rotherham%20JSNA%20Report%202008.pdf>. Last accessed April 2013.



- NHS Rotherham (2009). *2009 Young Persons Lifestyle Survey*. Available from: [http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/info/10020/policies\\_and\\_plans/1343/lifestyle\\_survey/1](http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/info/10020/policies_and_plans/1343/lifestyle_survey/1). Last accessed April 2013.
- NHS Rotherham (2011). *Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Rotherham*. [http://www.linkrotherham.org.uk/UserFiles/File/JSNA\\_May\\_2011\\_Full\\_Doc.pdf](http://www.linkrotherham.org.uk/UserFiles/File/JSNA_May_2011_Full_Doc.pdf). Last accessed April 2013.
- NOMIS (2010). *Official Labour Market Statistics – Rotherham*. <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432026/report.aspx?town=rotherham#tabempunemp>. Last accessed April 2013.
- ODPM – Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005). *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*.
- ODPM (2005b). PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development.
- Office for National Statistics (2007). *Population Estimates: Ethnic Diversity*. <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>. Last accessed April 2013.
- ONS – Office for National Statistics (2009). *Population Estimates: Age*. <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>. Last accessed April 2013.
- ONS (2010). *Mid-2009 Population Estimates*. [www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=6](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=6). Last accessed April 2013.
- ONS (2011). *Neighbourhood Statistics Rotherham*. Available from: <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadDatasetList.do?a=3&b=276793&c=rotherham&d=13&g=364445&i=1001x1003&m=0&r=1&s=1295949060840&enc=1&domainId=6>. Last accessed April 2013.
- RMBC – Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (1999). *Unitary Development Plan: Adopted Written Statement*.
- RMBC (2005). *Municipal Waste Strategy 2005 – 2020*.
- RMBC (2008a). *Public Realm Strategy*. Available at: [http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/1158/public\\_realm\\_strategy\\_for\\_sa\\_review\\_cover](http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/1158/public_realm_strategy_for_sa_review_cover). Last accessed April 2013.
- RMBC (2008b). *Rotherham 2008 State of the borough*. Available from: [http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/1433/state\\_of\\_the\\_borough\\_2008](http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/1433/state_of_the_borough_2008). Last accessed April 2013.
- RMBC (2010). *Employment Land Review*. [http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/corestrategyexamination/downloads/file/398/leb09a\\_rotherham\\_employment\\_land\\_review\\_2010](http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/corestrategyexamination/downloads/file/398/leb09a_rotherham_employment_land_review_2010). Last accessed September 2014.
- RMBC (2010a). *Rotherham Local Economic Assessment 2010*. [http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/4158/local\\_economic\\_assessment\\_2010](http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/4158/local_economic_assessment_2010). Last accessed April 2013.
- Rotherham MBC (2010b). *Rotherham Annual Monitoring Report Dec 2010*. [http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/4386/annual\\_monitoring\\_report\\_2010](http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/4386/annual_monitoring_report_2010). Last accessed April 2013.
- RMBC (2010c). *Rotherham Greenspaces Strategy*. [http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/info/461/parks\\_and\\_open\\_spaces-information\\_and\\_advice/801/green\\_space\\_strategy/1](http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/info/461/parks_and_open_spaces-information_and_advice/801/green_space_strategy/1). Last accessed April 2013.
- RMBC (2010d). *Rotherham Landscape Character Assessment Report*. [http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/2543/landscape\\_character\\_assessment\\_report](http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/2543/landscape_character_assessment_report). Last accessed April 2013.

RMBC (2011a). *Townscape Heritage Initiative*. [http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/info/496/town\\_centres-shop\\_front\\_improvement\\_grants/62/townscape\\_heritage\\_initiative/1](http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/info/496/town_centres-shop_front_improvement_grants/62/townscape_heritage_initiative/1). Last accessed April 2013.

RMBC (2011b). *Planning Information Map Search*. <http://roam.rotherham.gov.uk/planaccess2/planning.htm>. Last accessed April 2013.

RMBC (2012). *RMBC Equality Policy 2012*. [http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/354/rmbc\\_equality\\_policy\\_2012](http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/354/rmbc_equality_policy_2012). Last accessed April 2013.

RMBC & Sheffield City Council (2009). *Sheffield and Rotherham Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment*. [www.rotherham.gov.uk/download/1590/shlaa\\_results\\_april\\_2009](http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/download/1590/shlaa_results_april_2009). Last accessed April 2013.

RMBC & Sheffield City Council (2012). *Sheffield and Rotherham Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment*. <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/planning-and-city-development/planning-documents/background-reports/strategic-housing-land-availability-assessmen.html>. Last accessed April 2013.

Rotherham Partnership (2010). *Active Rotherham Strategy 2010 – 2020*. Available from: [http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/4155/active\\_rotherham\\_strategy\\_2010-2020](http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/4155/active_rotherham_strategy_2010-2020). Last accessed April 2013.

Rotherham Partnership (2012). *Rotherham Community Strategy 2012–2015*. <http://www.rotherham.nhs.uk/about/publications/Rotherham%20Community%20Strategy%202012-2015.pdf>. Last accessed April 2013.

Rotherham Renaissance (2011). *Rotherham Renaissance See it Believe it*. <http://www.rotherhamrenaissance.co.uk/index.html>. Last accessed April 2013.

Severn Trent (2010). *Water Resources Management Plan*. <http://www.stwater.co.uk/server.php?show=nav.6186>. Last accessed April 2013.

Sheffield City Region (2010). *LTP3 Strategic Environmental Assessment*. <http://www.southyorks.gov.uk/index.asp?id=3105>. Last accessed April 2013.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (2008). *South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation Project*. <http://www.sytimescapes.org.uk/>. Last accessed April 2013.

South Yorkshire Local Authorities (2007). *South Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment*.

Yorkshire Water (2010). *Final Water Resources Management Plan 2010 – 2035*. <http://www.yorkshirewater.com/our-environment/water-resources/managing-water-resources.aspx>. Last accessed April 2013.