

THE SHEFFIELD PLAN

Our City, Our Future

**Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability
Appraisal and Strategic Environmental
Assessment Scoping Report**
September 2020



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Sheffield Local Plan Team
Planning Service
Sheffield City Council
Howden House
1 Union Street
S1 2SH

Tel: 0114 273 4157 Email: sheffieldplan@sheffield.gov.uk

[The www.sheffield.gov.uk's "How the Council consults on planning applications & policies" webpage.](http://www.sheffield.gov.uk)



1. Introduction

- 1.1 This scoping report is the first stage in the production of an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) for the Sheffield Plan draft Issues and Options 2020.

Purpose of an IIA process

- 1.2 To provide the means by which the Sheffield Plan will be assessed to ensure it sets an integrated and balanced set of options, proposals and policies which contribute to the sustainable development of the city. In relation to this stage of the Plan this means a sustainable quantum of growth, sustainable spatial distribution of that growth and sustainable planning and design policy.
- 1.3 To identify issues and challenges which can be addressed prior to the adoption and implementation of the Plan.

Content of the IIA

- 1.4 It is made up of three areas of assessment:
- a **Sustainability Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment** - required by EU Directive to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts of new policies.
 - an **Equalities Impact Assessment** - related to the council's duties under the Equality Act 2010 and the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, and assessing the impact of new policies on people of different ethnicities
 - a **Health Assessment** - not a statutory requirement but good practice, to promote health gains for the local population, reduce health inequalities and ensure new policies do not actively damage health, particularly important in light of the Health and Social Care Act 2012.

Advantages of an IIA process

- 1.5 The IIA identifies the nature and importance of these effects, and the need for any additional measures to mitigate them, to help ensure the council takes a properly informed decision when developing options, proposals and new policies.
- 1.6 These were previously produced as 3 freestanding separate documents for a Plan's Sustainability Appraisal Process. The integrated approach as contained in the IIA enables a more holistic assessment approach to be taken, seeks to reduce any duplication of assessment work and benefits from a shared understanding of the policies.
- 1.7 It fulfils the legal requirements under Section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 whereby a Sustainability Appraisal, which should also incorporate a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), is



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required for all Development Plan Documents (such as the Sheffield Plan). In addition to these requirements the IIA will also consider the equalities, community safety and health impacts of the policies in the Sheffield Plan.



2. Scoping Report 2020

- 2.1 To support the new Sheffield Plan, the council is consulting on a revised and updated draft scoping report for its Integrated Impact Assessment replacing the scoping report that was prepared in 2015¹. This 2020 version takes account of issues raised on these matters in the previous 2015 Reg 18 public consultation . Consultation on the 2015 scoping report for the Sheffield Plan ended on 15 January 2016. The consultation responses and subsequent actions taken can be viewed at Appendix 1.
- 2.2 The draft scoping report proposes a set of Sustainability Aims, objectives and appraisal criteria against which the council will appraise the environmental, social and economic sustainability impacts as well as specifically highlighting the equalities and health effects of the Plan and includes the Habitats Regulations Assessment HRA.
- 2.3 This is to ensure it provides an integrated and balanced set of policies which contribute to sustainable development. It also helps to identify issues at an early stage which can then be addressed in advance of the plan being adopted.
- 2.4 This Scoping Report as noted above is not an IIA Report – but forms the first stage in the preparation of an IIA. The second stage, the IIA Report is the formal sustainability assessment/IIA.

Content

- 2.5 This IIA follows the guidance set out in the Planning Policy Guidance.
- It identifies other **relevant plans, policies and programmes** which may impact on achieving sustainable development and **their sustainability Objectives**.
 - It sets out the **sustainability baseline information** against which progress towards more sustainable development will be measured
 - It identifies Sheffield's key sustainability issues and challenges
 - It provides an **Integrated Impact appraisal framework** against which the alternative options set out in the draft Issues and Options document can be assessed.
 - It records the **required consultation with Prescribed Bodies** (Environment Agency, Highways Authority, Historic England etc.) on the scope of the IIA and any changes as a result of this consultation.
- 2.6 All elements have been undertaken and documented. All further stages of the IIA such as the Impact Appraisal of the options and policies are set out in separate reports and will be consulted on.

¹ As part of preparing the Citywide Options for Growth to 2034 document



Sustainable Development

- 2.7 The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 2.8 The term sustainable development has been commonly used since the early 1990s growing in importance since the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.
- 2.9 There are numerous definitions of sustainable development. Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly defined it as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own need”.
- 2.10 **The 2030 United Nations Agenda includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals** which relate to eradicating poverty, inequality and injustice. The **UK’s Voluntary National Review 2019** sets out how we are delivering those. Whilst aimed at the broader national scale these are directly relevant to core cities and local authority areas such as Sheffield. They relate to the strength of our communities, the quality of our cities, the air, our nature, landscape and heritage. They are the context for our Local Plan around the collective effort and action needed to secure sustainable development.
- 2.11 **The UK Sustainable Development Strategy - *Securing the Future* (2005)** seeks to produce a sustainable innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment **and** an equal and inclusive society which promotes successful communities and personal well-being.
- 2.12 It advocates doing this in ways to protect and enhance the physical and natural environment and to use energy and resources as efficiently as possible and sets out the following five ‘guiding principles’ of sustainable development:
- living within the planet’s environmental limits;
 - ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
 - achieving a sustainable economy;
 - promoting good governance; and
 - using sound science responsibly.
- 2.13 The Government’s refreshed **Vision for Sustainable Development** is still underpinned by the five key principles above and these should be taken into account when assessing the impact of the Plan against all the sustainability aims.
- 2.14 The National Planning Policy framework 2012 and revised 2019 states that achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has **three overarching interdependent objectives: economic, social and environmental**. These need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways – i.e.



creating opportunity to create net gains across all three. These objectives need to be delivered as an integral part of plan-making to ensure planning plays an active role in achieving sustainable development in ways that take local circumstances into account (character, needs and opportunities).

- 2.15 A strong responsive competitive economy, by having enough land in the right place and identifying and coordinating infrastructure.
- 2.16 to support strong vibrant and healthy communities by having land for sufficient homes now and in the future, a safe well designed built environment with services and access to open spaces for the health cultural and social well being of the community.
- 2.17 To contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment. Making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, minimising waste and pollution, efficient use of resources, mitigating and adapting to climate change and moving to a low carbon economy.

Key sustainable issues and opportunities

- 2.18 As stated in the NPPG, the term ‘baseline information’ refers to the existing environmental, economic and social characterises of the area that are likely to be affected by the Local Plan, and their likely evolution without implementation of new policies. This information will help to identify the key sustainability issues and problems. It will assist monitoring of local plan policies.
- 2.19 Annex I of the SEA directive requires that the ‘likely significant’ effects of the environment are assessed. The following factors and the interrelationship between them need to be considered: biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, and landscape.
- 2.20 The baseline data that may be affected by the Local Plan has been summarised within Table 5, with further detail in Appendix.



3. The IIA Approach

- 3.1 This IIA adopts and further builds upon the methodology used for the 2015 Scoping Report². Full details of the technical requirements, processes involved, and the Sustainability Framework being used can be seen within that report. This scoping report does not duplicate that information on methodology, but instead provides details on how the 2015 Scoping process has been developed further for the 2020 IIA.

- 3.2 The 2015 approach has primarily been modified further by taking into consideration subsequent changes in legislation and planning policies, whilst also accounting for other national, regional and locally significant changes in the social, environmental, economic, physical, cultural climate that have potential implications on spatial planning. Taking this a step further we have developed this horizon scanning, to foresee the relevant emerging issues to address and opportunities to seize for Sheffield through the Local Plan process. This has been done bearing in mind key issues that the planning system need to address; which includes the national climate emergency and current Covid19 situation amongst others.

² As part of preparing the Citywide Options for Growth to 2034 document



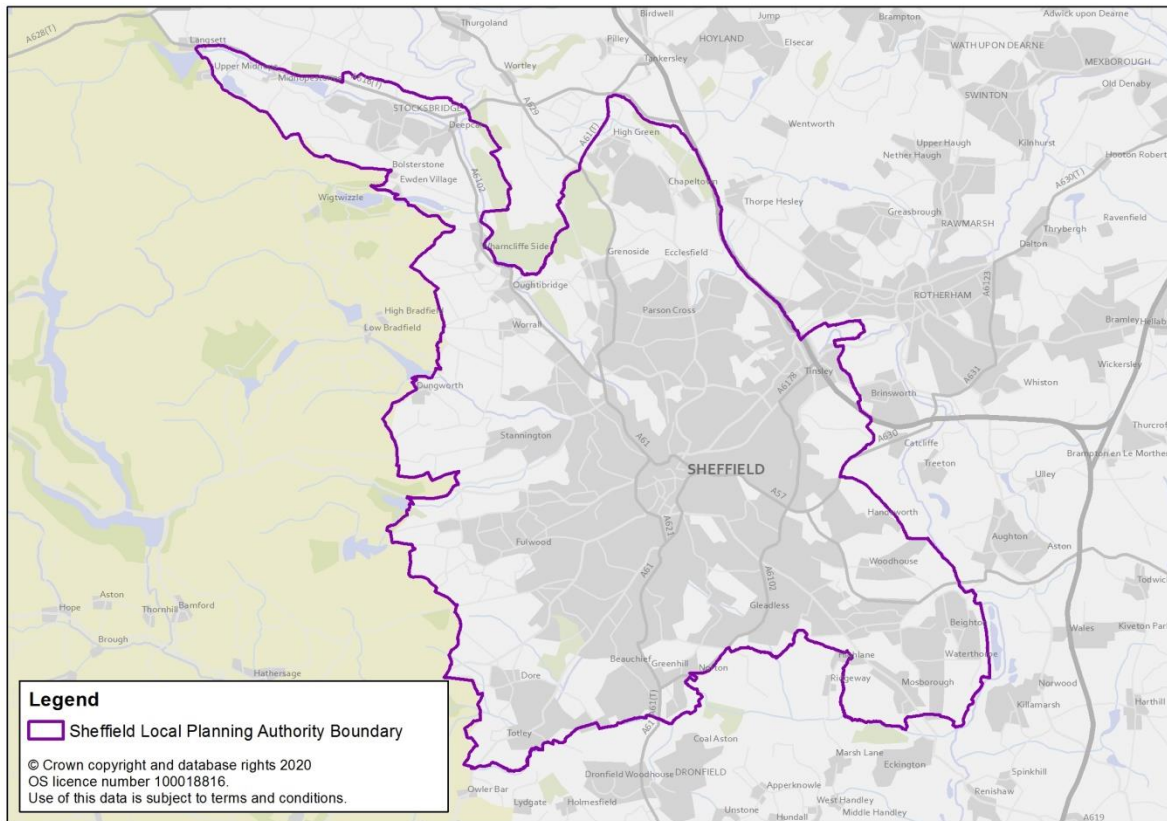
4. The Sheffield Plan

- 4.1 The current adopted Sheffield Local Plan comprises the Sheffield Core Strategy (adopted March 2009) (formerly called the Sheffield Development Framework Core Strategy) and 'saved' policies from the Sheffield Unitary Development Plan (1998). Many of the policies in the UDP were superseded when the Core Strategy was adopted.
- 4.2 A list of the 'saved' and superseded policies is provided on the Council webpage. The Council uses the Core Strategy and the saved UDP policies when deciding whether to grant planning permission.
- 4.3 A new Sheffield Plan would take account of and plan for the challenges and opportunities not addressed by the Core Strategy and UDP, and take forward those parts of the documents which are still relevant and up-to-date.
- 4.4 The Sheffield Plan will look 15 years ahead.
- 4.5 The [Local Development Scheme](#) provides a breakdown of the timetable for producing the Sheffield Plan, particularly in relation to the consultations required by Regulations.

Geographical scope of the IIA

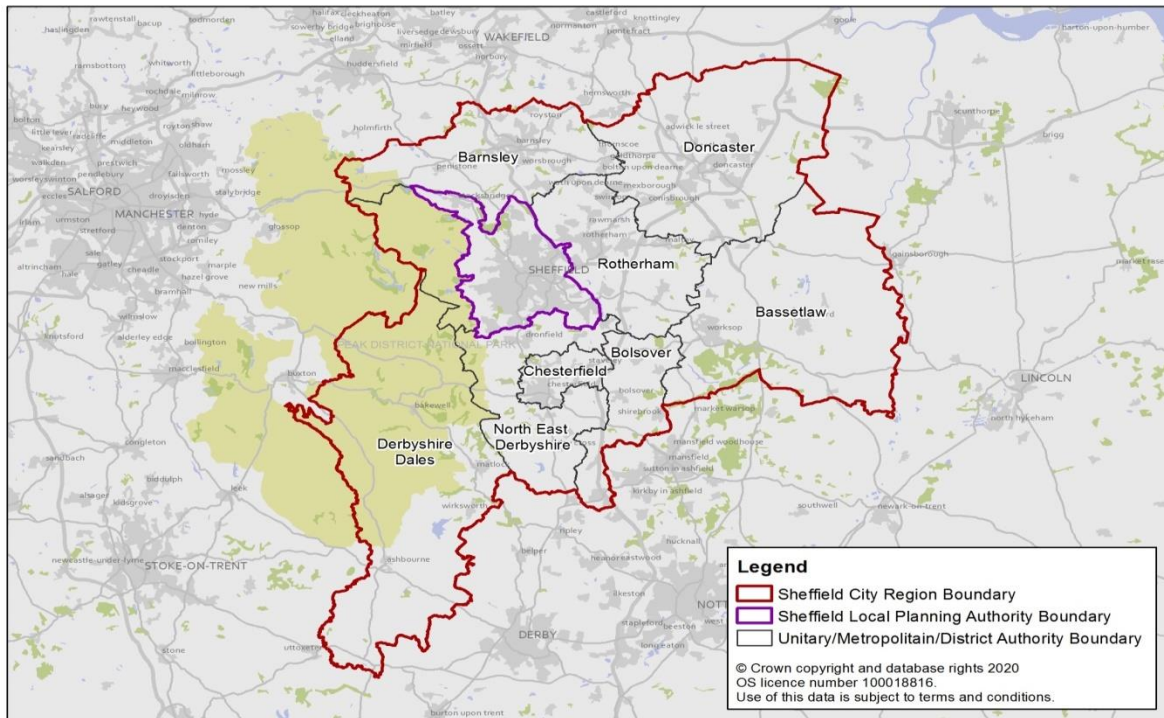
- 4.6 The IIA will assess the potential impacts of the Sheffield Local Plan against the IIA framework. This assessment will cover the areas which fall within the administrative boundaries of Sheffield City Council as the Local Planning Authority, this is all of the Sheffield Council area which is not in the Peak District National Park planning authority area; as seen in Figure 1.





4.7 Figure 2 shows Sheffield’s administrative boundary in relation to neighbouring local authority areas and the Sheffield City Region. Where appropriate, the IIA will also consider the potential impacts beyond Sheffield’s Local Planning Authority boundary.





Structure of the IIA (Cross-cutting Papers and Topic Papers)

4.8 The IIA consists of 3 aspects (as outlined earlier in the introduction). The core element is a SA and SEA as required by EU Directive to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts of new policies, and this is supplemented further with the Equalities Impact Assessment and Health assessment to present a robust assessment of the Local Plan and its subsequent impacts.

Cross-cutting Health Paper

4.9 With regards to Health, the Director of Public Health Report for 2015 stated that:

‘The Council should ensure that health issues are built into local development and regeneration plans and integrating adaptation principles into the local planning framework’

4.10 Public Health is seen as a cross-cutting theme across all the Sustainability Aims. So the benefits and outcomes for improving and maintaining physical and mental health and wellbeing have been integrated across the whole of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework, rather than having a single stand-alone health sustainability objective to cover all health aspects. The Cross-Cutting Health Topic Paper explains this in more detail. The ‘Planning Healthier



Places' report³ provides help with this. Therefore, there is no intention to undertake a separate detailed health impact assessment on the Sheffield Plan

Equalities cross-cutting paper

- 4.11 With regards to Equalities, the Equality Act 2010 requires local authorities to assess any of their decisions of a strategic nature for their impact on a range of 'protected' groups who may otherwise be discriminated against by the outcomes of the decision in question. This is called an "Equalities Impact Assessment". As the Sheffield Plan and future Neighbourhood Plans will form the statutory development plan for the whole of Sheffield, they would need to be assessed.
- 4.12 Sheffield has made huge progress over the last decade with improvements to health outcomes, raising educational attainment and reforming its economy. However, it was acknowledged by Sheffield City Council that not all of its inhabitants have the same chances in life. *"In fact, there are deep and persistent inequalities between different communities and groups of people"*. For that reason, Sheffield City Council established the Fairness Commission in 2013.
- 4.13 The 23-member commission was independently chaired by Professor Alan Walker from the University of Sheffield, with stakeholder members drawn from the public, private, voluntary and faith sectors. The Fairness commission's remit was to:
- 'make non-partisan, strategic assessment of the nature, causes extent and impact of inequalities in the city and to make recommendations for tackling them'*
- 4.14 The Fairness Commission's report⁴ (published in January 2013, with progress reviews in 2016 and 2017 provides baseline evidence and aspirations for creating a Fairer Sheffield by 2023. The Cross-cutting Equalities Topic Paper relates the inequalities issues raised in the Fairness Commission to the Sustainability Appraisal Aims, and which protected groups may benefit by the achievement or not of the Sustainability Aims by the Sheffield Plan. Therefore, it may be possible to use the results of the Sustainability Appraisal to ascertain the Equalities impact of the Plan. Due to the consideration of the impact on a wide range of protected groups, it may not be possible to dovetail the Equalities Impact Assessment into the current Sustainability Appraisal Framework. However, there will be close connections between the two assessments.

3 Planning Healthier places – report from the reuniting health with planning project, Town and Country Planning Association and Public Health England, 2013

4 [Sheffield Fairness Commission, *Fairness: Making Sheffield Fairer*, January 2013.](#)



Sustainability Aim Topic Papers

- 4.15 Following the 2 cross-cutting papers, a topic paper is then presented for each of the 17 sustainability aims. Each of these papers respectively set out the consultation/ dialogue undertaken with experts, a review of the relevant Strategies, plans and programmes, relevant baseline information, the key sustainability issues drawn from that information and from discussions and collaboration with prescribed Bodies and other stakeholders noted above for the topic. Finally each then sets out relevant appraisal criteria against which to assess the options in the Plan. That formal assessment, the IIA itself, occurs in Stage 2 of the IIA in a separate document. To fulfil requirements for an IIA the Habitat Regulations Assessment is also made available in a separate document in Appendix 2. Both documents scoping Report and IIA formal Assessment together form the single comprehensive IIA.
- 4.16 Table 1 sets out the Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield, reflecting the 2015 consultation comments and the 2020 evidence based work on the baseline and strategies and Plans. Each Topic paper respectively addresses these issues.

Table 1: Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

Sustainability Aims	Sustainability Issues
<p>1. A vibrant and competitive economy with good job opportunities available to the whole community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a sufficient supply of good quality land for office, industrial and other commercial uses, including the protection of existing employment land where necessary. • Ensure a high quality of office floorspace is provided. • Support job growth targets. • Contribute to providing good quality, skilled jobs that meet the requirements of the growing Sheffield economy. • Support the development of employment sites in the priority economic regeneration areas (the 'Growth Areas'). • Help provide a quality portfolio of commercial sites and premises that are available for development. • Promote the development and expansion of advanced manufacturing, particularly in the Advanced Manufacturing and Innovation District area. • Consolidate the City Centre as the City Region's focus for office provision and employment, particularly for financial and professional services. • Improve the vibrancy of the City's retail offer in the City Centre, District or Local Centres and their role in providing non-retail services. • Encourage and support leisure and tourism, particularly the 'Outdoor City'.



Sustainability Aims	Sustainability Issues
2. Education and training opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the levels of skills and educational attainment, especially in the most deprived areas of the city. • The expectation is that children will be able to access early years provision to enable parents/carers to access work, education or training. • The expectation is that children will gain a space at a good local school or post 16 establishment in the community in which they live. • Early Years provision: ensure there is sufficient provision for early years, especially in areas of deficit outlined in the annual childcare sufficiency assessment. Any changes in local population in these areas will require action to increase capacity. • Primary provision: city-wide the primary school system overall has surplus places, but there are a number of areas with a deficit of places, and therefore any small changes in local populations in these areas will require action to increase capacity. • Secondary provision: city-wide the secondary school system will continue to see a deficit of places until 2024/25, with certain areas impacted more significantly. The need for more places needs reviewing in the light of spatial growth options. • Further expansion of education facilities may be required to take account of additional needs from new housing developments.
3. Decent and appropriate housing available to everyone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering enough housing to meet the needs of Sheffield's growing population, linked to supporting economic growth • Delivering a wide range of housing to meet the various needs of different groups in Sheffield City Council, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older people • People with disabilities • Gypsies and travellers • People needing affordable housing • Families with children • People who rent their homes • People wishing to commission or build their own homes • In order to develop enough new homes to meet needs, Green Belt release may be necessary, and therefore it is possible that an increased proportion of new housing will be built on greenfield sites. • Ensuring that the Sheffield Plan enables appropriate housing to be built for older people will prevent or reduce health and social problems encountered by older people as a result of inappropriate or unsuitable accommodation.



Sustainability Aims	Sustainability Issues
4. Health services provided for the health needs of the whole population and which tackle health inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are geographical inequalities in health linked to general deprivation, so policies and site allocations need to focus on those locations of greatest need. • The economic, as well as social benefits of good health need to be better recognised. • Primary care should be the focus of efforts to improve health, as this also has a significant preventative role that takes pressure off secondary care. • To ensure facilities are located locally and near to public transport, land availability must address health facility relocation. • More people (and an ageing population) mean health facilities need to change or expand to accommodate the changing health needs of the last 10 years. This hasn't been able to be accommodated in the South West area due to the unaffordability and unavailability of land (due to market demand for housing and university use) – the money required to expand/relocate facilities within the South West could make a bigger difference in health terms if spent elsewhere.
5. Open space and cultural, leisure and recreational facilities available for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural, and leisure and recreation facilities provide opportunities for tourism, as well as contributing to people's physical and mental health. Lack of funding and change in management arrangements is a bigger factor in the decline and threat to facilities than lack of demand. • The Sheffield Plan needs to ensure adequate amounts of open space accessible to all, even if funding to maintain it is currently reduced. • The Sheffield Plan will need to balance the demands of space for sport and recreation with the need for development land. • Green Infrastructure, which includes walking and cycling networks, ecological networks and the Green Network, can contribute towards people's access to open space.
6. Significant development focused in locations that reduce the need to travel and the fullest possible use made of public transport, walking and cycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the need to travel and enabling linked trips to increase efficiency. • Enabling more sustainable modes of travel, to reduce the impact on air quality, congestion and improve journey reliability. • Enabling more active modes of travel to improve health through increased physical activity. • Improve the efficiency of the existing network and improving capacity for more sustainable modes of travel, with the aim of improving journey times and reliability for all modes. • Safeguarding the most vulnerable road users. • Increasing the resilience of the transport network.
7. An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts	



Sustainability Aims	Sustainability Issues
8. Use of land which supports regeneration of the urban area and protection of valuable soil and mineral resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure mineral and aggregate resources are efficiently used. • Whilst Sheffield has plentiful previously developed land, there may be insufficient to meet the city's growth needs. In order to develop enough new homes a Green Belt Review may be necessary and therefore it is possible that a proportion of new housing will need to be built on greenfield sites, some of which could be best and most versatile agricultural land. • Minimise the impact on soil resources through non-urban development by ensuring efficient use of land in the urban area, and previously developed land.
9. An attractive, high quality built environment that works well and lasts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality of the built environment influences the delivery of many of the sustainability ambitions in this document. This aim focuses particularly on creating buildings, streets, spaces and places that are: distinctive and attractive, inclusive safe and secure, promote health and well being, protect and increase biodiversity and that work well now and in the future (by future proofing against changes in our lives and within our environment). This is important because, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appearance of the city and its neighbourhoods can influence inward investment decisions, civic pride, and choices around where people want to live. The quality of housing development across the city has not improved over the last 3 years (based on the Sheffield BFL assessments). • Sheffield prides itself on being a safe place that should have an inclusive environment that enables everyone to participate equally, confidently and independently in their everyday activities: especially pertinent as our population ages, and • There is an overall imperative to: enable more sustainable lifestyles and behaviours, to optimise the use of resources including land, and to adapt to changes in the climate by ensuring appropriately designed and located buildings, and spaces that make more successful places. • The design of our built environment needs to respond to the city's target of becoming a zero carbon city by 2030, promoting more sustainable forms of transport, ensuring buildings are energy efficient and bridge the current gap between design intention and 'as built' performance, and by reducing our impact on the natural environment. • Ensure the built environment contributes towards delivering a sustainable recovery from the Covid pandemic, through quality design measures that bring economic, social and environmental benefits, which link into the sustainability issues listed above.
10. The historic environment protected and enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheffield's heritage assets make a vital contribution to the character of the city and the sense of place, therefore ensuring sustainable long term uses for historic buildings, and protection for archaeological assets is critical. Current work on the framework for Sheffield's heritage strategy, being carried out by a collaborative group, highlights the importance of harnessing Sheffield's heritage assets. • Changing development patterns, including more intense development in the City Centre and other previously industrial areas, as well as transformation of areas from employment uses to housing and mixed uses represents a challenge for protection and re-use of heritage assets. • Policies to protect and enhance the historic environment should prevent further heritage assets from falling into disrepair and being listed as at risk. It should also result in a more positive and proactive approach to ensuring development utilises as well as protects the historic environment.



Sustainability Aims	Sustainability Issues
11. High quality natural landscapes protected and poor landscapes enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that high quality natural landscapes are protected whilst ensuring sufficient land is identified to deliver the amount of housing that Sheffield needs. • The Local Plan needs to reach an appropriate balance between landscape protection and the need to meet Sheffield's future development needs. • Without appropriate safeguards in place, new development could potentially have a greater adverse impact on the character and appearance of the landscape. • The primary legislation of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act requires Sheffield's Local Plan to take account of the National Parks' statutory purposes in relation to any functions that would impact land in the Peak District National Park.
12. Ecological and geological assets created, conserved, managed and enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance designated sites of ecological and geological importance and other key priority habitats. • Protect and restore species of flora and fauna that are protected by law or otherwise identified as being in decline. • Nature Recovery Network (NRN) and Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS). Protect, improve, expand and create habitats to establish a wider network of connected habitats to help reverse the decline in biodiversity. • 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). Protect, improve and increase the diversity of wildlife habitats and species on sites as a result of development, so that they contribute to the wider network of connected habitats, while ensuring their long term management and ongoing monitoring are planned for and implemented. • Enable benefits in biodiversity gain to contribute towards wider environmental gains within the city e.g. reducing pollution, flood risk and improving air quality. • Minimise risk to flora and fauna from pests, disease and invasive non-native species. • Reduce the risk of harm or degradation of habitats as a result of pollution, human activities, damage, and exploitation of natural resources and location of inappropriate uses or development. • Adopt a natural capital approach to conservation. 'Natural capital is the sum of our ecosystems, species, freshwater, land, soils, minerals, our air and our seas. These are all elements of nature that either directly or indirectly bring value to people and the country at large. They do this in many ways but chiefly by providing us with food, clean air and water, wildlife, energy, wood, recreation and protection from hazards' (Government, 25 year Environment Plan, 2018). • Provide opportunities for people to access nature (both ecological and geological assets) to improve their health, wellbeing and education, while ensuring wildlife and habitats remain protected and unharmed (from a 'Natural Capital' perspective this has a positive impact on our physical and mental health, which in turn brings economic benefits by reducing the potential impact on the NHS).
13. Water resources protected and enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising and managing flood risk; habitat protection; and using water courses to provide opportunities for recreation, tourism and regeneration, whilst balancing the need to protect and enhance the water supply. • Improve the quality of water courses to a 'good' standard, particularly in relation to the location of potentially water-polluting uses and through use of sustainable drainage solutions.



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Sustainability Aims	Sustainability Issues
14. Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and the impact of climate change effectively managed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from new developments and transport. • Becoming a zero-carbon city by 2030 • Adapting to the effects of climate change. <p>There are other topics outside the scope of this Paper which contribute to mitigating the impacts of climate change. These include creating and maintaining Green Infrastructure (including open spaces), and delivering renewable/low carbon energy.</p>
15. Environmental pollution improved and impacts on air quality minimised or mitigated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the air quality in areas of Sheffield that are in exceedance of EU targets. • Reducing the impact of all types of pollution, air quality, noise, light and hazardous substances.
16. Energy consumption minimised and use of sustainable energy sources maximised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing energy consumption and carbon emissions. • Generating renewable/low carbon energy.
17. Minimal production of waste and the reuse, recycling and recovery of waste maximised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the reduction of, and efficient use of, waste. • Encouraging the recycling of waste. • Ensuring an appropriate supply of Waste Management Facilities.

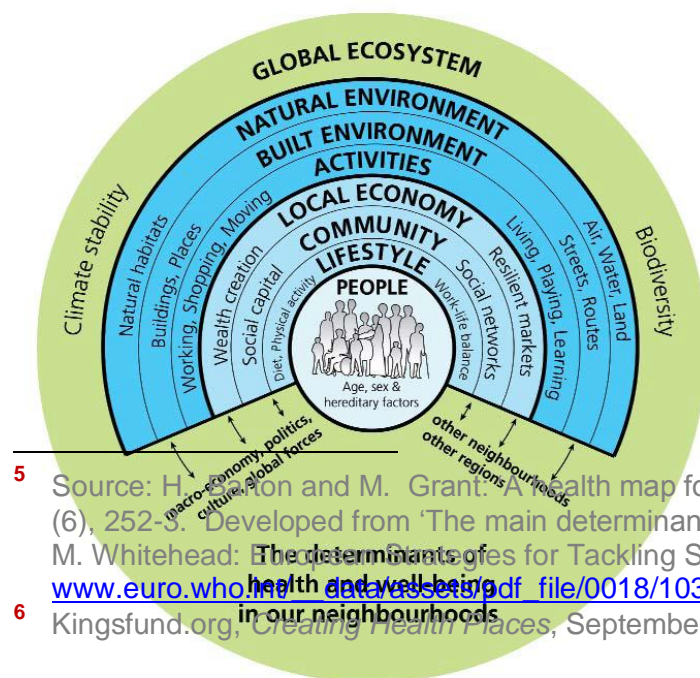


5. Cross-Cutting Paper: Health

A Sustainability Aim Topic Paper

5.1 Health, in the widest sense, is taken as encouraging healthy lifestyles, aiding both physical and mental health and reducing health inequalities.

Figure 1: A health Map for the local human habitat



5.2 The social role of sustainable development, as defined in the NPPF is ‘supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities’ (para 7). Therefore, health is now considered more of a cross-cutting issue. Figure 1⁵ shows the range of influences on a person’s health. There is an understanding now⁶ that by creating health-promoting environments we can improve the health and wellbeing of people living within them and reduce health inequalities (Figure 1 illustrates the range of influences on a person’s health).

5.3 The first part of this report looks comprehensively at the links between Health and Wellbeing and Planning, in terms of:

⁵ Source: H. Grant and M. Grant. ‘A health map for the local human habitat’, Journal for the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health, 2006, Vol.126 (6), 252-5. Developed from ‘The main determinants of health’ model, formulated by G. Dahlgren and M. Whitehead (1991) – see G. Dahlgren and M. Whitehead: The determinants of health and wellbeing for Tackling Social Inequities in Health: Levelling Up Part 2. World Health Organization Europe Region, 2007. www.euro.who.int/en/activities-and-services/pdf-file/0018/103824/E89384.pdf

⁶ Kingsfund.org, ‘Creating Health Places’, September 2019, <https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/creating-healthy-places>.



- Consultation/Dialogue with Experts
- Relevant strategies, plans and programmes, and their implications ([Table 1](#)).
- Baseline Information

5.4 Many of the Sustainability Aims will have a social/health implication or impact, which is outlined in [Table 2](#); therefore most of the Sustainability Aims are related to the SEA Topic of Human Health.

5.5 There are a few elements which don't fall naturally within other Sustainability Aims, and this topic paper will therefore pick up these elements within a Sustainability Objective focused mainly on health facilities

Consultation/dialogue with experts

5.6 In relation to this Sustainability Aim, the following organisations have been involved in reviewing the scope and detail of the Scoping Report:



- Public Health Team, Sheffield
- Director of Public Health Improvement
- NHS Sheffield Clinical Commissioning Group – more commissioning decisions for primary care (GPs, dentists, opticians, pharmacies) is likely to be delegated to them from NHS England.
- NHS England

Strategies, plans and programmes

Table 1: Strategic Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
<p>South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw Sustainability and Transformation Plan (2016-2021) (STP).</p>	<p>South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw has a number of health related issues that are not as good when compared to similar regions and the national average.</p> <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty, poor housing and unemployment • Smoking, physical inactivity and obesity • Smoking during pregnancy • Teenage conceptions • Alcohol related admissions to hospital • Cancer and heart disease • Adult mental illness <p>Most of these issues and illnesses can be prevented. The STP aims to help people early on and prevent future problems developing in a number of ways. These take into</p>	<p>The five authorities' plans hone in on improving health and wellbeing as well as the other factors affecting health and wellbeing, such as employment, housing, education and access to green spaces. The Sheffield Plan's policies and proposals should concentrate on making the impact of these wider determinants of health and wellbeing more sustainable.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal's aims and appraisal criteria should check whether policies and proposals have any positive or negative impacts on the STP's aspirations. Particular employment, housing, education and access to green spaces impacts.</p>



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Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
	<p>account other wider determinants of health, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Socio economic status</i> – the deprived in Barnsley, Bassetlaw, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield - are more deprived than the national average. • <i>Employment</i> – the employed generally have better health. Around 5% age 16 to 64 is unemployed nationally. ≈ 7% up to 9% In South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw. • <i>Housing</i> – poor housing causes or adds to many avoidable diseases and injuries. Cold homes cause winter deaths by intensifying circulatory conditions and worsening of other conditions, including dementia and Alzheimer's. <p>The STP's goal is to enable everyone in South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw to have a great start in life, supporting them to stay healthy and to live longer. Primarily by reshaping and strengthening of primary and community health services to support the community's mental and physical wellbeing.</p> <p>It does this by focusing on investment in and the delivery of prevention measures across South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw to improve the population's health and reduce the growth in demand for health and care services over the next five to ten years. Its implementation should prevent an estimated financial health service funding gap of around £579 million in the next four years if no action is taken.</p>		
Director of Public Health Reports for	These reports including the Joint Strategic Needs Assessments and cover the following issues:	The DPH annual reports stress that the strength of Sheffield's economy is	Ensure that any negative impacts of policies or



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<p>Sheffield 2016, 2017, 2018 (including Joint Strategic Needs Assessment).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What is the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) telling us</i> – it explains that: Sheffield’s growing and diverse population has proportionally more preventable deaths per head than England as a whole; and, health inequalities continue to exist; are not improving, and impact upon specific groups of people as well as on a geographical basis. (2016 Report) • <i>The case for a radical upgrade in prevention</i> –approach is focussed on public health prevention from the beginning to the end of life. It suggests the approach is not solely about health, it’s about how good health and wellbeing contribute to the economy and vice versa. (2016 Report) • <i>Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)</i> – Considers why ACEs matter so much to longer term health outcomes and sets out some of the work taking place in Sheffield to address their adverse effects. (2017 Report) • <i>Mental Wellbeing for life</i> - considers some of the key determinants of mental health and wellbeing and examines what can be done locally to ensure there is no health without mental health. (2017 Report) • <i>Multiple Morbidity (Ill health and disability)</i> – It suggests the expansion of multi morbidity (in terms of numbers and earlier age groups) is impacting adversely on healthy life expectancy and is a key factor driving increased demand for health and social care services, rather than an ageing population. (2017 Report) 	<p>inextricably linked to the health and wellbeing of its population and vice versa.</p> <p>A non-inclusive economy contributes significantly to the deteriorating health and wellbeing of the majority of its residents, affecting specific groups and is expressed on a geographical basis.</p> <p>Anything the Sheffield Plan can do to strengthen the economy and make it more inclusive will help to improve health and wellbeing across the city.</p>	<p>proposals on the wider determinants health and wellbeing, i.e., the economy, education, housing education, or open space are mitigated.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Health and good work go hand in hand</i> - puts forward the economic case for a healthy workforce as well as setting out the reasons why good quality employment is beneficial to health. (2018 Report) • <i>Health and economy go hand in hand</i> - suggests that current economic structures don't work for most people (except top 1% earners), may impact adversely on our health and wellbeing, while leading to entrenched patterns of inequality and disadvantage. Suggests positive change can be made by: taking a co-ordinated approach across all sectors of the economy; taking a medium to long term view; and, incorporating a large enough economic footprint. (2018 Report) • <i>Anchor institutions bring health and wealth together</i> - brings the perspectives of health and wealth together and explores what anchor institutions must do to ensure everyone benefits from an inclusive and sustainable economy. (2018 Report) 		
Sheffield Citywide NHS Strategic Estates Strategy	<p>The Strategy's aim is to support Sheffield's Primary Care providers and other stakeholders to improve and develop their services by delivering the most cost effective, best value space from which high quality services supporting the wider communities that we serve will be provided.</p> <p>The objectives include that the Primary Care Estates Strategy are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify short to medium term development needs and 	The Sheffield Plan's policies and proposals should facilitate the estate Strategy's transformation aims for the primary care estate.	Ensure that any negative impacts of policies or proposals on implementation of the NHS Strategic Estates Strategy are mitigated.



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	<p>opportunities of the local Primary Care property portfolio.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set the trajectory for medium to long term development planning and investment to deliver upon the vision and commissioning intentions of NHS Sheffield. • Identify under-performing Primary Care assets to enable re-use or release, creating improved efficiency and re-investment opportunity. • Promote collaborative working between stakeholders, including 3rd sector partners. • Ensure both commissioners and providers understand their responsibilities in helping shape and deliver the future estate for transforming Primary Care in line with the GP Five Year Forward View response. 		
Sheffield's Place Based Plan 2016	<p>The Sheffield Place Based Plan's mission is for the children, young people and adults of Sheffield to live long and healthy lives with affordable and quality support in place to help them do that.</p> <p>Its vision is to be recognised nationally and internationally as a person-centred city that has created a culture which drives population health and wellbeing, equality, and access to care and health interventions that are high quality and sustainable for future generations.</p> <p>The plan applies an agreed financial strategy that supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investing in transformation • targeting money at community based service provision and population need 	The Sheffield Plan should recognise the ambitions of the Sheffield Place Based Plan. To do so The Sheffield Plan has to work in concert with other plans and strategies.	Ensure the impacts identified during the sustainability appraisal and SEA that affect the Sheffield Place Based Plan's objectives.



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the community, primary care and voluntary sector infrastructure <p>The Plan aims among other things to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Sheffield as a healthy and successful city. • Increase Health and Wellbeing. • Reduce Health Inequalities. • Design a Health and Wellbeing System that is innovative, affordable and offers good value for money. • Develop and expand specialised services for children and adults across the region. 		
Sheffield NHS Primary Care Strategy 2016	<p>The Sheffield NHS Primary Care Strategy 2016 aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve patient experience and access to care. 2. To improve quality and equality of healthcare in Sheffield. 3. To work with Sheffield City Council to continue to reduce health inequalities in Sheffield. <p>To ensure there is a sustainable, affordable healthcare system in Sheffield. There would need to be transformation in the use of its premises.</p> <p>The Draft Sheffield Strategic Estates Plan, 2016-2020, identified 113 general practice properties; these include main and branch surgery sites. In addition each of the pharmacy, optometry and dental practices have premises, amounting to a further estimated 260 sites.</p> <p>A high proportion of small practices operate from converted premises. There are 7 NHS Local Improvement Finance Trust (LIFT) buildings, offering purpose built</p>	<p>To support the model of working proposed by the strategy, primary care services need buildings based in neighbourhoods in which they can jointly work with health, social care and voluntary sector colleagues.</p> <p>Most of these buildings already exist; there is a real need and opportunity for public services to work more collaboratively to reduce duplicated overhead costs and to deliver more joined up services at a local level.</p> <p>Sheffield Strategic Estates Plan makes it clear that significant efficiency and quality gains are achievable with limited investment; a smaller, higher quality estate can be provided at lower</p>	<p>The Sheffield Plan's policies and proposals need to facilitate the transformation in the use of premises adopted.</p>



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	<p>accommodation. Their current utilisation is poor. Usage across all 7 LIFT buildings is estimated at 33- 50% of potential capacity; further detailed utilisation studies are planned for all LIFT buildings. The potential to use these buildings to accommodate multi-specialty community providers has been identified within the Draft Strategic Estates Plan. The CCG has a strong financial and quality incentive to improve the utilisation of LIFT assets but also recognises that there are barriers within the system that can prevent this from happening. As a system enabler and leader it is part of the job of the CCG to find solutions to obstacles that are preventing the strategy from being implemented.</p>	<p>cost and mitigating the additional costs of out-of-hospital care.</p>	
<p>Sheffield NHS Primary Care Estates Strategy 2017-2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the Sheffield GP Forward View (GPFV) plan, the primary care estate has been highlighted as an area which needs considerable focus. • The City-wide Strategic Estates Plan does not sufficiently signal the need for change within the Primary Care estate. • Practices are requesting leadership and guidance on how to move forward on key estate issues <p>In summary, the strategy’s objective is to create a better quality Primary Care estate that better supports frontline service delivery for patients and stakeholders, taking into account both current and future requirements.</p> <p>The Primary Care Estate has 111 properties in and around Sheffield, with a combined gross internal floor area of approximately 63,569m², with an estimated operating cost of</p>	<p>The Sheffield plan needs to facilitate the following actions where it can.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilisation – There is significant under-utilised estate in LIFT assets giving opportunity for reconfiguration. • Quality & Condition – Overall, condition is below average (Condition B/C). LIFT assets represent the best quality buildings deployed for Primary Care which, being fully maintained recent builds in ‘Condition A’. • Overall Capacity – Overall the health economy the city has some 	<p>Ensure the impacts identified during the sustainability appraisal and SEA that negatively affect the Sheffield Primary Care Estates Strategy 2017-2022 are mitigated to facilitate successful implementation.</p>



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	<p>£5,409,468⁷. The age range for the properties is from 1850 to 2011, with an average age of 51 years (1966) for the original building construction. Many practices have had extensions or refurbishments since construction. It is assessed that there are 729 consulting / treatment rooms, and a further 219 treatment / examination rooms within our current Primary Care facilities (an average of 8.5 per practice). Sheffield has a high proportion of smaller practices, operating from converted premises. The average practice floor area is 577m² (Gross Internal Area). 18 practices (including 11 Main Surgeries) are under 300m². 19 surgeries have a floor area in excess of 800m².</p>	<p>120.5m² of estate (Gross Internal Area) deployed per 1000 capita. This is 2.3% above comparable city-based health economies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost – Whilst there is potential to reduce actual premises spend through localized efficiencies, the greatest single cash releasing opportunity is presented through improved LIFT asset utilisation (c£1.24m). • Data – The recent 6-facet appraisal survey has significantly enhanced the visibility and awareness of backlog maintenance requirements, statutory compliance and environmental performance. • Investment Needs- to be confirmed once locality plans are developed and agreed, but current high and significant risk backlog maintenance costs at practice level is calculated at £484,000, and should be addressed within the current financial year by 	

⁷ Based on average GP practice size & reimbursable costs



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		individual practices.	
Sheffield City Council Public Health Strategy April 2017 – March 2019	<p>The strategy’s purpose is to define the role of SCC as “a public health organisation” by setting out a statement of ambition and establishing some priority areas and strategically important issues. It looks to boost the implementation of existing plans and strategies, to signal opportunities to further enhance progress against our priorities, and to provoke debate on where more ambitious/radical approaches need exploring.</p> <p>The strategy’s aim is to increase healthy life expectancy by 1 year over the next 10 years, explicitly focused on improving those with lowest healthy life expectancy fastest.</p> <p>It focuses on giving people in Sheffield the best start in life to maximise their life chances, and takes a life course approach. We will consider the health dividend across all our work; and considering how we can best support people in Sheffield to live longer and healthier lives, with an explicit focus on inequalities.</p>	The Sheffield Plan should recognise the ambitions of the SCC Public Health Strategy.	Ensure any adverse impacts identified during the sustainability appraisal and SEA affecting the SCC Public Health Strategy April 2017 – March 2019 are mitigated to facilitate successful implementation.
Sheffield Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-24	<p>The Strategy’s ambitions do not represent our total commitment to health and wellbeing. Existing works are not formally part of the Strategy, but remain important and must continue to be delivered as part of our overall approach. This Strategy reflects and reinforces Sheffield’s Health & Wellbeing Board’s overarching commitment to reducing, and one day eliminating, health inequalities in Sheffield.</p> <p>Their goal is to “close the gap in healthy life expectancy in Sheffield by improving the health and wellbeing of the poorest and most vulnerable the fastest”.</p>	The delivery of the Strategy’s ambitions can be facilitated by Sheffield Plan’s policies and proposals which need to respect the strategy’s overall goal. The plan’s policies will be fundamental parts of the delivery mechanism for delivering the strategy’s ambitions. Sustainability Aims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16 and 17 either directly or indirectly contribute toward meeting the	The Sustainability Appraisal/SEA must identify and mitigate the negative impacts of its policies and proposals relating to education, employment, transportation and open space in particular.



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	<p>The strategy adopts a Life Course approach to a healthy life as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting Well – where we lay the foundations for a healthy life • Living Well – where we ensure people have the opportunity to live a healthy life • Ageing Well – where we consider the factors that help us age healthily throughout our lives <p>For each of these it identifies three ambitions to focus on over the coming five years. The nine ambitions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every child achieves a level of development in their early year for the best start in life. 2. Every child is included in their education and can access their local school. 3. Every child and young person has a successful transition to independence. 4. Everyone has access to a home that supports their health. 5. Everyone has a fulfilling occupation and the resources to support their needs. 6. Everyone can safely walk or cycle in their local area regardless of age or ability. 7. Everyone has equitable access to care and support shaped around them. 8. Everyone has the level of meaningful social contact that they want. 	<p>strategy's objectives.</p>	



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	<p>9. Everyone lives the end of their life in dignity in the place of their choice.</p> <p>To accomplish these ambitions, the Board's partners will work together to prepare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A set of action plans, developed with and owned by all stakeholders, setting out clearly what we need to do in Sheffield to deliver on our ambitions; and • A set of measures, tied to and developed alongside those action plans that the Board will use to ascertain whether the necessary change and progress is being delivered. • An active programme of engagement (with partners in the voluntary and community sector, including Healthwatch) to enable the assets and energy of communities and citizens to be central to this Strategy. 		
Sheffield Food and Wellbeing Strategy (2018)	<p>The Food and Wellbeing strategy's mission is "Making Good Food the Easy Choice for Everyone". Aspiring toward everyone in Sheffield eating as well as possible, with healthy weight and diet the norm.</p> <p>To make meaningful impact, the food strategy must address all sources of influence. Interventions that rely on changes to the wider environment will have a more widespread impact and will reduce health inequalities; as they can make sustained changes to behaviour.</p> <p>The strategy will strike a balance between policy and population level interventions; and, interventions that support individuals to make healthier choices. In doing so it aims to</p>	<p>Under the Strategy's '<i>Transform the food environment</i>' theme, the potential actions include two specific actions that can be implemented through the Sheffield Plan's policies. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting use of council owned green space for urban agriculture and vacant council owned premises for initiatives such as social supermarkets and community eating spaces; and 	<p>Ensure that any negative impacts of the Sheffield plan's policies and proposals on implementation of the Food and Wellbeing Strategy.</p>



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	<p>improve health and wellbeing at population level whilst also providing support to those with greatest need.</p> <p>The strategy takes action on a themed basis and those themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform the food environment • Provide targeted services and support • Early Years and Childhood • Reducing inequalities • Focus on Sugar <p>The strategy proposes action in six areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop healthy food and drink policy for the council and wider public sector • Create a better food environment by supporting businesses and organisations to improve their food offer • Use mass media and marketing approaches to change dietary behaviours with a specific focus on sugar reduction • Develop and/or pilot initiatives to increase access to healthy food for those experiencing food poverty • Education, information and support for individuals to improve their diet and achieve/maintain a healthy weight • Influence national policy where this could support us in meeting our targets. <p>The expected outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduction in levels of obesity in children living in the 20% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop supplementary guidance for hot food takeaways. 	



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	most deprived areas of Sheffield; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved oral health of children living in the 20% most deprived areas of Sheffield; and reduction in levels of obesity in adults living in the 20% most deprived. 		
Fairness Commission Report for Sheffield 2013	Increase provision of primary and community care particularly in the most deprived areas of Sheffield delivered locally in accessible venues. Increase employment opportunities, better housing quality, reduce poor air quality. Link between poverty, lower income, educational attainment and poor health.		Sustainability Aim required in relation to health facilities. The other Sustainability Aims cover the other issues.
National Planning Practice Guidance Healthy and safe communities (1 November 2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NPPG flags the links between planning and health in the NPPF, siting built and natural environments including green infrastructure as major determinants of health and wellbeing. But doesn't cover all the wider determinants of health. It sets out who LPAs should engage in relation to health, why, and what issues the Local Plan might cover. The NPPG defines a healthy place as a good place to grow up and grow old in, and one that supports healthy behaviours and supports reductions in health inequalities. It should enhance the physical and mental health of the community and, where appropriate, encourage active healthy lifestyles and social interaction through inclusive design. The NPPG illustrates the cross-cutting nature of Health 	Implications for Local Plan policies and engagement, both in health and in wellbeing impacts but also impact on health care infrastructure and on educational establishments.	This shows how crosscutting health is across the Sustainability Appraisal Aims. The Equality Impact Assessment will consider specific groups, although the "Attractive, safe and secure environments for people and property" would consider access for particular groups.



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	<p>by emphasising that active and healthy lifestyles are made easy through the pattern of development; good urban design; good access to local services; green open spaces and safe places for active play and food growing; and, accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It encourages the creation of healthy living environments for people of all ages supports social interaction. It meets the needs of children and young people to grow and develop, as well as being adaptable to meet the needs of an increasingly elderly population, those with dementia or other sensory and mobility impairments. • It illustrates how planning can create a healthier food environment through its role of supporting communities to access a wide range of healthier food production and consumption choices. At the same time, where justified, planning can limit proliferation of particular uses where evidence and guidance produced by local public health colleagues and Health and Wellbeing Boards may be relevant. • It promotes the early discussion of emerging strategy for development's impacts on health and care infrastructure at an early stage with NHS England; Local CCGs; health and Wellbeing Boards; Sustainability and Transformation Partnerships; and, Integrated Care Systems. • It encourages consultation with the Directors of Public 		



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	<p>Health on planning applications for developments that are likely to have significant impact on health and well-being. Allowing them to work together on any necessary mitigation measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It states that planning has a crucial role in estate generation, as it can establish the principles guiding development and encourages. Planning policy production should also consider the need for estate regeneration to help build a shared understanding of the issues and opportunities in play. • It also advises LPAs on how to assess the need and demand for school places and to report this to the government in an annual school capacity survey. LPAs should work with education authorities and developers to help phasing the delivery of housing growth with school place delivery. Future proofing can also be considered by allocating land adjacent to schools to allow for future expansion. 		
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework 2019</p>	<p>One of its core planning principles is to take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.</p> <p>The NPPF contains a whole section in Chapter 8 dedicated to promoting healthy communities, although there are also statements which relate to health throughout other chapters</p>	<p>The Local Plan will include policies. It is acknowledged that the planning system has limitations in preventing the loss of local services and facilities, as they are often funding driven, and decisions regarding closure are often made before a planning application is submitted for an alternative use.</p>	<p>There are specific appraisal criteria built into each of the Sustainability Aims that check that the NPPF’s objectives for promoting healthy communities are being delivered. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In terms of the economy,



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	<p>of the NPPF.</p> <p>It requires policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise encounter each other. This also includes mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages (para. 91(a)). - To enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs (Para 91 (c)). - To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs (para. 92). - To enable provision of sufficient choice of school places to be available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, and to development that will widen choice in education. (para. 94). - To guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs. (para. 92). 	<p>The plan's policies must check and ensure that any harm caused by the negative impacts of development upon the crosscutting aim of promoting of healthy communities are minimised. The crosscutting nature of health and wellbeing means that the Sustainability Appraisal and SEA need to check policies and proposals across a variety of different topics including education; employment; leisure, recreation and tourism; the environment; and, transport.</p>	<p>the A vibrant and competitive economy with good job opportunities available to the whole community sustainability aim asks does the proposal or policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support job growth targets? • Contribute to providing good quality, skilled jobs? • Support the development of employment sites in the priority economic regeneration areas? • Help provide a quality portfolio of commercial sites and premises that are available for development? • Promote the development and expansion of advanced manufacturing? • Improve the vibrancy of the City's retail offer in the City Centre, District or



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			<p>Local Centres?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and support tourism? <p>- In terms of the built environment, An attractive, high quality built environment that works well and lasts sustainability aim asks does the proposal or policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote distinctive settlement layouts, townscapes, buildings, topography and natural features? • Optimise the site potential and promote attractive and locally distinct places and buildings? • Protect and enhance the character and functionality of higher quality environments whilst improving poor quality environments? • Promote inclusive design



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			<p>principles?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote safe and secure environments? • Promote places that function well for all users now and in the future? • Improve the landscape, quality of streets and the public realm? • Promote sustainable design principles? <p>- In terms of education, the Education and Training Opportunities sustainability aim asks does this proposal or option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the need for well-designed education and/or training facilities? • Locate education and/or training facilities close to the communities they serve? • Help to provide a diverse range of learning



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			<p>opportunities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to ensure that local schools have the capacity to meet the needs of new housing developments? - In terms of leisure, recreation and tourism, the Open space and cultural, leisure and recreational facilities sustainability aim asks does this proposal or option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable people to have access to sufficient good quality open space, near to their homes? • Improve access to wildlife and green spaces, through delivery of green infrastructure? • Improve access to the countryside through public rights of way or cycle paths? • Enable appropriate provision of cultural,



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			<p>leisure and recreation (CLR) facilities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and support tourism? <p>- In terms of transportation, An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts sustainability aim asks does this proposal or option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead to unacceptable levels of traffic congestion? • Support movement of freight by means other than road? • Support the development of good road and rail links to other cities and international airports? • Make more efficient use of, or improve the viability of, existing public transport services?



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			Create an attractive and safe transport network for non-car users (pedestrians, cyclists, etc.)? Sustainability Appraisal does not cover safeguarding loss of valued facilities (see justification in column to left).
NHS Five Year Forward View October 2014	This proposes new models of care are proposed.	This will affect the size of health centres required, and the mix of primary care and secondary care, mental and physical health, and health and social care.	Must support the strategic aims of the NHS Five Year Forward View by checking that any negative impacts of policy implementation or of developments are minimised.

Sheffield's Baseline Statistics and Local Strategies

5.7 Sheffield's Strategies are responding to factors affecting health and the need for health services today and in the future:

- a) **Population change**, resulting in increased population using health services generally and health needs relating to certain expanding population groups (e.g. ageing population, babies and mothers and children).
- b) **Wider determinants of health and wellbeing**. This can lead to health improvements or impact negatively on health.
- c) **Health inequalities within Sheffield**, in relation to overall health improvements.
- d) **Medium to long-term impact** on Health of **climate change**.



5.8 The above trends for Sheffield and health implications for Sheffield are set out in:

- a) The **Sheffield Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2024** follows directly on from the first strategy that covered the first five years up to 2018. Together they give us our past and current picture of health and wellbeing in the city, and the outcomes prioritised for the Sheffield Health and Wellbeing Board over the previous and next 5 years.
- b) The **State of Sheffield 2018** Report ⁸ evidences the complex current relationship between health and the economy in Sheffield. It documents a number of emerging challenges, such as the changing nature of work and the so-called 'gig economy'. In doing so, it illustrates an important aspect of health in the city and provides strong evidence of the need to foster inclusive growth by breaking down the traditional barriers between social, economic and health. These challenges are deep and long-standing in Sheffield, which has significant gaps within the city and between Sheffield and the national average on healthy life expectancy. To overcome these challenges will need a concerted, coordinated effort across a wide range of public, voluntary and community groups, but this will be a vital step if we want to create an inclusive economy in Sheffield that all can benefit from.
- c) The latest **Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2018** ⁹ focusses on work, the economy and health. It argues that Work is a critical determinant of good health and wellbeing; that Health and wealth go hand in hand. The issue is not just about paid employment, but is also described as any meaningful activity that provides us with a sense of purpose. *"a healthy population is a critical determinant of high productivity and a flourishing economy, in the same way that a good transport network underpins economic growth"*. One of the Director's three recommendations is that **Sheffield City Council, Sheffield City Partnership** and **Sheffield City Region** should align and embed action into their economic strategies to enable and encourage all local employers to recognise their role in providing good work and ensuring that the most disadvantaged in our society are not left behind in their ambitions.

5.9 Each issue is detailed below, in terms of baseline and detail and Sheffield strategies.

⁸ [Sheffield City Partnership Board, State of Sheffield 2018](#)

⁹ Health and Wealth: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2018



Population Change and Impact on Health Services

- 5.10 The Health Needs Assessment 2013 provides the population context (see [Figure 2](#)) for the last two service-focused Health and Wellbeing Strategy Outcomes “People get the help and support they need and feel is right for them” and “The health and wellbeing system is innovative, affordable and provides good value for money”. The ageing population and increasing birth rate is mirrored elsewhere in the UK.

Implications for Local Plan/”do nothing” scenario

- 5.11 These two Outcomes will affect healthcare facilities in Sheffield – whether they need changing (in terms of extensions, relocations) and whether more are needed (due to increasing population, due to or irrespective of new development planned for in the Local Plan).
- 5.12 The Local Plan could contribute to the prevention and intervention through ensuring well-designed environments, and appropriate buildings (particularly housing), particularly in relation to the increasing ageing population.

Figure 2: Demographic Change in Sheffield¹⁰

Information based on data from the Joint Strategy Health Needs Assessment Position Statement 2013 updated with the 2018 Midyear census update.

¹⁰ *Please note that this section is based on JSNA information that has been updated with the latest mid-year population estimates (2018).* The data contains annual population estimates for a variety of small area geographies in Sheffield including Census Output Areas (OAs), Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA), Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA), Neighbourhoods, Wards, People Keeping Well Areas (PKW) and Primary Care Networks (PCN). These estimates are based on the Office for National Statistics Mid-2018 Population Estimates in England and Wales (by Single Year of Age and Sex). This is Crown Copyright 2019 © - Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence.



Sheffield's changing demographics are central to the planning and delivery of services across the City. The 2011 Census revealed that Sheffield has a population of 552,700, which represents a 7.7% increase since the 2001 Census¹³⁹. The 2018 Midyear estimate reveals that Sheffield has continued to grow with a population of 582,506. Sheffield's growing population results from an increase in the number of births, higher net inward migration and longer life expectancy.

Births to Sheffield residents rose from 5,715 in 2001 to 6,916 in 2012. Total births in Sheffield have been relatively stable between 2010 and 2016, with an average of 6,652 live births a year, peaking at 6,892 in 2012 and were projected to rise to 7,000 in 2015 and 7,700 in 2020. Although children and young people growing up in Sheffield today are generally healthier than ever, there are some key trends around obesity and exercise that need attention. In the most recent survey (2018/19), for reception year pupils (*children aged 4-5*), the prevalence of combined Overweight & Obesity, rose to 23.2% (up from 22.8% in 2017/18).

At age 4-5 Sheffield (23.2%) has a higher rate of combined overweight and obesity compared with England (22.6%) and lower than the Yorkshire and Humber region (23.7%). Among the core cities, Sheffield has the second lowest rate of combined Overweight & Obesity for children aged 4-5¹¹. In addition, there has been almost a 40% increase in the number of children and young people with a learning disability over the last 10 years. Given the increasing number of children in the City and the increasing number of children with complex needs and disabilities in particular, the investment profile for relevant services should be examined closely.

Net inward migration has also increased. Sheffield experienced a positive natural change between 2014 and 2015 with more births occurring than deaths, there were just over 1,500 more babies born than deaths to residents within Sheffield in 2014-15. Internal migration between 2014 and 2015 was negative. Approximately 24,559 people moved into Sheffield between 2014 and 2015, however over the same period 25,265 people moved out. This meant a net internal migration of -706 people. This high volume of internal migration is due to the large number of students present within the population. Nearly 12,000 international students were undertaking Higher Education courses at registered institutions in Sheffield in the 2014-2015 academic year. This was a decrease of around 400 on the previous year. Around 86% of international students are from outside the EU¹². Similar to natural change, international migration also had a positive change between 2014 and 2015.

¹¹ [Excess weight \(overweight & obese\) prevalence in 4-5 year olds. Source NCMP data, Public Health England](#)

¹² [Sheffield population change, 2014-15. Source: Office for National Statistics, components of population change for local authorities in the UK, mid-2015](#)



Sheffield now has a large and growing BME population. There were 105,861 BME residents in Sheffield in the 2011 census making up approximately 19% of the population. Not only has there been an increase in the number of people from BME backgrounds from almost 9% of the total population 2001 to 16% in 2011, there has also been an increase in the number of different BME groups and more than 128 languages are now spoken by Sheffield's school children¹³. Commissioners must consider the specific health needs of the City's large, diverse and growing BME population and ensure that services are culturally sensitive.

Between the 2011 Census and the Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2018 mid-year population estimates there has been a 5.6% increase in the population overall. This was not uniform across all age groups. The largest percentage change was a 13.6% increase in the 5-11 year old group, followed by a 8.6% increase in older people (65+). Conversely there were percentage decreases in the number of babies and infants (-3.6%) and the number of young people (-0.6%). There are estimated to be approximately 93,631 people aged 65 years and over in Sheffield; an increase of around 7,448 people since the last census in 2011. Sheffield's older population represents 16.1% of the total population. This increase has translated into increased demands on services, given that older people are major users of health and care services.

Looking to the future, Sheffield's population is projected to rise further, with an increase of 6.8%, or 38,000 people, between 2011 and 2021. 30% of Sheffield's population increase will be in those aged 65 years and over. There are currently 11,800 people in the 85+ age group, but by 2020 this will have increased to 15,000 and by 2030 it will be around 20,000. Currently around 9,000 people aged 65 years and over (12% of all in the City) receive some adult social care support but as the numbers of older people increase, there will be increased demand on social care services. At present, it is estimated that nearly 7% of people aged over 65 years are living with some form of dementia, but the increases projected in the City's population means that by 2020 there will be an increase of around 1,000 more older people living with dementia and by 2030 there may be an additional 3,000 people living with this illness. **The growing number of older people and the associated increased demand placed on services will present clear challenges to the health and wellbeing system.**

4.9 The increase in the number of people with severe or complex needs will be particularly marked in children, young people and younger adult age groups. **Children's services, particularly those that deal with children with severe or complex needs, must explore**

¹³ Sheffield City Council, Sheffield Community Knowledge Profiles, Black and Minority Ethnic Community, Updated 2015, Checked 2017.



options for responding to this increasing demand. The ethnic profile of the City will also continue to change and local estimates suggest that the BME population could grow to around 23% by 2020 assuming that trends in arrivals and births remain constant. **Services must be culturally sensitive so they are accessible and relevant to different communities.**

5.13 A **NHS Strategic Estates** Plan is currently (in 2015) being written to respond to local health strategies in Sheffield. This will cover the estates needs for primary, secondary and tertiary¹⁴ health care as well as community and social care services in Sheffield. This will set out a baseline for NHS health facilities in Sheffield, and the future direction for them. Primary care commissioning decisions are driven by the need to improve access¹⁵ of primary health care to patients. The Plan will deal with the tension between the need for Primary Health Care to be located within the communities they serve and the desire of secondary and tertiary health care facility providers to consolidate on fewer sites.

Wider Determinants of Health and Wellbeing

5.14 The Position Statement 2013 also provides baseline statistics on employment, poverty and welfare reform, education, housing, crime, the environment and social networks. One of the aims of the Position Statement is to inform about the wider determinants of health and wellbeing (such as poverty, employment, education, housing, community safety and environment).

5.15 This links to the first Outcome of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy, which is for Sheffield to be a Healthy and Successful City. The key measures in terms of this outcome are:

¹⁴ Definitions from Wikipedia:

- **Primary care** refers to the work of health professionals who act as a first point of consultation for all patients within the health care system.
- **Secondary care** is the health care services provided by medical specialists and other health professionals who generally do not have first contact with patients, for example, cardiologists, urologists and dermatologists
- **Tertiary care** is specialized consultative health care, usually for inpatients and on referral from a primary or secondary health professional, in a facility that has personnel and facilities for advanced medical investigation and treatment, such as a tertiary referral hospital.

¹⁵ Access is defined as: providing services closer to the community



- Increased educational attainment
- Increased and better employment
- Reduced poverty
- Better housing
- Good communities
- Use of green space

5.16 **Table 2** later on refers to evidence and analysis relating to the wider determinants of health and wellbeing in Sheffield, pulled from key documents, and shows how they relate to the Sustainability Aims. It also pulls in evidence and analysis, which relates to the following two issues as well.

Health Inequalities in relation to overall health improvements

5.17 The current health baseline and health trends for Sheffield can be found in the “Living Longer” section of **Outcome 2: Sheffield’s Health is Improving** of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy (page 17) and a snapshot for particular years in the State of Sheffield reports. That Sheffield’s Health is improving from now on would be assessed against the following goal: **“Sheffield children, young people and adults to be living healthily – exercising, eating well, not smoking nor drinking too much alcohol – so that they are able to live long and healthy lives.”**

5.18 The current position, set out in the Strategy, is:

- **Life expectancy** is currently 78.1 years for men and 81.8 years for women. Whilst this represents a longstanding trend of year on year improvements, both remain lower than the national average of 78.58 years for men and 82.57 years for women.



- In terms of the **major killers, cancer and cardiovascular disease** account for around 60% of premature deaths in Sheffield, consistent with the national picture. For both the premature mortality rate from all cancers and cardiovascular disease, Sheffield has the lowest rates amongst the Core Cities but figures remain higher than the national average. We are detecting a worrying upward trend in both ill health and mortality linked to liver disease.

- 5.19 Of particular relevance to Planning is that people in Sheffield know that a healthy lifestyle can be achieved by eating more healthily and doing more exercise. However, many said it was not a priority due to other pressures in their lives. Others felt safe or affordable places to exercise were declining, and that unhealthy food was too easily accessible – and healthy food too expensive. Child and adult obesity, diet and nutrition and physical activity are some of the areas where continued action is required, unless tackling smoking is still the highest priority. The expected increase in the number of people with dementia is another aspect of which Planning should take account.

- 5.20 Decisions about health and wellbeing services in the city are based on ten principles, two of which are **Fairness and Tackling inequality** and **breaking the cycle** of poverty and inequality (for all, low aspiration, poor educational attainment, low income, unemployment, ill health) which is otherwise passed down to each new generation.

- 5.21 The Strategy's **third outcome** will be to see that **Health Inequalities are reducing**, over the next 10 years, particularly focussing on those people and communities who experience the poorest health and wellbeing. Sheffield is characterised by stark inequalities between different groups of people and between different geographical communities. For example, for males, the gap between the lowest and highest life expectancy is 8.6 years, whereas for females, the gap is 8.2 years. Whilst inequality in life expectancy has decreased for males, it has increased for females. The Fairness Commission report illustrates most clearly the divide between the West and East of the City in terms of all inequalities. People in the most deprived parts of the city still experience a greater burden of ill-health and early death than people in less deprived areas, demonstrating that inequalities in health and wellbeing are linked to wider social, cultural and economic issues. It is acknowledged that putting additional support into the most disadvantaged areas and raising standards there will have a beneficial effect on the whole community. Groups such as Looked After Children, children with learning difficulties and disabilities, some BME communities, migrant and asylum communities, homeless people, victims of domestic



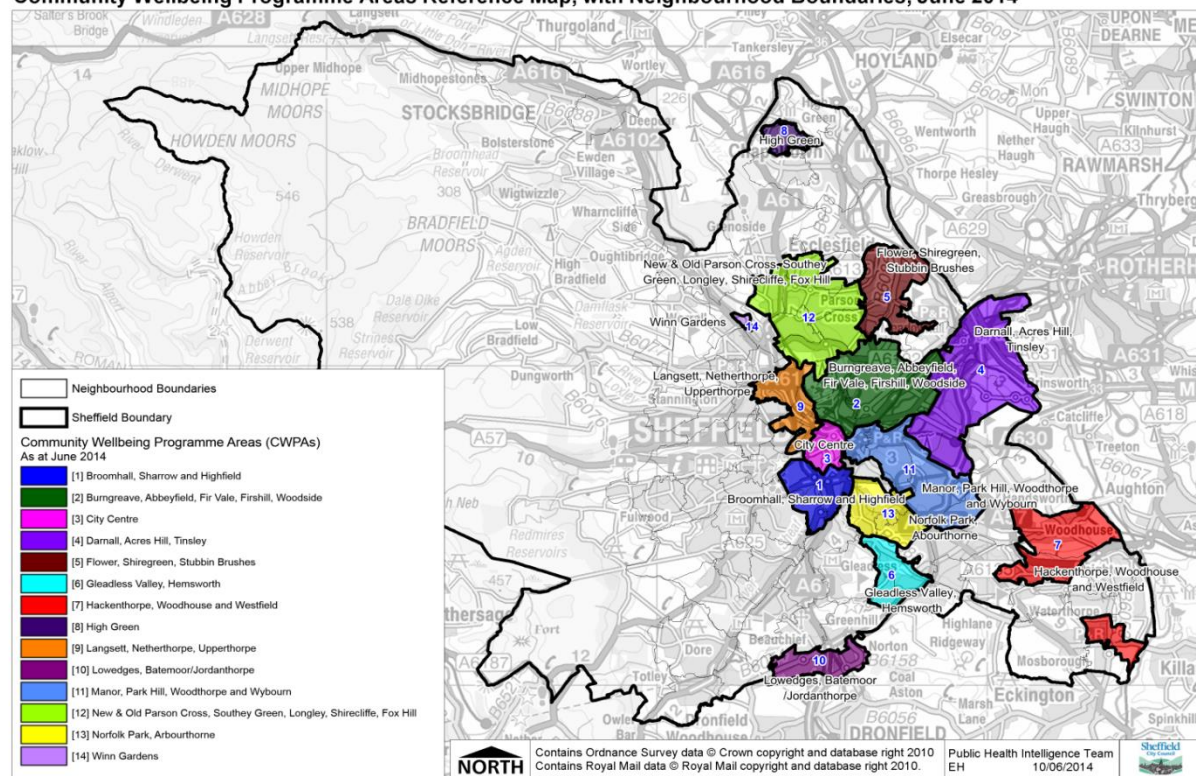
and sexual abuse, carers and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people, are all reported nationally to have below average health.

5.22 Community Wellbeing Programme Areas (shown in [Figure 3](#) below) are focused on tackling health inequalities in the worst areas.



Figure 3: Community Wellbeing Programme Areas

Community Wellbeing Programme Areas Reference Map, with Neighbourhood Boundaries, June 2014



5.23 Most of the actions are around encouraging certain people groups to access particular health programmes e.g. childhood immunisation, reducing obesity in children and young people. Currently there are only two obvious issues i.e. reducing obesity in children, and reducing social isolation, which can be helped by a conducive physical environment. There is also action to seek and



understand data to inform approaches to reducing health inequalities, so this area may emerge in more detail during the Sustainability Appraisal iterative process over the years.

Medium to Long Term Impact on Health of Climate Change

- 5.24 The **Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2014**¹⁶ sets out that in the medium to long term, climate change is significantly more threatening to public health than any of the other problems Public Health spend their time dealing with. It identifies the projected climate and weather trends and impact due to climate change.
- 5.25 Many of the actions needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will benefit health in the short term, too. Other suggested actions fit with the current Health and Wellbeing Strategy priorities too.

Links between Sustainability Aims and Health Implications

- 5.26 Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) & Public Health England, *Planning Healthier Places, Report from the Reuniting Health with Planning Project 2013* has established links between a number of public health priorities and place-based responses, as can be seen in **Figure 2**. The document also establishes more detailed links between these public health priorities and the relevant sections of the NPPF.
- 5.27 The three documents listed in paragraph 8 establish that these are also public health priorities for Sheffield. **Table 2** sets out evidence and analysis for Sheffield, from these documents, and links it to the Sustainability Aims. Therefore, improved health

¹⁶ Climate Change and Health: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2014



benefits are cross-cutting outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal, rather than assessed through a single sustainability objective. The relevant baseline evidence has been placed in the relevant Sustainability Aim Topic Paper.



Figure 3: Place-based responses to health objectives. Town and Country Planning journal, January 2014



Table 1
Place-based responses to health objectives

	Reduce obesity, diabetes, and heart and circulatory disease	Promote good mental health and wellbeing	Reduce health inequalities	Improve the health of an ageing population	Reduce the incidence of respiratory diseases	Reduce traffic-related injuries	Improve the provision of, and access to, healthcare facilities
Economically active places Accessible and fulfilling local employment and training opportunities. Town centres that have vitality and viability.	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓			
Sociable places Opportunities for people to meet others, socialise and organise together.	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Environmentally sustainable places Neighbourhoods with low levels of air and water pollution, noise and contamination. Networks of green and blue infrastructure, including parks, play areas and open spaces, roof gardens, street trees and water features. Neighbourhoods/homes that are adapted to the impacts of a changing climate, such as flooding and excessive heat and cold. Homes that are dry and energy efficient.	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓	
Well designed places A public realm that is attractive and safe. Good-quality homes that can be adapted to people's changing circumstances. Places that are locally distinctive and foster a strong identity of place. Step-free pedestrian routes with benches and public toilets. Well designed healthcare facilities that have views onto/connections to green infrastructure networks.	✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Accessible and active places Well connected, active and sustainable travel options to local facilities and services. New, large-scale, mixed-use development based around public transport, cycling and walking. Child-friendly 20 mph urban environments with convenient access to schools and play opportunities. Street patterns and layout in which walking and cycling are the easy, default choices. Convenient access to healthcare, which may include co-locating facilities with other services.	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Inclusive places Neighbourhoods of people with the poorest health benefiting most from a targeted approach to improve the local environment. Availability of healthy food and opportunities to grow one's own food. Restrictions on unhealthy uses that are disproportionately located in deprived areas, such as payday lenders, betting shops and hot-food takeaways.	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓	✓	✓ ✓



Table 2: Health Implications of each Sustainability Aim

Sustainability Aims	Health Implications, as set out in: Sheffield Joint Strategic Health Needs Assessment (JSHA) and Climate Change and Health: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2014.
1. A vibrant and competitive economy with good job opportunities available to the whole community.	<p>Employment trend implications on Health</p> <p>Sheffield has not yet recovered from the global economic crisis of 2007-8, with unemployment, underemployment and poor quality employment still a significant social problem. This is undoubtedly a major driver for poor health and lies behind the 8-year gap in life expectancy across the City, as well as the other aspects of health inequality¹⁷.</p> <p>Globalisation of the economy, and the increasing dominance of multinationals, has a tendency to lead to poorer working conditions, lower wages and increased inequality.</p> <p>Socio-economic inequality is not only bad for the health of the less well off, but also the health of the better off¹⁸. It leads to disconnection at local level, lack of connectedness and erosion of social capital. This leads to reduced levels of mental wellbeing and increased levels of physical illness.</p> <p>The economy contributes to the carbon footprint, and has a role in reducing climate change. The carbon footprint of the health and social care is attributable to embedded carbon in goods and services procured, including 16% to pharmaceuticals and 9% to medical instruments. 15% of the overall footprint is attributable to building energy use and services commissioned from outside the public sector, and 13% due to travel.</p> <p>Work Implications for Health</p> <p>The long-term unemployment trajectory and the issue of youth unemployment have significant implications for the health and wellbeing of the City. Low paid work can result in a lower standard of living, lead to unhealthy lifestyle behaviours (such as smoking and alcohol consumption) and make it more difficult to overcome mental health problems. However It is no longer the case that work is the route out of poverty, as over 55% of children living in poverty in the UK live in a household where at least one adult is working¹⁹, which equates to 15,000 children in Sheffield. Over one fifth of</p>

¹⁷ Director of Public Health. New Opportunities: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2013, Sheffield City Council, 2013.

¹⁸ Wilkinson, R. and Pickett, K. The spirit level: why equality is better for everyone. Penguin, 2009.

¹⁹ A New Approach to Child Poverty: Tackling the Causes of Disadvantage and Transforming Families' Lives, DfE, 2011.



Sustainability Aims	Health Implications, as set out in: Sheffield Joint Strategic Health Needs Assessment (JSHA) and Climate Change and Health: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2014.
	households in Sheffield are living in 'relative poverty' ²⁰ (defined as having a household income less than 60% of the national average). Access to fresh food (as well as the money to buy it) also affects health.
2. Education and training opportunities.	There is a clear association between education and health and those with better educational attainment usually experience better health. A good education can enable people to be more productive, earn a better living and enjoy a better quality of life.
3. Decent and appropriate housing available to everyone.	Housing forms an important part of people's material living conditions and contributes to their health and their life chances ²¹ . The lack of house building in Sheffield , combined with difficulties in getting a mortgage, means that more and more of the population is being forced into renting, often in the private sector, where quality is typically poorer. Fuel poverty ²² is a real issue for the City. Living in cold homes can damage people's health as well as being a potentially significant problem or risk factor in relation to winter deaths, people with chronic health conditions, and mental ill-health. The elderly, children and those with long-term limiting conditions (which keep them at home a lot) are especially vulnerable. The key contributory factors to fuel poverty are fuel prices, household fuel requirements, and property-related energy efficiency. Becoming homeless has a huge impact on people: damaging their mental and physical health; chances of finding work; attendance at training; educational attainment; and disrupting family life. Homelessness levels are lower than nationally because Sheffield historically has had more stock than demand.
4. Health services provided for the health needs of the whole population and which tackle health	People with good mental health and wellbeing tend to experience lower rates of physical and mental illness, recover more quickly when they do become ill (and remain healthy for longer) and generally experience better physical and mental health outcomes. Good mental health and wellbeing also represents a significant asset in terms of underpinning broader outcomes such as educational attainment and employment opportunities. Taking the wider determinants of health into account, again outcomes for people with mental health problems are less

²⁰ Sheffield Fairness Commission Report, 2012

²¹ *The links between housing and poverty*, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2013

²² A household is considered to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel for adequate heating (usually 21 degrees for the main living area, and 18 degrees for other occupied rooms).



Sustainability Aims	Health Implications, as set out in: Sheffield Joint Strategic Health Needs Assessment (JSHA) and Climate Change and Health: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2014.
inequalities.	good than the general population. For example, in 2011-12 while the proportion of people in contact with mental health services who live independently was steadily improving in Sheffield and better than average (73.5% in Sheffield compared with 66.8% in England) the proportion in employment remained stubbornly low at 7.7% compared with 9.5% nationally 126. Similar to people with long-term conditions or learning disability , low level of employment remains a major cause of deprivation and inequality for this population group.
5. High quality open space and cultural, leisure and recreational facilities available for all.	Green public spaces are free for everyone to use and provide opportunities to increase physical activity, improve mental wellbeing and bring about community cohesion. It is important for the future health of the City that play opportunities are maximized, that developers understand the importance of such provision, and that their contributions are used in a way which maximises health gain and minimises the barriers to being able to play outside (vehicles). The provision of open spaces (or lack of) has an impact on road safety (see Sustainability Aim 8), its tree/shrub cover benefits wildlife (Sustainability Aim 13) and mitigates temperatures (see Sustainability Aim 15) and, all of which will benefit physical and mental health. Incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage in open spaces provides climate change adaptation but also provides efficient use of the water utilities infrastructure (Sustainability Aim 19).
6. Significant development focused in locations that reduce the need to travel and the fullest possible use made of public transport, walking and cycling.	Many more services can be delivered closer to home using technology better. Improving access to active travel (walking and cycling) and public transport increases physical activity and social connections, improves physical and mental health, helps people stick to a healthy weight, and reduces harmful air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Accessible transport - Anecdotal evidence from the JSNA event and evidence from the Fairness Commission highlighted that some people could not access public transport which left them feeling isolated and excluded. Those living on isolated housing estates, in deprived areas, or rural areas can be at risk of being excluded from accessing opportunities as it is often not profitable or viable to run public transport services in these areas. Similarly, people may be unable to get to the bus stop, or if they can, find getting on a bus unaided impossible. This is typically the case for older people and those with a disability. For older people, there was clear, anecdotal evidence that simply getting from A to B can be extremely difficult,



Sustainability Aims	Health Implications, as set out in: Sheffield Joint Strategic Health Needs Assessment (JSNA) and Climate Change and Health: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2014.
7. An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts	<p>especially as the cost of a taxi is prohibitive on a low income. Difficulty in accessing transport is also cited as one of the main reasons why disabled people are excluded from doing the things that other people do²³. Local evidence indicates that transport is high on disabled people's list of concerns, with over 50% saying that transport improvements would have a positive impact on their life²⁴.</p> <p>Social Interaction - Strong social networks are often overlooked but are in fact critical to our health and wellbeing. A lack of social interactions can be as bad for health as smoking, obesity, lack of physical activity or misuse of alcohol²⁵. Individuals who are socially isolated are between two and five times more likely than those who have strong social ties to die prematurely²⁶.</p> <p>Anecdotal evidence from our JSNA event suggested that loneliness and isolation were big issues in the City, especially for older people, but due to the nature of isolation it is difficult to measure this.</p> <p>Active travel, such as walking and cycling (or even taking the bus instead of the car), provide effective ways of integrating and increasing levels of physical activity into everyday life, and are associated with a number of health benefits including improved mental health, reduced risk of premature death and prevention of chronic diseases.</p> <p>Changes to the way in which we travel can lead to a reduction in air pollution and physical inactivity and the burden of ill health and early death associated with these, as well as a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Health and the climate would both benefit.</p> <p>Equally, lack of physical activity, including for many people making even the shortest of journeys by car rather than walking or cycling, contributes to the rise in obesity in the City. Physical inactivity and obesity are associated with a range of medical conditions including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, strokes, certain cancers, arthritis, and poor mental health²⁷.</p>

²³ Improving the Life Chances of Disabled People, Cabinet Office, 2005.

²⁴ Sheffield Fairness Commission Report, 2012.

²⁵ Social Relationships and Mortality Risk: A Meta-analytic Review, PLoS Medicine, 2011. In Sheffield Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2013.

²⁶ The Marmot Review: 'Fair Society Healthy Lives, UCL Institute of Health Equity, 2010, in Sheffield Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2013.

²⁷ Department of Transport, Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon. Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen, 2011



Sustainability Aims	Health Implications, as set out in: Sheffield Joint Strategic Health Needs Assessment (JSHA) and Climate Change and Health: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2014.
	<p>Promoting active travel – walking and cycling - therefore plays an important role in responding positively to climate change and improving health.</p> <p>Road Safety - Road traffic casualties have a particularly strong correlation with deprivation. Residential areas with the highest levels of road traffic accidents and casualties, especially amongst children, correlate broadly with levels of deprivation. In these areas, children are more likely to play in the streets due to limited suitable play areas inside or in gardens, which reinforces the need for suitable outdoor play areas.</p>
8. Use of land which supports regeneration of the urban area and protection of valuable soil and mineral resources.	<i>This would also support reducing the need to travel (see Sustainability Aim 7) and supporting the vibrancy of urban areas.</i>
9. An attractive, high quality built environment that works well and lasts.	<p>Where we live and how we feel about the area can have a huge impact on our health and wellbeing. By improving the quality of our urban environment we can help to deliver a greener, stronger and healthier Sheffield. Crime causes poor wellbeing for communities and serious health issues for victims and their families. Our City needs to become a place that is not only resilient to the adverse effects of climate change, but also one that encourages behaviour that improves health and the environment.</p>
10. The historic environment protected and enhanced.	<p><i>Nothing in these two documents relates to these Sustainability Aims specifically. While the primary focus here is the protection and enhancement of physical attributes, the availability of such can contribute towards people’s feelings of wellbeing.</i></p>
11. High quality natural landscapes protected and poor landscapes enhanced.	
12. Ecological and geological assets created, conserved, managed and enhanced.	



Sustainability Aims	Health Implications, as set out in: Sheffield Joint Strategic Health Needs Assessment (JSHA) and Climate Change and Health: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2014.
13. Water resources protected and enhanced.	
14. Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and the impact of climate change effectively managed.	<p>In the medium to long term, climate change is significantly more threatening to public health than any of the other problems we spend our time dealing with. Margaret Chan, Director General of the World Health Organisation (WHO) (2007-2017) stated that climate change is the greatest threat to public health and the defining issue of the 21 century²⁸. The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2012) concluded that the most significant risks to health in the UK are likely to be from increased summer temperatures and overheating in buildings, and flooding²⁹. Overheating will lead to more deaths, particularly with elderly people with chronic heart and lung disease being most at risk. Temperatures within urban areas may be particularly increased where natural surfaces (vegetation and soil) are replaced by built surfacing³⁰. Temperatures within Sheffield have some protection from temperature variation from this because of the large amount of green space within the City boundaries³¹.</p>

²⁸ Climate Change. WHO should now declare a public health emergency. Godlee F. *BMJ* 2014; 349: g5945. Quoted in Climate Change and Health: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2014

²⁹ Department for Food, Rural Affairs and Environment. *UK Climate Change Risk Assessment Government Report*. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-government-report> (accessed on 28th Aug 2014) Quoted in Climate Change and Health: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2014

³⁰ Urban Heat Islands. *The urban heat island effect*, <http://www.urbanheatislands.com/> (accessed on 10th Oct 2014)

³¹ Lee, S. and Sharples, S. *An analysis of the Urban Heat Island of Sheffield? the impact of a changing climate*, [PDF, 290KB], Proceedings of PLEA 2008, 25th International Conference on Passive and Low Energy Architecture, Dublin, 22-24 October 2008. Quoted in Climate Change and Health: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2014



Sustainability Aims	Health Implications, as set out in: Sheffield Joint Strategic Health Needs Assessment (JSHA) and Climate Change and Health: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2014.
	<p>A report on the psychological impact of the 2007 floods found that ‘the prevalence of all mental health symptoms was significantly higher among individuals who reported flood water in the home³². Symptoms of psychological distress, anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder were greater among the unemployed and elderly.</p> <p>Whilst severely cold weather is likely to become less frequent³³ we may still experience very cold winters. The majority of deaths at this time are from cardiovascular, respiratory diseases, and dementia. The number may be exacerbated by poor air quality. As around 30% of excess winter deaths may be attributed to living in a cold home³⁴ reducing fuel poverty would also help. However, we have lower levels of excess winter deaths than the England average, and the lowest of all the Core Cities. Thus investment in house insulation and more efficient heating should lead to warmer homes and reduce excess seasonal mortality and morbidity (See Sustainability Aim 15).</p> <p>The adverse health consequences of overheating are not likely to exceed those of cold in the foreseeable future, although this will be an increasing risk as heatwaves become more frequent and more intense.</p> <p>Our population is ageing and therefore is becoming more susceptible to both heat and cold related events. Modern cities struggle to cope with heavy rainfall, which can lead to serious flooding (and lead to health implications (see Sustainability Aim 15). Most rainwater that is diverted into our drains does so as a result of the amount of paving and hard surfaces in the area. Our sewers are not large enough to cope with the amount of water that runs off our roofs. Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) offer an alternative to traditional underground drains that will alleviate pressure on the existing drainage system and reduce flash flooding.</p>

³² Paranjothy et al. *Psychosocial impact of the summer 2007 floods in England* BMC Public Health 2011, 11:145 <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/11/145> (accessed on 9th Oct 2014)

³³ Department for Food, Rural Affairs and Environment. *UK Climate Change Risk Assessment Government Report*. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-government-report> (accessed on 28th Aug 2014)

³⁴ WHO Europe. *Environmental burden of disease associated with inadequate housing. Methods for quantifying health impacts of selected housing risks in the WHO European Region* Edited by: Braubach, M., Jacobs, D.E., Ormandy, D. http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/142077/e95004.pdf (accessed on 9th Oct 2014)



Sustainability Aims	Health Implications, as set out in: Sheffield Joint Strategic Health Needs Assessment (JSHA) and Climate Change and Health: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2014.
15. Air quality improved and impacts of environmental pollution minimised or mitigated.	Air pollution has short and long-term negative health impacts, particularly in relation to respiratory and cardiovascular health, including increasing hospital admissions. Our over-reliance on fossil fuelled cars and buses increases both carbon emissions and non-CO2 air pollution. Exposure to air pollution, particularly of vulnerable people, increases the risk of acute and chronic diseases such as heart attacks and strokes, lung cancer and asthma ³⁵ .
16. Energy consumption minimised and use of sustainable energy sources maximised.	Minimising energy consumption not only helps reduce fuel poverty; it reduces Sheffield's reliance on energy from elsewhere (which is an economic and a climate change benefit) and provides adaptation of properties to climate change. All of these aspects will have health benefits (see Sustainability Aim 15).
17. Minimal production of waste and the reuse, recycling and recovery of waste maximised.	<i>While not directly referred to in either document, an impact of this Aim would be to minimise additional carbon production, which would mitigate climate change, and benefit health.</i>

Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

5.28 Following this review, the sustainability issues relevant to Sheffield are:

Affecting whole Plan

³⁵ World Health Organisation (WHO), *Ambient (outdoor) air quality and health*, World Health Organisation, Fact Sheet No 313, March 2014



- All aspects of the Plan affect health and wellbeing e.g. employment & educational attainment, poverty, housing, communities and environment, green space. Health inequalities in the most deprived areas of the city, are particularly linked to the quality and amount of employment, air quality and road safety as well as other social, cultural and economic factors.
- Climate Change is the biggest Public Health problem of the future.
- How to design environments and routes, to encourage and encourage physical activity including active travel (by foot or cycle), at a time when people feel that safe and affordable places to exercise are declining in Sheffield.

Local Plan and Health Facilities

- More people (and an ageing population) mean health facilities need to change or expand to accommodate the changing health needs of the last 10 years. This hasn't been able to be accommodated in the South West due to the unaffordability and unavailability of land (due to market demand for housing and university use) – the money required to expand/relocate facilities within the South West could make a bigger difference in health terms if spent elsewhere.
- While being located locally and being near to public transport are important, land availability has been the biggest determinant influencing health facility relocation.

5.29 This would help to tackle Sheffield's biggest health issues:

- Increasing Obesity, and increasingly unhealthy sedentary lifestyles which are associated with rising incidences of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, liver disease and cancer.
- Social isolation, thereby helping mental health and well-being.
- Expected increase in ageing population, particularly those with dementia.
- People in the most deprived parts of the city still experience a greater burden of ill-health and early death than people in less deprived areas, demonstrating that inequalities in health and wellbeing are linked to wider social, cultural and economic issues.



Uncertainties and Limitations

5.30 In terms of monitoring effects, the Planning System is not the only factor influencing healthy lifestyles and health outcomes. There are many primary, secondary and tertiary health care providers within Sheffield dealing with needs of populations across ever-increasing population scales. The NHS Foundation Trusts and commissioning bodies do not look more than 5 years ahead and the data supporting decision-making is often out of date. Thus, this limits the certainty and clarity of the impact of the Plan upon health facilities. Considerations therefore will need to be largely on a strategic and sub-area basis initially.



6. Cross-cutting paper: Equalities

Equalities as a Cross-Cutting Consideration

- 6.1 This topic paper relies on evidence from the Fairness Commission and Sheffield's Community Knowledge Profiles³⁶.
- 6.2 The Fairness Commission was established by Sheffield City Council, and it produced a report in 2013³⁷. Since then, there have been four progress reviews: in March 2014, March 2015, February 2016 and in March 2017 respectively. Periodic updates have also been provided to the Sheffield Executive Board and Sheffield City Partnership Board. The fourth and latest Annual Review was published in March 2017, giving an update on progress in the year since the Annual Review 2016. The Fairness Commission's report (2013) was published with a remit to:
- Make a non-partisan strategic assessment of the nature, causes, extent and impact of inequalities in the city; and, to make recommendations for tackling them.**

³⁶ Sheffield Community Knowledge Profiles are a series of Sheffield City Council produced reports listing information about various communities in Sheffield; they cover topics including demographics, language, employment, education, health and housing. Not all of Sheffield's communities are covered.

³⁷ The Commission's report is available from: www.sheffield.gov.uk/fairnesscommission



The Sheffield Fairness Framework sets out the following ten principles which are intended as guidelines for policy makers and citizens:

1. Those in greatest need should take priority.
2. Those with the most resources should make the biggest contributions.
3. The commitment to fairness must be a long-term one.
4. The commitment to fairness must be a city-wide.
5. Prevention is better than cure.
6. Be seen to act in a fair way as well as acting fairly.
7. Civic responsibility among all residents to contribute to the maximum of their abilities and ensuring all citizens have a voice.
8. Open and continuous campaign for fairness in the city
9. Fairness must be a matter of balance between different groups, communities and generations in the city.
10. The city's commitment to fairness must be both demonstrated and monitored in an annual report.

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, "Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013), Page 2 and 3

- 6.3 The Fairness Commission outlines the stark inequalities in Sheffield, both between different places (see Figure 4) and between different groups of people. People within some of the UK's 'nine protected characteristics'³⁸ can be disproportionately affected by disadvantage and inequality, as can be seen from the extract from the Fairness Commission below:

³⁸ Age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion and belief; sex and sexual orientation as defined by the Equality Act.



People within some of these groups can be disproportionately affected by disadvantage and inequality. For example, children are more likely to live in poverty if they are from a Black and minority ethnic (BME) family: 77% of Somali and 61% of Yemeni children in Sheffield are eligible for free school meals compared to 18.5% of all children in poverty in Sheffield⁴. A further example is women are more likely than men to be living in poverty and research⁵ has alerted policy makers to the negative impact of recent policies on women and the link between child poverty and women's poverty.

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, "Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013), Paragraph 3, Page 13

- 6.4 The geographical inequalities are well known and still remain, with areas in the south and west of the city in the least deprived in the country, whilst over 30% of the population live in areas that fall within the 20% most deprived in the country, largely located in the north and east of the city. So even though Sheffield was one of the less deprived major cities in the country (because it contains significant areas of affluence as well as deprivation), it is also one of the most unequal. The 2017 annual review has illustrated those significant steps toward creating a fairer Sheffield since the 'Fairer Sheffield' report was published in 2013. However, it acknowledges that the challenges faced by the city in achieving these outcomes sit within the context of the economic and social pressures posed by globalisation and national government policy.
- 6.5 Ultimately, the report signals that the city's success in achieving fairness will mean working towards a goal where everyone in Sheffield is able to benefit equally from economic growth. In measuring how fair the city has become, it pointed to the three recommendations in State of Sheffield 2017 report relating specifically to fairness. These are to:
- Continue to work towards implementing the recommendations set out by the Sheffield Fairness Commission;
 - Work together to nurture and support strong and resilient communities across the city; and,
 - Champion the case for inclusive growth, recognising the need to grow and prosper together, in a way that benefits and includes all of Sheffield's residents.
- 6.6 The Index of Multiple deprivation (IMD) is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area, calculated for each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA). Within Sheffield there are 345 LSOAs and whilst these are not



enclosed within the Sheffield ward boundaries, it is possible to summarise the IMD by ward. A broad pattern of deprivation occurs across the city with the majority of LSOAs³⁹ in the least deprived deciles located in the South-West (Figure 4, which compares the 2013 IMD in Sheffield LSOAs with the 2019). However, the magnitude of deprivation varies even in areas dominated by the most deprived deciles. The comparison between the Sheffield's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 2019 and the JSNA 2013 highlights the main trends within Sheffield:

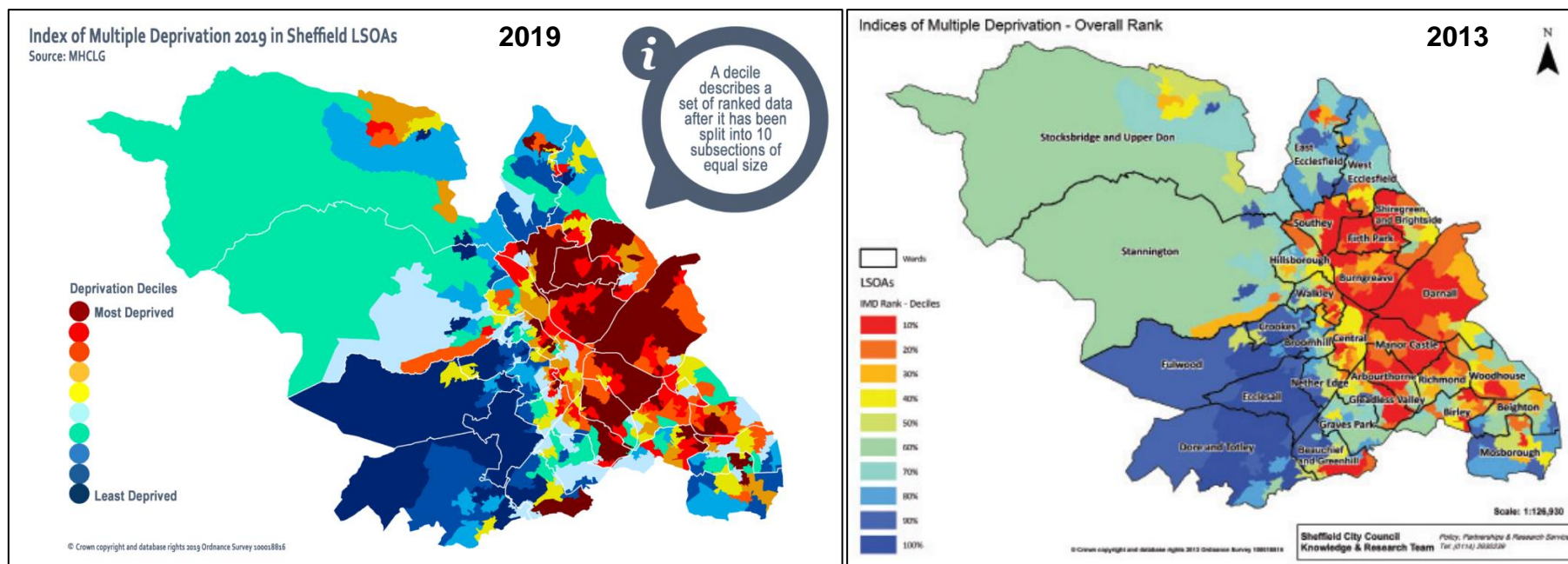
- Sheffield has within it great deprivation inequality.
- Overall the North East and East LSOAs stand out as being more deprived than the Sheffield average; South West Community Assembly⁴⁰ area is the least deprived.
- There are pockets of deprivation within non-deprived surroundings.
- The crude gap in deprivation between best and worst Lower Super Output Areas in Sheffield has widened.

³⁹ [Ranks and deciles at lower layer super output area within Sheffield. Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government \(MHCLG\)](#)

⁴⁰ Sheffield's Community Assemblies were a number of locally held committees covering various areas of Sheffield that existed from May 2009 to May 2013. They were made up of local Councillors and worked with local people to decide how services should be provided in that area. An informal meeting was held on 20 March 2013.



Figure 4: The geography of deprivation in Sheffield



Sheffield’s Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2019 breaks down the Index of Multiple Deprivation to highlight some spatial trends with regard to them:



What are the indices of deprivation?

The Indices of Deprivation are a relative measure of deprivation in small areas across England. Deprivation is more than just poverty, and refers to a lack of resources and opportunities. Released by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government on 26 September 2019, the Indices of Deprivation 2019 is the collective name for a group of 39 indicators measuring different aspects of deprivation, which are grouped into seven domains:

- Income
- Employment
- Health and Disability
- Education, Skills and Training
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Crime
- Living Environment



2019 data release and methodology

Indicators in the Indices of Deprivation bring together data and analysis from 2011 to 2019. As far as is possible, each indicator is based on data from the most recent time point available.

For the Income Deprivation domain and the Employment Deprivation domain in the Indices of Deprivation 2019, the data relates to the tax year 2015/16. As a result of the time points for which data is available, the indicators do not take into account changes to policy since the time point of the data used. For example, the 2015/16 benefits data used do not include the impact of the wider roll-out of Universal Credit, which only began to replace certain income and health related benefits from April 2016.

When combined, the indicators produce individual Domain scores and a single overall score, known as the Index of Multiple Deprivation (*IMD*). The IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England.

Areas can be ranked according to their overall IMD or Domain scores, which allows users to identify the most and least deprived small areas in England. These small areas are called Lower Super Output Areas (*LSOAs*), and are based on an average of 1,500 residents. Every LSOA in the country is ranked from 1 (*most deprived*) to 32,844 (*least deprived*) [1].

It is common to describe how relatively deprived an LSOA is by saying that it falls in the most deprived 10 per cent, 20 per cent and so on. To do this, LSOAs can be ranked and grouped into deprivation 'deciles' by dividing them into 10 equal groups. These range from the most deprived 10 per cent (*decile 1*) to the least deprived 10 per cent (*decile 10*), of small areas nationally.

Inequality Headlines from the Fairness Commission

- 6.7 There is a **10-year life expectancy discrepancy in Sheffield**, from the south west to the north east. The clear geographical divide in terms of deprivation means that it is important to ensure that the Sheffield Plan benefits all sectors of society, wherever they live. The geographical inequalities in the city hold back the city as a whole, but also lower living standards for everyone, not just the poorest.



The features specific to Sheffield have particular implications for fairness and equality in the city. Firstly, the clearly defined geographical divide means that people on both sides of the divide can, and some do lead separate lives in ‘their’ part of the city, living, working, and socialising in their part of the city. It is worth noting that one of the submissions the Commission received was titled ‘A Tale of Two Cities’. Secondly, unlike many other large cities a significant part of Sheffield is in the 20% least deprived in the country. This means that changes required to reduce inequalities in Sheffield will need to win the hearts and minds of everyone right across the city.

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, “Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013), Paragraph 1, Page 13

Over one fifth of households in Sheffield are living in poverty (defined as having household income of less than 60% of the national average), Data also shows that between 2007 and 2010 the gap between the worst off and the best off communities across Sheffield increased⁶⁰.

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, “Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013), Paragraph 4, Page 20

- 6.8 The spatial nature of inequality in the city, and expected increase in poverty (due to welfare reforms and the financial climate) can also affect the ability to create successful and thriving district and local centres in deprived areas of the city because of the lack of income to spend on food or other goods and services. The JSNA 2019 includes an infographic (



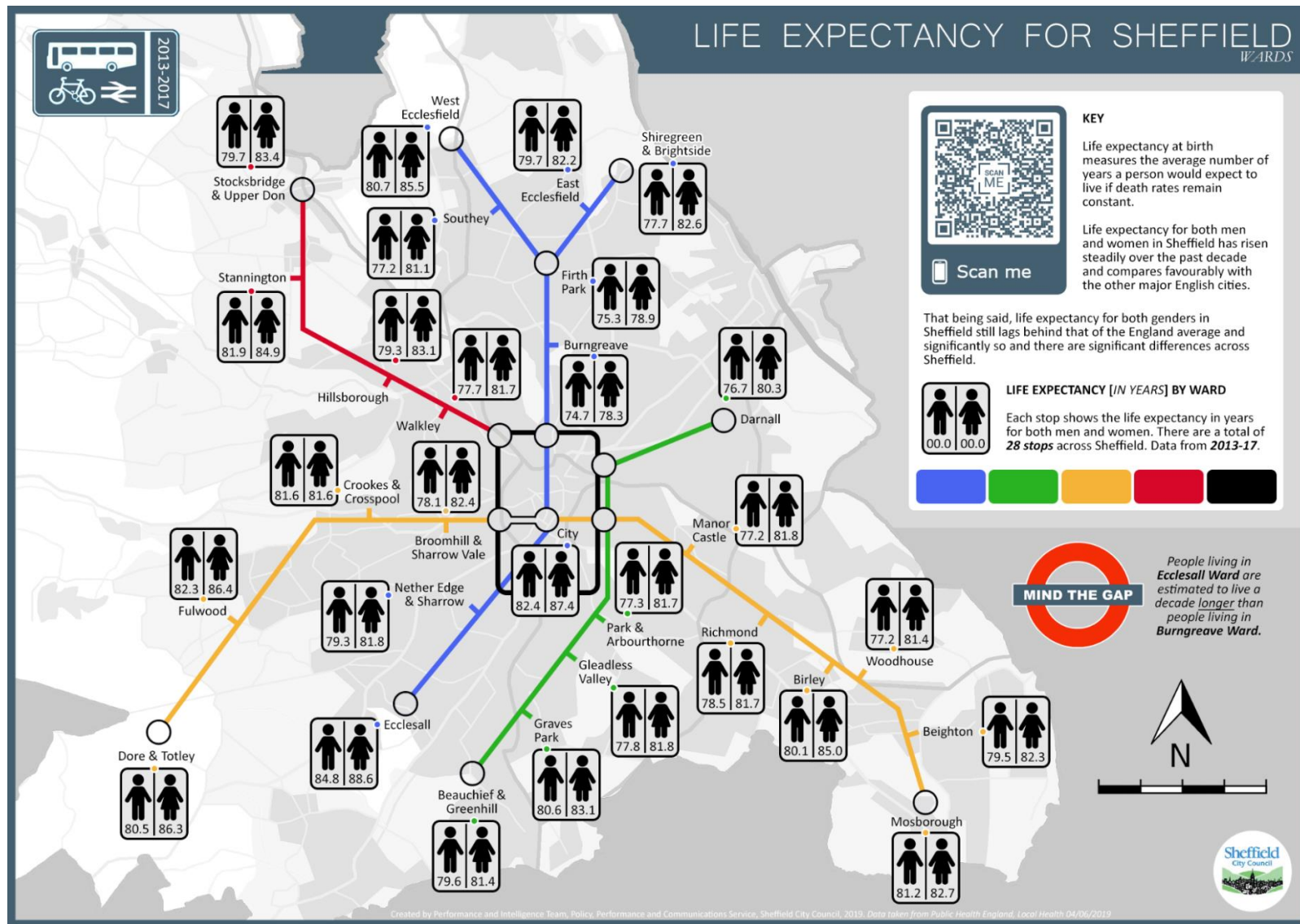
- 6.10 **Figure 5)** showing life expectancy within Sheffield with 28 wards (or 'stops') based on data from 2013-17. Life expectancy in those wards⁴¹ varies considerably.
- 6.11 For example, a man or woman living in Ecclesall ward is estimated to live over a decade longer than a man or woman living in Burngreave ward. That is a significant amount of years, and considering it is only a few miles distance between the two stops, but it highlights the health inequalities we have across the city with regard to life expectancy.

⁴¹ [Life expectancy at birth for men and women, Sheffield wards \(2013-17\). Source: Local Health, Public Health England](#)



Figure 5: Life Expectancy for Sheffield





- 6.12 This variation can be broken down further as there is data available for Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOA). A MSOA has a minimum population is 5,000 and the average is 7,200. In Sheffield, there are 70 MSOAs. MSOAs allow us to analyse data at a small area level to better illustrate and understand variation in a population. The latest data available for Sheffield is 2009-13 (compared to 2015-17 for life expectancy). However, this still gives us an idea of variation of healthy life expectancy across the city.
- 6.13 Areas to the east of the city including but not exclusively Tinsley, Darnall, Manor, Burngreave, Abbeyfield, Woodside, Firth Park, Arbourthorne, Longley, Shiregreen and New Parson Cross all show low healthy life expectancy for both men and women when compared to those to the west of the city. This pattern of variation closely resembles the city's geographical pattern of deprivation⁴².
- 6.14 Thus, anticipated increasing poverty and existing spatial inequalities will affect the ability to achieve Sustainability Aim 1: **A vibrant and competitive economy with good job opportunities available to the whole community.**
- 6.15 Poor air quality is causing health problems and deaths around the M1 (i.e. at Tinsley). Highways England completed construction of the Smart Motorway All Lane Running which was operational by the end of March 2017 to implement a maximum mandatory 60mph speed limit between Junctions 28 to 35a (weekday peak periods only) to mitigate air quality impacts. There is also poor air quality in deprived areas and around junctions. Lowering road speeds (through design as one possibility) would improve air quality at junctions as well as cutting injuries and deaths, particularly to young children in deprived areas.
- 6.16 The Fairness Commission report refers to research, including by the World Health Organisation, which demonstrated that **poor health is rooted in poor socioeconomic circumstances**: the poorer you are, the worse your health and wellbeing is likely to be and health problems are worse in societies that are more unequal. Therefore, people who experience different forms of deprivation such as poverty, lower incomes, lower educational attainment, unemployment and poorer housing quality are much more likely to have poorer health and wellbeing. Furthermore, many of these factors are self-reinforcing, as poorer health and wellbeing reduces a person's ability to learn, work and earn, with further negative impacts on that person's physical and mental wellbeing. Wilkinson⁴³

⁴² [Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in Sheffield by MSOA \(2009-13\)](#). Source: [Local Health, Public Health England](#) and [Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in Sheffield by MSOA \(2009-13\)](#). Source: [Local Health, Public Health England](#)

⁴³ Wilkinson, R. and Pickett, K. (2009), *The Spirit Level: Why Equality is better for everyone*, Allan Lane.



also suggests that in societies that are more unequal, the problems are worse for the whole of society, not just for those at the bottom.

- 6.17 Within Sheffield, there are higher concentrations of particular groups of people in deprived areas. Of the 18 Community Knowledge Profiles⁴⁴, only 7 of these Profiles⁴⁵ do not show that their particular community are heavily concentrated in the 10% most nationally deprived areas in Sheffield.
- 6.18 In the 10% most nationally deprived areas in Sheffield, there is a higher proportion of Somalis (66%)⁴⁶ Bangladeshis (54%)⁴⁷, Black Africans (41%)⁴⁸, Black Caribbeans (41%)⁴⁹, Gypsies or Irish Travellers (41%)⁵⁰ and Pakistanis (46%)⁵¹ compared to the citywide average of 23%.
- 6.19 23% of carers live in areas that are amongst the 10% most deprived in the country, the same as the citywide average. The likelihood, however, increases as more hours of unpaid care are provided – 28% of those giving 20-49 hours and 32% of those

⁴⁴ Sheffield Community Knowledge Profiles are a series of Sheffield City Council produced reports listing information about various communities in Sheffield; They cover topics including demographics, language, employment, education, health and housing. Not all of Sheffield's communities are covered.

⁴⁵ Chinese; Eastern European (info not available); Indian; LGBT (info not available); Roma (info not available); White Irish; Women; Yemeni (info not available)

⁴⁶ Sheffield Community Knowledge Profiles, Somali Community, Updated 2015, Checked 2017.

⁴⁷ Sheffield Community Knowledge Profiles, Bangladeshi Community, Updated 2015, Checked 2017.

⁴⁸ Sheffield Community Knowledge Profiles Black African Community, Updated 2015, Checked 2017.

⁴⁹ Sheffield Community Knowledge Profiles Black Caribbean Community, Updated 2015, Checked 2017.

⁵⁰ Sheffield Community Knowledge Profiles Gypsy or Irish Traveller Community, Updated 2015, Checked 2017.

⁵¹ Sheffield Community Knowledge Profiles Pakistani Community, Updated 2015, Checked 2017.



providing at least 50 hours of unpaid care per week live in the 10% most deprived areas⁵².

- 6.20 29% of people with a long-term health condition or disability live in areas amongst the 10% most deprived in the country, above the citywide average of 23%⁵³.
- 6.21 The percentage of lone parent households with dependent children amongst the 10% most deprived in the country is nearly double (41%) the citywide average of 21%⁵⁴.

Relationship between the Sustainability Aims and Inequalities Issues

- 6.22 The rest of the report sets out for each Sustainability Aim:

The baseline inequalities position, including spatially or affecting particular people groups. This draws on: The Fairness Commission's Report, and Sheffield's Community Knowledge Profiles⁵⁵.

Possible Equality Impact of Planning Policies if the Sustainability Aim is fulfilled (i.e., positive impact expected). This compares to a "Do nothing" scenario if no Sheffield Plan. Other recommendations which are not-related to Planning, which are

⁵² Sheffield Community Knowledge Profiles Carers Community, Updated 2015, Checked 2017.

⁵³ Sheffield Community Knowledge Profiles Disabled People Community, Updated 2015, Checked 2017.

⁵⁴ Sheffield Community Knowledge Profiles Lone Parents, Updated 2015, Checked 2017.

⁵⁵ Sheffield Community Knowledge Profiles are a series of Sheffield City Council produced reports listing information about various communities in Sheffield; they cover topics including demographics, language, employment, education, health and housing. Not all of Sheffield's communities are covered.



intended to happen irrespective of any planning interventions, and will obviously also affect the indicators monitored by the Fairness Commission's Annual Review Report.

Sustainability Aim 1: A vibrant and competitive economy with good job opportunities available to the whole community

Baseline and Fairness Commission Recommendations

- 6.23 In relation to **Unemployment and Underemployment**, evidence submitted to the Fairness Commission indicates that more deprived communities are often trapped in “poor work” and that job quality needs to be considered when attempting to address worklessness in the city.

Sheffield's draft economic Growth Strategy quantifies the city's productivity gap at £1.63bn (current GVA of £9.578bn compared to a potential GVA of £11.21bn). This is largely driven by the underperformance of key productivity and business sectors and the lack of jobs and high levels of Worklessness in Sheffield.⁴³ In short, Sheffield needs more businesses, more competitive businesses, more growth in high value sectors, and to harness the people and physical assets of the city to help the economy grow and create more jobs. However, as evidence from the last decade shows, growth may not help those people who have been out of work for a considerable time, and when jobs are available, it is those people with skills or who are most recently unemployed that are able to take the opportunities.

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, “Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013), Paragraph 3, Page 18

- 6.24 Employment deprivation is highest in the East of the City but there are pockets of high deprivation found in most parts of Sheffield, with the exception of the South West. There is substantial intra-ward variation in employment. Certain groups of people are



particularly affected by this e.g., people with learning disabilities, BME people, women, those aged 50 and young people.

Studies have shown that periods of long-term unemployment (12 months or more) can have profound implications for the life chances of young people, including increasing the likelihood of: suffering from other periods of Worklessness in their adult lives, being in fragile, low paid employment; living in poverty as adults and suffering ill health.⁴⁹ Whilst employers may acknowledge that young people often leave education without extensive work experience,⁵⁰ the economic climate has ensured that competition for jobs is more acute, particularly for younger people. Therefore, having job ready skills could help young people be more attractive to employers in the city who may have job opportunities but are looking for those people with the necessary experience to slot into a workplace.

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, "Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013), Paragraph 2, Page 19

The lower level of qualifications and skills of many residents living in deprived communities means that the available opportunities are invariably chronically insecure and offer only modest improvement in their financial circumstances. Many are caught in a cycle of unemployment and casual work that offers few opportunities for training and advancement.⁵⁶

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, "Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013)", Paragraph 1, Page 20

- 6.25 There is a relationship between unemployment/underemployment and educational opportunities, as well as health. Caring also affects how people can access employment.



It is estimated that 1 in 7 of the workforce are caring for someone who is ill, frail or has a disability, juggling paid work and caring can present real problems. Furthermore, 1 in 6 carers give up work in order to care full time with many of these people 45-64 at the peak of their careers.³² One submission to the Commission stated that “many carers have to give up employment in order to carry out the necessary level of care, forfeiting vital income and future pensions³³”. Research shows many carers want and prefer to combine paid work and care.³⁴

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, “*Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013)*”, Paragraph 3, Page 17

- 6.26 The intention of the Fairness Commission recommendations is that more carers are enabled to stay in work.
- 6.27 The Fairness Commission’s Vision and/or Recommendations include some that can be pursued through this Sustainability Aim.
- 6.28 Under the Fair Access to High Quality Jobs and Pay section, the Fairness Commission recommends:
- Supporting the draft Economic Growth Strategy and urges the city to access delivery of the Strategy’s proposals to create good jobs.
- 6.29 This has been incorporated in the Sheffield Corporate Plan 2015-2018 as an aspiration to tackle inequalities, by:
- Help those who face obstacles to find lasting work, including young people, disabled people and those with mental health conditions.
- 6.30 Under the Fair Access to Benefits and Credit section, the Fairness Commission’s vision on income inequality and social security includes that:



- Sheffield will be a fairer city when every person in the city is able to obtain affordable and healthy food.

6.31 Under the Housing and Better Environments section, the Commission's recommendations include:

- Increasing the quantity of housing by: Reallocating a large amount of land for housing that was previously designated for industry and business to provide developers with more choice of sites.

Possible Equality Impact if Sustainability Aim fulfilled. Compared to “do nothing” scenario if no Sheffield Plan

- 6.32 Having Sheffield Plan policies on this and allocations would lead to more proactive awareness raising of deliverable opportunities within Sheffield, than would otherwise be possible. Consideration would be also given to having complementary uses together. Without the Sheffield Plan, employment opportunities would be governed solely by the needs of employers and available land, rather than those they could employ.
- 6.33 The Sheffield Plan would ensure an employment land supply, linked to the city's physical assets, to attract and enable growth of businesses. The benefits would however be more easily accessed by those with skills or most recently unemployed.
- 6.34 Certain people groups have lower rates of employment, lower incomes and are more likely to be living in poverty, and are less likely to be able to access new jobs, without additional interventions outside the Planning System. The benefits can only be translated to these people groups which particularly suffer from cyclical/long-term unemployment and underemployment by associated efforts recommended through the Fairness Commission, in terms of “re-entry” to work and the “sustainability”/job quality. This should



include offering training opportunities.

- 6.35 The Sheffield Plan may create the circumstances for sufficient centres, but achieving successful and thriving district and local centres in deprived areas of the city may be affected by the current spatial nature of inequality because of the lack of income to spend on food or other goods and services.

Sustainability Aim 2: Education and training opportunities.

Baseline and Fairness Commission Recommendations.

- 6.36 The impact of lack of skills in deprived areas is explored in the **Unemployment and Underemployment** section as well in the **Aspiration and Opportunities** section of the Fairness Commission Report. This is unpacked under Aim 1 above.
- 6.37 Some BME communities e.g., Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Somali and Gypsy or Irish Traveller communities have higher levels than the city average of people who have no qualifications⁵⁶. In addition, some have lower levels than the city average for people who with higher-level qualifications⁵⁷.

⁵⁶ The Proportion of Bangladeshi adults with no qualifications is 31% compared to the City average of 24%, with the Pakistani community at 32%, the Somali community at 50% and the Gypsy or Irish Traveller communities at 54%.

⁵⁷ 20% of adults in the Bangladeshi community are qualified at level 4 and above (including Higher Education Certificates and professional diplomas), compared with a 25% in Sheffield as a whole, with 18% in the Pakistani community, and 16% in the Gypsy or Irish Traveller communities.



- 6.38 Therefore education and training opportunities need to be available for the whole population.
- 6.39 Caring can affect whether young people achieve their educational attainment levels and skills required to keep them in education/employment and reduce poverty and ill-health in later life.

The average age of a younger carer is 12, and there are more females (57%) than males (42%)³⁵. Unsurprisingly young people who take on caring roles find it has an impact on their education. One study showed 40% definitely restricted in their educational progress as a result of caring. 53% possibly restricted and 7% unaffected. Three quarters of young carers may not be known to their school as a young carer³⁶. The Commission received a submission stating that "young carers particularly report a lack of understanding of their needs, and a lack of support which would help them to achieve the educational attainment levels and skills required to keep them in education/employment and reduce poverty and ill-health in later life³⁷".

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, "*Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013)*", Paragraph 4, Page 17

There is some evidence of **structural barriers** to children fulfilling their potential. Some barriers are wider than one person's choices – structural barriers – though individuals can be supported to overcome them. Major structural barriers to educational potential, and therefore wider life chances, include poverty, poor housing, caring responsibilities, and discrimination as a result of gender or cultural background⁸⁵, or having a disability.

The commission recognises that often the odds are stacked against some children, young people and adults when it comes to achieving their educational potential. The way in which services are designed might exclude them, for example by not effectively recognising and supporting their special educational needs, or they may be unable to access educational opportunities due to lack of money, or because their caring responsibilities get in the way of homework.



Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, “Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013)”, Paragraphs 5 and 6, Page 23

In addition to getting a good education at school, college or university, it is important the people keep mentally active throughout life, accessing adult education and training opportunities both for employment and enjoyment. Ageing is much more adaptable than people think. It can be changed, shaped or adjusted by how a person lives their life, the choices they make, the services they access, and the way the surrounding physical, social and economic environment impacts on them⁸⁸. Therefore aspiration should be treated as a lifelong goal.

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, “Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013)”, Paragraphs 3, Page 25

6.40 The Fairness Commission Vision and/or Recommendations have none which are specific to Planning.

6.41 However the Sheffield Corporate Plan 2015-2018 has an aspiration to tackle inequalities, by:

- Supporting up to 2,000 teenagers and young adults to access education, employment and training.

Possible Equality Impact if Sustainability Aim fulfilled. Compared to “do nothing” scenario if no Sheffield Plan.

6.42 The Sheffield Plan provides opportunities to safeguard land for education and training opportunities and provides an avenue to weigh up the need for land for sufficient education and training opportunities for the future population, against other competing land use pressures.



- 6.43 Facilitating and enabling facilities for education and training opportunities should not just be targeted at children and young people, but also, particularly in deprived areas, at people with limited or no qualifications who struggle to enter or remain within the workforce.
- 6.44 Interventions outside the planning system are required to ensure that those particular groups benefit from these, as much as other groups, due to major structural barriers to children fulfilling their potential.

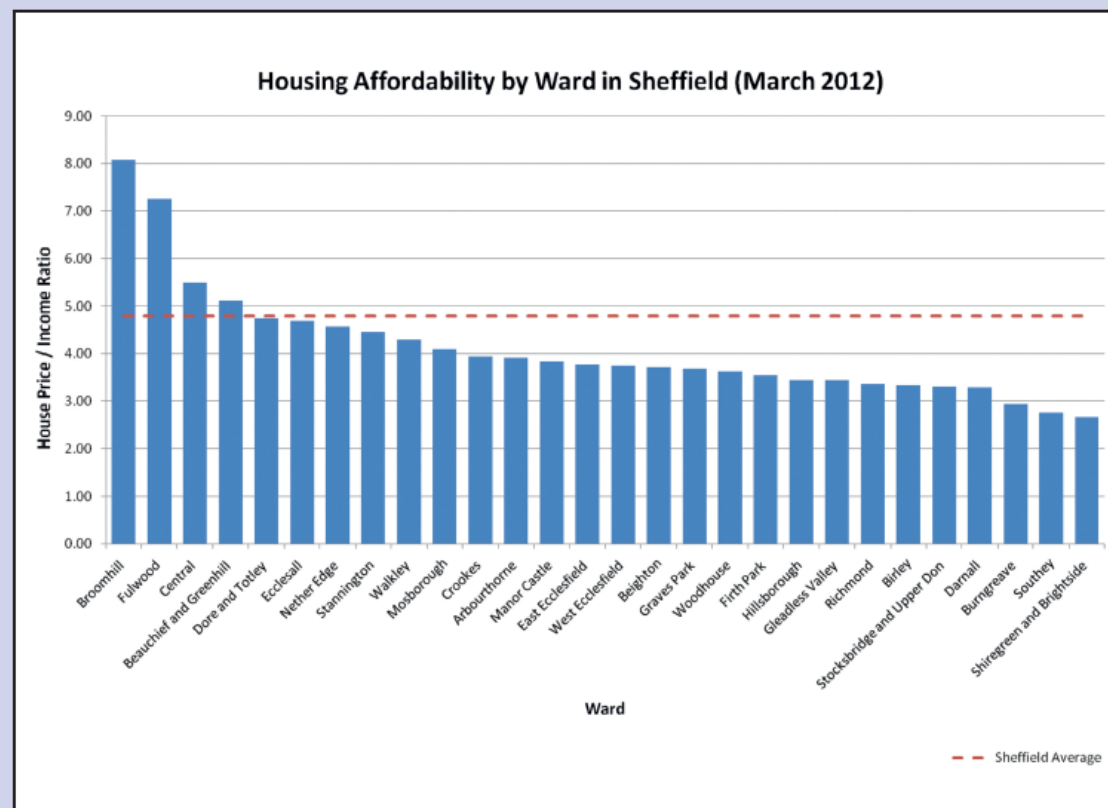
Sustainability Aim 3: Decent and appropriate affordable housing available to everyone

Baseline and Fairness Commission Recommendations

- 6.45 In terms of deprivation, barriers to housing and services are more evenly distributed across the city.
- 6.46 The baseline position in the Fairness Commission Report refers to the average, lowest and highest house prices in the city; the scale of house building; and, the decline in provision of affordable housing through developer contributions. These measures indicate that in general, inequalities are likely to be exacerbated.



The graph below shows the number of times the average income in each ward is required to meet the average house price.



- 6.47 It is noted that the highest level of road traffic accidents, especially amongst children correlate broadly with levels of deprivation. In these areas, children are more likely to play in the streets due to limited play areas indoors or in gardens. Therefore overcrowding in these areas and the types of housing provided is contributing to road traffic accidents.
- 6.48 Housing needs of many different communities in Sheffield differ from the city norm. For example, Sheffield’s population will have an expanding ageing population. However, many BME communities (except Black Caribbeans and White Irish) have a much younger age profile and more working age people than average, and significantly fewer people of pension age. Nearly a third of the White Irish population are of pension age, compared with 17% citywide. The Black Caribbean population has a more varied age profile than the average.
- 6.49 Similarly there are different housing needs, in terms of house sizes, for BME groups with larger numbers of children. The availability and cost of suitably sized housing can contribute to overcrowding. The citywide overcrowding average is 5%, but at least 10% of the Bangladeshis, Black Africans, Black Caribbeans, Indians, Chinese, Eastern European, Roma and Yemeni communities have at least one fewer bedroom than they require.
- 6.50 The Fairness Commission Vision and/or Recommendations include some that can be pursued through this Sustainability Aim.
- 6.51 Under the Fair Access to Benefits and Credit section, the Fairness Commission’s vision on income inequality and social security includes that:
- Sheffield will be a fairer city when everyone in the city can afford to keep their home warm
- 6.52 Under the Housing and Better Environments section, the Commission’s vision is that:



- Sheffield will be a fairer city when everyone is able to afford to live in a decent quality home that meets their needs (This is one of the Commission's initial outcomes the Commission wishes to see improved)

6.53 The Commission's recommendations include:

- Increasing the quantity of housing could be done by:
 - Exploring new delivery models including using public sector owned land to allow developers to build now and pay the land receipt later.
 - Reallocating a large amount of land for housing that was previously designated for industry and business to provide developers with more choice of sites.
- The design of new homes needs to meet the changing needs of Sheffield's communities and reflect the increasing ethnic diversity and ageing of Sheffield's population. This would be informed by the Housing Market Assessment which will establish the housing needs of our residents and the types of housing that are needed in the city, as well as by the previous Government's Lifelong Neighbourhoods strategy.

Possible Equality Impact if Sustainability Aim fulfilled. Compared to "do nothing" scenario if no Sheffield Plan

- 6.54 No Sheffield Plan policies (i.e. "do nothing") will mean that inequality will be exacerbated (by lack of housing, lack of affordable housing, lack of means to move out of non-decent quality housing, lack of well-designed housing to reflect the increasing ethnic diversity and ageing of Sheffield's population).



- 6.55 This Sustainability Aim could reduce inequality by: achieving more affordable housing (although this is limited by the viability of housing development). This would reverse the current downward trend.
- 6.56 More housing will also offer more choice and alternatives to occupying non-decent privately rented properties.

Sustainability Aim 4: Health services provided for the health needs of the whole population and which tackle health inequalities

Baseline and Fairness Commission Recommendations

- 6.57 The Fairness Commission Report outlines the stark inequalities in terms of life expectancy across Sheffield, from the south west to the north east. It also outlines the inequity of access to services and inequity in the quality of services available; mental health; social relationships and social isolation; links between poor health and caring. There are higher concentrations of many groups of people in deprived areas, as recorded in the Community Knowledge Profiles.
- 6.58 The Fairness Commission’s Vision and Recommendations include some that can be pursued through this Sustainability Aim. Under the Health and Wellbeing for All heading, the Fairness Commission recommends there should be a significant increase in primary and community care in Sheffield. Particularly in the most deprived areas of the city, to be delivered locally in accessible venues.



Possible Equality Impact if Sustainability Aim fulfilled. Compared to “do nothing” scenario if no Sheffield Plan

- 6.59 If there was no Sheffield Plan, there would be no anticipation of the impact of future development on existing primary and community care facilities, and consideration of how additional facilities could be accommodated.

Sustainability Aim 5: High quality open space and cultural, leisure and recreational facilities available for all

Baseline and Fairness Commission Recommendations

- 6.60 There is nothing specific in the Fairness Commission report relating to this sustainability aim. However, lack of open space provision would contribute to ‘*living environment deprivation*’⁵⁸. While not so extreme as other deprivation indicators, relatively high deprivation is concentrated in the Central ward, with the deprivation levels decreasing further out from the city centre.
- 6.61 In addition, lack of open space may contribute to reduced levels of physical activity and obesity. This is outlined in the Health Background Paper.

⁵⁸ The **Living Environment Deprivation Domain** is a concept in the DCLG Indices of Deprivation 2015. It measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The indoors living environment measures the quality of housing; while the outdoors living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.



Possible Equality Impact if Sustainability Aim fulfilled. Compared to “do nothing” scenario if no Sheffield Plan

- 6.62 If there was no Sheffield Plan, there may be increased pressure on open spaces from housing development. In addition, there would not be a strategic consideration of the need for open space, cultural and leisure and recreational facilities in all areas. The Plan’s policies aim to ensure that new open spaces are accessible by all, regardless of disability.



Sustainability Aims 6 & 7

Sustainability Aim 6: Significant development focused in locations that reduce the need to travel and the fullest possible use made of public transport, walking and cycling.

Sustainability Aim 7: Secure appropriate investment and development in transport infrastructure, and ensure the safety of the transport network.

Baseline and Fairness Commission Recommendations.

Public Transport Accessibility

Transport can help contribute to the social, economic and environmental improvements that will increase fairness in the city. The Commission agrees with evidence presented to it that “transport can help tackle inequality by helping people to get to the jobs, education and activities that help them to move forward in their lives and improve their long term prospects.

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, “*Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013)*”, Paragraph 6, Page 28



Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, “Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013)”, Paragraphs 5 and 6, Page 23

However public transport is not available or appropriate for everybody. Some people are at risk of isolation because they live where there is not a public transport service. The passenger Transport Executive Group said to the Commission that people living on isolated housing estates, or in deprived areas, or rural areas can be at risk of being excluded from accessing opportunity as it is often not profitable or viable to run public transport services¹¹⁶. Secondly, there are also some people at risk of isolation because getting to the bus stop and then getting on the bus unaided is often not possible, regardless of how close to a bus route they might live.

National research suggests that too many older people are left alone and isolated because bus, trains or transport links are poor. Older people are facing hardships simply because they are old. With Poor travel, or because they live in rural areas, simply getting from A to B can be an ordeal for some older people. The report stated that “21% of men and 33% of women aged 75 and over in ‘fair/poor’ health said they had difficulties getting to local shops.”¹¹⁷

Difficulty in accessing transport is cited as one of the main reasons why disabled people are excluded from doing things that other people do. ‘Disabled people travel a third less often than the general public and over a third of those who do travel experience difficulties, the most common being getting on or off trains or buses’¹¹⁸ Submissions to the Commission included the points that access to transport is a barrier to independence¹¹⁹ and transport is high on disabled people’s list of concerns, with over 50% saying that transport improvements would have a positive impact on their life.¹²⁰

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, “Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013)”, Paragraphs 5 to 8, Page 29

- 6.63 The Fairness Commission’s aspiration is to reduce isolation for those people who are unable to use regular public transport, which is something with which the Sheffield Plan will not be involved.

Road Safety

- 6.64 In addition to access to public transport issues, which affects the poor and disabled/elderly disproportionately, road safety issues disproportionately affect young children.



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Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, “Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013)”, Paragraphs 5 and 6, Page 23

Evidence shows the introduction of 20mph zones was associated with a 41.9% reduction in road casualties. The highest impact on the reductions in those killed or seriously injured and casualties was amongst young children.¹⁶² A 20mph speed limit may also lead to increased levels of walking and cycling, which reduce the risk of obesity and heart disease.¹⁶³ Some evidence suggests that lower speeds produce fewer emissions.¹⁶⁴ and have little or no impact on average journey times.¹⁶⁵

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, “*Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013)*”, Paragraph 4, Page 57

In Sheffield the residential areas with the highest levels of road traffic accidents and casualties, especially amongst children correlate broadly with levels of deprivation. In these areas, children are more likely to play in the streets due to suitable play areas inside or in gardens.

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, “*Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013)*”, Paragraph 5, Page 28

6.65 The Fairness Commission Vision and/or Recommendations include some that can be pursued through this Sustainability Aim. Under the Transport for All section, the Commission’s vision is that:

- Sheffield will be a fairer city when it has one integrated, affordable and high-quality public transport system.
- Sheffield will be a fairer city when young people have good access to public transport.
- Sheffield will be a fairer city when isolation for people who are unable to use regular public transport is reduced. The latter has a recommendation to increase the range of transport options for people unable to use public transport over the next 5 years.

6.66 Under the Safe City section, the Fairness Commission’s vision is that:

- Sheffield will be a fairer city if all of Sheffield’s residential streets are safe and allow people to walk and cycle with confidence.



Possible Equality Impact if Sustainability Aim fulfilled. Compared to “do nothing” scenario if no Sheffield Plan

6.67 If policies were able to lead to development only being in public transport accessible locations, then this would ensure that the new residents would not be isolated, or at risk of being excluded from accessing services, employment etc.

There is recognition in the Fairness Commission that not everyone can use bus stops even if they are considered to be accessible in terms of distance from housing and facilities. Therefore, other non-planning mechanisms need to be employed to benefit those people (i.e., other transport options).

Sustainability Aim 8: Use of land which supports the regeneration of the urban area and protection of valuable soil and mineral resources

6.68 The Fairness Commission makes no link between this Sustainability Aim and deprivation.



Sustainability Aim 9: An attractive, high quality built environment that works well and lasts

Baseline and Fairness Commission Recommendations.

- 6.69 A high-quality built environment can contribute toward a better quality ‘*living environment*’⁵⁹. ‘*Living environment deprivation*’⁶⁰ is not so extreme in Sheffield, but there are relatively high concentrations of deprivation in the central and eastern areas of the city relative to the western areas of the city (see Figure 4).
- 6.70 Sheffield is a relatively safe city that has seen decreases in recorded crimes and anti-social behaviour maintained. There are however high concentrations of relatively high crime in Southey, Firth Park, Shiregreen and Brightside wards and in wards including and surrounding Arbourthorne.

⁵⁹ The **living environment** is defined here as an assembly of the natural and built **environment** which is offered to the inhabitants of the place who perform various kinds of social, cultural, religious, economic, and political activities which induce peculiarities in the character of the **living environment**. As defined in the article titled “[Living Environment](#)” (2015) by Piyush Tiwari, Ranesh Nair, Pavan Ankinapalli, Jyoti Rao, Pritika Hingorani and Manisha Gulati

⁶⁰ The **Living Environment Deprivation Domain** is a concept in the DCLG Indices of Deprivation 2015. It measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The indoors living environment measures the quality of housing; while the outdoors living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.



Certain communities in Sheffield are disproportionately affected by criminal behaviour, with those communities having the highest levels of deprivation tending to have the highest levels of offenders and also the highest levels of crime as offenders will usually commit crimes in areas already known to them. Many offenders become enmeshed in a ‘cycle of crime’, with two thirds convicted within two years of their release (ministry of Justice, 2009). High levels of reoffending carry a high social and financial cost – the National Audit Office (2019) has estimated that, nationally the cost of recorded crime committed by ex-prisoners may be £13 billion per year. The institute of race relations suggests that people from BME communities are over represented at almost all stages of the criminal justice process disproportionately targeted by the police, more likely to be imprisoned and more likely to be imprisoned for longer.¹⁰³

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, “Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013)”, Paragraph 4, Page 27

- 6.71 The Fairness Commission Vision and/or Recommendations include some that can be pursued through this Sustainability Aim. Under the Safe City Section, the Fairness Commission’s vision is that:
- Sheffield will be a fairer city if all of Sheffield’s residential streets are safe and allow people to walk and cycle with confidence.

Possible Equality Impact if Sustainability Aim fulfilled. Compared to “do nothing” scenario if no Sheffield Plan

- 6.72 Sheffield Plan policies will mean that new/changed environments in Sheffield will be designed to be safe, both for those who might otherwise suffer from crime and anti-social behaviour.
- 6.73 As there is a link between deprivation and criminal behaviour, other measures to reduce deprivation should lead to an increased feeling of safety in areas with former highest levels of deprivation. With the expected poverty increase, this is unlikely to change



simply because of Sheffield Plan policies.

- 6.74 Sheffield Plan policies designing environments and routes in terms of road safety, should lead to fewer people killed or seriously injured (particularly young children (with biggest benefits if located in deprived areas) but also benefit those who suffer from poor air quality (see Sustainability Aim 16). It may also lead to increased levels of walking and cycling which could benefit people with risk of obesity and heart disease.
- 6.75 This may prevent the need in new housing areas for establishing 20 mph zones, which aren't implemented through the planning system.
- 6.76 The Sheffield Plan can influence the design of new streets in or streets adjacent to new developments are re-designed, and where public realm improvements are to be made.



Sustainability Aims 9 – 15

10. The Historic Environment protected and enhanced

11. High quality natural landscapes protected and poor landscapes enhanced

12. Ecological and Geological Assets created, conserved, managed and enhanced.

13. Water resources protected and enhanced.

14. Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and the impact of climate change effectively managed.

6.77 The Fairness Commission does not make a direct link between these environmental characteristics and deprivation. Although, they would contribute to the Living Environment⁶¹.

⁶¹ The **living environment** is defined here as an assembly of the natural and built **environment** which is offered to the inhabitants of the place who perform various kinds of social, cultural, religious, economic, and political activities which induce peculiarities in the character of the **living environment**. As defined in the article titled “[Living Environment](#)” (2015) by Piyush Tiwari, Ranesh Nair, Pavan Ankinapalli, Jyoti Rao, Pritika Hingorani and Manisha Gulati



Sustainability Aim 15: Air quality improved and impacts of environmental pollution minimised or mitigated

Baseline and Fairness Commission Recommendations

- 6.78 Poor air quality adversely affects human health. The impact of air quality on life expectancy and health is unequal, with the young, the old and those with pre-existing heart and lung conditions more affected.



Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, “Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013)”, Paragraphs 5 and 6, Page 23

Poor air quality adversely affects human health, and has recently been estimated to account for up to 500 premature deaths per year in Sheffield, with health costs of around £160 million per year. It has short and long-term health impacts, particularly for respiratory and cardiovascular health. The impact of air quality on life expectancy and health is unequal, with young, the old and those with pre-existing heart and lung conditions more affected. Individuals who are particularly sensitive and exposed to the most elevated levels of pollution, have an estimate reduction in life expectancy of as much as nine years. Sheffield reflects the national picture, in that generally air quality is improving. However, in many areas, near the motorway and within the busy urban centre, it has not improved, with some areas seeing air quality worsening. Modelling work shows that the areas of concern are those particularly close to busy roads and at busy junctions. For example the M1 passes through the Tinsley area and traffic flow on average is usually in the region of 110,000 vehicles per day, with up to 20% heavy goods vehicles, travelling at high speeds.⁹⁹

The Commission received evidence suggesting that “poorer people tend to live in the worst environments with greater exposure to negative environmental impacts and restricted access to environmental assets. There is research evidence of a ‘triple jeopardy’, resulting from low socioeconomic status being associated not only with greater risk of exposure to environmental pollutants, but also with increased susceptibility to health damage from such exposures.”¹⁰⁰

Source: Sheffield Fairness Commission, “Fairness, Making Sheffield Fairer (2013)”, Paragraph 3, Page 26 and Paragraph 2, of Page 27.

6.79 The Fairness Commission Vision and/or Recommendations include some that can be pursued through this Sustainability Aim. Under the Housing and Better Environment’s section, the Commission’s Vision is that:

- Sheffield will be a fairer city when people in Sheffield are not adversely affected by poor air quality. (The Commission has as one of its initial outcomes to monitor: the quality of the air improves, especially in the most deprived parts of the city)

6.80 The Commission recommends:



- Sheffield will be a fairer city when people in Sheffield are not adversely affected by poor air quality. (The Commission has as one of its initial outcomes to monitor: the quality of the air improves, especially in the most deprived parts of the city).
- Reducing the air pollution impact of the M1 motorway around Tinsley, an urban area of significant deprivation which experiences high levels of air pollutants. (It suggests a reduced speed limit but acknowledges that the Department of Transport would need influencing in relation to this).
- A Low Emission Zone for Sheffield, aimed at operators of vehicles.
- Supports the other actions set out in the Sheffield's Air Quality Action Plan and recommends that the planned revision of the Air Quality Action Plan should include strong measures to encourage the use of walking, cycling and public transport, discourage the use of private motorised transport, and develop a low-emission refuelling infrastructure.

Possible Equality Impact if Sustainability Aim fulfilled. Compared to "do nothing" scenario if no Sheffield Plan

- 6.81 Having planning policies which reduce, limit or mitigate poor air quality will benefit, in health terms, people with disabilities, and young and old people anywhere. They will also benefit people on low incomes who tend to live in environments with worse air quality. Better health will help employability, and may raise incomes.



Sustainability Aims 16 – 17

16. Energy consumption minimised and use of sustainable energy sources maximised.

17. Minimal production of waste and the reuse, recycling and recovery of waste maximised.

6.82 The Fairness Commission does not make a direct link between these environmental characteristics and deprivation, although they would contribute to the ‘*Living Environment deprivation index*’⁶².

⁶² The **Living Environment Deprivation Domain** is a concept in the DCLG Indices of Deprivation 2015. It measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The indoors living environment measures the quality of housing; while the outdoors living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.



7. Sustainability Aim 1: A vibrant and competitive economy with good job opportunities available to the whole community

SEA Topic

7.1 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA Topic of Material Assets.

Consultation/Dialogue with Experts

7.2 Consultation has been progressed with:

- Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership
- Sheffield City Region Combined Authority
- Sheffield Chamber of Commerce (Sheffield Property and Regeneration Committee)
- Sheffield Property Association



Strategies, plans and programmes

SA1 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
Sheffield City Region Strategic Economic Plan (SCR SEP), 2015	A key challenge for Sheffield’s economy will be to make the step up to national levels of economic activity and productivity through transforming its economic base towards higher growth and more productive sectors. This is likely to require shifts in skills training as well as new infrastructure to support economic growth.	The Plan will need ensure that policies encourage new and more productive businesses and the infrastructure required to support them.	Consider the direct and indirect impacts of the plan policies and site allocations on existing and potential new businesses.



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Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
Sheffield City Region Strategic Economic Plan (SCR SEP), 2015	A key aspiration of the Economic Plan is to deliver 70,000 additional jobs across the City Region over the period 2014-2024, representing a 10% level of growth with at least 30,000 of those jobs to be in highly skilled sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This generates pressure for the provision of land for new development to meet these needs. Investment in new and changing businesses can only take place if there is land available for new development. A key element of the Plan is to ensure there is sufficient land of good quality identified to meet the needs of the area. 	Consider the direct and indirect impacts of the plan policies and site allocations on ensuring delivery of sufficient employment land and to meet predicted job targets.
Sheffield City Region Strategic Economic Plan (SCR SEP), 2015	The SCR SEP addresses the needs of the wider region, but within that there is a specific need for Sheffield and Rotherham to work particularly closely with each other as a distinct functional economic market area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheffield City Council and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council produced a Joint Employment Land Review (ELR) to analyse demand and supply of employment land in Sheffield and Rotherham. This is referenced below and has informed the citywide options set out in the Sheffield Plan. A 2020 update for the Sheffield element of the ELR will be published alongside the draft Sheffield Plan. 	Consider the direct and indirect impacts of the plan policies and site allocations on the implementation of policies within Rotherham as part of the Duty to Cooperate.
Sheffield City Region Strategic Economic Plan (SCR SEP), 2015	The SEP has identified an ambition to create a significant number of new jobs in growth sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This generates pressure for the provision of land for new development to meet these needs. Investment in new and changing businesses can only take place if there is land available for new development. A key element of the Plan is to ensure there is sufficient land of good quality identified to meet the needs of the area. In doing so, the Council must comply with national policies and guidance and consider the impact on the rest of the Sheffield City Region. Policies should consider how the city serves the City Region in terms of its economy and also the economic impact that the rest of the SCR has on Sheffield. 	Consider the direct and indirect impacts of the plan policies and site allocations on ensuring delivery of sufficient employment land and to meet predicted job targets.
Sheffield and	Concluded that the growth prospects for Sheffield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sheffield Plan aims to contribute to creating 	Consider the direct and indirect



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Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
Rotherham Joint Employment Land Review (ELR), 2015	are 'relatively strong'.	the right conditions for businesses to grow and therefore to benefit the citizens of Sheffield through improved prosperity. An important part of the vision of the Sheffield Plan is that the City will be economically prosperous and attractive to business and new investment, and will provide employment opportunities for all.	impacts of the plan policies and site allocations on ensuring sufficient growth in employment and businesses.
Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Employment Land Review (ELR), 2015	Sheffield is recognised as an industrial city – rather than a commercial one – it is nevertheless acknowledged as the principal office location within South Yorkshire'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan must address the needs of industrial and office-based businesses. 	Consider the direct and indirect impacts of the plan policies and site allocations on ensuring sufficient growth in business and industrial employment.
Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Employment Land Review (ELR), 2015	Sheffield City Centre is clearly the prime location for demand for new office space within the Sheffield City Region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan's policies should promote the City Centre for office uses, with a particular emphasis on financial and professional services. 	Consideration of the impact of the prioritising the City Centre for office uses.
Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Employment Land Review (ELR), 2015	Sheffield would provide round 25,550 (35%) of the 70,000 new jobs created in the City Region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan needs to ensure that policies are sufficiently promotional to accommodate the new jobs. The Sheffield Plan aims to contribute to creating the right conditions for businesses to grow and therefore to benefit the citizens of Sheffield through improved prosperity. An important part of the vision of the Sheffield Plan is that the City will be economically prosperous and attractive to business and new investment, and will provide employment opportunities for all. 	Consider the direct and indirect impacts of the plan policies and site allocations on ensuring delivery of sufficient employment land and to meet predicted job targets.
Sheffield City Region Strategic Employment Land Appraisal (SELA), 2020	This reiterates many of the findings of the ELR referred to above. It also recommends consolidation and expansion of the Advanced Manufacturing and Innovation District (AMID) in the area of the Sheffield Business Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan will need to assess the requirements for land in and around the Sheffield Business Park. It requires a policy to promote advanced manufacturing through the AMID. 	Consider the direct and indirect impacts of the plan policies and site allocations on the promotion of advanced manufacturing.



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Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
The State of Sheffield Report 2018	This promotes inclusive growth that is not measured solely in GVA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan will need to ensure that economic policies benefit all and not just the few that are better placed to take advantage of economic and employment benefits. 	Consider the direct and indirect impacts of the plan policies and site allocations on all Sheffield residents, irrespective of their economic and employment status.
National Policies:			
NPPF 2019 paras 11, 81, 117 and 120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area. Strategic policies should provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sheffield Plan will set out the need for employment land based on an objective assessment in the latest ELR. It will meet this need through the allocation of suitable sites that will be capable of addressing this need. 	Consider the direct and indirect impacts of the plan policies and site allocations.
NPPF paras 20 and 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development. This should include planning for and allocating sufficient sites to deliver the strategic priorities of the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth areas and site allocations for employment uses will need to be identified where employment uses will be protected and promoted. 	Consider the direct and indirect impacts of the plan policies and site allocations.
NPPF para 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad locations for development should be indicated on a key diagram, and land-use designations identified on a policies map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth areas will be identified and policies will set out the plan setting out how these areas will develop. 	Consider the direct and indirect impacts of the plan policies.
NPPF para 82	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning policies should make provision for clusters or networks of knowledge and data-driven, creative or high-technology industries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Advanced Manufacturing and Innovation District (AMID) will be promoted through strategic policies and site allocations. 	Consider the direct and indirect impacts of the plan policies and site allocations.
NPPF para 85 on town centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning policies should support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and support their viability and vitality; define the extent of centres resilient to economic changes; 	Consider the direct and indirect impacts of the plan policies and site allocations on ensuring delivery of competitive town centres



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Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> map town centres and primary shopping areas, and set policies that permit certain uses in such locations How to promote choice, range of goods and services, specific to each town centre Retain, enhance and create markets allocate sites for residential development in town centres and to meet the full need for main town centre uses, following the sequential approach. set policies to assess proposals for main town centre uses that are out of centre Need to set thresholds for impact assessments recognise the importance of residential development in ensuring the vitality of centres and encourage it on appropriate sites where town centres are in decline, plan positively for their future to encourage economic activity 	
NPPF Part 10	Supporting high quality communications infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies to minimise the number of masts, and criteria for new sites Policies to promote the provision of high speed digital and other communications 	Consider the direct and indirect impacts of the plan policies and site allocations on communications infrastructure.

Baseline Information

SA1 Table 2: Baseline Data



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Local Plan/Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Unemployment	<p>Model-based unemployment in Sheffield has fluctuated substantially in recent years, peaking at 13.6% in 2012/13 in comparison to the regional figure of 11.5% and national figure of 8.9%. Sheffield's unemployment rate has since dropped significantly and is currently at 4.8%. Although very slightly higher, it broadly aligns with national and regional figures at around 4.6% and 4.3% respectively. Historically, JSA Claimant-counts in Sheffield have been slightly higher than regional and national rates in most years. Levels have fluctuated over the years and as of November 2019, JSA Claimant rates fell to 2.8% in comparison to regional (3.2%) and national levels (2.9%) Another indicator of labour market participation is the proportion of working age residents claiming Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and incapacity benefits. In Sheffield this is equivalent to 6.5% which is broadly the same as regional (6.6%) and slightly higher than national (6.1%)⁶³</p>	<p>The current claimant unemployment rate in Sheffield (4.8%) is comparable to the Yorkshire & the Humber region (4.3%), and the national average (4.6%).</p>	<p>Positive – downwards trend.</p>	<p>Reinforce policies which promote growth and provision of stable employment opportunities</p>

⁶³ Sheffield Employment Land Review 2020



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Local Plan/Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Workforce Jobs	The 2019 Experian REM baseline Full Time Equivalent [FTE] employment projections reported a period of sustained employment growth between 1997 and 2018. There was a growth of almost 29,000 FTE jobs over this period, at a Compound Annual Growth Rate [CAGR] of 0.63% annually. This is despite a fall of 5,540 FTEs in the immediate aftermath of the recession (2008/09) before a strong and sustained recovery from 2011 onwards. In 2018 there were a total of 234,160 FTE jobs based in Sheffield City. Going forward, the total number of jobs is forecast to experience a slight flattening off due to Brexit uncertainties up to around 2020/21, before continued steady growth to the end of the plan period at a CAGR of 0.53% annually. In comparison, the Sheffield City Region and the UK as a whole are projected to experience weaker job growth of 0.314% and 0.429% CAGR respectively, annually over the same time period.	This increase was higher than in regionally.	Positive - Sustained growth in employment beyond the regional average and comparable to the national figure. This data and analysis will require a further survey and update to take account of the economic impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, which resulted in the UK economy entering recession with a 20.4% reduction between April and June 2020.	Reinforce policies which promote growth and provision of stable employment opportunities.
Skills	Sheffield's resident workforce is generally higher-skilled across all qualifications when compared to Yorkshire and the Humber and Great Britain as a whole. The City also has fewer residents with no qualifications (6.3%) in comparison with the regional and national figures (8.5% and 7.8%).	Higher than regional and national.	The presence of higher level skills in Sheffield may, in part, be attributable to the presence of two local universities.	This indicates a highly skilled workforce and the corresponding potential to attract more knowledge-based businesses.
Growth Industries – Knowledge Based Industries	Around 18.7% of firms within Sheffield were classified as knowledge-based in 2008,	This is higher than the regional (16.9%) but lower than the national average (21.8%).	The local economy of Sheffield is better placed to create higher levels of growth in the future than the majority of the	There are potential economic benefits of focusing on growth in knowledge-based sectors



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Local Plan/Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
			surrounding areas.	
Productivity (measured by Gross Value Added [GVA] per worker)	GVA per worker within the labour force in Sheffield in Q1 of 2015 is estimated at £34,237 per worker.	This is lower than both the regional (£38,714) and national (£45,608) equivalent.		The need to increase GVA is recognised in the SCR Economic Plan and the Plan options address this.
Earnings	Gross weekly resident wages in Sheffield in 2014 were £477.0.	This is lower than the regional (£479.0) and national averages (£518.0).	Those who work in Sheffield (£487.2) earn more than residents.	This indicates that the types of jobs available locally are higher paid than elsewhere in the sub-region (and beyond) and that many workers are commuting in to higher paid jobs within Sheffield. This could be relevant for housing provision.
Deprivation	Sheffield has relatively high levels of deprivation, with a ranking of 84th out of 326 local authorities areas in the latest Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2010). There are high concentrations of deprivation in Sheffield and particularly to the east and north of the City Centre. There are also pockets of deprivation to the north of Chapeltown and to the far south of the City. The Peak District National Park, the South West and the Rural Upper Don Valley, to the far north and east of the City, are ranked as the least deprived areas.	This puts Sheffield in the most deprived 30% in England.	The performance of Sheffield has remained relatively constant, albeit with a marginal decline since the 2007 Deprivation Indices were published, falling from 89 th .	Meeting employment needs is an issue for tackling deprivation. Focusing new development in deprived areas can help to address local deprivation issues.
Commuting	In 2017, the job density figure in Sheffield was 0.77, lower than the regional rate (0.81) and the national rate (0.86). This has fluctuated marginally since 2000 and peaked at 0.81 between 2003 – 2005 which suggests that the jobs to resident's ratio has	Net out-commuting is higher than regional and national average.	Sheffield and Rotherham are recognised as one single economic entity, with a combined population of circa 810,000.	The Sheffield Travel to Work Area (TTWA) covers the SCC and Rotherham MBC areas, which helps to define it as a single Functional Economic



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Local Plan/Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
	roughly remained the same over the years, however, net out-commuting is higher than regional and national average.			Market Area, within which the Plan should determine employment land needs.
Take-up of Office space	Take-up of office space in Sheffield is understood to have been in the order of 197,000sq.ft for the first quarter of 2019.		This is down from 275,000 in 2014 ⁶⁴ .	If office demand and take-up is falling, the Plan must seek to maintain and improve supply in order to facilitate an upturn.

⁶⁴ Data provided by Knight Frank (Sheffield and Rotherham ELR 2015)



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Local Plan/Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Office Rental Levels	Prime rents for office space in Sheffield City Centre achieved a headline of £25.00 per sq.ft. in 2019, and is expected to rise to £26.	Sheffield City Centre has by far the highest rental levels in South Yorkshire (Barnsley £15, Doncaster £14 and Rotherham (£12.50)	Commentary by Knight Frank suggests that increased levels of take-up and a lack of new forthcoming developments in Sheffield could give rise to a diminishing availability of Grade A stock. This, in turn, could create upward pressure on prime headline rents.	The Plan will need to address the shortage of Grade A office space in Sheffield, especially given it is the prime office location for South Yorkshire. Recent analysis has highlighted the issue of the city's diminishing availability of Grade A stock, within the context of the continued increase in demand ⁶⁵ . This increase in demand could be affected by the economic impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. Demand for office space in general may reduce, but this could be counter-balanced by the need for more office space to accommodate the same number of workers as pre-Covid. A need for social distancing within offices and other physical changes may have to be incorporated within the workplace to address working practices post-Covid. In effect, employment densities of future offices may be significantly lower than pre-Covid, particularly where 'hot-desking' practices were used. The effect of working from home will also need to be assessed.



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Local Plan/Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Age of Premises	The proportion of premises in Sheffield built before 1981 is 80%.	This is higher than the regional average (74%).		The Plan may need to address the issue of a relatively old stock of employment premises
Vacancy Rates	Vacancy rates in Sheffield City are currently around 8% for office floorspace and around 3% for industrial/warehousing floorspace. In general, it is common practice to assume that an idealised or 'normal' market vacancy rate would equate to around 8-10%. The model has assumed that there is a need for higher levels of floorspace to allow for an increase of up to 10% by 2036 for both office and industrial/warehousing space.	This is significantly lower than the 'ideal' rate that might be expected under 'normal' market conditions (i.e. around 10%) in order to provide a reasonable level of available space to enable for relocation and expansion of firms.		This is further evidence of a shortage of industrial floorspace and reflects recent commercial property market commentary pieces, which indicate the existence of a shortage of modern industrial space (across all size ranges) throughout much of South Yorkshire, with much of the good quality standing stock having been absorbed in recent years ⁶⁶ .
Spatial distribution of employment floorspace	Existing floorspace is focused on the City Centre (especially for offices), the Upper and Lower Don Valleys (especially for industry and warehousing) and the Sheaf Valley (all uses).			The Plan may need to reflect the dominance of these areas.
Development Rates/ Employment Land Take-up	Take-up has averaged 11.6 hectares per annum over the period 1989-2019. ⁶⁷			This take-up rate should be accounted for when assessing employment land requirements over the Plan period (the Sheffield Employment Land Review 2020 considers several methods).

⁶⁵ Sheffield Offices Market Update (Q1, 2019) Knight Frank

⁶⁶ South Yorkshire Logistics and Industrial Commentary (H1 2014 and H2 2014 Reviews) Knight Frank



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Local Plan/Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Losses of employment land	192.4 ha of employment land was lost to non B class uses between 1989 and 2019. This equates to average annual losses of 6.2ha. Losses were primarily driven by the delivery of housing and retail.		Comparing average annual losses of 6.2 ha to an average annual gross development rate of 12.1 ha indicates that the net delivery of employment land in Sheffield between 1989 and 2014 averaged 5.4 ha per annum.	The Plan will need to consider the impact of employment land lost to other uses.

KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

- 7.3 Key issues and problems have been arrived at from Steps A1 and A2 (Review of Plans and Programmes and Baseline Information), as set out in the Topic Paper. Those sections of the Topic Papers set out how the Sheffield Plan should address these. The biggest changes, and therefore issues and challenges which a new Sheffield Plan needs to incorporate have been set out in more detail in the Issues and Challenges section of the Citywide Options for Growth to 2034 document. That chapter does not cover all issues to be dealt with through the Sheffield Plan in the same level of detail. This is the function of this scoping report.
- 7.4 The Key Sustainability Issues are relatively unchanged from the previous version produced in 2015. However, this is because the economic issues themselves have remained largely appropriate as concluded in the more recent studies referred to above. We therefore consider the requirements are to continue to build on what has been achieved in the last 5 years.

⁶⁷ Sheffield Employment Land Review 2020



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7.5 The Key Sustainability Issues are:

- Ensure a sufficient supply of good quality land for office, industrial and other commercial uses, including the protection of existing employment land where necessary.
- Ensure a high quality of office floorspace is provided
- Support job growth targets.
- Contribute to providing good quality, skilled jobs that meet the requirements of the growing Sheffield economy.
- Support the development of employment sites in the priority economic regeneration areas (the 'Growth Areas').
- Help provide a quality portfolio of commercial sites and premises that are available for development.
- Promote the development and expansion of advanced manufacturing, particularly in the Advanced Manufacturing and Innovation District area.
- Consolidate the City Centre as the City Region's focus for office provision and employment, particularly for financial and professional services.
- Improve the vibrancy of the City's retail offer in the City Centre, District or Local Centres and their role in providing non-retail services.
- Encourage and support leisure and tourism, particularly the 'Outdoor City'.



SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

SA1 Table 4: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Sustainability Aims	Appraisal Criteria: Does this proposal or option...
<p>1. A vibrant and competitive economy with good job opportunities available to the whole community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a sufficient supply of good quality land for office, industrial and other commercial uses including the protection of existing employment land where necessary? • Ensure a high quality of office floorspace is provided? • Support job growth targets? • Contribute to providing good quality, skilled jobs that meet the requirements of the growing Sheffield economy? • Support the development of employment sites in the priority economic regeneration areas (the 'Growth Areas')? • Help provide a quality portfolio of commercial sites and premises that are available for development? • Promote the development and expansion of advanced manufacturing, particularly in the Advanced Manufacturing and Innovation District area? • Consolidate the City Centre as the City Region's focus for office provision and employment, particularly for financial and professional services? • Improve the vibrancy of the City's retail offer in the City Centre, District or Local Centres and their role in providing non-retail services? • Encourage and support leisure and tourism, particularly the 'Outdoor City'?



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8. Sustainability Aim 2: Education and training opportunities

SEA Topic

8.1 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA Topic of Population.

Consultation/Dialogue with Experts

8.2 In relation to this Sustainability Aim, the following organisations have been involved in reviewing the scope and detail of the Scoping Report:

- SCC Commissioning, Inclusion and Learning Team
 - School organisation and Education and Childcare Commissioning

Strategies, plans and programmes

SA2 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes



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Sustainability Aim 2: Education and training opportunities

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
<p>Local</p> <p>Cabinet Report regarding provision of school places in Sheffield from 2016-2020</p> <p><i>This is not due to be updated after 2020.</i></p>	<p>Strategy & Programme 2016-2020 <i>(the report is not due to be updated, but the principles still apply):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to great inclusive schools in every area of the city. • Guaranteeing education outcomes and equitable access for all. 	<p>The Sheffield Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipate and plan for future school growth, as a consequence of future housing growth. • Help to maintain and improve access to education and training facilities. • Guide new educational facilities to the most sustainable, accessible and equitable locations. • Allocate sites for new educational facilities, where needed as a result of new housing development. • Ensure that new facilities/ expansions are built to high design standards. 	<p>Consider the impacts of the plan on ensuring new educational facilities are sustainably located, and there is not a mismatch between local supply and demand for education and training places.</p>
<p>Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) for Sheffield 2019/20, Sheffield City Council</p> <p>https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/schools-childcare/childcare-free-early-learning/childcare-sufficiency-assessment</p>	<p>The Childcare Act 2006 places a duty on local authorities to ensure sufficient childcare to meet the needs of parents who require childcare in order for them to take up or remain in work; or to undertake education or training which could reasonably be expected to assist them into work.</p> <p>Early Education and Childcare Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities requires local authorities to produce an annual</p>	<p>The expectation is that children will be able to access early years provision to enable parents/carers to access work, education or training.</p> <p>The Sheffield Plan should ensure there is sufficient provision for early years, especially in areas of deficit outlined in the annual childcare sufficiency assessment. Any changes in local population in these areas will require</p>	<p>Help to provide a diverse range of learning opportunities.</p> <p>Locate education facilities close to the communities they serve, in suitable environments, which are accessible by good public transport.</p> <p>Help to ensure there is sufficient early years provision to meet the needs of new housing development.</p>



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	<p>sufficiency report on the availability and sufficiency of childcare in their area, and make this report available to elected members and accessible to parents.</p>	<p>action to increase capacity.</p>	
<p>Sheffield City Council Corporate Plan (2015 – 18)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thriving neighbourhoods and communities – all schools becoming great schools • The right number of high quality educational places to be available in the right areas across the city. • Supporting children and young people aged 0-25 with special educational needs or who are disabled. 	<p>To guide new educational facilities to the most sustainable, accessible and equitable locations.</p> <p>Ensure that new facilities/ expansions are built to high design standards.</p> <p>Support education provision for all phases (0-25).</p>	<p>Consider the impacts of the plan on ensuring that all neighbourhoods meet the needs of their communities, and new educational facilities are sustainably located.</p> <p>Provide a diverse range of learning opportunities.</p>
<p>Sheffield Fairness Commission Report (2013) and Fairness Commission Annual Review 2017</p>	<p>Recommendations include – raising educational attainment, and stopping barriers to education, so that everyone can fulfill their education potential.</p>	<p>Ensure good quality homes and transport is in place, to enable young people to access education, by providing the stability of a home environment and means to get to school safely.</p>	<p>Consider the impacts of the plan on ensuring that new education facilities are sustainably located.</p> <p>Provide a diverse range of learning opportunities.</p>
<p>Cabinet report regarding ESF Pathways Programme 2019 to 20201. Cabinet approval http://democracy.sheffield.gov.uk/documents/s33092/Pathways%20to%20Success-%20Final.pdf</p>	<p>Aims to improve access to and equality in the employment market.</p> <p>As part of the ESP Pathways Programme, two further programmes have been commissioned:</p> <p>1) Positive Progress: supporting young people in Year 11 who are or who may be at risk of becoming Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET), to complete a package of transition provision that will introduce and prepare</p>	<p>Improving the levels of skills and educational attainment, especially in the most deprived areas of the city.</p> <p>The expectation is that children will gain a space at a good local school or post 16 establishment in the community in which they live.</p>	<p>Consider the impacts of the plan on ensuring that new education facilities are sustainably located.</p> <p>Provide a diverse range of learning opportunities.</p>



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	<p>them for post 16 opportunities. These include support for those with multiple and complex barriers particularly those with long-term physical or mental health problems, disabilities or behavioural issues.</p> <p>2) Targeted 16-18 provision in geographical NEETS hotspots: Working in areas of the city known to have large numbers of unemployed and economically inactive 16 – 18 year olds to support their engagement with education, training and employment opportunities.</p>		
State of Sheffield (2018)	<p>Reported that Sheffield has strengths in one of the six dimensions of the Vibrant Economy Index (Grant Thornton, 2019) called Dynamism and Opportunity which takes into account educational attainment (not reported directly in the State of Sheffield report but reported elsewhere in this Scoping Report);</p> <p>Sheffield is in the top 20% of local authorities for Dynamism and Opportunity. However, this positive picture is not universal in Sheffield as it faces a 'number of challenges in relation to inclusion and equality'. The report goes on to comment that underlying structural inequalities in Sheffield and the wider determinants of health (such as education) have a negative effect on economic activity and employment in the city.</p>	<p>Allocations and policies that support jobs and business growth need to be linked with supporting the development of and access to schools, further and higher education services especially in the most deprived areas of the city.</p>	<p>Consider the impacts of the plan on ensuring that new education facilities are sustainably located, and that policies consider opportunities for development that support jobs and business growth with lifelong learning and skills development via local job retention, apprenticeships and graduate retention schemes.</p>
National			



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<p>National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</p>	<p>Ensure a sufficient choice of school places</p>	<p>The Sheffield Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure school places to meet the needs of existing communities. • Ensure school places to meet the needs of new communities. • Ensure widen choice of education provision. • Create, expand or alter schools. 	<p>Reflect requirements of the Framework in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</p> <p>Consider the impacts of the plan on ensuring education facilities are sustainably located and meet identified needs.</p>
<p>Securing developer contributions for education, Department for Education, November 2019</p>	<p>Objective is to help local authorities secure developer contributions for education so that housing developers contribute to the cost of providing the new school places required due to housing growth.</p> <p>The principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing development should mitigate its impact on schools • Developer contributions towards new school places should provide both funding and land, where viable • Early delivery of new schools within strategic developments, where it would not undermine the viability of the school. 	<p>The Sheffield Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out the expectations for contributions from development towards infrastructure, including education projects of all phases (0-19) and to 25 for special education needs. • All phases now include: early years, primary and secondary school and post-16 places. • Safeguard land for schools to take account of long-terms pupil place planning objectives. 	<p>Consider the impacts of the plan on ensuring education facilities are sustainably located and meet identified needs.</p>
<p>Childcare Act 2006 and 2016</p>	<p>The Childcare Act 2006 places a duty on local authorities to ensure sufficient childcare to meet the needs of parents who require childcare in order for them to take up or remain in work; or to undertake education or training which could</p>	<p>There is now an expectation that children will be able to access early years provision to enable parents/carers to access work, education or training.</p>	<p>Locate education and/or training facilities close to the communities they serve, in suitable environments, which are accessible by good public transport.</p> <p>Help to ensure that early years provision</p>



The Sheffield Plan

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	<p>reasonably be expected to assist them into work.</p>	<p>The Sheffield Plan should ensure there is sufficient provision for early years, especially in areas of deficit outlined in the annual childcare sufficiency assessment. Any changes in local population in these areas will require action to increase capacity.</p>	<p>have the capacity to meet the needs of new housing development.</p>
<p>Participation of young people in education, employment or Training. Statutory guidance for local authorities September 2016 Department for Education</p>	<p>Statutory guidance for Local Authorities, The law requires all young people in England to continue in education or training until at least their 18th birthday.</p> <p>Local Authorities must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secure sufficient suitable education and training provision for all young people who are over compulsory school age but under 19 or aged 19 to 25 and for whom an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan is maintained. • To make available to all young people aged 13-19 and to those between 20 and 25 with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), support that will encourage, enable or assist them to participate in education or training. 	<p>The Sheffield Plan should plan for a wider range of education facilities and opportunities. There should be an expectation that children will gain a space at a good local school or post 16 establishment in the community they live.</p>	<p>Locate education and/or training facilities close to the communities they serve, in suitable environments, which are accessible by good public transport.</p> <p>Help to provide a diverse range of learning opportunities.</p>



Baseline Information

- 8.3 This section sets out baseline data for Sheffield, looking at trends and comparing it to elsewhere and any targets. It also considers its relevance for the Sheffield Plan and the likely effect of a “do nothing” scenario of not having an up to date Sheffield Plan.

SA2 Table 2: Baseline Data

	Quality of Education in Sheffield
Education Attainment	<p>Sheffield compared to national figures.</p> <p>Since 2006 the gap between Sheffield and the national average has narrowed on many of the headline indicators as measured by ranks against local authorities.</p> <p>For context, Sheffield has a higher proportion of disadvantage, BME, EAL and SEN children compared to the national average. These groups tend to have lower prior attainment and so the cohort characteristics impact on city-level results.</p> <p>National statistics show that Sheffield is the 41st most deprived local authority area for educational attainment. There are also sharp divides in attainment, with areas of the city ranging from 46th most deprived to 32,790th most deprived in</p>



	<p>England in terms of educational attainment⁶⁸.</p> <p>Despite the contextual challenges, Sheffield has a positive performance trajectory. Between 2014 and 2018 Sheffield achieved a 'good' level of development at the end of the Foundation Stage close to national average and above core cities and statistical neighbours. At key stage 1 Sheffield is above core cities and statistical neighbours in a number of indicators but at key stage 2 Sheffield drops below core cities in all measures except for writing. The attainment of disadvantaged pupils at the end of key stage 2 is below the attainment of disadvantaged pupils nationally (48% achieve the expected level in reading, writing and maths compared to 51% nationally).</p> <p>By key stage 4 'attainment 8 scores' (average grades across eight subjects) fell slightly from 2017 to 2018 but still above national, core cities and statistical neighbours. Attainment measures are above core cities but below statistical neighbours and national average. The attainment of disadvantaged pupils at the end of key stage 4 is below the national average, and also below comparator groups. However, progress made by disadvantaged pupils is above the national average and the average for all comparator groups.</p> <p>The average points per A level entry has improved from 2017 to 2018 (+1.8 pts) and is above national average. Sheffield ranks 47 out of 150 for this measure.⁶⁹</p>
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⁶⁸ ONS, *English Indices of Deprivation*, 2015

⁶⁹ Sheffield City Council Education Scrutiny Committee 11th March 2019, *Overview of 2018 Pupil Outcomes City Context and School Performance*



School Performance	The quality of education is improving. Between 2007 and 2012, the number of primary schools below the Government’s “floor standard” (school performance measures) decreased from 33 to 5 (this equates to approximately 5% of all such schools, compared to 4% nationally and 6% in the Yorkshire and Humber region). In 2015 the number rose to 8 but fell again to 4 in 2016. A similar improvement has been experienced for secondary schools. ⁷⁰

	Early Years and Childcare
Statutory Responsibilities / Legislation	The <i>Childcare Act 2006</i> places a duty on local authorities to ensure sufficient childcare to meet the needs of parents who require childcare in order for them to take up or remain in work; or to undertake education or training which could reasonably be expected to assist them into work.
Current Provision in Sheffield	There are currently 409 early years childcare providers in Sheffield offering 13,051 Part Time Equivalent (PTE) Free Early Learning (FEL) places.

⁷⁰ *State of Sheffield 2013 Report*, Sheffield First Partnership & <https://www.thestar.co.uk/news/sheffield-primary-schools-below-national-average-showing-improvement-after-new-sat-exams-450666>



	<p>The Local Authority produces an annual Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA)⁷¹. This provides detailed information about the number of childcare settings in the city, demand for and take-up of Free Early Learning (FEL) places.</p>
<p>Forecasted Trends/ Issues</p>	<p>It should be noted that assessing sufficiency in the early years is complex. This is because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education at this stage is not compulsory • early years settings have no catchment area as parents frequently chose a provider near to their place of work or on a commuter route or close to grandparents. • There is a wide range of providers with schools, private, Independent and voluntary providers and childminders. <p>The CSA highlights 7 wards for more detailed support and analysis with regard to sufficiency and these are: Burngreave, Darnall, Firth Park, Gleadless Valley, Nether Edge & Sharrow, Beauchief & Greenhill, Shiregreen & Brightside.</p>

⁷¹ Sheffield Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, 2019/20, Sheffield City Council, <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/schools-childcare/childcare-free-early-learning/childcare-sufficiency-assessment>.



	Primary School (age 5-11)
Statutory Responsibilities / Legislation	<p>Local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure that sufficient school places are available within their area for every child of School age, whose parents wish them to have one; to promote diversity and high educational standards to ensure fair access to educational opportunity and to help fulfil every child’s educational potential.</p> <p>The main legislation governing school organisational changes is found in <i>sections 7-32 of the Education and Inspections Act 2011</i>, together with new <i>School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013</i>, and <i>(Establishment and Discontinuation of Schools) Regulations 2013</i> , and <i>The Academies Act 2010</i>.</p>
Current Provision in Sheffield	<p>City wide 2019/20 Primary School Provision 136 Primary schools⁷²:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55 Community Schools • 9 Foundation Schools • 5 Voluntary Aided schools, 1 voluntary controlled • 16 Academies with religious character

- [72](https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/content/dam/sheffield/docs/schools-and-childcare/school-and-education-information/Schools%20List%20updated%20January%202020%20V2.pdf) Schools List 2019/20 (Updated January 2020), Sheffield City Council, <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/content/dam/sheffield/docs/schools-and-childcare/school-and-education-information/Schools%20List%20updated%20January%202020%20V2.pdf>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 Academies <p>There are 6,899 places in Reception classes across these Schools.</p>
<p>Forecasted Trends/ Issues</p>	<p>Forecast Period:</p> <p>Education school place planning, can forecast demand of primary school places, with a greater degree of certainty to the period 2024/25. This is because it is based on the actual number of births in 2019/20, and children currently age 0-4 due to start school in those years. After 2025/26 the predicted number of births is based on ONS birth predictions, so there is less accuracy with the school place forecasts.</p> <p>Demographics:</p> <p>In the years 2002 to 2012 births rose by 25% followed by a period of stability. Since a peak of birth is 2016/17 (6,484 births) they have been falling, and in 2019/20 there were 6,187 births. ONS predictions suggest birth rates will start to rise again but this is not a certainty. Forecasts suggest 2023/24 could be a city-wide low point for reception age children.</p> <p>School Places</p> <p>180 additional primary places have been created since 2014 by increasing the capacity at schools and the building of 2 new through Schools in 2018 (Astrea Academy and Oasis Don Valley).</p> <p>Summary</p>



	<p>In the forecast period to 2024/25, there is expected to be surplus primary school places across all of Sheffield, however demand is expected to rise again beyond 2025 (although more data will be needed to confirm this). Many schools will continue to be oversubscribed in the forecast period to 2024/25, and therefore any small changes in local populations in these over subscribed areas, will require action to increase capacity.</p>
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Secondary School (age 11-15)	
Statutory Responsibilities / Legislation	<p>Local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure that sufficient school places are available within their area for every child of School age, whose parents wish them to have one; to promote diversity and high educational standards to ensure fair access to educational opportunity and to help fulfil every child’s educational potential.</p> <p>The main legislation governing school organisational changes is found in <i>sections 7-32 of the Education and Inspections Act 2011</i>, together with new <i>School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013</i>, and <i>(Establishment and Discontinuation of Schools) Regulations 2013</i> , and <i>The Academies Act 2010</i>.</p>



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<p>Current Provision in Sheffield</p>	<p>City wide 2019/20 Secondary School Provision 30 Secondary schools⁷³:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29 are Academies (see schools list of all the names) • 1 is a community school (King Edwards V11) <p>There are 6,100 places in Y7 across these Schools.</p>
<p>Forecasted Trends/ Issues</p>	<p>Forecast Period: Education school place planning, can forecast demand of secondary school places, for a longer period of time than primary for the period 2021/22 to 2030/31. Figures are based on the actual number of births in 2019/20, and the number of children in Sheffield’s secondary schools currently and predicted Y7 class numbers on roll to 2030/31.</p> <p>Demographics: The 25% increase in birth rates seen from 2002 to 2012, is now giving rise to increased number of children reaching secondary age.</p> <p>The number of new school places has gradually been increasing though:</p>

- [73](https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/content/dam/sheffield/docs/schools-and-childcare/school-and-education-information/Schools%20List%20updated%20January%202020%20V2.pdf) Schools List 2019/20 (Updated January 2020), Sheffield City Council, <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/content/dam/sheffield/docs/schools-and-childcare/school-and-education-information/Schools%20List%20updated%20January%202020%20V2.pdf>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two new through schools opening in 2018 (Astrea and Oasis Don Valley), - one new secondary (Mercia) - Smaller scale temporary expansions to meet demand from catchment/local area. <p>The continued rise in the Y7 population is highly likely to compound and further increase pressure on the Secondary sector until 2024/25 with a peak in needs in 2023/24.</p> <p>Summary:</p> <p>City-wide it is forecasted that there will be a deficit of secondary school places until 2024/25, with a peak of need in 2023/24. More places will be needed to satisfy demand depending on locality, with deficits impacting on some schools more significantly. Therefore, any small changes in local populations in these over subscribed areas will require action to increase capacity.</p> <p>Longer term a decreasing birth rate could lead to a growing citywide surplus of secondary places from 2029 onwards.</p>
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	Post-16
Statutory Responsibilities / Legislation	The local authority also has a role as a commissioner of 14-19 education and



	<p>training as outlined in the <i>Apprenticeship, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009</i> and should ensure that there is sufficient suitable education and training provision for young people 16-19 (25 for those with a learning difficulty assessment or Educational Health and Care plan).</p>
<p>Current Provision in Sheffield</p>	<p>City wide 2019/20 Primary School Provision Post 16 education is offered in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 x Sheffield Secondary Schools ● 2 x University Technical Colleges ● 2 x Private Schools ● 1 x 6th form Academy ● 1 x 6th form College ● 3 x Special Schools ● 1 x FE College (4 sites) <p>Total places across Y12 and Y13 approx. 11,200.</p>
<p>Forecasted Trends/ Issues</p>	<p>The post 16 sector is more flexible in terms of the timetabling of classes and is therefore more flexible in being able to expand the number of places available.</p>



Planning areas are of less importance at this age as pupils travel across the city and over the Sheffield boundary to attend the provision which offers the specialist course or training that best needs their needs.

The higher cohorts of children currently passing through the secondary system will enter post 16 and **peak in the 2027/28 academic year.**

The table below shows destinations to 2018 of 16-18 year olds in Sheffield

Sheffield	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Full Time Education	4713	4644	4633	85.64%	85.70%	87.02%
School Sixth Form	1892	1957	1927	34.38%	36.11%	36.19%
FE College	2310	2238	2228	41.98%	41.30%	41.85%
Sixth Form College	511	449	478	9.29%	8.29%	8.98%
Training	244	227	139	4.43%	4.19%	2.61%
Apprenticeship	298	266	286	5.42%	4.91%	5.37%
Other Employment	45	44	52	0.82%	0.81%	0.98%
NEET	134	144	107	2.44%	2.66%	2.01%
Not Known	69	94	107	1.25%	1.73%	2.01%
Total	5503	5419	5324	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The table shows the continued trend for a decline in the number of people aged 16-18 not in education, employment or training (NEET) has been steadily declining in the city, more recently from 8.2% in 2012 to the current figure of 2.01%.



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Tertiary

8.4 There are two Universities in Sheffield: Sheffield University and Sheffield Hallam University, which have in total 60,000 students. Sheffield has one of the largest student populations in England, with students forming 18% of our working age citizens.

Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

8.5 From the baseline data and strategies, the key sustainability issues are:

- Improving the levels of skills and educational attainment, especially in the most deprived areas of the city.
- The expectation is that children will be able to access early years provision to enable parents/carers to access work, education or training.
- The expectation is that children will gain a space at a good local school **or post 16 establishment** in the community in which they live.
- **Early Years provision:** ensure there is sufficient provision for early years, especially in areas of deficit outlined in the annual childcare sufficiency assessment. Any changes in local population in these areas may require action to increase capacity.
- **Primary provision:** city-wide the primary school system overall has surplus places, but there are a number of areas with a deficit of places, and therefore any small changes in local populations in these areas will require action to increase capacity.
- **Secondary provision:** city-wide the secondary school system will continue to see a deficit of places until 2024/25, with certain areas impacted more significantly. The need for more places needs reviewing in the light of spatial growth options.



- Further expansion of education facilities may be required to take account of additional needs from new housing developments.

8.6 The Sheffield Plan will guide and direct new educational facilities to the most sustainable locations and ensure that new facilities are built to high design standards. It will allocate sites for new educational facilities (e.g. new school or extensions), to accommodate new demand in growth areas as a result of new housing development.

Appraisal Criteria

SA2 Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Appraisal Criteria: Does this proposal or option...
Meet the need for well-designed education and/or training facilities?
Locate education and/or training facilities close to the communities they serve, in suitable environments, which are accessible by good public transport?
Help to provide a diverse range of learning opportunities?
Help to ensure that local schools have the capacity to meet the needs of new housing development?

Definition:

Education and/or training facilities means:

Local Authorities are required by legislation to help those accessing *education of all phases* ages 0-19, or to 25 for those with a learning difficulty assessment or Educational Health and Care plan.

Education or Training now covers ages 0-19:

- **Early years**



- **Primary**
- **Secondary**
- **Post 16.**



9. Sustainability Aim 3: Decent and appropriate housing available to everyone

SEA Topic

9.1 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA Topic of population and health. Following the review, the Sustainability Aim has been updated to “Decent and appropriate housing available to everyone”. The aim now includes reference to appropriate housing, and the appraisal criteria include specific consideration of affordable housing, vulnerable people and disadvantaged groups.

Consultation/Dialogue with Experts

9.2 Homes England has been approached regarding reviewing the scope and detail of this section.

Strategies, plans and programmes

SA3 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes

Strategy, plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
Local			
Sheffield Housing Strategy 2013-23	Vision to provide more homes and for housing to be at the heart of high	The Strategy says that the Council will undertake to make housing	Consider the impacts of the plan on ensuring that housing development



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	<p>quality, safe and distinctive places to enable Sheffield's communities to thrive.</p> <p>Aim over the life of the strategy to increase the supply of new homes in the city.</p> <p>Aim to help younger, older and vulnerable people to live independently</p>	<p>development more economically viable, enable more people to buy homes, improve the range and quality of homes available.</p> <p>Implication is that the Local Plan needs to have housing policies that deliver a wide range of housing and that enable housing development to be economically viable.</p>	<p>will meet a range of people's needs.</p>
<p>Student Accommodation Strategy 2014-19</p>	<p>Objectives of the strategy are to set out expectations for new and existing student accommodation, and to assess the impact of various types of accommodation.</p>	<p>Delivery of appropriate housing to meet a range of needs including students.</p>	<p>Consider the impact of the plan on meeting student accommodation needs as part of a wider mix of housing.</p>
<p>Older People's Independent Living Housing Strategy (2017-22)</p>	<p>To ensure we have appropriate homes to enable healthy ageing and enable people to continue living independently.</p> <p>Homes that meet the diverse needs and aspirations of older age groups.</p> <p>280 new specialist homes required every year to 2034.</p>	<p>The Plan should consider including policies that ensure more new homes are built that are flexible enough to meet the needs of older people and be adaptable over time.</p>	<p>Consider the impact of the plan on meeting the needs of older people as part of a wider mix of housing.</p>
<p>Sheffield Fairness Commission (2013)</p>	<p>Recommendations include – affordable and decent quality homes. The vision is that Sheffield will be a fairer city where everyone is able to afford to live in a decent quality home that meets their needs.</p> <p>Recommends increasing the quantity</p>	<p>The Sheffield Plan should include a range of sites to ensure viable delivery of a variety of housing in different locations, and consider different mechanisms to ensure enough land comes forwards.</p>	<p>Consideration of the impact of the range of housing sites available for new development on improving fairness.</p>



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	<p>of housing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring new delivery models • Reallocating a large amount of land for housing <p>Design of new homes to meet the changing needs of Sheffield's communities.</p>		
Sub-Regional			
Sheffield City Region Strategic Economic Plan (2014)	<p>Generation of 70,000 new jobs to narrow the economic gap with other parts of the country.</p>	<p>Delivery of sufficient new homes to meet the increase in population required to meet the jobs target.</p>	<p>Consideration of the direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on ensuring delivery of sufficient new homes to meet identified needs, and to support economic growth.</p>
National			
National Planning Policy Framework (2019)	<p>Delivering a sufficient supply of homes.</p> <p>To address the needs of specific groups including, but not limited to, those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes</p>	<p>Plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determine the minimum number of homes needed using the standard method in national planning guidance. • Set out their approach to housing density. • Plan for a mix of housing to reflect the needs of different groups within the community and particular locations • Set policies to meet the need for affordable housing. • encourage the re-use of previously developed land. 	<p>Reflect requirements of the Framework in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</p> <p>Consideration of the direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on ensuring delivery of a mix of new homes to meet identified needs.</p>



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<p>Planning Policy for traveller sites (2015)</p>	<p>Develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites</p>	<p>Plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a supply of deliverable sites to meet locally set targets. Ensure that traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally including consideration of access to health services, access to education and impact on noise and air quality. 	<p>Reflect requirements of the Policy in the Sustainability Appraisal framework.</p> <p>Consideration of the direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on ensuring delivery of sustainable sites to meet needs.</p>
<p>Housing – Optional Technical Standards (2015)</p>	<p>Allows local planning authorities to set additional technical standards which exceed minimum Building Regulations standards relating to accessibility and wheelchair housing standards, and internal space standards.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider inclusion of standards which will improve access to new homes for all, especially those with reduced mobility, and will ensure that a wide range of new homes are built with decent space standards to meet households' needs.</p>	<p>The sustainability appraisal should consider the direct and indirect impact of the plan on ensuring delivery of accessible and well-designed housing to meet needs.</p>
<p>Housing and Planning Act (2016)</p>	<p>Places a duty on local planning authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> unlock brownfield land to provide homes faster, requiring local authorities to prepare, maintain and publish local registers of specified land support significant increase of custom built and self-built homes. 	<p>The Local Plan should consider inclusion of policies to support custom built and ensure delivery of brownfield land as a priority.</p>	<p>Consideration of the direct and indirect impact of plan policies and site allocations on delivery of homes to meet a range of needs including custom build.</p> <p>Reflect the importance of delivering new homes on brownfield land through the Sustainability Appraisal process.</p>



Baseline Information

- 9.3 This section sets out baseline data for Sheffield, looking at trends and comparing it to elsewhere and any targets. It also considers its relevance for the Sheffield Plan and the likely effect of a “do nothing” scenario of not having an up to date Sheffield Plan. The section links to the headline challenges relating to housing growth set out in the Issues and Options document. For further detailed information about projected household growth please see the Housing Technical Note. Please note that the baseline information presented below does not yet take account of the potential implications of the Covid-19 pandemic, which is likely to have a wide-ranging impact on housing. The impact of social distancing measures and developer uncertainty on the speed of delivery of new homes is likely to result in a lower level of housing completions in the short term. In addition, changes within the economy, particularly around people being furloughed or made redundant as a result of Covid-19, will potentially impact on the housing market more widely and specifically on the ability of households to access funding for home ownership and private rent.

Requirement for new housing

- 9.4 The key issue for housing is delivery of enough new homes to meet needs. The current local housing need is for 2,131 additional new homes per year, calculated using the Government’s standard methodology. This is a substantial increase from the previous target set in the Core Strategy, but better reflects the Government’s aspiration to significantly boost the supply of new homes. Total annual completions since the start of the Core Strategy plan period are set out below.



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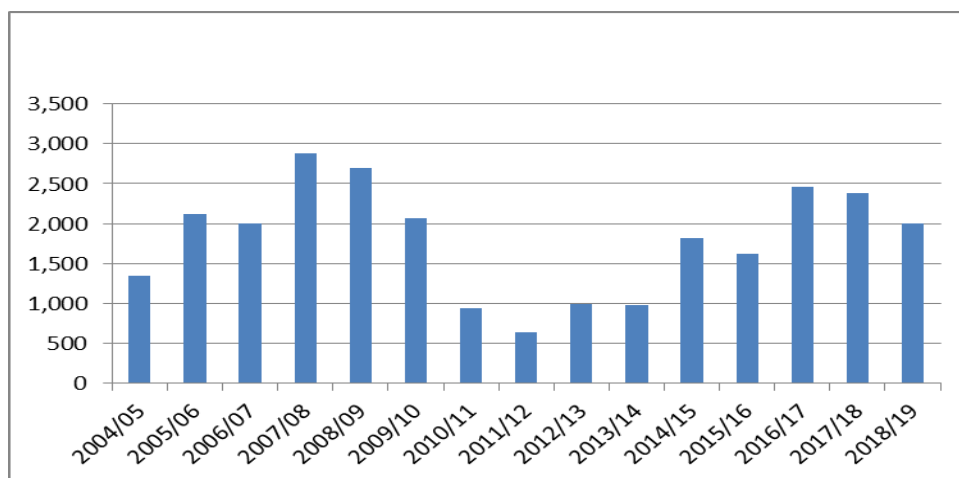


Figure 1: Total Housing Completions in Sheffield 2004/5 to 2018/19 (numbers of units)

9.5 Completion of new homes since adoption of the Core Strategy has been cyclical and broadly followed national trends, with a significant downturn following the 2008 financial crisis, with recovery following. The Local Plan needs to address the need for new homes to meet the needs of an increasing population, and also respond to the challenges which will follow the Covid-19 crisis. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) confirms that the number of new homes to be planned for based on the Government’s standard methodology is within the range that would be expected taking a broader view of housing needs, based on household survey and secondary data. The SHMA takes account of the impact of ‘natural change’ such as births and deaths on population and household growth, as well as factoring in immigration which is a key part of Sheffield’s growth. The figure also falls within the range identified in 2015 Sheffield City Region Demographic Modelling, which considered the implications of different economic growth scenarios on housing needs.

9.6 Setting a lower housing target than the housing requirement is not a realistic option. The NPPF makes it clear that the local housing need figure is a minimum, unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach. A lower target would have a negative



impact both on the future of existing Sheffield households, for example through an increase in overcrowding, and also on the ability of new residents to contribute to the growing economy through lack of provision of new homes. Provision of new affordable homes to meet the needs of larger households is a particular issue for Sheffield, and one which will continue to be a problem unless more affordable housing of the right type and size can be built.

Affordable housing

- 9.7 Whilst meeting the overall housing target is important, the Sheffield Plan will also have to work to support successful housing markets where new housing development is integrated with existing communities. New housing will also have to meet local needs in terms of affordability, location, size and type. The SHMA estimates that there is a need for 902 new affordable homes per year to resolve the backlog of need in Sheffield as well as newly arising need. This is higher than the need identified in the previous SHMA, partly because the backlog has not been resolved. New affordable homes are delivered by Registered Providers, through the Council's direct delivery and through the planning system as a proportion of new market housing developments. The Interim Planning Guidance sets policy targets of between 0% and 30% of new homes depending on housing market area.
- 9.8 The number of new affordable homes delivered per year in recent years is set out below. The proportion of affordable to market housing varies depending on availability of grant funding, timing of delivery of specific schemes and viability of providing affordable housing as part of market housing developments. Affordable housing delivery is lagging behind need and is largely driven by direct Government funding through the Affordable Housing Programme rather than delivery through planning policy.
- 9.9 The Sheffield Plan will need to play a major role in assisting with the provision of sufficient new homes to meet local needs for affordable (and other) housing, through continuing to set targets for the number of new homes required to be affordable in different market areas. The median affordability ratio has increased since adoption of the Core Strategy; from 5.09 in 2009 to 5.65 in 2019⁷⁴.

⁷⁴ The median affordability ratio is used within the Government's standard methodology for calculating Local Housing Need. It reflects the ratio of median house price to median gross annual workplace-based earnings.
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoworkplacebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian> Table 5c. Accessed 13/08/2020



This reflects the ratio of median house prices to median earnings, and is used to inform the local housing need figure⁷⁵. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2018) indicates that in order to meet new needs arising for affordable homes, and tackle the backlog over 5 years, 902 new affordable homes are needed each year in Sheffield. This is an increase from the previous annual need figure of 724 in the previous (2013) SHMA.

- 9.10 This is highly relevant for the Sheffield Plan which will need to operate as effectively as possible to deliver affordable housing to meet the needs of households who are not able to buy their own homes. While the Sheffield Plan's influence is limited in relation to the quality of existing private housing, it has a role in relation to enabling quality house building in a mix of tenures. A shortage of affordable homes, combined with the ratio of incomes to house prices, means that more and more of the population is being forced into renting, often in the private sector, where quality is typically poorer.

Housing types

- 9.11 The Sheffield Plan housing target will seek to deliver sufficient new homes to meet the needs of the number of additional households that we anticipate forming in the city over the plan period. However, in addition to this it needs to consider the specific housing needs of different types of households, in terms of type, size and features such as accessibility. Diverse needs include those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes. The SHMA identifies that some household types, including families, are migrating to Rotherham and other adjacent districts in order to meet their needs.

Older People /People with disabilities/Homes for Independent Living

- 9.12 The 2019 SHMA found that around 24% of households in Sheffield include at least one member with a disability or Limiting Long Term Illness, of which around 16% of households believe they need to move to resolve the inadequacy of their housing situation.

⁷⁵ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoworkplacebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian>



- 9.13 Furthermore, the SHMA identifies the main reasons why older people are likely to want or need to move home. The primary motives are to move to a smaller home (23%), or because of problems getting around their existing home (15%). The key sustainability issue for the plan is therefore the importance of addressing the need for specialist and/or adaptable accommodation to meet the needs of this growing population.
- 9.14 The Office for National Statistics 2018-based sub-national population projections show that currently over 95,000 people aged over 65 live in Sheffield. Sheffield's 65+ population is projected to grow by 27% by 2038 to more than 120,000, with the largest growth in the 80+ group.
- 9.15 The Housing for Older People's Supply Recommendations (HOPSR)⁷⁶ suggests a current shortage of 5,000 sheltered and 135 extra care units, rising to 1,000 units of extra care by 2035. However the SHMA highlights that the majority of older people needing to move for extra support want to stay in general needs accommodation. This underlines the importance of accessibility standards in newly built housing.

Students

- 9.16 Over the last 10 years there has been a significant increase in student numbers within the city. Students are well catered for by purpose built student accommodation which has been developed in large numbers over that period. In addition to this a significant number of apartments built for rent in the City Centre are also being marketed to students. Students also live in the general housing stock, often in shared houses (many classified as Houses in Multiple Occupation). The sustainability issue arising from this group is to ensure that the Local Plan is able to respond flexibly to future change in both student numbers and the student housing market to meet the needs of this group. Potential changes over the plan period could include older student accommodation needing to be repurposed if the market changes and continuation of HMOs returning to family homes if the market for City Centre and purpose built accommodation continues. It is not yet known what the impact of Covid-19 will be on student accommodation choices, however this may result in changes in that market over the plan period, particularly if fewer students choose to move away from the family home to access higher education.

⁷⁶ <https://www4.shu.ac.uk/research/cresr/news/housing-older-people-supply-recommendations-hopsr>



Gypsies and Travellers

- 9.17 It is estimated that there are around 350 Gypsies and Travellers living in Sheffield. The Council has a statutory duty to assess their accommodation needs and identify suitable sites to ensure that future needs be met. Providing the right accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers will help address the inequalities that these communities face particularly in terms of health and education. Sheffield's current need is for approximately 44 pitches

Regeneration

- 9.18 Decent housing plays an important part in the regeneration of communities, by providing suitable housing for more people. Part of the Sheffield Plan's role will be in supporting successful housing markets, particularly through improving the environment in housing areas, as well as the quality of the housing stock. The Core Strategy set a target of no more than 12% of new homes to be developed on greenfield land in the period to 2025/26. This target will need to change in the forthcoming Sheffield Plan as there is likely to be more greenfield development required in order to meet an increased housing target. However, the focus should still be regeneration of urban areas and priority given to development on previously developed land.



SA3 Table 2: Baseline Data

Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Total additional new homes completed	Net completions: 2018/19 = 1,975 2017/18 = 2,304 2016/17 = 2,248 2015/16 = 1,432 2014/15 = 1,765	Previous Core Strategy target 1,425 Local Housing Need 2,131	General trend towards higher net completions.	No new Local Plan would likely continue the trend in delivering less new housing than is needed to meet the housing needs of a growing city and economy, which could potentially hinder economic growth.
Total affordable homes completed	Affordable housing completions: 2018/19 = 165 2017/18 = 99 2016/17 = 327 2015/16 = 305 2014/15 = 584	SHMA identifies 902 per annum required	Completions significantly below the level needed to ensure sufficient affordable homes to meet needs. However the trend is likely to improve as sites within the Council's Stock Increase Programme start to deliver.	No new Local Plan would continue the trend for delivering less affordable housing than is needed, specifically with only small amounts delivered through planning policy rather than direct Government or Council funding.
% of new homes built on previously developed land	2018/19 = 92.3% 2017/18 = 95.8% 2016/17 = 96.5% 2015/16 = 97.8% 2014/15 = 92.8%	The Core Strategy sets a target of 88%	The trend has been for a high level of completions on previously developed land.	Continuing with the Core Strategy rather than a new Sheffield Plan would probably result in a high level of previously developed sites continuing to come forward, although overall insufficient levels of new homes being developed.



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Average house price	Sheffield Average (median) March 2013 £125,062 March 2018 £160,250	The average house price varies considerably between HMAs from £95,726 in East Sheffield to £371,200 in the Peak District Fringe.	Average house prices have risen by 28% in Sheffield over the last 5 years (SHMA) and housing affordability has worsened.	House price to income ratios remain high, and difficulties with accessing deposits means many people still cannot afford to buy their own home. The likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario would be a continuation of this trend, with insufficient new homes, particularly affordable homes, built.
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Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

9.20 From the baseline data and strategies, the key sustainability issues are:

- Delivering enough housing to meet the needs of Sheffield’s growing population, linked to supporting economic growth
- Delivering a wide range of housing to meet the various needs of different groups in Sheffield City Council, including:
 - Older people
 - People with disabilities
 - Gypsies and travellers
 - People needing affordable housing
 - Families with children
 - People who rent their homes
 - People wishing to commission or build their own homes



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- In order to develop enough new homes to meet needs, Green Belt release may be necessary, and therefore it is possible that an increased proportion of new housing will be built on greenfield sites
- Ensuring that the Sheffield Plan enables appropriate housing to be built for older people will prevent or reduce health and social problems encountered by older people as a result of inappropriate or unsuitable accommodation.

Appraisal Criteria

SA3 Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Appraisal Criteria: Does this proposal or option...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the creation of sustainable housing markets in existing neighbourhoods? • Assist with the provision of sufficient new homes to meet local needs (taking into account requirements of location, size, type and affordability)? • Ensure that homes are well designed and provide enough space for the types of household they are intended for? • Integrate new housing development with existing communities? • Help to create mixed income communities by providing a better mix of house types and tenures (including affordable housing)? • Provide housing to meet the needs of all vulnerable people and disadvantaged groups (including people on low incomes, older people, people needing supported housing, BME communities, people with disabilities and Gypsies and Travellers)?



10. Sustainability Aim 4: Health services provided for the health needs of the whole population and which tackle health inequalities

SEA Topic

10.1 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA Topic of Material Assets.

Consultation/Dialogue with Experts

10.2 Consultation has been progressed with:

- NHS Sheffield Clinical Commissioning Group
- NHS England
- Public Health Team, Sheffield City Council

10.3 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA Topic of Material Assets.

Strategies, plans and programmes



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SA4 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
<p>South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw Sustainability and Transformation Plan (2016-2021) (STP).</p>	<p>South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw has a number of health related issues that are relatively more severe when compared to similar regions and the national average. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty, poor housing and unemployment • Smoking, physical inactivity and obesity • Smoking during pregnancy • Teenage conceptions • Alcohol related admissions to hospital • Cancer and heart disease • Adult mental illness <p>The STP aims to help people early on and prevent future problems developing in a number of ways. These take into account other wider determinants of health, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Socio economic status</i> – levels of deprivation in many parts of Sheffield are higher than the national average. • <i>Employment</i> – the employed generally have better health. • <i>Housing</i> – poor housing causes or adds to many avoidable diseases and injuries. Cold homes cause winter deaths by intensifying circulatory conditions and worsening of other conditions, including dementia and Alzheimer’s. <p>The STP’s goal is to improve primary and community</p>	<p>The five authorities’ plans hone in on improving health and wellbeing as well as the other factors affecting health and wellbeing, such as employment, housing, education and access to green spaces. The Sheffield Plan’s policies and proposals should concentrate on making the impact of these wider determinants of health and wellbeing more sustainable.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal’s aims and appraisal criteria should check whether policies and proposals have any positive or negative impacts on the STP’s aspirations. Particular employment, housing, education and access to green spaces impacts.</p>



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Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	<p>health services to support the community’s mental and physical wellbeing through a focus on investment in prevention measures to improve the population’s health and reduce the growth in demand for health and care services over the next five to ten years. Its implementation should prevent an estimated financial health service funding gap of around £579 million in the next four years if no action is taken.</p>		
<p>Director of Public Health Reports for Sheffield 2016, 2017, 2018 (including Joint Strategic Needs Assessment).</p>	<p>These reports including the Joint Strategic Needs Assessments and cover the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What is the Joint strategic needs Assessment (JSNA) telling us</i> – it explains that: Sheffield’s growing and diverse population has proportionally more preventable deaths per head than England as a whole; and, health inequalities continue to exist; are not improving, and impact upon specific groups of people as well as on a geographical basis. (2016 Report) • <i>The case for a radical upgrade in prevention</i> – approach is focussed on public health prevention from the beginning to the end of life. It suggests the approach is not solely about health, it’s about how good health and wellbeing contribute to the economy and vice versa. (2016 Report) • <i>Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)</i> – Considers why ACEs matter so much to longer term health outcomes and sets out some of the work taking place in Sheffield to address their adverse effects. (2017 Report) • <i>Mental Wellbeing for life</i> - considers some of the key determinants of mental health and wellbeing and 	<p>The DPH annual reports stress that the strength of Sheffield’s economy is inextricably linked to the health and wellbeing of its population and vice versa.</p> <p>A non inclusive economy contributes significantly to the deteriorating health and wellbeing of the majority of its residents, affecting specific groups and is expressed on a geographical basis.</p> <p>Anything the Sheffield Plan can do to strengthen the economy and make it more inclusive will help to improve health and wellbeing across the city.</p>	<p>Ensure that any negative impacts of policies or proposals on the wider determinants health and well being, i.e., the economy, education, housing education, or open space are mitigated.</p>



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Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	<p>examines what can be done locally to ensure there is no health without mental health. (2017 Report)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Multiple Morbidity (Ill health and disability)</i> – It suggests the expansion of multi morbidity (in terms of numbers and earlier age groups) is impacting adversely on healthy life expectancy and is a key factor driving increased demand for health and social care services, rather than an ageing population. (2017 Report) • <i>Health and good work go hand in hand</i> - puts forward the economic case for a healthy workforce as well as setting out the reasons why good quality employment is beneficial to health. (2018 Report) • <i>Health and economy go hand in hand</i> - suggests that current economic structures don't work for most people (except top 1% earners), may impact adversely on our health and wellbeing, while leading to entrenched patterns of inequality and disadvantage. Suggests positive change can be made by: taking a co-ordinated approach across all sectors of the economy; taking a medium to long term view; and, incorporating a large enough economic footprint. (2018 Report) • <i>Anchor institutions bring health and wealth together</i> - bring the perspectives of health and wealth together and exploring what anchor institutions must do to ensure that us all benefitting from an inclusive and sustainable economy becomes reality. (2018 Report) 		
Sheffield Citywide NHS Strategic Estates Strategy (2017 to 2020)	The Strategy's aim is to support Sheffield's Primary Care providers and other stakeholders to improve and develop their services by delivering the most cost effective, best value space from which high quality	The Sheffield Plan's policies and proposals should facilitate the Estate Strategy's transformation aims for the primary care estate.	Ensure that any negative impacts of policies or proposals on implementation of the NHS Strategic Estates Strategy are mitigated.



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	<p>services supporting the wider communities that we serve will be provided.</p> <p>The objectives include that the Primary Care Estates Strategy are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify short to medium term development needs and opportunities of the local Primary Care property portfolio. • Set the trajectory for medium to long term development planning and investment to deliver upon the vision and commissioning intentions of NHS Sheffield. • Identify under-performing Primary Care assets to enable re-use or release, creating improved efficiency and re-investment opportunity. • Promote collaborative working between stakeholders, including 3rd sector partners. • Ensure both commissioners and providers understand their responsibilities in helping shape and deliver the future estate for transforming Primary Care in line with the GP Five Year Forward View response. 		
Sheffield's Place Based Plan (2016)	<p>The Sheffield Place Based Plan's mission is for the children, young people and adults of Sheffield to live long and healthy lives with affordable and quality support in place to help them do that.</p> <p>Its vision is to be recognised nationally and internationally as a person-centred city that has created a culture which drives population health and wellbeing, equality, and access to care and health interventions that are high quality and sustainable for future</p>	The Sheffield Plan should recognise the ambitions of the Sheffield Place Based Plan. To do so The Sheffield Plan has to work in conjunction with other plans and strategies.	Ensure the impacts identified during the sustainability appraisal and SEA that affect the Sheffield Place Based Plan's objectives.



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	generations. The plan applies an agreed financial strategy that supports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investing in transformation • targeting money at community based service provision and population need • Supporting the community, primary care and voluntary sector infrastructure The Plan aims among other things to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Sheffield as a healthy and successful city. • Increase Health and Wellbeing. • Reduce Health Inequalities. • Design a Health and Wellbeing System that is innovative, affordable and offers good value for money. • Develop and expand specialised services for children and adults across the region. 		
Sheffield NHS Primary Care Strategy 2016	The Sheffield NHS Primary Care Strategy 2016 aims: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. To improve patient experience and access to care 5. To improve quality and equality of healthcare in Sheffield 6. To work with Sheffield City Council to continue to reduce health inequalities in Sheffield To ensure there is a sustainable, affordable healthcare system in Sheffield. There would need to be transformation in the use of its premises. The Draft Sheffield Strategic Estates Plan, 2016-2020, identified 113 general practice properties; these include main and branch surgery sites. In addition each of the	To support the model of working proposed by the strategy, primary care services need buildings based in neighbourhoods in which they can jointly work with health, social care and voluntary sector colleagues. Most of these buildings already exist; there is a real need and opportunity for public services to work more collaboratively to reduce duplicated overhead costs and to deliver more joined up services at a local level.	The Sheffield Plan's policies and proposals need to facilitate the transformation in the use of premises adopted.



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	<p>pharmacy, optometry and dental practices have premises, amounting to a further estimated 260 sites.</p> <p>A high proportion of small practices operate from converted premises. There are 7 NHS Local Improvement Finance Trust (LIFT) buildings, offering purpose built accommodation. Their current utilisation is poor. Usage across all 7 LIFT buildings is estimated at 33- 50% of potential capacity; further detailed utilisation studies are planned for all LIFT buildings. The potential to use these buildings to accommodate multi-specialty community providers has been identified within the Draft Strategic Estates Plan. The CCG has a strong financial and quality incentive to improve the utilisation of LIFT assets but also recognises that there are barriers within the system that can prevent this from happening. As a system enabler and leader it is part of the job of the CCG to find solutions to obstacles that are preventing the strategy from being implemented.</p>	<p>Sheffield Strategic Estates Plan makes it clear that significant efficiency and quality gains are achievable with limited investment; a smaller, higher quality estate can be provided at lower cost and mitigating the additional costs of out-of-hospital care.</p>	
<p>Sheffield NHS Primary Care Estates Strategy 2017-2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the Sheffield GP Forward View (GPFV) plan, the primary care estate has been highlighted as an area which needs considerable focus. • The City-wide Strategic Estates Plan does not sufficiently signal the need for change within Primary Care estate. • Practices are requesting leadership and guidance on how to move forward on key estate issues <p>In summary, the strategy's -objective is to create a better quality Primary Care estate that better supports frontline service delivery for patients and stakeholders, taking into account both current and future requirements.</p>	<p>The Sheffield plan needs to facilitate the following actions where it can.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilisation – There is significant under-utilised estate in LIFT assets giving opportunity for reconfiguration. • Quality & Condition – Overall, condition is below average (Condition B/C). LIFT assets represent the best quality buildings deployed for Primary Care which, being fully maintained recent builds in 'Condition A'. 	<p>Ensure the impacts identified during the sustainability appraisal and SEA that negatively affect the Sheffield Primary Care Estates Strategy 2017-2022 are mitigated to facilitate successful implementation.</p>



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	<p>The Primary Care Estate has 111 properties in and around Sheffield, with a combined gross internal floor area of approximately 63,569m², with an estimated operating cost of £5,409,468⁷⁷. The age range for the properties is from 1850 to 2011, with an average age of 51 years (1966) for the original building construction. Many practices have had extensions or refurbishments since construction. It is assessed that there are 729 consulting / treatment rooms, and a further 219 treatment / examination rooms within our current Primary Care facilities (an average of 8.5 per practice). Sheffield has a high proportion of smaller practices, operating from converted premises. The average practice floor area is 577m² (Gross Internal Area). 18 practices (including 11 Main Surgeries) are under 300m². 19 surgeries have a floor area in excess of 800m².</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Capacity – Overall the health economy of the city has some 120.5m² of estate (Gross Internal Area) deployed per 1000 capita. This is 2.3% above comparable city based health economies. • Cost – Whilst there is potential to reduce actual premises spend through localized efficiencies, the greatest single cash releasing opportunity is presented through improved LIFT asset utilisation (c£1.24m). • Data – The recent 6-facet appraisal survey has significantly enhanced the visibility and awareness of backlog maintenance requirements, statutory compliance and environmental performance. • Investment Needs- to be confirmed once locality plans are developed and agreed, but current high and significant risk backlog maintenance costs at practice level is calculated at £484,000, and should be addressed within the current financial year by individual practices. 	

⁷⁷ Based on average GP practice size & reimbursable costs



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Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
<p>Sheffield City Council Public Health Strategy April 2017 – March 2019</p>	<p>The strategy’s purpose is to define the role of SCC as “a public health organisation” by setting out a statement of ambition and establishing some priority areas and strategically important issues. It looks to boost the implementation of existing plans and strategies, to signal opportunities to further enhance progress against our priorities, and to provoke debate on where more ambitious/radical approaches need exploring.</p> <p>The strategy’s aim is to increase healthy life expectancy by 1 year over the next 10 years, explicitly focused on improving those with lowest healthy life expectancy fastest.</p> <p>It focuses on giving people in Sheffield the best start in life to maximise their life chances, and takes a life course approach. We will consider the health dividend across all our work; and considering how we can best support people in Sheffield to live longer and healthier lives, with an explicit focus on inequalities.</p>	<p>The Sheffield Plan should recognise the ambitions of the SCC Public Health Strategy.</p>	<p>Ensure any adverse impacts identified during the sustainability appraisal and SEA affecting the SCC Public Health Strategy April 2017 – March 2019 are mitigated to facilitate successful implementation.</p>
<p>Sheffield Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-24</p>	<p>The Strategy’s ambitions do not represent our total commitment to health and wellbeing. Existing works are not formally part of the Strategy, but remain important and must continue to be delivered as part of our overall approach. This Strategy reflects and reinforces Sheffield’s Health & Wellbeing Board’s overarching commitment to reducing, and one day eliminating, health inequalities in Sheffield.</p> <p>Their goal is to “close the gap in healthy life expectancy in Sheffield by improving the health and wellbeing of the poorest and most vulnerable the</p>	<p>The delivery of the Strategy’s ambitions can be facilitated by Sheffield Plan’s policies and proposals which need to respect the strategy’s overall goal.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal/SEA must identify and mitigate the negative impacts of its policies and proposals relating to education, employment, transportation and open space in particular.</p>



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Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	<p>fastest”.</p> <p>The strategy adopts a Life Course approach to a healthy life as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting Well – where we lay the foundations for a healthy life • Living Well – where we ensure people have the opportunity to live a healthy life • Ageing Well – where we consider the factors that help us age healthily throughout our lives <p>For each of these it identifies three ambitions to focus on over the coming five years. The nine ambitions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Every child achieves a level of development in their early year for the best start in life. 11. Every child is included in their education and can access their local school. 12. Every child and young person has a successful transition to independence. 13. Everyone has access to a home that supports their health. 14. Everyone has a fulfilling occupation and the resources to support their needs. 15. Everyone can safely walk or cycle in their local area regardless of age or ability. 16. Everyone has equitable access to care and support shaped around them. 17. Everyone has the level of meaningful social contact that they want. 18. Everyone lives the end of their life in dignity in the place of their choice. <p>To accomplish these ambitions, the Board’s partners will</p>		



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	work together to prepare: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A set of action plans, developed with and owned by all stakeholders, setting out clearly what we need to do in Sheffield to deliver on our ambitions; and • A set of measures, tied to and developed alongside those action plans that the Board will use to ascertain whether the necessary change and progress is being delivered. • An active programme of engagement (with partners in the voluntary and community sector, including Healthwatch) to enable the assets and energy of communities and citizens to be central to this Strategy. 		
Sheffield Food and Wellbeing Strategy (2018)	<p>The Food and Wellbeing strategy’s mission is “Making Good Food the Easy Choice for Everyone”. Aspiring toward everyone in Sheffield eating as well as possible, with healthy weight and diet the norm.</p> <p>To make meaningful impact, the food strategy must address all sources of influence. Interventions that rely on changes to the wider environment will have a more widespread impact and will reduce health inequalities; as they can make sustained changes to behaviour.</p> <p>The strategy will strike a balance between policy and population level interventions; and, interventions that support individuals to make healthier choices. In doing so it aims to improve health and wellbeing at population level whilst also providing support to those with greatest need.</p> <p>The strategy takes action on a themed basis and those themes are:</p>	<p>Under the Strategy’s ‘<i>Transform the food environment</i>’ theme, the potential actions include two specific actions that can be implemented through the Sheffield Plan’s policies. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting use of council owned green space for urban agriculture and vacant council owned premises for initiatives such as social supermarkets and community eating spaces; and • Develop supplementary guidance for hot food takeaways. 	<p>Ensure that any negative impacts of the Sheffield plan’s policies and proposals on implementation of the Food and Wellbeing Strategy.</p>



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Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform the food environment • Provide targeted services and support • Early Years and Childhood • Reducing inequalities • Focus on Sugar <p>The strategy proposes action in six areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop healthy food and drink policy for the council and wider public sector. • Create a better food environment by supporting businesses and organisations to improve their food offer. • Use mass media and marketing approaches to change dietary behaviours with a specific focus on sugar reduction. • Develop and/or pilot initiatives to increase access to healthy food for those experiencing food poverty. • Education, information and support for individuals to improve their diet and achieve/maintain a healthy weight. • Influence national policy where this could support us in meeting our targets. <p>The expected outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduction in levels of obesity in children living in the 20% most deprived areas of Sheffield; • Improved oral health of children living in the 20% most deprived areas of Sheffield; and • reduction in levels of obesity in adults living in the 20% most deprived areas. 		



Baseline Information

SA4 Table 2: Baseline Data

Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Local Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
<p>The indicators used are from a variety of sources, including the GP Patient Survey - http://www.gp-patient.co.uk/Slidepacks2020</p>				
Preventable deaths		The JSNA (see above) tells us that: Sheffield has proportionally more preventable deaths per head than England as a whole. The target should be to reach the national average.		The Plan will need to include policies to enable and promote the provision of better health community facilities within all localities and allocate sites where necessary. There will also be a need for policies to promote healthier lifestyles, particularly in those parts of the city where poor health is a particular issue.
Economic benefits of a healthy workforce		The JSNA recognises that a healthier workforce is a more productive one. This is a difficult issue to quantify, but a workforce that is as healthy as the national average will assist in achieving economic goals. This is a particular issue in deprived areas, where opportunities to access jobs can also be lower.		The Plan will need to include policies to enable and promote the provision of better health community facilities within all localities and allocate sites where necessary. There will also be a need for policies to promote healthier lifestyles, particularly in those parts of the city where poor health is a particular issue.
Quality and capacity of GPs / primary	Satisfaction levels with GP services are close to	81% of residents are satisfied with their GP service compared to 82% nationally. However,	In terms of GP provision in	The Plan will need to include policies to enable and promote the provision of



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Local Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
<p>care in the local community to reduce demand for secondary care</p>	<p>the national average</p> <p>The Draft Sheffield Strategic Estates Plan, 2016-2020, identified 113 general practice properties; these include main and branch surgery sites. In addition each of the pharmacy, optometry and dental practices have premises, amounting to a further estimated 260 sites.</p> <p>The Primary Care Estate has 111 properties in and around Sheffield, with a combined gross internal floor area of approximately 63,569 sq.m.</p>	<p>the lowest satisfaction levels are in relatively deprived areas. So there is still a need to enhance neighbourhood and GP services, particularly in certain areas, by developing comprehensive local services that support children, young people and adults to better manage their own health and stay well in their communities. The Sheffield Citywide NHS Strategic Estates Strategy seeks to support Sheffield's Primary Care providers and other stakeholders to improve and develop their services by delivering the most cost effective, best value space from which high quality services supporting the wider communities that we serve will be provided.</p> <p>There are 7 NHS Local Improvement Finance Trust (LIFT) buildings, offering purpose built accommodation. Their current utilisation is poor. Usage across all 7 LIFT buildings is estimated at 33- 50% of potential capacity; further detailed utilisation studies are planned for all LIFT buildings. The potential to use these buildings to accommodate multi-specialty community providers has been identified within the Draft Strategic Estates Plan.</p> <p>Sheffield has a high proportion of smaller practices, operating from converted premises. The average practice floor area is 577 sq.m.</p>	<p>general, even without population growth and an ageing population, surgeries will be under more pressure because of the shift to providing more treatment and clinics in the neighbourhood, rather than hospital. Most surgeries in the city are already operating at capacity; most of the clinical space is in use. Many of Sheffield's GP surgeries are operating from converted houses or other buildings that are not accessible and are on tight sites that make extension difficult / impossible and have little or no</p>	<p>health community facilities within all localities and allocate sites where necessary.</p> <p>Policies that promote the shared use of buildings would also help to improve the provision and capacity of primary care facilities.</p> <p>There appears to be a shortage of larger, modern premises. Policies and allocations could help encourage and promote the provision of new, replacement, primary care facilities.</p> <p>Digital infrastructure and connectivity also needs improving in order to make best use of online access to primary care.</p>



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Local Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
		<p>(Gross Internal Area). 18 practices (including 11 Main Surgeries) are under 300sq.m. 19 surgeries have a floor area in excess of 800 sq.m.</p> <p>With an increasing reliance on accessing primary care online, there is also a need to improve digital connectivity. Again, the issue is more of a problem in some more deprived communities.</p>	<p>parking. More flexible space is required.</p>	
Inequalities in health	<p>Indices of Multiple Deprivation will highlight local areas where poor health is a particular issue.</p>	<p>Sheffield's Place Based Plan seeks to tackle inequalities head on by making disproportionate investments in effort and resources into those communities with most need. This will include redistributing social care, primary care and GP services to match the needs and levels of disadvantage.</p>		<p>The Plan will need to include policies to enable and promote the provision of health community facilities particularly within deprived areas and allocate sites where necessary.</p>
Life Expectancy	<p>Increased life expectancy is an acknowledged output from living a healthy lifestyle in a healthy environment.</p>	<p>The biggest demand on health services is not from people that are old per se, but from the gap between healthy life expectancy and life expectancy.</p> <p>The Director of Health Reports for Sheffield 2015 and 2016 states this is 20 years for men and 25 years for women, and the gap is greatest in deprived areas.</p> <p>The target is to reduce gap in healthy life expectancy from 20 to 15 years between best and worst off.</p> <p>Sheffield City Council's Public Health Strategy</p>	<p>Public Health England's Area Health Profiles show that over the five year period from 2015 to 2019, life expectancy at birth for Sheffield's males has slightly increased from 78.8 to 79.4 years, remaining below England's average throughout that period that</p>	<p>The Plan will need to include policies to enable and promote the provision of better health community facilities within all localities and allocate sites where necessary. There will also be a need for policies to promote healthier lifestyles, particularly in those parts of the city where poor health is a particular issue.</p>



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Local Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
		<p>seeks to increase healthy life expectancy by 1 year over the next 10 years, explicitly focused on improving those with lowest healthy life expectancy fastest.</p> <p>Sheffield Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy goal is to “close the gap in healthy life expectancy in Sheffield by improving the health and wellbeing of the poorest and most vulnerable the fastest”.</p>	<p>increased from 79.4 to 79.5 years. For females, there has been a slight but not significant decrease in life expectancy from 82.4 to 82.3 years also below England’s average, which remained relatively stable at 83.1 years during that period.</p>	
<p>Access to healthy food</p>		<p>Sheffield Food and Wellbeing Strategy (2018) include two specific actions that can be implemented through the Sheffield Plan’s policies. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting use of council owned green space for urban agriculture and vacant council owned premises for initiatives such as social supermarkets and community eating spaces; • Developing supplementary guidance for hot food takeaways. <p>The expected outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reduction in levels of obesity in children living in the 20% most deprived areas of Sheffield; 		<p>In order to deliver these two goals, the Plan would require policies and/or allocations to promote the provision of land and sites for urban agricultural use. It would also require a policy to guide the development of takeaway food outlets.</p>



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Local Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved oral health of children living in the 20% most deprived areas of Sheffield; and A reduction in levels of obesity in adults living in the 20% most deprived areas. 		
Reduced poverty	Child poverty - the level of childhood poverty remains significantly higher than the national average and this gap is widening	Almost 23% of all Sheffield children live in poverty compared with 18.6% nationally. Poverty is a root cause of poor health and the target should be to achieve the national average at least.		The Plan needs to ensure its economic and employment policies and site allocations are sufficient to ensure there are economic opportunities for all, but particularly those in deprived areas.



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Sustainability Aim

10.4 While most health implications are covered by other Sustainability Aims, there is still a role for having a Sustainability Aim to ensure health infrastructure provision of health facilities, particularly in places of need and to accommodate new household growth.

10.5 The following is all covered in the Cross-Cutting Health Topic Paper:

- SEA Topic
- Consultation/Dialogue with Experts
- Strategies, plans and programmes
- Baseline Information

Key Sustainability Issues

10.6 The Key Sustainability Issues are set out in table 6 below:



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SA4 Table 3: Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

Sustainability Aims	Sustainability Issues
4. Health services provided for the health needs of the whole population and which tackle health inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are geographical inequalities in health linked to general deprivation, so policies and site allocations need to focus on those locations of greatest need. • The economic, as well as social, benefits of good health need to be better recognised. • Primary care should be the focus of efforts to improve health, as this also has a significant preventative role that takes pressure off secondary care. • To ensure facilities are located locally and near to public transport, land availability must address health facility relocation. • More people (and an ageing population) mean health facilities need to change or expand to accommodate the changing health needs of the last 10 years. This hasn't been able to be accommodated in the South West due to the unaffordability and unavailability of land (due to market demand for housing and university use) – the money required to expand/relocate facilities within the South West could make a bigger difference in health terms if spent elsewhere.



SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

SA4 Table 4: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Sustainability Aims	Appraisal Criteria: Does this proposal or option...
4. Health services provided for the health needs of the whole population and which tackle health inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus policies and site allocations on those locations of greatest need? • Better recognise the economic, as well as social, benefits of good health? • Focus on Primary care to improve health, as this also has a significant preventative role that takes pressure off secondary care? • Ensure facilities are located locally, close to the communities they serve and near to public transport/cycling routes, as land availability must address health facility relocation? • Address the issue that more people (and an ageing population) mean health facilities need to change or expand to accommodate the changing health needs of the last 10 years. This hasn't been able to be accommodated in the South West due to the unaffordability and unavailability of land (due to market demand for housing and university use) – the money required to expand/relocate facilities within the South West could make a bigger difference in health terms if spent elsewhere? • Meet needs for health services and facilities across the city as a whole and in different communities? • Help to ensure that health facilities will be available to meet the needs of new housing developments?



11. Sustainability Aim 5: Open space and cultural, leisure and recreational facilities available for all

SEA Topic

- 11.1 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA Topic of Open Space and Cultural, Leisure and Recreational Facilities. The Sustainability Aim title now also makes specific reference to open space.
- 11.2 Culture is defined by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport as: arts, film, television, music, radio, photography, museums and galleries, libraries and archives, heritage and cultural education. Recreation covers a wide range of pursuits, both passive and active, and can comprise both private and public provision of indoor and outdoor facilities for entertainment and physical activity.

Consultation/Dialogue with Experts

- 11.3 In relation to this Sustainability Aim, the following organisations have been involved in reviewing the scope and detail of the Scoping Report:
- SCC Parks and Countryside Team
 - SCC Director of Culture



Strategies, plans and programmes

SA5 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
<p>Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2014 (Particularly developing healthy urban spaces and places section)</p> <p>(The latest “Health and Wealth” report on website is 2018, which focuses on ‘Health and Wealth’.</p>	<p>We need to develop and strengthen the City’s ‘green infrastructure’ by ensuring that the design and development of land, open spaces, water and public buildings in Sheffield contributes directly to reducing CO2 emissions, increases resilience to extreme weather effects and promotes healthier places in which to live and work.</p> <p>The Council should ensure that health issues are built into local development and regeneration plans and integrate adaptation principles into the local planning framework.</p>	<p>The Sheffield Plan should support the development and maintenance of green infrastructure as recommended in the Report.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal criteria should assess the provision of open space.</p>
<p>Creating a Culture of Physical Activity – The Move More Plan 2015-2020. Sheffield City Council.</p> <p>This is due to be updated in 2021 so will be taken into account at that time.</p>	<p>The Plan aims for a number of outcomes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheffield as a city designed to make it easier for people to be physically active as they go about their daily lives. • Sheffield’s healthcare system commissions, values and promotes physical activity as a viable treatment option. • Active workplaces and active workforce – places 	<p>Encourage greater use of open spaces - walking and cycling as an alternative to using the car when travel is required – which requires the maintenance and improvement of the green network and other public open spaces. Ensure that transport systems within and surrounding the city (e.g. Peak District) support active</p>	<p>Implications for a wide range of inter-related issues and topics, such as recreation, climate change, health and wellbeing, transport and education.</p>



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	<p>that create environments and policies, and provide support, to enable employees (and those seeking work) to move more as part of their working day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheffield children are provided with a positive experience of physical activity through the physical, social and educational environment of the school. 	<p>travel by providing safe, well sign-posted and affordable routes to workplaces, schools and community facilities and services.</p> <p>Ensure parks and public open spaces are safe, accessible, multi-functional and part of an active travel/transportation network that connects key destinations (e.g. schools, workplaces, community facilities).</p> <p>Urban design regulations and infrastructure that provide for equitable and safe access for recreational physical activity.</p> <p>Sports systems and programmes that promote 'sport-for-all' and encourage participation across the lifespan which requires the maintenance and development of indoor and outdoor sports facilities.</p> <p>Public education, including mass media to raise awareness and change social norms on physical activity.</p>	



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		<p>Physical activity and Non-Communicable Disease (i.e. heart disease, strokes, osteoarthritis etc.) programmes integrated into primary health care systems, so a clear link with health policies.</p> <p>Community-wide programmes involving multiple settings and sectors and that mobilise and integrate community engagement and resources.</p>	
Sheffield City Council Corporate Plan (2015 – 18)	<p>Thriving neighbourhoods and communities – Sustain high quality parks and green spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build new leisure centres at High Green and Graves (now complete) and increase access to facilities, with joint investment in community football pitches. 	Maintain, improve and create open spaces and leisure facilities.	The Sustainability Appraisal criteria should assess the quantity, quality and accessibility of open spaces against locally adopted standards.
	Working with others in the City Region we will attract individuals and businesses to Sheffield as the UK's top Outdoor City.	Provide land for, and otherwise facilitate, relocation of individuals and businesses.	
Sheffield's Outdoor Sports Strategy, June 2014 ⁷⁸ This includes the 2013 Playing Pitch	<p>These core principles will be delivered via five strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shared and prioritised investment in high quality facilities - ensure a geographical spread of high quality 	Rationalisation of non-hub sites and potential lack of sufficient funding available to clubs to maintain playing fields. Local Plan needs to ensure	Sustainability Issue will be reviewed.

⁷⁸ <http://sheffielddemocracy.moderngov.co.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?AllId=7791>



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Strategy as a Background Paper. The PPS is currently being updated (June 2020).	facilities – including the proposed hubs - to fairly serve all parts of the city; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved access to existing facilities – specifically schools; • increased self-management by clubs; • a proactive response to falling Council subsidy; • City Sport Plans for key sports. 	adequate amounts of open space accessible to all, even if not funding currently to maintain it.	
Sheffield Trees and Woodlands Strategy 2018-2033	The Council’s vision is “Working in partnership to provide outstanding resilient and sustainably managed trees and woodlands which are rich, diverse, healthy, attractive, and of maximum benefit to the public and wildlife”. The key principles of the Strategy include climate change mitigation, community involvement, biodiverse and resilient trees and woodlands, green spaces of extraordinary quality and for every area of the city. Key aims include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, enhance and promote Sheffield’s trees and maximise their benefits in all parts of the city. • Achieve at least one new Green Flag (national quality standard) woodland in the first 5 years of the Strategy and bring all the council’s woodlands up to the Sheffield Quality Standard within 10 years. • Plant at least 100,000 additional trees and replace trees on a 2 for 1 basis in our greenspaces and woodlands over the next 10 years. • Increase visitor numbers and volunteering in woodlands that serve areas of Sheffield that have the lowest visitor numbers and the greatest health inequalities. 	A range of issues including climate change (pollution removal and carbon storage), flood risk (alleviating storm water and avoiding rainwater run-off), public health benefits in terms of improving mental and physical wellbeing, improving equality of access to areas of trees and woodlands for all residents and visitors to the city, achieving biodiversity aims.	Can provide positive contributions towards a range of sustainability aims and objectives including climate change, health and wellbeing and social inclusion.
Sheffield Outdoor Economy Report,	This summary report helps to quantify the size, scale and	Protection of Sheffield’s natural assets	Criteria should ensure



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2014	scope of Sheffield’s ‘Outdoor Economy’, assessing its economic footprint and testing its importance in determining where people work, live and visit. It represents a new way of thinking about Sheffield’s natural geographic assets in terms of their economic importance and the contribution that they make to an enhanced quality of life. The evidence collected will inform future plans to reposition the city’s image to reflect the unique topography and quality of life offer.	for the benefit of the economy.	valuable natural assets are protected.
Sheffield Green and Open Space Strategy 2010-2030 ⁷⁹ It builds on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Parks Regeneration Strategy (1993/99) • Sheffield’s Countryside Strategy (1999) • Sheffield Site Categorisation Strategy (2000) • Best Value Review (2002) • Local Area Action Plans (2004 to present). 	The Strategy will ensure that every area of the city has green and open spaces of exceptional quality for all current and future generations to use and enjoy. This will lead to greater use, more active involvement in management and decision making about them and contribute on a regional scale to managing climate change and conserving biodiversity.	The Sheffield Plan is complementary to the Green and Open Space Strategy which focuses on quality and management. The Sheffield Plan concentrates on protection from built development, the amount and use and accessibility of open spaces to residents. Links can be made between the two in terms of information on new neighbourhood green walking and cycling networks, Local Nature Reserve designations, and adopting common standards and principles. E.g. Sheffield quality standard.	Access to open space is an important feature of sustainable communities and will be reflected in the sustainability appraisal.

⁷⁹ Sheffield Green and Open Spaces Strategy 2010-2030 <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/out--about/parks-woodlands--countryside/green-and-open-space-strategy.html>



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
<p>Sheffield City Trust Health Strategy (2013-2017)</p> <p>Sheffield City Trust (the Trust) is an independent registered charity. Sheffield International Venues Ltd (SIV) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Trust whilst 7Hills Leisure Trust is an associated charity. SIV manages and operates a number of sports and leisure facilities in Sheffield on behalf of the Trust.</p>	<p>The objects of the Trust are “to provide facilities for recreation for the benefit of the residents of Sheffield; to promote the physical health of Sheffield residents; the development and promotion of the arts and the promotion of social welfare in the City.”</p>		
<p>The Culture Consortium Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing wellbeing through art and culture, offering the opportunity to develop skills, confidence and learning; creative practitioners are supported as the key to enhancing wellbeing and work with partners to advocate for improved access to culture and remove barriers to participation. • Championing diversity – ensuring Sheffield’s cultural provision is relevant to diverse audiences and participants, and supports celebration and cohesion. • Ensuring every child and young person receives an inspiring cultural education and participates in cultural activity. Creative practitioners are supported to work with children and young people as part of their portfolio careers and there are appropriate structures and facilities for cultural education and experiences and celebrate the cultural achievements of our children and 	<p>Visual arts as a key contributor to jobs and career opportunities An aid to improving the physical and mental health and wellbeing of the population. Increasing community participation and ensuring more social inclusion Raising the profile of Sheffield and boosting tourism.</p>	<p>Can provide positive contributions towards a range of sustainability aims and objectives including improving the economy and providing job opportunities, health and wellbeing, social inclusion.</p>



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	young people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the next generation of cultural leaders and support leadership development among creative practitioners on a local and national stage. • Promoting cultural visibility to ensure Sheffield’s cultural activity is visible and widely celebrated, both by audiences and influencers, locally, nationally and internationally. 		
Making Our Way – An Ambition for Visual Arts in Sheffield 2019-2024; Sheffield Culture Consortium/Arts Council England	There are five key strands: Communication and Collaboration - to utilise our collective skills, resources and networks better to improve opportunities for artists and arts organisations. Investing in Talent - to ensure Sheffield is known for nurturing talent and developing and sustaining visual arts careers. Raising Profile - To reposition the profile of Sheffield within the visual arts nationally and internationally. Civic and Community Impact - To reach more people across Sheffield through participatory programmes that have meaningful impact to them. Repositioning the Visual Arts within the City - To advocate for the visual arts within key city strategies and articulate the value the sector brings to society.	Visual arts as a key contributor to jobs and career opportunities. An aid to improving the physical and mental health and wellbeing of the population. Increasing community participation and ensuring more social inclusion. Raising the profile of Sheffield and boosting tourism, including the promotion of public- owned collections cared for by Museums Sheffield Collaboration on Arts and Cultural Heritage Trails.	Can provide positive contributions towards a range of sustainability aims and objectives including improving the economy and providing job opportunities, health and wellbeing, social inclusion.
“A Heritage Strategy for Sheffield	The vision is that within ten years, Sheffield will come to:	Supporting and promoting heritage	Can provide positive



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
2020-2030” - Joined Up Heritage Sheffield (public consultation draft)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and celebrate its heritage • Champion a diverse heritage reflecting diverse Sheffield • Exploit the economic potential of heritage • Support the educational value of heritage • Strengthen the resonance of heritage with people today, and recognise its relevance to the future <p>Themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding heritage supports the appropriate conservation of Sheffield’s quality historic environment and heritage; celebrating it shares the recognition of its value with more people - Understanding and recognising the economic potential of heritage is essential to heritage contributing to Sheffield’s economic vitality and tourism. • Heritage events and volunteering that are part of understanding and celebrating heritage can be beneficial for health and wellbeing. • Understanding and celebrating should be of a diverse heritage and be an inclusive process. Children and young people should be helped to understand the value of heritage, participate in its celebration, and pass that understanding down the generations. 	assets has a key role in supporting the local economy in terms of attracting local residents and visitors to the city and providing employment opportunities; champion Sheffield as a unique city with a distinct heritage; benefits towards improving health and wellbeing by ensuring community participation for all in heritage events, including for educational purposes; ensuring historic buildings and places are preserved and enhanced to contribute towards a high quality built and green environment.	contributions towards a range of sustainability aims and objectives including improving the economy and providing job opportunities, health and wellbeing, social inclusion, quality of the built and green environment.
Sheffield’s Green Commitment (final report of the Sheffield Green Commission, 2017)	<p>One of the 4 key vision statements is: ‘Sheffield is a green city both in its urban core and its surrounding landscape’.</p> <p>Relevant recommendations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a clear, bold vision for Sheffield as a Green City, which is incorporated into the Local Plan, regional plans and other strategic documents. • The Local Plan is a key opportunity to shape and guide 	Plan policies and allocations should support these recommendations as far as possible.	The Sustainability Appraisal framework should reflect these recommendations as far as possible.



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	<p>development in the city for the next 15-20 years and must include a strong focus on green and blue infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green infrastructure and intelligent urban densification is prioritised in spatial planning, using the new Local Plan to site housing land allocations away from important green spaces. • All large new developments, whether residential, commercial or for employment contain quality green space with clear mechanisms for their long-term maintenance. • Sheffield considers where garden cities and green blue infrastructure fit within the Local Plan and the balance of more densified cities and the impact on noise and nuisance. 		
NATIONAL			
National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG, 2019	<p>Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.</p> <p>Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus 	Sheffield Plan policies and sites allocations should ensure sufficient provision of open space, and should protect existing open space unless one of the three criteria is met.	Sustainability appraisal criteria should take account of both provision of open space for new housing developments, and loss of open space as a result of development.



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	to requirements; or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or • the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss. 		
Planning for Sport: Forward Planning Guide, Sport England, June 2014	Objectives: PROTECT sports facilities from loss as a result of redevelopment; to ENHANCE existing facilities through improving their quality, accessibility and management and to PROVIDE new facilities that are fit for purpose to meet demands for participation now and in the future.	This document provides guidance for implementing the NPPF through the Sheffield Plan. Policies will need to balance the demands of space for sport and recreation with the need for development land.	Sustainability Appraisal criteria should take account of the NPPF and Sport England guidance.
Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond The Six Acre Standard, Fields in Trust, 2015	Offers benchmarks for quantity, quality and accessibility of playing pitches, and other playing spaces.	Should inform the open space standards in the Sheffield Plan.	Sustainability Appraisal criteria should seek to ensure quality, quantity and accessibility standards are met.



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<p>Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity, NICE Public Health Guidance 8 (2008)</p>	<p>Promote potential for physical activity to be maximised.</p> <p>Ensure children can participate in physically active play.</p> <p>Ensure that everyone has good access to facilities, including health, community facilities and open space and sports facilities by foot.</p> <p>Ensure public open spaces and public paths are maintained to a high standard. They should be safe, attractive and welcoming to everyone.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies and sites allocations should take account of the guidance.</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal criteria should take account of this guidance.</p>



Baseline Information

SA5 Table 2: Baseline Data

Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
% Households with access to sufficient informal and formal open space ⁸⁰ .	16%		The citywide figure hides neighbourhood disparities. The figure is significantly lower in some neighbourhoods and higher in others. There are also inequalities in terms of the quality of green spaces themselves.	The Local Plan should ensure the protection of accessibility, quantity and quality of open space. Without such protection, it would be subject to threat from other types of development, which could worsen the spatial disparities in terms of open space.

⁸⁰ From Sheffield's Assessment of Open Space, Sport and Recreation, 2008



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Sheffield City Council open spaces meeting the "Sheffield Standard" – ensuring that Sheffield's green and open spaces are safe, accessible, welcoming and clean in all areas of the City	19/20 Target 65% Number of sites 746 Pass 506 = 68% Fail 240 = 32%	The target is for 65% of SCC sites to meet the Standard.	Sheffield City Council had agreed the target for 20/21 was 70%. Due to Covid-19 this target may not be achievable. Work has been adapted to suit the current situation - this includes changes in maintenance regime, project delivery work and closure of our facilities such as playgrounds, MUGAs and sports equipment at our sites. Sheffield Standard Assessments of all our sites, parks, woodlands, allotments, cemeteries and green spaces are currently on hold.	
Adult participation in the arts ⁸¹	35% of adults taking part at least 3 times a year; 50% of adults rarely visit libraries; 50% rarely visit city's museums or galleries;	Sheffield is below the national average of public participation, but considerably above the South Yorkshire average.		The Sheffield Plan should protect needed facilities

⁸¹ Sheffield's Cultural Strategy: A Discussion Paper, August 2013



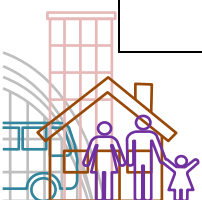
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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
	vast majority of residents place continuing high value on these services. Socio-economic variations in participation and audiences.			



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<p>Art venues and cultural activities⁸²</p>	<p>Cultural activities and community arts occur in a variety of traditional cultural venues but also in non-traditional unexpected venues.</p>	<p>Arts Council England (ACE) now invests markedly less in Sheffield than in comparable communities in the region or nationally, and Sheffield City Council (SCC) has, as a result of public sector cuts, significantly reduced cultural investment in the City.</p> <p>Cultural organisations have responded by income generating measures and have developed a strong offer despite reductions in Council funding. However, Covid will particularly hit those who have done their best to become self-sufficient.</p> <p>There is an ambition to increase the number of National Portfolio Organisations in Sheffield, which could be achieved with quite modest rebalancing of leisure budgets. However, Covid has created additional pressures.</p>		<p>If we do nothing, Sheffield will fail to capitalise on the progress and energy of the past 7 years, and will slip further behind other Core Cities. The sector will become demoralised and key talent will leave.</p>
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Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

11.4 From the baseline data and strategies, the key sustainability issues are:

- Cultural, and leisure and recreation facilities provide opportunities for tourism, as well as contributing to people's physical and mental health. Lack of funding and change in management arrangements is a bigger factor in the decline and threat to facilities than lack of demand.
- The Sheffield Plan needs to ensure adequate amounts of open space accessible to all, even if funding to maintain it is currently reduced.
- The Sheffield Plan will need to balance the demands of space for sport and recreation with the need for development land.
- Green Infrastructure, which includes walking and cycling networks, ecological networks and the Green Network, can contribute towards people's access to open space.

Appraisal Criteria

SA5 Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Appraisal Criteria: Does this proposal or option...

Enable people to have access to sufficient good quality open space, near to their homes?

Improve access to wildlife and green spaces, through delivery of green infrastructure?

Improve access to the countryside through public rights of way or cycle paths?

⁸² Sheffield's Cultural Strategy: A Discussion Paper, August 2013



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Enable provision of built cultural, leisure and recreation (CLR) facilities?
Encourage and support tourism?



12. Sustainability Aim 6: Significant development focused in locations that reduce the need to travel and fullest possible use make of public transport, walking and cycling & Sustainability Aim 7: An efficient transport network which maximises access and minimises detrimental impacts

SEA Topic

12.1 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA Topics: Population; Air, Health; Climatic factors. This topic paper covers transport and travel issues and relates to two Sustainability Aims:

- 'Significant Development Focussed in Locations that Reduce the Need to Travel and Fullest Possible Use Made of Public Transport, Walking and Cycling' and
- 'An Efficient Transport Network which Maximises Access and Minimises Detrimental Impacts'.

Consultation/Dialogue with Experts

12.2 In relation to these Sustainability Aims, the following organisations have been involved in reviewing the scope and detail of the Scoping Report:



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- Sheffield City Council Highways Authority (Strategic Transport, Infrastructure & Sustainability)
- South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive
- Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority
- Highways England
- Civil Aviation Authority
- Office of Road and Rail

Strategies, plans and programmes

SA6 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
Annual reports by the Director of Public Health for Sheffield 2016, 2018	Recent reports refer to how promoting active travel – walking and cycling - plays an important role in responding positively to improving health. They also highlight the role of being active in keeping healthy for longer, and the impacts on both physical and mental wellbeing. The impact of transport emissions on air quality and therefore health are also explored.	<p>Planning policy needs to ensure that environments are attractive for sustainable and active travel, and provide a realistic alternative to the car.</p> <p>Locating new development to reduce the distances people need to travel to work and to access services / facilities, enabling shorter journeys which can often be made by walking or cycling.</p>	The sustainability aims both have relevant assessment criteria.
Creating a Culture of Physical Activity – The Move More Plan 2014-2019. Sheffield City Council.	<p>This supports the creation of active environments.</p> <p><u>Objectives include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that transport systems within and surrounding the city (e.g. Peak District) support active travel by providing , safe, well sign-posted and affordable routes to workplaces, schools and community facilities and services. • Ensure parks and public open spaces are safe, accessible, multi-functional and part of an active travel/transportation network that connects key destinations (e.g. schools, workplaces, community facilities). <p><u>Ambition 4: Routes to activity:</u> As part of an environmental approach to increasing physical activity the 'cycle-ability' and 'walk-</p>	<p>Planning policy needs to ensure that environments are attractive for sustainable travel, and provide a realistic alternative to the car.</p> <p>Locating new development to reduce the distances people need to travel to work and to access services / facilities, enabling shorter journeys which can often be made by walking or cycling.</p>	<p>The sustainability aims both have relevant criteria.</p> <p>The strategy is due to be refreshed in 2021 so the SA may need to be updated.</p>



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	<p>ability' of Sheffield will be improved via a programme of investment under the proposed banner 'Routes to Activity'.</p> <p>Includes focused investment in routes to schools, routes to leisure, routes to the Peak District and routes to the City that promote physical activity through active travel.</p>		
The Outdoor City 2016	This strategy is being refreshed.		
Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy 2019 – 2040	<p>Widely consulted upon, this City Region Strategy sets out the transport priorities up to 2040 and forms the Local Transport Plan for South Yorkshire. It will be supported by a series of implementation plans focussed around four programmes of work - Rail, Active Travel, Roads and Strategic Transit Network (including tram, tram-train, bus). The SCR Integrated Rail Plan and SCR Active Travel Implementation Plan are outlined below.)</p> <p>It sets out a vision to 'build a transport system that works for everyone, connecting people to the places they want to go within the Sheffield City Region as well as nationally and internationally. The transport system will be safe, reliable, clean, green and affordable.</p>	<p>Planning policies need to support the goals and policies of this strategy.</p> <p>Sheffield Local Plan can support these aims by providing policies which ensure that new development provides attractive places, and enables sustainable travel choices to be made by users of new development.</p> <p>Need to ensure that new development is resilient to change, and positively contributes to the infrastructure needs of the city.</p>	<p>All of the sustainability aim criteria are relevant.</p> <p>Add resilience to the criteria.</p>



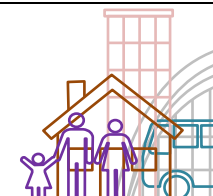
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	<p>The three broad goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents and businesses connected to economic opportunity • A cleaner and greener Sheffield City Region • Safe, reliable and accessible transport network <p>Each of the transport goals is underpinned by three specific policies and each aligns to the SCR Mayor's transport commitments.</p> <p>Key Challenges particularly relevant to the Local Plan include air quality, falling public transport patronage, need for infrastructure to enable greater uptake of active travel, poor connections with other regions, congestion, inequality of access experienced by different groups of people.</p> <p>Policies focus on investment in infrastructure, improving air quality and leading the way to a low carbon transport network, ensuring safety and inclusiveness, enhancing sustainability. Two particular policies relevant to Planning policy are:</p> <p>6. Work in tandem with the planning and development community to create attractive</p>		



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	<p>places.</p> <p>8. Enhance our multi-modal transport system which encourages sustainable travel choices and is embedded in the assessment of transport requirements for new development, particularly for active travel.</p>		
<p>Sheffield City Region Integrated Rail Plan 2019</p>	<p>This is one of the SCR Transport Strategy Implementation Plans. The parts of this City Region plan which are directly relevant to Sheffield are below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connecting HS2 trains from the centre of Sheffield to Leeds and the north east of England. • Improving the speed and frequency of trains from the Sheffield City Region to Greater Manchester and Leeds. • Delivery of major improvements at Sheffield Midland station and capacity enhancements to the north of the station. • Continued investment in upgrading the East Coast Main Line and the Midland Mainline. • Delivering a permanent tram-train service between Sheffield and Rotherham and future proofing the existing Supertram network. • A new rail station serving businesses 	<p>Planning policies need to support the goals of this strategy.</p> <p>Sheffield Plan can support by ensuring that, where appropriate, new development contributes to local infrastructure interventions.</p> <p>Where possible, policies which enable intensification of development around rail hubs – commercial and residential – to support rail services and enable more sustainable travel choices to be made by users of new development.</p>	<p>The sustainability aim has criteria which are relevant.</p>



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	<p>and communities in the Advanced Manufacturing Innovation District at Waverley, Rotherham.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rolling programme of improvements at our network of local stations. • The opening up of low usage or closed rail lines to new passenger and freight services. <p>Specifically in relation to Sheffield the IRP recognises that through aligning land use planning, regeneration and local infrastructure interventions in the areas around the main HS2 hubs at Sheffield and Chesterfield, there is the potential to support significant intensification of commercial and residential development. There is a particularly significant opportunity to support the development of a larger and stronger cluster of knowledge intensive firms and jobs in Sheffield.</p>		
<p>Sheffield City Region Active Travel Implementation Plan (2020)</p>	<p>Aims are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To put those who walk and cycle at the centre of our transport plans to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) create low traffic, liveable and connected communities; (b) to improve health; (c) and to support low-carbon, energy efficient mobility to help address the climate emergency. 	<p>Links with key aims to encourage physical activity and improve health and well being; reduce air pollution and address the climate emergency; and encourage a move towards more sustainable, low traffic communities, and increase active travel.</p>	<p>The sustainability aim has criteria which are relevant.</p>



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	<p>2. To develop walking and cycling networks to: (a) improve the economy (b) embed active travel in all developments.</p> <p>3. To develop active travel as a component of all trips, including longer multi-modal journeys across and to/from SCR as well as leisure trips.</p> <p>4. To provide high quality, safe infrastructure that meets a set of minimum standards.</p> <p>5. To empower local communities to co-develop and own ambitious future plans for walking and cycling.</p> <p>6. To develop an SCR appraisal and monitoring system that supports our current proposals and helps provide the evidence base for future proposals.</p>		
<p>South Yorkshire Bus Review (2020)</p>	<p>A number of key recommendations are put forward, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of economic growth strategies that makes towns and city centres more attractive to investors and promote the sustainable development of existing settlements as more attractive places for people to live and work. • An increased and longer-term role of buses in tackling climate change. 	<p>Improving accessibility by public transport to areas of employment; making communities more sustainable; reducing reliance on the private vehicles; reducing air pollution and addressing the climate emergency.</p>	<p>The sustainability aim has criteria which are relevant.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-development of a public transport implementation plan that builds on the SCR's Transport Strategy but also considers the anticipated National Bus Strategy when it is published by Government. Integrate bus policy into important allied policy areas such as planning, housing and transport. 		
<p>Transforming Cities Programme</p>	<p>This programme provides capital funding for transport improvements in support of the Council's Transport Strategy and other objectives around public health and air quality including the climate emergency.</p> <p>The intended outcomes are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase cycling and walking by improving active travel facilities: with a focus on cycling to work journeys in areas identified as those where the propensity to cycle for access to work is greatest; increase mass transport (bus/tram) journeys into employment areas, particularly the city centre by measures to improve journey times, reliability and facilities. 	<p>Links with key aims to encourage physical activity and improve health and well being; reduce air pollution and address the climate emergency; and encourage a move towards more sustainable, low traffic communities.</p> <p>Improve accessibility to employment opportunities, particularly in the City Centre, by improving public transport.</p>	<p>The sustainability aim has criteria which are relevant.</p>



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<p>Sheffield Midland Station and Sheaf Valley Development Framework (Draft 2020)</p>	<p>The SCR Integrated Rail Plan states that ‘Sheffield Midland Station Integrated Masterplan will be at the heart of the transformation of Sheffield city centre and the SCR over the next 20 to 30 years, capitalising on the catalytic effects of HS2 and Northern Power Rail, it will set the aspirational level for future transformational growth in the City.’ Sheffield Council Cabinet endorsed the progress being made so far in developing the draft ‘Sheffield Midland Station and Sheaf Valley Development Framework (18 Mar 2020).</p>	<p>The Sheffield Plan spatial options need to be aligned with this framework.</p>	<p>All sustainability aims are relevant.</p>
<p>Sheffield Transport Strategy March 2019</p>	<p>The Strategy was approved by the Council in March 2019. It reviews the transport issues the city is facing now and how these might change when considering the need for improved economic prosperity, balanced with the challenges of creating a safer, cleaner and better quality of life for all. It shows how travel should adapt to our changing city and what will be done to help make it happen.</p> <p>Sets out a vision for ‘A Sheffield where everyone can access opportunities and services without transport or mobility constraints. Residents, businesses and visitors in our thriving city can safely move themselves and their goods or products with confidence and without delay. The negative</p>	<p>Planning policies need to support the aims of this Vision.</p> <p>Planning policies needed to enable the development and improvement of strategic links to and from Sheffield, ensuring that this development takes place in a sustainable way.</p> <p>Planning policies need to ensure that development is accessible by walking, cycling and public transport to reduce reliance on the car, and to ensure an attractive environment for non-car users.</p> <p>Planning policies are needed to ensure that new development does</p>	<p>The strategy aims are still consistent with the SA as it stands. However the Strategy acknowledges that the Climate Emergency will require a review to the approach. It is likely that there will need to be a reduction in travel, as well as modal shift to more sustainable modes. The current public health crisis adds another element to this and so Sheffield City Council need to acknowledge that work is ongoing.</p>



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	<p>impacts of transport, including air quality and noise, are minimised and safety and quality of life is improved in the city as a result.</p> <p>The strategy focusses on three objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be inclusive and open up the city's opportunities to all. • To underpin sustainable growth and a city that is open for business. • To support and enhance the health, wellbeing and quality of life for its residents and visitors, contributing to quality places that are safe, attractive, healthy and inclusive <p>There are 22 policies, aligned with the SCR Transport Strategy policies. Whilst all have some relevance to the sustainability issues being considered here, the following policies have specific land use implications:</p> <p>1A. Our transport system will ensure that access to jobs, markets and skills is inclusive and responds to people's needs throughout their lives.</p> <p>3A. Our transport system will enable the city to support a greater population and greater economic activity</p> <p>6A. Our transport system shall complement and enhance the urban and rural fabric of</p>	<p>not generate levels of congestion which are unacceptable.</p> <p>Planning policies needed to provide a safe transport environment for all users, particularly for walking and cycling</p> <p>Planning policies needed to ensure that development is located in sustainable locations, with good access by a choice of modes.</p> <p>Planning policies are needed to ensure that viable and attractive alternatives to the car are available, and new development has good access by a choice of modes. This will enable people to make different choices about how they travel.</p> <p>Need to ensure that new developments are resilient to change, and contribute where appropriate to the infrastructure requirements of the city.</p>	



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	the City, and shall help provide an environment which is attractive to prospective and existing residents and businesses alike. This shall extend to new and existing developments. 9C. We shall involve disadvantaged communities and their representatives in the development of our interventions, to ensure they reduce inequality, and actively advance equality, and to ensure inclusive design.		
Transport for the North Strategic Transport Plan, February 2019	The Strategic Transport Plan (STP) is a statutory plan which will rebalance decades of underinvestment and transform the lives of people in the North. The plan aims to connect people, connect businesses and move goods, and to support inclusive and sustainable growth, It includes plans for Rail (including HS2 and Northern Powerhouse Rail), Highways, Freight and Logistics , Integrated and Smart Travel, Airports, Local Connectivity, with the aim of securing a vibrant and growing economy that builds on the existing strengths of Northern city regions, attracts and retains the brightest and best talent and attracts investment from overseas.	Planning policies need to support the development of regional and sub-regional links.	The sustainability aims have relevant criteria.
City Strategy 2010-2020, Sheffield City Council.	The vision includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People can get to, and around the city easily. • Sheffield is a low-carbon city 	Planning policies need to enable greater use of more sustainable modes of travel and minimise congestion resulting from new	All of the criteria related to these sustainability aims are relevant.



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
		development (and therefore emissions). Also need to support the development / improvement of strategic links to and from the city.	
<p>Fairness Commission, Sheffield City Council 2013</p>	<p>This has a section which talks about how transport can contribute to social, economic and environmental improvements that will increase fairness in the city.</p> <p>Includes a vision for: - all Sheffield streets to be safe and allow people to walk and cycle with confidence (pg 56). (reference to British Medical Journal evidence that 20 mph speed limit reduces road casualties, increase walking and cycling levels) - one integrated, affordable and high quality public transport system, young people have good access to public transport, isolation is reduced for people who are unable to access regular public transport (pg 58)</p>	<p>Planning policy needs to support the development of an accessible and sustainable transport system.</p> <p>Planning policy needed to support the improvement and development of the environment for walking and cycling, creating a safe and attractive network.</p> <p>New development can contribute to making existing public transport services more viable by providing more demand – planning policies are needed to encourage new development to be located with access to existing public transport services.</p>	<p>The sustainability aims include relevant criteria.</p>
<p>Corporate Plan 2015-2018, Sheffield City Council</p>	<p>This includes support for HS2.</p> <p>‘Easy to get around’ is one of the specific priorities for Thriving Neighbourhoods (p 4).</p> <p>Use information to predict schools places, transport infrastructure or housing needs for</p>	<p>The policies in the local plan will need to be supportive of HS2. Policies will be needed to ensure that new development is accessible by a choice of modes from the neighbourhoods of Sheffield.</p> <p>This is something that is done – ensure it is regularly updated and</p>	<p>This sustainability aim includes relevant criteria.</p>



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	<p>a growing population (pg. 11).</p> <p>Work with city region to improve infrastructure and connectivity (pg 14).</p> <p>Includes reference to supporting people to take up cycling. Extend and integrate cycle routes.</p> <p>Make sure public spaces are well designed and promote walking and cycling (pg 17).</p> <p>Five broad themes identified for more sustainable transport – public transport, road safety, network management, cycling and walking (pg 19).</p> <p>Encourage more people to use public transport and Tram-train prioritised (pg 19).</p> <p>Make the most of natural assets, including geography, open spaces, access to Peak District (top Outdoor City) – grow outdoor economy and attract businesses (pg 14).</p>	<p>robust</p> <p>SCC and SCR Transport Strategies are aligned and the Sheffield Plan policies will need to enable and support the infrastructure and connectivity requirements of the city.</p> <p>Policy will be needed to ensure that Infrastructure for active travel is fully integrated into the transport network and new development, and people are enabled to make more sustainable travel choices.</p> <p>Need policies which ensure that walking and cycling are fully integrated into the transport network.</p> <p>This needs to be reflected in policy.</p> <p>Policy needs to support links outside of the city.</p>	
Air Quality Action Plan for	Actions relevant to transport policy:	Policy must support the emerging	Clean Air Strategy states that the AQAP will be



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<p>Sheffield 2015, Sheffield City Council</p>	<p>Action 1: Assess Feasibility for a Low Emission Zone (LEZ)</p> <p>Action 5: Mitigate the Impact of the M1 motorway (particularly in the Tinsley Area)</p> <p>Action 2: Develop Infrastructure for Refuelling Low Emission Vehicles</p> <p>Action 3: Promote Smarter Travel Choices</p>	<p>Clean Air Zone, resulting from the feasibility work.</p> <p>Policy also needed to encourage increased movement of freight by means other than road to reduce emissions.</p> <p>Policy is needed to support the development of Low Emission refuelling infrastructure, including that associated with new development.</p> <p>Policy needs to enable development, as well as enable improvement of the full transport network to make sustainable modes of travel more viable choices.</p>	<p>updated - Sustainability Appraisal may need to be updated to reflect this.</p> <p>The sustainability aims include relevant criteria.</p>
<p>Sheffield's Clean Air Strategy, December 2017</p>	<p>The Clean Air Vision is: We want the air in Sheffield to be safe to breathe, regardless of where people live, work or visit. We will work together to tackle the sources of air pollution and we will create a healthy, thriving city where many more journeys are made using active travel and low emission public transport. Includes a key action - Designing a clean air city – build the ambition of clean air into our approaches to transport, economy, housing, planning and health and wellbeing</p>	<p>Policies needed to support a reduction in reliance on the private car and enable more journeys by active travel and public transport.</p> <p>The spatial options should support a reduction in the need to travel.</p>	<p>The sustainability aim criteria are relevant.</p>



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
<p>Sheffield and Rotherham Clean Air Zone Feasibility Study Outline Business Case (2018)</p>	<p>A Feasibility Study was carried out which aims to deliver legal compliance with statutory limits for annual average concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide in the shortest possible time, maximising the health and wellbeing benefits to people in Sheffield/Rotherham, whilst minimising the financial cost to them through charging.</p>	<p>Policy needed to support the development of integrated networks for more sustainable modes of travel, to provide an attractive alternative to the car – reducing emissions and congestion.</p> <p>Policy is needed to support the development of refuelling facilities for low emission vehicles.</p> <p>Need policy to support movement of freight by more sustainable modes.</p>	<p>All of these sustainability aim criteria are relevant.</p> <p>Other relevant Sustainability Appraisal: Air quality improved and impacts of environmental pollution minimised or mitigated.</p>
<p>Green City Strategy, 2018</p>	<p>A strategy for a low carbon, resilient and sustainable city.</p>	<p>This strategy is aligned with the SCC Transport Strategy and therefore the SA implications are the same.</p>	<p>The sustainability aims have relevant criteria.</p>
<p>Sheffield City Region Investment Fund (SCRIF)</p>	<p>A framework of funding streams to deliver essential strategic infrastructure to increase economic growth and jobs in Sheffield City Region.</p> <p>SCRIF schemes in three main areas, Upper Don Valley, Lower Don Valley and City Centre. Includes pedestrian and cycle enhancements, key bus route, highway improvements.</p>	<p>Policies need to support the infrastructure developments coming out of SCRIF.</p>	<p>The sustainability aims have relevant criteria.</p>
<p>Highways England Delivery plan 2015-2020</p>	<p>Highways England’s role is to operate, maintain, and modernise the national strategic road network.</p> <p>The delivery plan sets out in detail how Highways England will deliver their strategic outcomes.</p>	<p>Need to make sure that policies in the Sheffield Plan support the improvements to the national strategic network in the interest of improving wider links to and from Sheffield.</p>	<p>The sustainability aims have relevant criteria.</p>



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	Local schemes: <u>Supporting Economic Growth</u> - Increase capacity on the M1 by delivering a four lane Smart motorway which will improve connection from Rotherham to Sheffield and Wakefield to Leeds. <u>Trans-Pennine Routes</u> – a package of schemes between Manchester and Sheffield which will improve journey times between these two key cities in the north of England.		
National Planning Policy Framework, February 2019	Chapter on Promoting Sustainable Transport	Policies in the Sheffield Plan need to reflect the national aims to develop a sustainable transport system.	All the criteria relating to this sustainability aim are relevant.
National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016-2021	Published in 2015, this sets out how the government will support the delivery of infrastructure projects and programmes.	Policies in the Sheffield Plan need to support the national infrastructure requirements.	A new National Infrastructure Strategy was due to be published in March 2020 with the budget but was delayed to incorporate the challenge of achieving net-zero carbon emissions. This will likely be impacted by the current pandemic and infrastructure requirements resulting. Will need to update as information from Government emerges.
Decarbonising Transport, Setting the Challenge, March 2020, DfT	Very recently released, this national document marks the start of the process for setting out the policies and plans needed to tackle transport emissions, with a vision for how a net zero transport system will benefit us all: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport and active travel will be the natural first choice for our daily activities. We will use our cars less and be able to rely on a convenient, cost- 	Policy needed to support the development of integrated networks for more sustainable modes of travel, to provide an attractive alternative to the car – reducing emissions. Planning policies need to ensure that development is accessible by walking, cycling and public transport to reduce reliance on the car, and to	The sustainability aims have relevant criteria.



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	<p>effective and coherent public transport network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From motorcycles to HGVs, all road vehicles will be zero emission. Technological advances, including new modes of transport and mobility innovation, will change the way vehicles are used. • Goods will be delivered through an integrated, efficient and sustainable delivery system. • Clean, place-based solutions will meet the needs of local people. Changes and leadership at a local level will make an important contribution to reducing national GHG emissions. • The UK will be an internationally recognised leader in environmentally sustainable, low carbon technology and innovation in transport. 	<p>ensure an attractive environment for non-car users</p>	



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<p>Setting Climate Commitments for the City of Sheffield, Tyndall Centre, 2019</p>	<p>This report presents climate change targets for Sheffield that are derived from the commitments enshrined in the Paris Agreement, informed by the latest science on climate change and defined in terms of science based carbon setting. The report provides Sheffield with budgets for carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from the energy system for 2020 to 2100. The report concludes that rapid transition away from unabated fossil fuel use is needed. The report provides SCC with a science-based carbon budget and more ambitious date for Sheffield to decarbonise. The report has been considered by Sheffield City Council and a number of approaches are being explored / pursued.</p>	<p>The Sheffield Local Plan needs to enable a reduction in the need to travel through its spatial options, supported by policies to minimise detrimental impacts and enable more sustainable modes of travel.</p>	<p>Sustainability criteria and aims are relevant in terms of reducing the need to travel and minimising detrimental impacts.</p>
<p>Electric vehicle chargepoints in residential and non-residential buildings, DfT/OLEV Consultation 2019</p>	<p>This Government consultation proposes alterations to building regulations for new:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • residential buildings to include requirements for electric vehicle charge points • non-residential buildings to include requirements for electric vehicle charge point infrastructure • introduce requirement for existing non-residential buildings to have electric vehicle charge points. 	<p>The Sheffield Local Plan needs to include policies to support the increased provision of EV charge points.</p>	<p>Sustainability criteria and aims are relevant in terms of minimising detrimental impacts.</p> <p>The consultation is closed and responses are being considered by DfT / OLEV. The SA will need to be updated if the regulations are implemented by DfT/OLEV.</p>



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
SCR Mass Transit Programme	Sheffield City Region have prepared an Outline Business Case, approved by the SCR Mayoral Combined Authority, for submission to DfT. This sets out the case for renewal works securing the long-term future of the Supertram network.	The Sheffield Plan needs to consider how to maximise the opportunities presented by the tram network in terms of providing high quality mass transit connectivity between homes and employment. The spatial options in the Sheffield Plan will be important in supporting the long term future of the tram network.	Sustainability criteria and aims are relevant in terms of making more efficient use of and improving the viability of existing public transport.
SCR Energy Strategy (draft, 2020)	<p>SCR Energy Strategy forms part of a wider SCR Climate Response Framework that will allow SCR to meet the agreed target of becoming a net-zero emissions region by 2040. The vision is for - A clean, efficient and resilient energy system, which supports a healthier environment for people to live, work and visit, and which drives our transition to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>Transport goals include: *Inspire Modal Shift Towards Active Travel *Deliver a Clean Transport Network *Accelerate the Uptake of ULEVs</p>	<p>Sheffield Plan needs to include policies which support the increased provision of EV charge points.</p> <p>Planning policies need to ensure that development is accessible by walking, cycling and public transport to reduce reliance on the car, and to ensure an attractive environment for non-car users.</p>	<p>Sustainability criteria and aims are relevant in terms of minimising detrimental impacts.</p> <p>The SCR Energy Strategy was submitted to the SCR MCA on 27 July 2020.</p>



Baseline Data

Existing Transport Network

- 12.3 There are a number of Strategies which provide comprehensive evidence and baseline transport data relevant to Sheffield, for example the Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy, Transport for the North Strategy, and Sheffield City Council's own Transport Strategy. This report is not intended to repeat that, but instead to focus on illustrating Sheffield specific trends, providing a broad baseline position in relation to the Sheffield Plan.

Key trends

- 12.4 The trends presented here are mainly based to 2019 and whilst those will be updated, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic means that they will inevitably be atypical due to the implemented lockdown procedures. There will be some return, however it is anticipated that the pandemic will drive longer term changes in behaviour, disrupting previous patterns, which are impossible to predict with any accuracy at this point. With that qualification, the previous recent information and patterns are still useful to consider in understanding the City baseline and providing a backdrop against which the progress towards more sustainable goals can be measured.

Modal Split

- 12.5 Modal split within Sheffield is monitored through annual cordon and screen-line vehicle counts. Single day 12 hour (0700-1900 hours) two way vehicle occupancy surveys are undertaken on equivalent days during September and October each year at individual survey points along the Cordon or Screen-line. Data is collected at city centre locations (inner cordon) and in locations across the rest of the city. This data provides an annual snapshot over a significant period of time which can be



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used to illustrate travel trends in the city. As the city centre is the focus of many trips, the inner cordon data has been used here to illustrate trends over the last 10 years.

12.6 Trends from 2009 to 2019 are illustrated in figure 1. Whilst it can be seen that car is the dominant mode of travel, travel by bus / tram provides for the next highest number of journeys. A gradual increase in the percentage of people travelling by car can be seen (49% in 2009 to 53% in 2019), alongside a reduction in those making journeys by bus and tram (27% in 2009 to 22% in 2019). There has been a small but sustained increase in the percentage of journeys made by cycle, from 0.7% in 2009 to 1% in 2019.

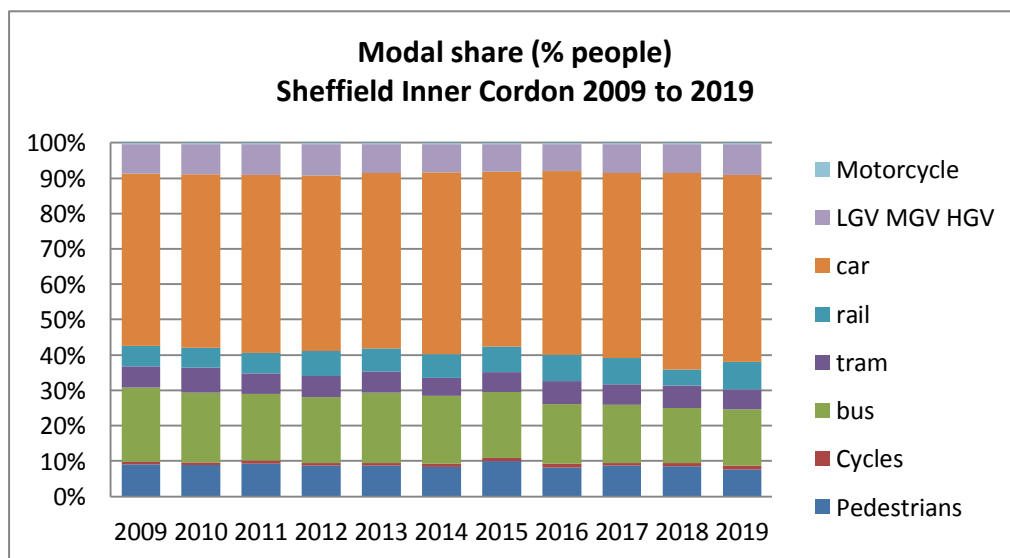


Figure 6 Modal share (% people) Sheffield Inner Cordon 2009 to 2019

Source: SYPTE, Sheffield Cordon Count data, 2019



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Public Transport

12.7 The trends for public transport modes are illustrated in figure 2. This indicates a fall in the proportion of journeys made by bus, although the proportion of people travelling by tram and rail shows a steadier trend. Accessibility by public transport is a key issue for the Sheffield Local Plan and is discussed in more detail in the Key Issues section below.

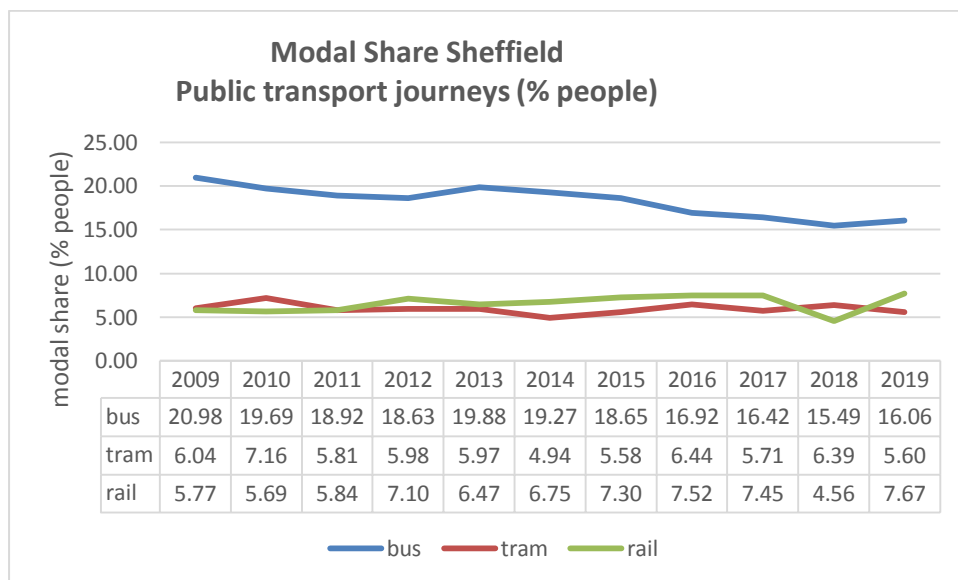


Figure 7 – modal share of public transport journeys in Sheffield (% people) crossing the inner cordon locations. Source: SYPTE, Sheffield Cordon Count data, 2019

Active Travel



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- 12.8 Figure 3 indicates the relatively low proportion of journeys made by both cycling and walking. Due to the small percentages it is difficult to see the trends for cycling, but the figures do show a gradual increase and upward trend. Walking journeys, whilst fluctuating throughout the 10 year period, have seen a downward trend, with a low of 7.16% in 2019.
- 12.9 The Sheffield Transport Strategy (SCC, June 2019) identifies a set of conditional outputs, including:
- Cycling: from the 2017 base, increase the share of people movements by bicycle across inner cordon by 370% – from 1.4% to 6.6% in peak hours, and from 0.9% to 4.2% across the 12 hour day.
 - Walking: maintain the share of movements across the inner cordon made on foot at 2016 levels.
- 12.10 The SCR Active Travel Implementation Plan (June 2020) seeks to increase the levels of walking and cycling by 21% and 350% respectively.
- 12.11 To achieve these ambitious uplifts, significant investment in infrastructure is required. Both the SCC and SCR Transport Strategies set out policies to support this, and implementation plans which set this in motion. Planning policies will be needed to ensure that access to, and design of new development enables users to make their journeys as pedestrians and cyclists.



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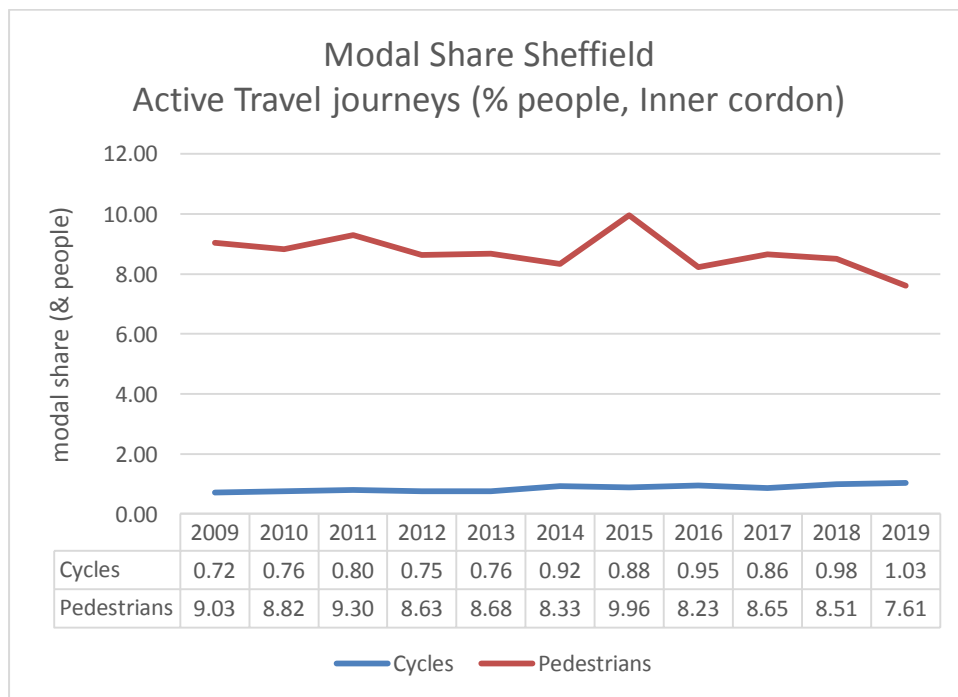


Figure 3 Sheffield modal share (% people), Active Travel journeys.

Source: SYPTE, Sheffield Cordon Count data, Inner Cordon, 2019

Private motorised vehicles

12.12 The percentage of journeys made by private car has increased over the last 10 years, as illustrated by figure 4.



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12.13 The SCC Transport Strategy outlines how, without intervention, by 2035 there could be up to 20% increase in traffic and journey times on the Inner Ring Road, impacting not only private cars, but also resulting in increased delays for buses, and the increased impacts on air quality and carbon emissions.

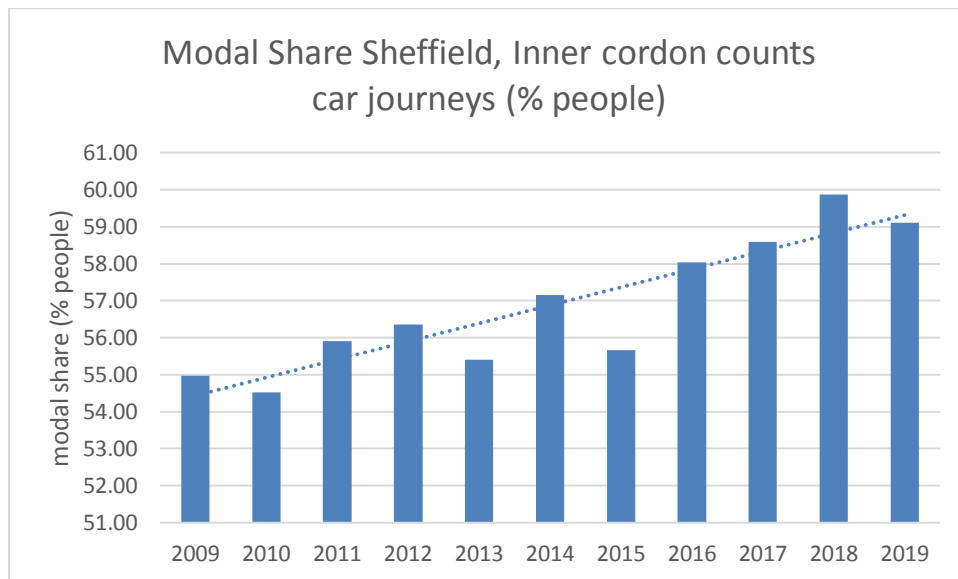


Figure 4 Sheffield modal share (% people), Car journeys.

Source: SYPTE, Sheffield Cordon Count data, Inner Cordon, 2019

12.14 It can also be seen in Figure 5, that average vehicle occupancy by car has seen a sustained decline over a long period of time. With less people per vehicle, this certainly has implications for the number of vehicles on the road.



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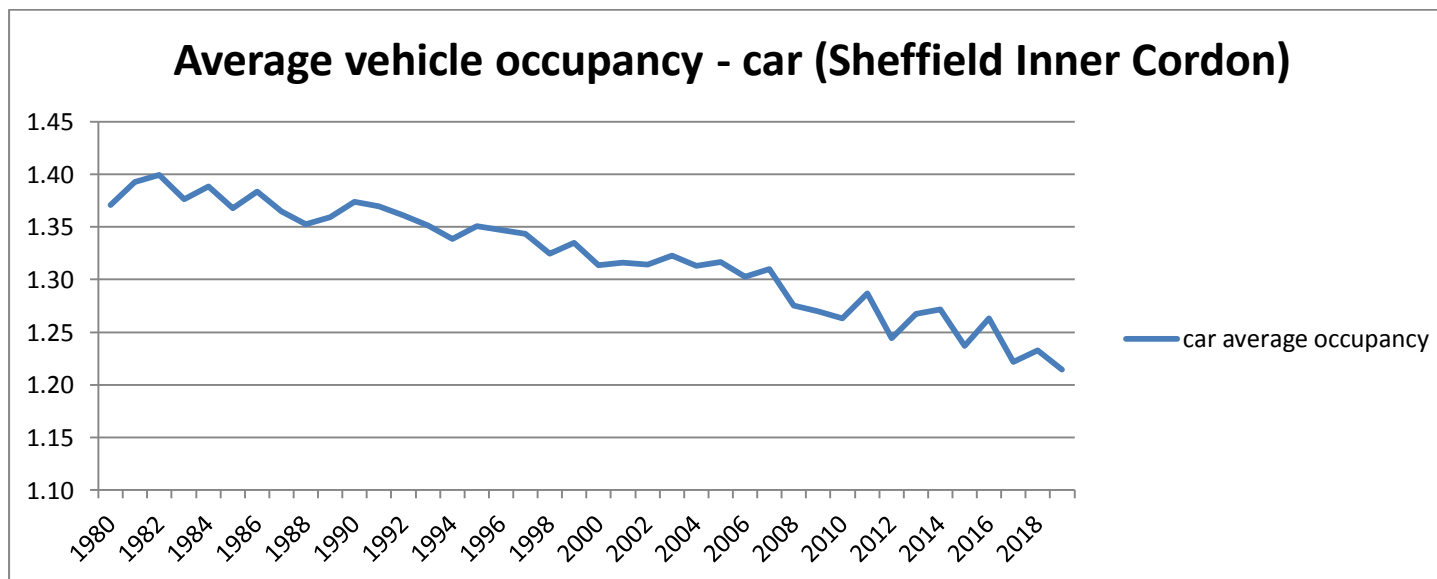


Figure 5 – Average vehicle occupancy – car 1980 to 2018

Source: SYPTE, Sheffield Cordon Count data, Inner Cordon, 2019

Access to a car/van

12.15 The 2011 census showed that there were almost as many cars / vans (224,039) in Sheffield as households (229,928), although one third of households in Sheffield had no access to a car or van. This is in comparison to the figures for England, which show that just a quarter of households had no access to a car or van. There are implications for equality and accessibility in relation to this. This comparison can be seen in figure 6 below.



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Figure 6.

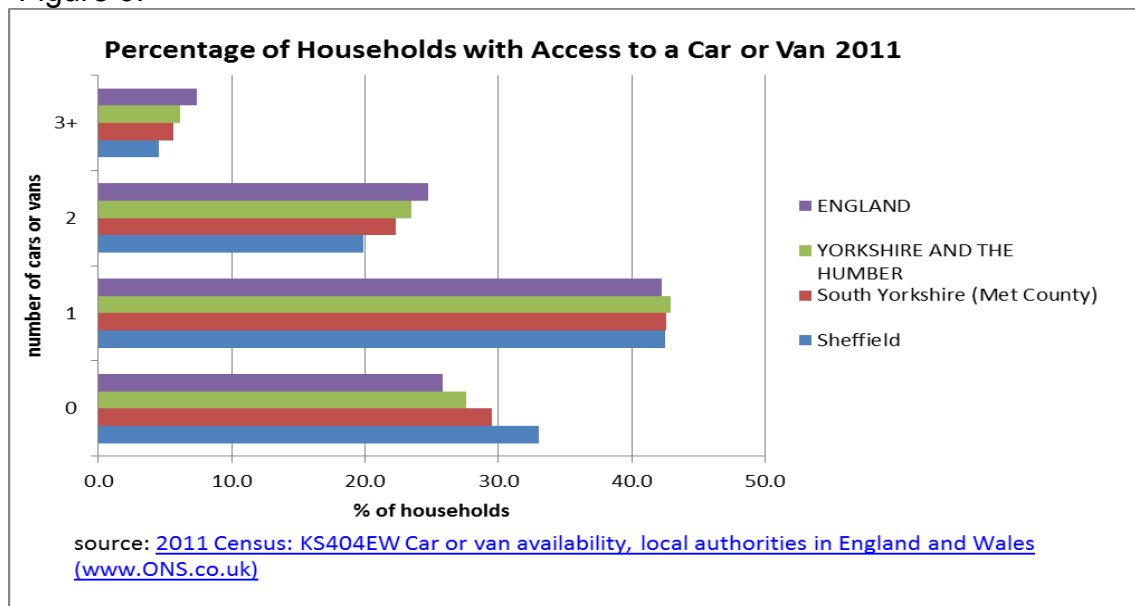
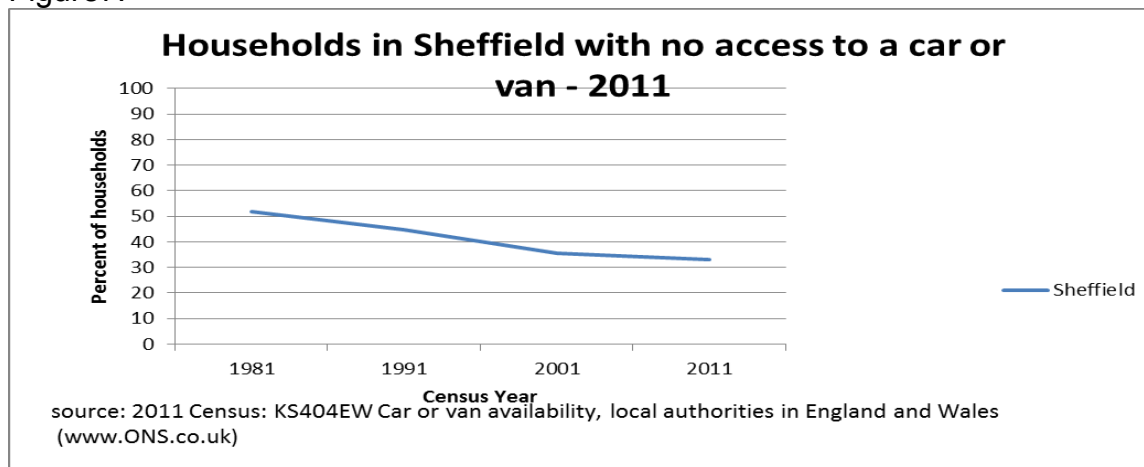


Figure 7 below shows households in Sheffield without access to a car or van, and illustrates the continuing trend of rising car ownership within Sheffield between 1981 and 2011.



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Figure 7.

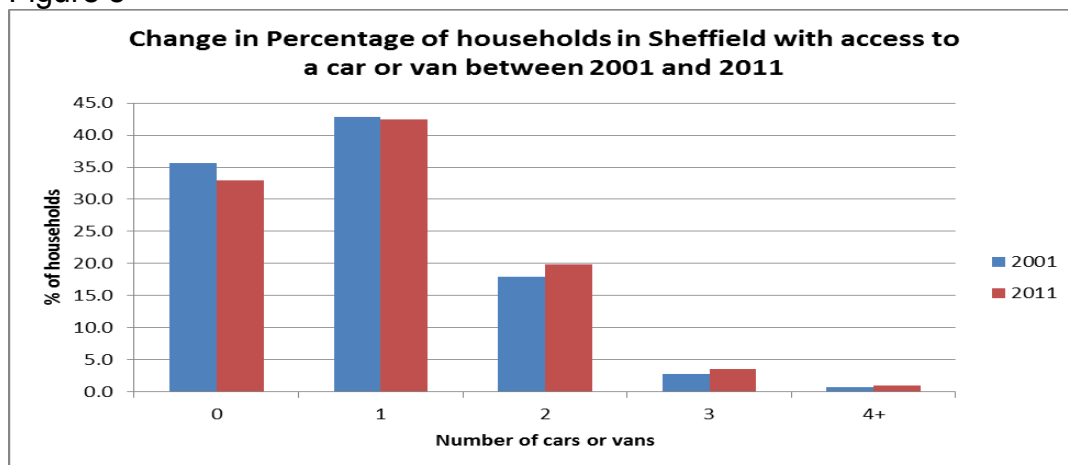


12.16 Whilst the number of households with access to 1 car or van has not changed significantly between 2001 and 2011, the number of households with access to 2 or more cars or vans has seen more growth. This can be seen in Figure 8 below. Almost 25% of households in Sheffield in 2011 had access to 2 or more cars or vans. There are equality implications to this, as well as the wider impact upon air quality and climate change, and congestion. In terms of planning new development there are also increasing implications for housing densities, residential parking provision, and on street parking pressures become greater.



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Figure 8



12.17 There is uncertainty about the future trends for private vehicle ownership, which will be shaped by many factors including changes in our population and demographics, as well as the influence of new technology. For example there is evidence that younger people are delaying car ownership until later in life, if at all⁸³. Younger generations are also more likely to be influenced by new technologies which have the potential to change how we travel, as well as our need to travel (Sheffield Transport Strategy, SCC, 2019).

Freight

12.18 The chart below (figure 9) shows that nationally, since 2008 the amount of goods moved by road has fluctuated, but by 2018 has risen higher than at anytime in the previous ten years. At the same time, the movement of goods by rail has reduced, although less significantly. This national data indicates that whilst there is a need to enable and encourage greater use of rail

⁸³ The Centre for Transport & Society, UWE Bristol & Transport Studies Unit, University of Oxford. Young People's Travel – What's Changed and Why? 2018.



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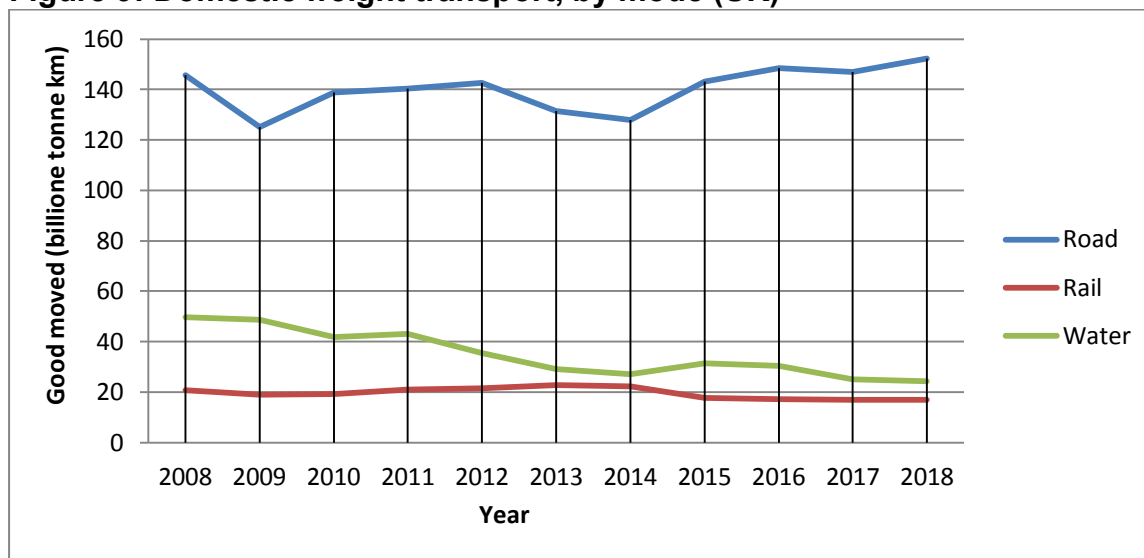
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for the movement of freight, road remains the significant mode for the movement of goods. The Sheffield Local Plan must make provision to enable the efficient movement of goods to support the city economically.



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Figure 9: Domestic freight transport, by mode (UK)



Source: Department for Transport Statistics: Freight. TSGB0401 Domestic freight transport: by mode

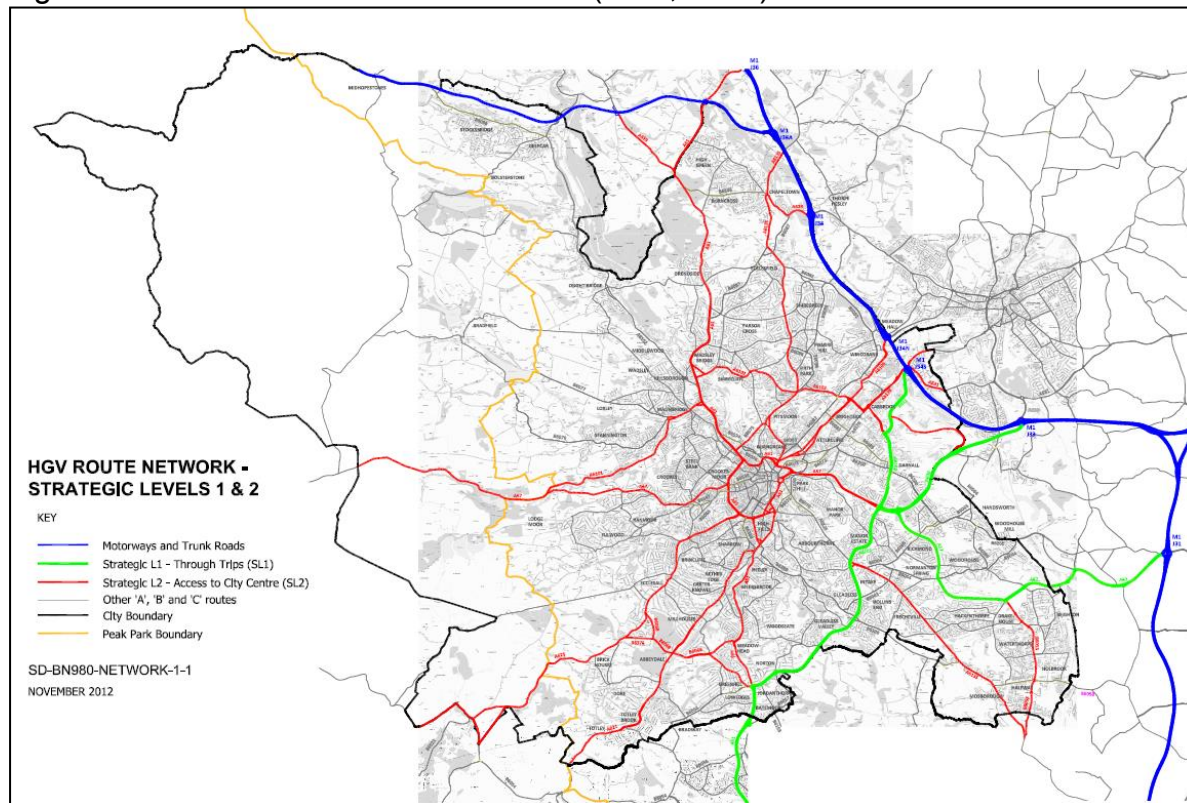
Sheffield HGV Route Network

12.19 Sheffield City Council approved an HGV network in December 2012, with the aim of encouraging HGVs onto suitable routes and making more effective use of the existing highway. The network which can be seen below (figure 10), defines routes identified as suitable for strategic through trips as well as strategic routes for access to the City Centre.



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Figure 10: Sheffield HGV Route Network (SCC, 2012)



Key Issues



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Public Transport network

- 12.20 Sheffield's Transport Strategy 2019-35 (SCC, June 2019) sets out measures for a higher quality, faster and more reliable public transport network. This is necessary to meet the needs of a growing population and an expanding city centre. It aims to remove a relatively small number of local car trips in order to free up road capacity for journeys which are more important to the city's economy, and cannot be easily made by public transport.
- 12.21 The Strategy foresaw private traffic pegged at 2015 levels, thus still representing the largest – yet reducing – share of journeys overall. Better public transport provision will enable additional journeys to be made without increasing congestion and pollution and was projected to rise by 22% over the lifetime of the Strategy.
- 12.22 Challenges to the delivery of the major public transport schemes necessary to deliver this new transport mix were identified – securing increased funding, along with public and political acceptability both of the disruption during ongoing construction and the changes that it would require to people's ways of travelling.
- 12.23 Developments since the adoption of the Strategy make this step change in public transport both more essential and a greater challenge, including the Council's declaration of a Climate Emergency. This indicates both less travel overall and that a greater proportion of the remaining journeys need to be made by sustainable means for transport to play its part in making Sheffield a carbon neutral city by 2030.
- 12.24 Subsequently, gathering economic uncertainty along with the Coronavirus epidemic have resulted in less travel overall and more remote working. This is likely to mean reduced demand for transport. For public transport it suggests even greater investment will be necessary to produce the mode shift proposed and that the city's bus and tram offer will need to change radically in order to help deliver this.
- 12.25 Concentrating growth on key corridors and densification of existing neighbourhoods all potentially support public transport use; offering the necessary quality and frequency of service will be dependent both on the scale of capital investment and ongoing subsidy of services.



Sustainability Aim 6: Significant development focused in locations that reduce the need to travel and fullest possible use make of public transport, walking and cycling & Sustainability Aim 7: An efficient transport network which maximises access and mini

12.26 Given these factors, the emphasis going forward is likely to switch from enabling journeys to prioritising sustainable modes, including public transport, for those trips that must be made; to better spatial planning in order that homes and jobs and services are located nearer to one another; and improved technology to support remote working.

Air Quality and Climate Change

12.27 The air quality of Sheffield is measured 24 hours a day 365 days a year. There are 6 automatic monitoring stations, measuring a variety of pollutants. The locations of the sites vary but in general they are sited in areas where air pollution may be at risk of going above Government air pollution objectives. Nitrogen dioxide levels are also monitored at around 160 locations across Sheffield using simple passive diffusion tubes. In areas of Sheffield where air pollution is not measured, we use a sophisticated Dispersion Model called Airviro, to predict the levels there. A map of monitoring stations and diffusion tubes is available on the Council's website <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/pollution-nuisance/air-quality>.

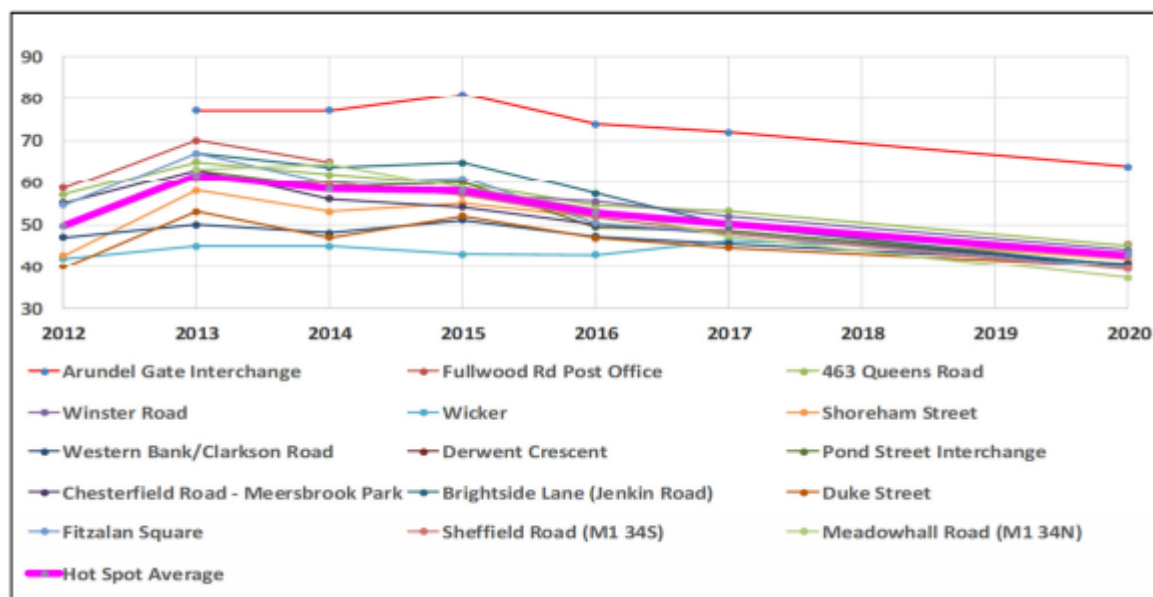
12.28 The Local Air Quality Management Annual Status Report, 2018 (SCC), reported that Sheffield is still in breach of National and EU Air Quality Limit Values for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) gas and that a key contributor is road traffic, in particular diesel vehicles, where engine technology is not performing as expected in urban areas like Sheffield. NO₂ monitoring shows that while levels are gradually coming down, they still breach.

12.29 National and EU limit values at several locations – see Figure 11 below.



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Figure 11: Sheffield Air Quality Sites in Breach of Limit Values – Recent Trend.



Source: SCC Local Air Quality Management Annual Status Report, 2018

12.30 In 2015, the UK Government was ordered by the Supreme Court to take action to tackle air pollution where levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) breached legal limits. Sheffield and Rotherham were identified by The Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) identified as one of a number of areas where the annual average concentrations of NO₂ exceed statutory limits. Those areas were tasked with developing a strategy which will help ensure that their Council areas become compliant with this statutory limit in the ‘shortest possible time’.

12.31 Detailed modelling has been undertaken and the analysis shows that whilst approximately 81% of vehicles on Sheffield roads are private vehicles, they contribute only 50% of the total NO₂ emissions. Buses, other goods vehicles, light goods



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vehicles and taxis all account for a higher proportion of NO2 emissions than their share of vehicle traffic in Sheffield. This is illustrated below in figure 12:

Figure 12 – Table compares vehicle types as a % of fleet to % contribution to NO2 emissions.

Fleet Specific Impact Model for Vehicles				
Vehicle Type	Percent of Fleet (F)	Percent of NO ₂ (N)	Fleet Specific Impact (N/F)	
Buses	1%	5%	5.0	Most Polluting
Other Goods Vehicles (>3.5 tonnes)	3%	15%	5.0	Most Polluting
Light Goods Vehicle (<3.5 tonnes)	13%	26%	2.0	High Polluting
Taxis (Hackney and Private Hire)	3%	4%	1.3	High Polluting
Private Cars	81%	50%	0.6	Least Polluting

Source: Sheffield City Council, 2019. Responses to Taxi Driver Questions

12.32 The city’s Clean Air Zone proposal has been developed to target the biggest polluters. Consultation on this proposal was undertaken in 2019. Further information and evidence relating to this can be found at <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/pollution-nuisance/clean-air-zone>.

12.33 The Sheffield Transport Strategy (SCC, June 2019) notes that “climate change will have a significant impact on the city and transport has a key role to play in terms of addressing the causes of climate change and also in being resilient to the impacts of that climate change”. Sheffield City Council passed a motion to declare a Climate Emergency in January 2019, including a target to become carbon neutral by 2030. Work is ongoing to determine what actions will be needed to meet this challenge, but providing a spatial framework, enabling development which reduces the need to, and demand for travel, is a key issue that the Sheffield Local Plan must respond to.



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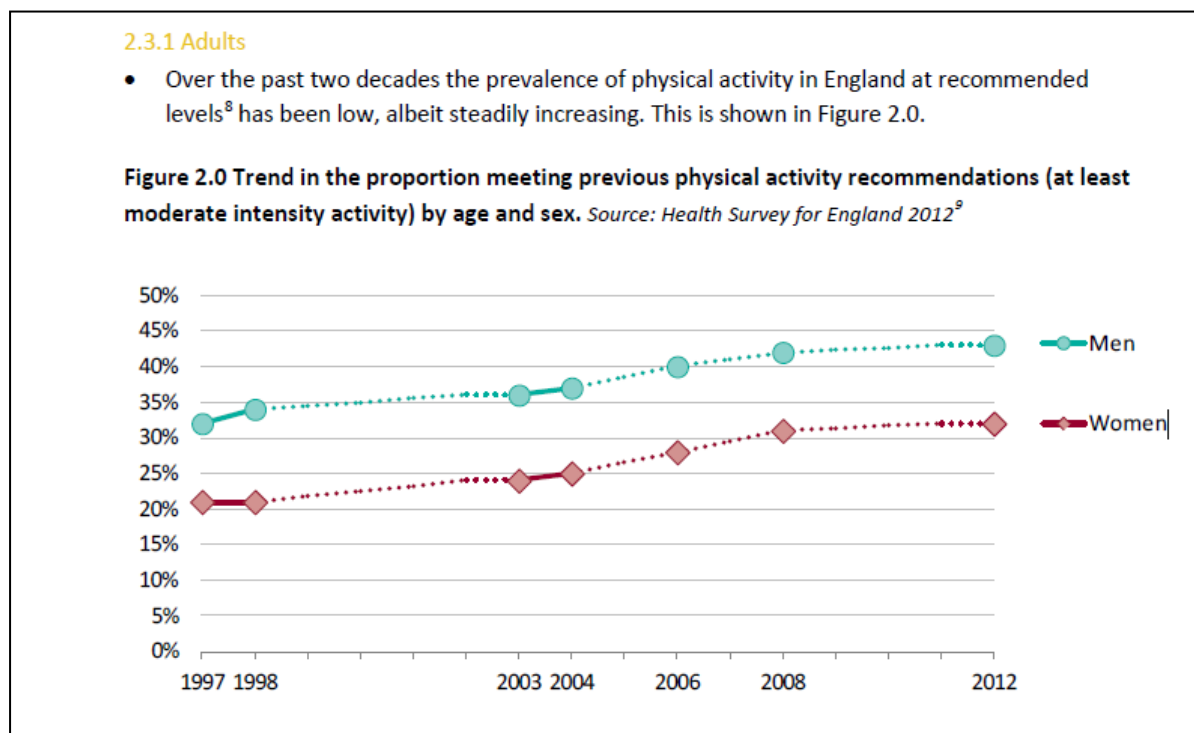
Physical activity

12.34 As levels of obesity continue to rise, encouraging active modes of travel is an important part of the strategy for improving activity levels in both adults and children. Sheffield City Council's "Creating a Culture of Physical Activity – The Move More Plan 2014-2019" offers a summary of data (figure 14 below), which outlines the levels of physical activity which is undertaken by both adults and children. It indicates that although rising, the prevalence of activity in adults is actually quite low, as shown in the extract below taken from the document.



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Figure 14.



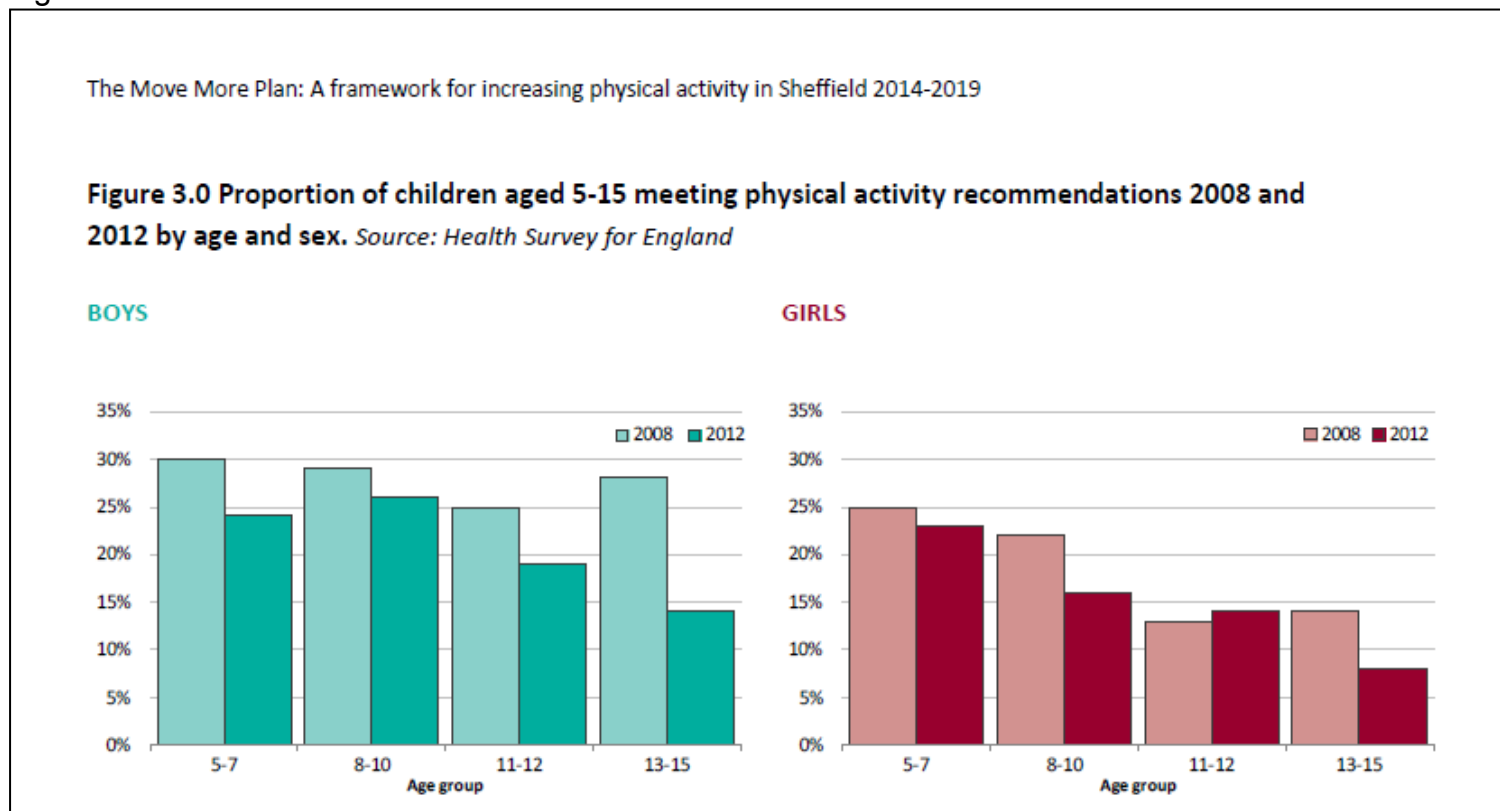
Source: Extract from Creating a Culture of Physical Activity – The Move More Plan 2014-2019, Appendix 2

12.35 The trend for children however, indicates a drop in physical activity, as shown in the extract below (figure 15):



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Figure 15



Source: Extract from Creating a Culture of Physical Activity – The Move More Plan 2014-2019, Appendix 2

12.36 The Move More Plan explores the health implications of low levels of activity and includes recommendations to increase physical activity, including the need for a sustainable transport environment which encourages more active travel. Policies will be needed in the Local Plan to support this.



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12.37 The Sheffield Transport Strategy (SCC, June 2019) notes that an estimated 20% of deaths per year in Sheffield could be prevented, with direct causes including obesity and lack of physical activity (Source: A Matter of Life and Healthy Life – Director of Public Health Report. 2016). It also recognises the significant difference between the health of those people living in the most and least deprived communities, with people born in the most deprived areas expected to live 13 years less than those born in wealthier parts of the city. Many of the adverse impacts of the transport system are felt disproportionately in more deprived communities (Consumer Data Research Centre. CDRC Maps. [Online] 2018). The Transport Strategy sets out the importance of providing transport infrastructure which supports people of all ages to feel safe when travelling by walking or cycling, in order that increasing numbers of people choose active travel.

Road Safety

Accident Statistics

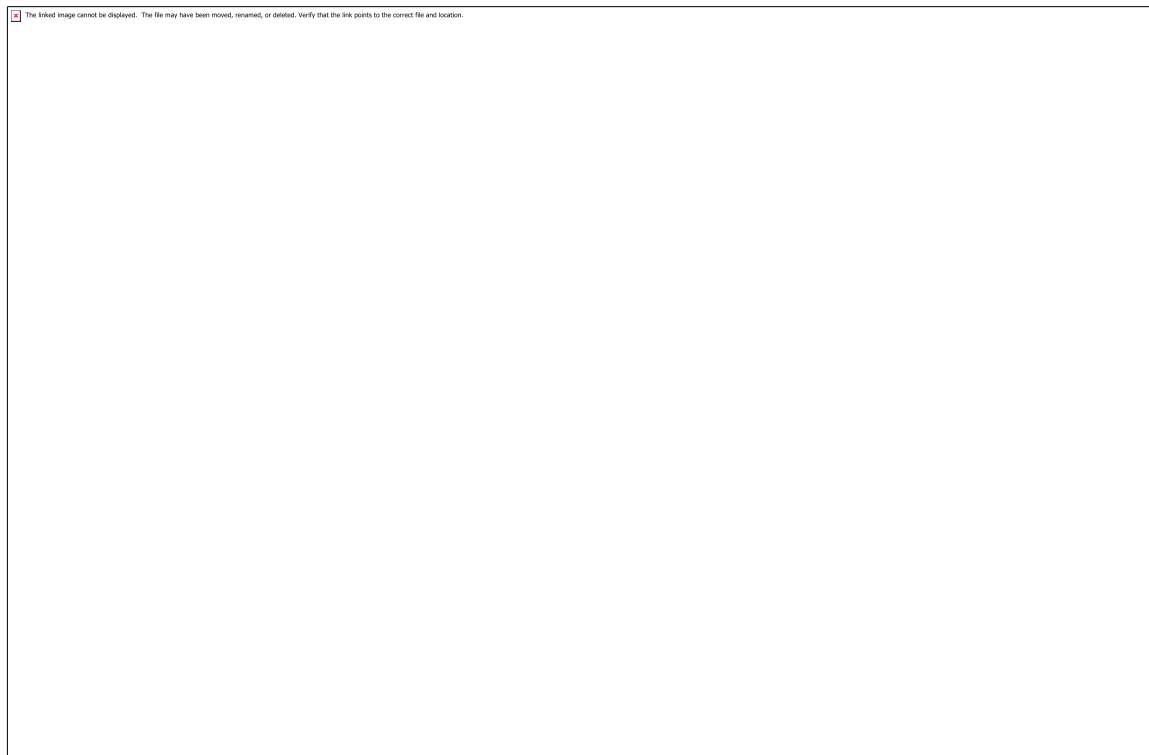
12.38 The following data is derived from South Yorkshire Police accident statistics. The first chart (figure 16) illustrates the percentage of pedestrians Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) casualties as a percentage of all KSI casualties, and the second chart (figure 17) shows the same for 17-24 year olds. Although more people are injured in cars than any other mode, in terms of KSI casualties, pedestrians have sustained more injuries than any other group.

12.39 Young people are also over-represented in the casualty statistics, although this decreased since 2018. Policies will be required in the Local Plan which help to safeguard the most vulnerable road users.



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Figure 16

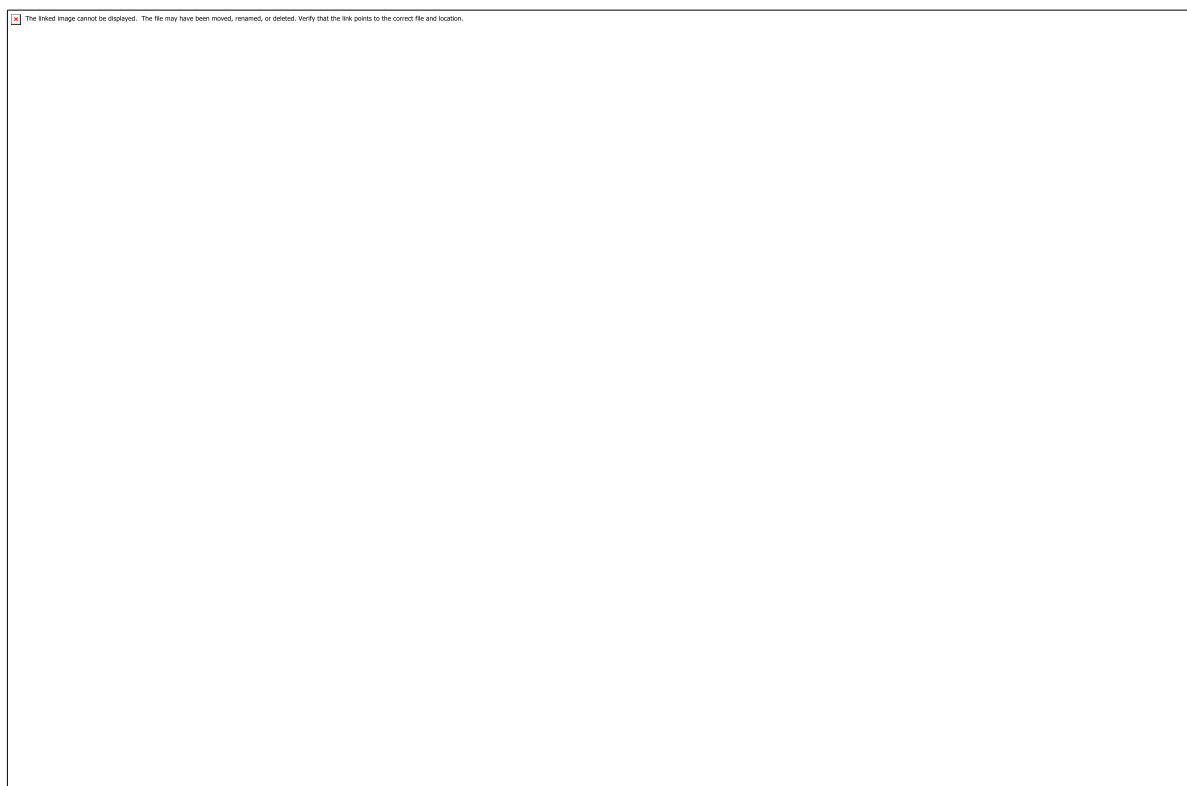


Source: South Yorkshire Police Accident Data



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Figure 17



Source: South Yorkshire Police Accident data

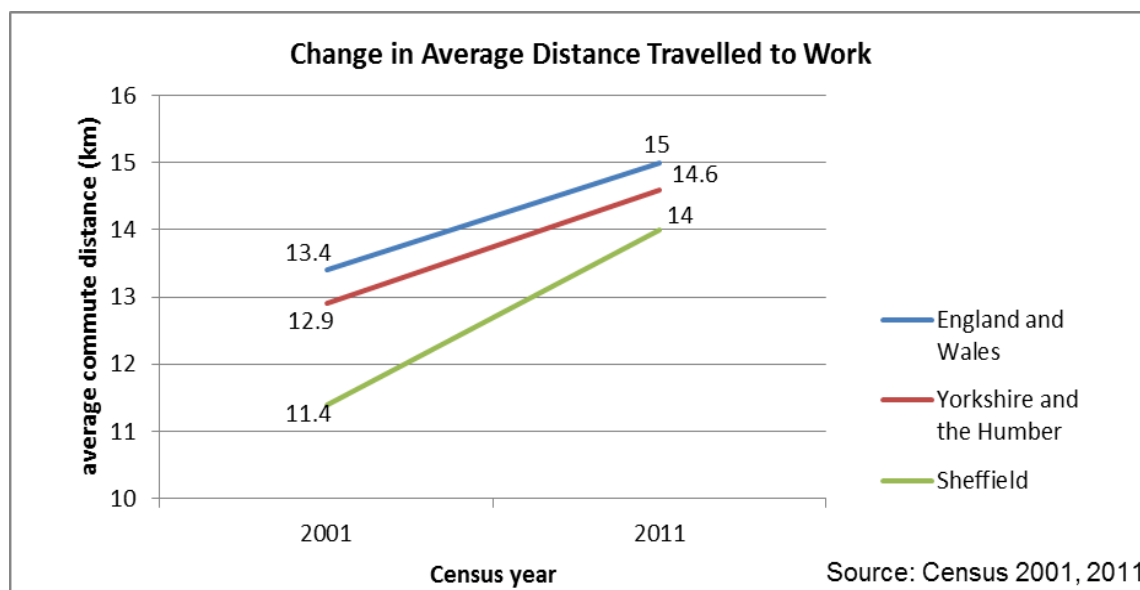


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Travel to Work

12.41 Figure 18 below shows the increase in the average distance travelled to work in Sheffield between 2001 and 2011, in comparison to England and Wales, and Yorkshire and the Humber. Sheffield has shorter commuting distances on average than at a national or regional level but that distance is increasing. In fact this has increased at a faster rate than at a national or regional level over the ten years between 2001 and 2011, which saw a 23% increase in average distance travelled to work compared to just 13% increase in Yorkshire and the Humber. Policies will be needed in the Local Plan not only to reduce the need to travel but also to ensure that a high quality, reliable transport network is in place which enables more journeys to be made by sustainable modes of travel.

Figure 18



12.42 Digital technology and wider spread internet access have also increased the ability for some sectors to work from home, which is likely to change travel to work patterns and reduce the need to travel. However there are some sectors for whom travel to work is, and will continue to be unavoidable. The current pandemic situation has provided an insight into the potential impact of working from home on reducing travel to work, and increasing the number of shorter journeys made by walking and cycling.

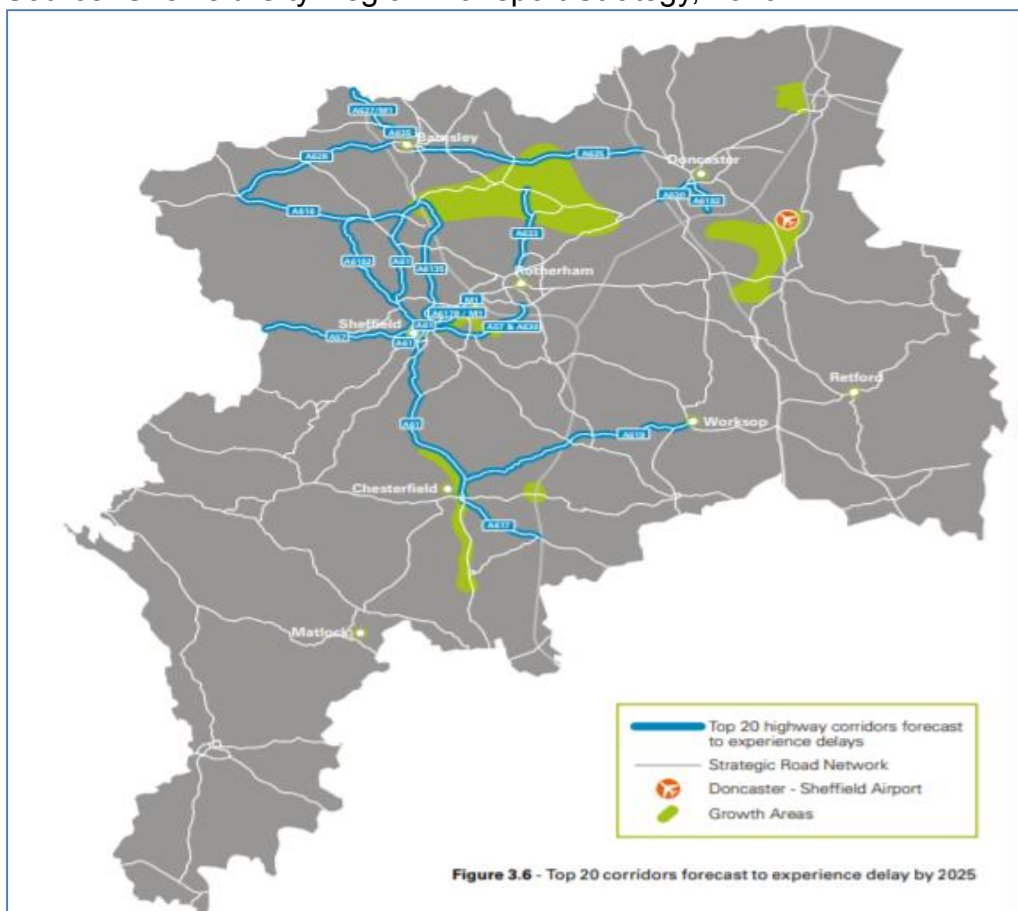
Congestion

12.43 The map below (figure 19) shows the strategic road network as set out in the SCR Transport Strategy (SCR, 2019). The map also highlights the top 20 highways corridors which are forecast to experience increased delay resulting from population and economic growth by 2025 (SCR Integrated Infrastructure Plan). Travel times at peak periods on these corridors can be over 30% greater than off-peak, with the worst affected routes include the inner Sheffield Ring Road. Congestion and a decrease in journey time reliability can present further barriers to economic growth and therefore the need for investment in the network has been identified in the SCR Transport Strategy.



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Figure 19 – SCR top 20 corridors forecast to experience delay by 2025.
 Source: Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy, 2019



12.44 The Sheffield Transport Strategy (SCC, June 2019) sets out an overarching approach “to free up movement in particular into the city centre and Advanced Manufacturing Innovation District (AMID), located between Sheffield and Rotherham, by the most space-efficient means”. It notes the need “to provide a sustainable, attractive city and importantly, also create capacity for movement of information and ideas, as well as goods and people, within and between the city and the wider City Region and Northern Powerhouse”. It is also acknowledged that road connectivity is vital in enabling economic activity in the city, and that congestion, and physical constraints on junction capacity are a serious challenge, particularly in the vicinity of the motorway and the Inner Ring Road. A number of improvements are identified in the Strategy in relation to the Major Road Network.

12.45 The conditional outputs in the Strategy (up to 2035) relating to congestion include ‘maintaining car journey times on key parts of the network’:

- ensuring that most (85%) car journeys are at least as fast as they are now on the Inner Ring Road
- ensuring that most (85%) car journeys are at least as fast as they are now on the Outer Ring Road between Meadowhead Roundabout and Arena Square.

12.46 Improving the resilience of our transport networks by building in quality and longer-term solutions, is also an important consideration for reducing future impacts (for example environmental impacts).

Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

12.47 From the baseline data and strategies, the key sustainability issues are:



Sustainability Aim 6: Significant development focused in locations that reduce the need to travel and fullest possible use make of public transport, walking and cycling & Sustainability Aim 7: An efficient transport network which maximises access and mini

- Reducing the need to travel and enabling linked trips to increase efficiency.
- Enabling more sustainable modes of travel, to reduce the impact on air quality, congestion and improve journey reliability
- Enabling more active modes of travel to improve health through increased physical activity
- Improve the efficiency of the existing network and improving capacity for more sustainable modes of travel, with the aim of improving journey times and reliability for all modes.
- Safeguarding the most vulnerable road users.
- Increasing the resilience of the transport network.

Appraisal Criteria

SA6: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Aim 6: Significant development focussed in locations that reduce the need to travel and fullest possible use made of public transport, walking and cycling

Appraisal Criteria: Does this proposal or option...

Enable shorter journeys, improve modal choice and integration of transport modes to encourage or facilitate walking, cycling and public transport?

Enable shorter journeys by locating homes near to the main employment areas (City Centre, Lower Don Valley, Upper Don Valley)



Sustainability Aim 6: Significant development focused in locations that reduce the need to travel and fullest possible use make of public transport, walking and cycling & Sustainability Aim 7: An efficient transport network which maximises access and mini

Locate high trip generating uses and job opportunities (offices, built leisure, retail) where there is good access by public transport?

Make more efficient use of the car (e.g. through car sharing or providing opportunities to make linked trips)?

Result in essential services (e.g. health services, shops, leisure facilities) and opportunities to access the natural environment) being available within easy reach of people's homes by foot, cycle or public transport?

Provide levels of car parking which are appropriate to the location (i.e. lower levels of provision where other modes of transport are more viable)?

SA7: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Aim 7: An efficient network which maximises access and minimises impacts

Appraisal Criteria: Does this proposal or option...

Prevent unacceptable levels of traffic congestion?

Support the movement of freight by means other than the road?

Support the development of good road and rail links to other cities and international airports?

Make more efficient use of, or improve the viability of, existing public transport services?

Create an attractive and safe transport network for non-car users (pedestrians, cyclists, etc.)



13. Sustainability Appraisal Aim 8: Use of land which supports regeneration of the urban area and protection of valuable soil and mineral resources

SEA Topic

- 13.1 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA Topic of Soil, Minerals and Material Assets.
- 13.2 The emphasis is on the efficient and effective use of land. This secures more than simply not sterilising soil and mineral resources or good quality agricultural land. Striving to ensure that most development is within the urban area or on previously developed land will also help to accomplish this aim. Although Sheffield contains few mineral deposits with the potential for extraction, support for extraction prior to development will also help accomplish this aim.

Consultation/Dialogue with Experts

- 13.3 No additional consultation has taken place for this topic but it includes publicly available online research/material from relevant organisations

Strategies, plans and programmes

SA8 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
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 Sustainability Appraisal Aim 8: Use of land which supports regeneration of the urban area and protection of valuable soil and mineral resources

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
<p>NPPF “Facilitating the Sustainable Use of Minerals” (Para 203-206), MHCLG, 2019</p>	<p>Planning policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provide for the extraction of mineral resources of local and national importance, but not identify new sites or extensions to existing sites for peat extraction; b) so far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously; c) safeguard mineral resources by defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas; and adopt appropriate policies so that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not sterilised by non-mineral development where this should be avoided (whilst not creating a presumption that the resources defined will be worked); d) set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practical and environmentally feasible, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place; e) safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for: the bulk transport, handling and processing of 	<p>The Sheffield Plan will need to cover the issue of minerals, as set down in the NPPF and in proportion to the Sheffield context.</p>	<p>The NPPF encourages the prior extraction of minerals if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place.</p>



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
	<p>minerals; the manufacture of concrete and concrete products; and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material; f) set out criteria or requirements to ensure that permitted and proposed operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health, taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality; g) when developing noise limits, recognise that some noisy short-term activities, which may otherwise be regarded as unacceptable, are unavoidable to facilitate minerals extraction; and h) ensure that worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, taking account of aviation safety, and that high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral sites takes place.</p>		
<p>Minerals Planning Practice Guidance, MHCLG, 2020</p>	<p>Set out Mineral Safeguarding Areas in the Policies Map</p> <p>Adopt clear development management policies which set out how proposals for non-minerals development in Minerals</p>	<p>The Sheffield Plan will need to cover the issue of minerals, as set down in the guidance and in proportion to the Sheffield context.</p>	<p>The guidance encourages the prior extraction of minerals if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place.</p>



Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Sustainability Appraisal Aim 8: Use of land which supports regeneration of the urban area and protection of valuable soil and mineral resources

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
	Safeguarding Areas will be handled Safeguard existing, planned and potential storage, handling and transport sites		
Safeguarding Surface Coal Mineral safeguarding in England: good practice advice, British Geological Survey, 2011	Safeguard non-renewable resources and encourage prior extraction, where applicable and practical. Safeguard coal resources which are at or close to the surface.	A planning policy is needed regarding Sheffield's limited mineral deposits.	The guidance encourages the prior extraction of minerals if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place.
Draft Local Aggregates Assessment Sheffield City Council, 2014	Surface coal and pot clay are the two main mineral deposits in Sheffield. There are no live quarries or mineral workings, however there are historic building stone and roofing quarries. This means Sheffield is dependent upon other mineral planning authorities to supply all of its primary aggregate needs.	A planning policy is needed regarding Sheffield's limited mineral deposits.	Mineral and coal deposits are unlikely to prevent development but may require work prior to any development taking place.
National Planning Policy Framework para 117 & 118	Encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value. Give substantial weight to using brownfield land and supporting opportunities to remediate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated or unstable land.	The Plan should encourage the re-use of previously developed land, with environmental caveats, thus also preventing as much as possible permanent loss of soil.	This appraisal criterion flags this issue.



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 Sustainability Appraisal Aim 8: Use of land which supports regeneration of the urban area and protection of valuable soil and mineral resources

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
National Planning Policy Framework para 170	Prevent new and existing development from contributing to soil pollution or land instability. Ensure that soils are protected.	Soils are not just valued for agricultural use, but also environmental value e.g. wetlands and other specific soils contributing to ecological connectivity, carbon stores e.g. peatlands etc. Highlights the importance of re-using previously developed land.	Consider the impact of proposals on soils, particularly those of higher value. However environmental protection legislation will be the bigger control mechanism for soil pollution, rather than the Sustainability Appraisal.
Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)	The strategy highlights the importance of soils as a resource, and provides a framework for policy making to ensure the sustainable management of soils. By 2030: The quality of soils will be improved. The ability of soils to provide essential services for future generations will be safeguarded.: Agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed Soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts. Soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained. Pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.	The Plan needs to take account of soil quality when considering suitable development locations, including where development could remediate damaged and/or contaminated soils.	Assess the likely impact of proposals on soil resources and the extent to which they reduce the need to use greenfield land.



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 Sustainability Appraisal Aim 8: Use of land which supports regeneration of the urban area and protection of valuable soil and mineral resources

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
Agricultural Land Classification – Protecting the best and most versatile. 2 nd edition (Natural England, 2012)	The note sets out guidance on the protection of 'best and most versatile' agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, poorer quality land should be used in preference to that of higher quality, except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations.	Highlights the importance of prioritising previously developed land over greenfield land.	Consider the impact of proposals on agricultural land, in combination with other sustainability issues.



Baseline Information

SA8 Table 2: Baseline Data

Minerals

Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Draft Local Aggregates Assessment Sheffield City Council, 2014	Few types of minerals deposits with potential for extraction. No live quarries or mineral working.			Need to support extraction of viable minerals, prior to any non-mineral development.
Coal Authority Interactive Map ⁸⁴ , 2020	The map shows that the majority of the Sheffield LPA is within a Surface Coal Resource Area.			Encourages the prior extraction of minerals if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place.

⁸⁴ <https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/coalauthority/home.html>

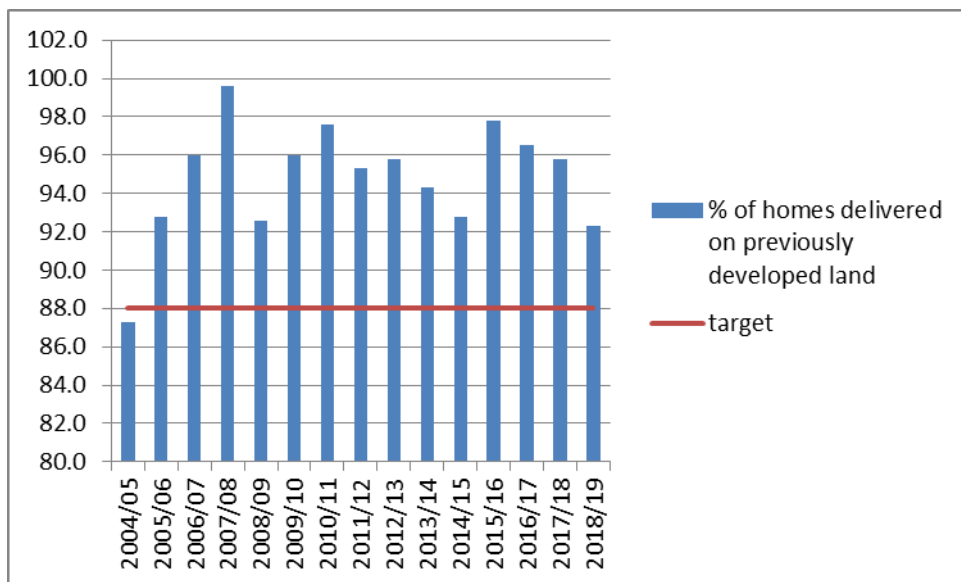


Regeneration and Previously Developed Land

- 13.4 Sheffield planning area is dominated by the existing urban areas of Sheffield, along with Chapeltown and Stocksbridge. It is surrounded by Green Belt, within which are inset the the villages of Oughtibridge, Wharnccliffe Side and Worrall which are inset within the Green Belt and there are smaller villages washed over by the Green Belt.
- 13.5 Sheffield has a good record of developing on previously developed land, helped by its tight Green Belt and plentiful previously developed land, strong planning policies and national initiatives to bring previously developed land back into use in low market demand areas. The pressure for more housing land may mean the percentage of housing development on previously developed land in the future will be at a lower level.
- 13.6 Over the course of the Core Strategy period since 2004/05, 95% of new homes have been delivered on previously developed land. Currently 96% of land identified in the Employment Land Review for employment use is previously developed.



Figure 1 Percentage of dwellings (including student flats) completed on previously developed land



Soil quality

- 13.7 The UK Soils Observatory and MAGIC show that soils around the edge of Sheffield are: slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils, freely draining slightly acid loamy soils, loamy and clayey soils floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater. Therefore there are no peaty soils affected by the Local Plan.
- 13.8 There is no known data on soil erosion in Sheffield as a result of development.



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- 13.9 In relation to Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land, the Yorkshire & Humber Region 1:250 000 Series Agricultural Land Classification does not distinguish between Grade 3a and 3b land. It indicates, at a strategic scale, that Sheffield has no significant areas of Grade 1 & 2 agricultural land and Sheffield is surrounded by Grade 3 agricultural land to its north, south and east. Small areas of Grade 3 agricultural land are also found at Totley, Loxley and Worrall, although the majority of the western side of Sheffield has poor agricultural quality (Grade 4).
- 13.10 MAGIC shows only 2 sites in Sheffield that have been surveyed to the Post 1988 Agricultural Land Classification (which subdivides land into Grade 3a and 3b land also) – areas of land at Mosborough⁸⁵ and Beighton⁸⁶ identify Grade 2, 3a and 3b land. Agricultural surveys have only currently been undertaken at Woodhouse East, which showed Grade 2 and Grade 3a land.
- 13.11 This gives an appreciation of the relative land qualities around Sheffield at a crude level. It is not suitable for site specific appraisals and site specific studies, including new ALC field surveys, may be needed to obtain definitive information on ALC grades for individual sites if necessary.

Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

13.12 From the baseline data and strategies, the key sustainability issues are:

- Ensure mineral and aggregate resources are efficiently used.
- Whilst Sheffield has plentiful previously developed land, there may be insufficient to meet the city's growth needs. In order to develop enough new homes a Green Belt Review may be necessary and therefore it is possible that a proportion of new housing will need to be built on greenfield sites, some of which could be best and most versatile agricultural land.

⁸⁵ 12.19+1.55ha of Grade 3a. 0.76+0.8ha Grade 3b. HELAA sites S01051, S00805, S01052

⁸⁶ HELAA sites S01063 & S01064



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- Minimise the impact on soil resources through non-urban development by ensuring efficient use of land in the urban area, and previously developed land.

Appraisal Criteria

SA8 Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Does this proposal or option:

1. Avoid the sterilisation of economic mineral reserves?
2. Encourage the use of secondary and recycled aggregates?
3. Result in the reuse of previously developed land and/or vacant buildings?
4. Encourage development which makes efficient use of land (e.g. by focussing development in urban areas, development densities)?
5. Protect and enhance the best and most versatile agricultural land and soil of other environmental value, and therefore safeguard soil quality?



14. Sustainability Aim 9: An attractive, high quality built environment that works well and lasts

SEA Topic

14.1 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA of Material Assets. Many of the aims rely on an appropriate built environment but this aim focuses particularly on delivering buildings, spaces, and places that are:

- Attractive and distinctive,
- Inclusive, safe and secure, and that
- Work well, now and in the future.

14.2 This Sustainability Aim now covers and updates what was previous the following Sustainability Aims:

- Safety and Security for people and property,
- A quality built environment

Consultation/Dialogue with Experts



14.3 No external organisations have been involved in reviewing the scope and detail of this report.

Strategies, plans and programmes



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SA9 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
LOCAL			
Sheffield City Strategy (2010 – 2020)	Ambition to create a city that is: distinctive, successful, inclusive, vibrant, and sustainable.	Delivery of quality new development to enable delivery of these ambitions.	General consideration of the indicators that reflect these ambitions.
Sheffield City Council Corporate Plan (2015 – 18)	Includes ambitions around thriving neighbourhoods, better health and wellbeing, and tackling inequalities.		Include indicators that reflect an ambition to create high quality parks and spaces.
Sheffield Housing Strategy 2013-23	Promotes using design quality to optimise the use of resources to deliver housing aims.	Maintain the imperative to improve the quality of urban and architectural design in residential environments.	Reflect the distinct implications of the built environment in residential development
This is Sheffield 'Our City Centre Plan 2018-28'	Includes a vision incorporating a sustainable, accessible, green and connected city. Promotes city living opportunity.	Promote the quality of the city centre to meet these aims.	Reflect the distinct characteristics of the city.
Sheffield City Centre Compendium Urban Design Compendium (2014)	Enable the implementation of the quality built environment envisioned in the city masterplan through the provision of design guidance.	Maintain the imperative to create a high quality city centre environment that enables delivery of the wider vision for the city.	Consider the impacts of the plan on maintaining city centre quality.
Area Masterplans and Frameworks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Centre Masterplan (2018) • Castlegate Master Plan & Vision (2006) • Cathedral Quarter Action Plan 	Various, always focussing on the quality of development to deliver the new vision for a neighbourhood.	Importance of neighbourhood visions.	Reflect the distinct neighbourhood characteristics across the city.



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
(2004) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kelham Island & Neepsend Action Plan (2008-18) • St Vincents Action Plan (2004) • West Bar Interim Planning Guidance (2006) • Wicker Riverside Action Plan (2007-17) • Attercliffe Action Plan (2011-21) • Brightside and Shiregreen Master Plan (2008) • Burngreave & Fir Vale Master Plan (2005) • City Road Neighbourhood Development Framework (2007) • Corus Works Development Brief (2005) • Darnall Attercliffe Tinsley Neighbourhood Development Framework (2007) • Gleadless Valley Master Plan (2018) • Lower Don Valley Master Plan (2003) • Manor Neighbourhood Development Framework (2007) • Manor Top Feasibility Study (2006) • Penistone Road Action Plan (2010) • Sheffield-Rotherham Don Valley 			



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Infrastructure Masterplan (-) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southey Owlerton Master Plans (2005) • Southey Owlerton Neighbourhood Strategies (2002) • Swan Design Code (2007) • Upper Don Valley Physical Regeneration Strategy (2006) • Wybourn Arbourthorne Manor Park Master Plan (2005) 			
SUB-REGIONAL			
South Yorkshire Residential Design Guide (2011)	Enabling better residential developments through guidance on meeting the Building for Life standard.	Maintain the imperative to improve the quality of urban and architectural design in residential environments.	Reflect the distinct implications of the built environment in residential development.
NATIONAL			
National Planning Policy Framework (2019) and associated Planning Practice Guidance notes.	NPPF Para 56 'The Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people.'	Reflect the importance of design and built environment.	An assessment of the quality of built residential developments shows a significant level of poor design and deterioration in quality over the last 3 years.
National Design Guide (NDG) - Planning practice guidance for beautiful, enduring and successful	The NDG sets out the characteristics of well-designed places and demonstrates what good design	Reflect the importance of design, the process and themes to deliver a	Reflect the distinct implications of the built



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places (2019)	means in practice.	quality built environment.	environment in development.
Design: process and tools - Planning practice guidance (2019)	Provides advice on the key points to take into account on design.	Plan policies should reflect Design: process and tools.	Reflect national good practice.
National Model Design Code (NMDC) – Proposed planning practice guidance due for publication in near future.	The NMDC will set a baseline standard of quality and practice across England which LPA's will be required to take into account when developing local design codes and guides and in determining planning applications.	Plan policies should reflect NMDC.	Reflect national good practice.
Technical Housing Standards – Nationally described space standard (NDSS) (2015)	Government standard which deals with internal space of new dwellings.	Plan policies should reflect NDSS.	Reflect national good practice.
Building Regulations Approved Documents	Illustration of how to meet statutory requirements. Includes optional requirements which LPAs can adopt on the following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling space standards • Accessible dwellings • Water efficiency 	Consider the implications of Government's Housing Review and the appropriate technical standards that can be required through the planning system.	Review the design quality of housing and the creation of spacious, accessible environments and resource efficient homes.



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<p>The Future Homes Standard (FHS): changes to Part L and Part F of the Building Regulations for new dwellings</p> <p>*Note <i>The FHS is currently under consultation with the aim of being introduced by 2025.</i></p>	<p>The FHS will require new build homes to be future-proofed with low carbon heating and world leading levels of energy efficiency. The consultation will inform changes to Building Regulations for new homes in Parts L (Conservation of fuel and power), F (Ventilation) and its Approved Document guidance, airtightness and improving as-built performance of the constructed home.</p>	<p>Consider the implications of Government's FHS in plans and policy.</p>	<p>Reflect national good practice.</p>
INTERNATIONAL			
<p>Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)</p>	<p>The European Union's main legislative tool aimed at improving the energy performance of buildings.</p>	<p>Consider the implications of the EPBD in plans and policy.</p>	<p>Reflect international good practice. The UK will need to adopt in law any requirements that are implemented by the EPBD during the transition period of the UK's withdrawal from the EU.</p>
Other related Design publications and guidance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Task Force (1999) 'Towards an Urban Renaissance' 	<p>Good practice in design of the built environment.</p>	<p>Reflect national good practice.</p>	<p>Reflect national good practice.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CABE (2000) 'By Design: urban design in the planning system: towards better practice' • Llewelyn Davies (2000) 'Urban Design Compendium' • ODPM (2004) 'Safer places: the Planning System and Crime Prevention' • CABE (2005) 'Housing audit: Assessing the design quality of new homes in the North East, North West and Yorkshire & Humber' • Mitchell, L; Burton, E.J (2006) Neighbourhoods For Life: Designing Dementia-Friendly Outdoor Environments • Roger Evans Associates (2007) 'Urban Design Compendium 2 – Delivering Quality Places' • Design for Homes (2007) 'Recommendations for Living at Superdensity' • Homes & Communities Agency (2009) HAPPI, Housing our Ageing Population: Panel for Innovation • Natural England (2009) 'Green Infrastructure Guidance' • Bevan, Croucher, Department for Communities and Local 			



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<p>Government (2011) 'Lifetime Neighbourhoods'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birkbeck and Kruczkowski (2015) 'Building For Life 12' • HTA, Levitt Bernstein, Pollard Thomas Edwards, PRP (2015) 'Super Density – The Sequel' • Sport England (2015) 'Active Design: Planning for health and wellbeing through sport and physical activity' • Transport For London (2017) 'Guide to the Healthy Streets Indicators – Delivering the Healthy Streets Approach' • Royal Town Planning Institute (2017) 'Dementia and Town Planning – Creating Better Environment for People Living with Dementia' • Letwin (2018) 'Independent Review of Build Out: Final Report' • RIBA (2018) 'Ten Characteristics of Places Where People Want to Live' • RIBA (2018) 'The value of flood-resilient architectural design' – Policy Note • McCloy Consulting & Robert 			



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<p>Bray Associates (2018) 'Redditch Borough Council - Sustainable Drainage: Design & Evaluation Guide'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee on Climate Change (2019) 'UK housing: Fit for the Future?' • HTA Design, Pollard Thomas Edwards, PRP and Proctor & Matthews (2019) 'Distinctively Local' • CIRIA (2019) 'Biodiversity net gain. Good practice principles for development – A practical guide' • Secured By Design (2019) 'Secured By Design Homes 2019' • Building, Better, Building Beautiful Commission (2019) 'Creating Space for Beauty – The interim Report' • Building, Better, Building Beautiful Commission (2020) 'Living with Beauty Report'. • Place Alliance (2020) 'A Housing Design Audit For England' • CIRIA (Due for publication 2020) 'Guidance for Property Flood Resilience' • RTPi (2020) Plan the World We Need – The contribution of 			



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
planning to a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery			



Baseline Information

SA9 Table 2: Baseline Data

Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Attractive and distinctive city, neighbourhoods, buildings and spaces.	Building for Life/ quality assessment		An assessment of the quality of built residential developments shows a significant level of poor design and deterioration in quality over the last 3 years.	This suggests that the Sheffield Plan policies need improving or implementing better.
No. of homes built to enhanced accessibility standards.	To be counted. Based on approved planning applications and completed schemes.		No data available	Sheffield Plan to consider whether to introduce a standard policy for accessible housing.
Homes built to exceed the Government's national space standard	To be counted. Based on approved planning applications and completed schemes.		A majority of schemes built in the last 3 years tend to be lower than Govt. standard.	Sheffield Plan to consider whether to introduce a minimum space standard policy for housing.
No. of homes built to water efficiency standards	To be counted. Based on approved planning applications and completed schemes.		No data available	Sheffield Plan to consider whether to introduce a standard policy for water efficiency measures in housing.
Optimise the potential of the site: % of homes built on schemes exceeding the target density range	To be counted. Based on approved planning applications and completed schemes.		Majority of recent schemes are above policy density, although schemes made up of just housing tend to be below policy target.	



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Minimum 10% Biodiversity Net Gain provided (based on mitigation hierarchy)	Biodiversity Metric assessment provided at planning application stage and monitoring.		No data available	Environment Bill to make it a mandatory planning requirement once it becomes law. This will follow an initial transition period of approximately 2 years (Could be approximately 2022 when transition period expires and it becomes mandatory).
Future Homes Standard 2025	To be counted. Based on approved planning applications and completed schemes.		No data available	Government to set a new standard for energy use and building performance of new dwellings. To be implemented in 2025.

14.4 National planning policy is explicit in that permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way that it functions⁸⁷.

CABE - Housing Audit 2005

14.5 CABE undertook an audit of housing quality across England from 2004-2007 and in 2005 across the north of England⁸⁸. They concluded that high-quality housing was the exception rather than the norm and identified the following areas in need of attention:

- Individuality: create more bespoke development that respects the local context, optimises site assets, and enable people to personalise their homes;
- Stronger identity through more defined urban structures of integrated streets, spaces, and movement networks;

⁸⁷ NPPF (64)

⁸⁸ HOUSING AUDIT Assessing the design quality of new homes in the North East, North West and Yorkshire and Humber CABE (2005)



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- More legible places with spaces that have clear roles and building forms being used to reflect local context and a distinctive character.
- Better parking solutions that are convenient, secure, and contribute positively to the street scene;
- More attractive public realm of streets, spaces, and landscape.

Sheffield City Council - Building for Life Assessments 2009-13

- 14.6 The Building for Life (20 questions) model was used as a measure of quality in Core Strategy policy CS74. Built development quality has been assessed by the Council each year from 2009-13⁸⁹.
- 14.7 The assessment shows a low percentage of development meeting the required 'good' standard (14 points out of 20). This is partly due to a lack of information provided by the applicant, but also highlights a number of features of poor design supporting the CABE national audit. These include:
- Lack of a robust site analysis and poor use of site assets;
 - 'Anywhere development' created by standard house elevations that do not respond adequately to the existing local character;
 - Poor landscape and street design;

⁸⁹ Review of Built Residential Development Sheffield City Council Un-published (2009-13)



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- Poor design of parking solutions;
- Poor urban structures created by the failure to create street hierarchies and the effective enclosure of spaces by the surrounding buildings and the plot boundaries;
- Weak architectural responses that fail to support legibility and character through the use of distinctive building forms.

Density

- 14.8 An initial analysis of density is being carried out on 238 schemes that have been completed in the last 3 years or that have an extant planning permission. Most schemes included, or were solely, apartments with around 60 schemes being just housing. Only 38 of the schemes were on sites of 1 hectare or more.
- 14.9 The majority of apartment schemes, especially in the city centre, exceed the policy target range. However, 56% of the schemes identified as just housing are below the minimum density target. Housing schemes that were higher density tended to be on smaller sites without highway infrastructure or open space and with lower and more efficient parking provision.

Space Standards

- 14.10 An initial review has been carried out of the dwelling sizes recently built in Sheffield against the Government's national space standards. An average size was calculated for each dwelling type for each year. The majority of the average measured sizes do not meet the Government's minimum standard.

Place Alliance – Housing Audit 2020



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14.11 Following on from the 2005 Housing Audit, Place Alliance carried out a further audit which was published in 2020. Below are a summary of figures from the 2020 Housing Audit for the Yorkshire & Humber region:

- Although the average score for the region has increased from the 2005 audit from 2.86 to 3.17 the region still falls within the ‘Solidly mediocre’ category.
- While the Yorkshire & Humber region showed an increase in combined ‘Good/Very Good’ scores of 25% in the 2020 audit in comparison to the 2005 audit it also showed an increase in combined ‘Poor/Very Poor’ scores of 11%.
- The national average score has increased from the 2004-2007 audits to the 2020 audit from 2.94 to 3.12. Despite this uplift the 2020 audit makes the following comment:

‘Whilst welcome, given the very low base on which these results build – reported at the time as “an uncompromising and unflattering picture of the quality of new housing” – such a minimal improvement is disappointing.’ Place Alliance (2020)⁹⁰

14.12 The following summarizes the areas of improvement and also the key failings that were found within housing developments reviewed as part of the 2020 housing audit:

Areas improved

- Safety and security
- Mix of house types – both type and tenure.

14.13 Key failings

⁹⁰ Place Alliance (2020) A Housing Design Audit For England



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- Highways, bin storage and parking – Overly dominant areas of hard surfacing, parked cars and bins.
- Character and creating a sense of place – Poor response to local context and lack of character development.
- Street design, connections and access to and provision of amenities – Poor response to street hierarchy, landscape, linkages between streets and definition of streets by housing.
- Creating walkable environments reducing the car dependence – Poorly developed pedestrian and cycle friendly environments.
- Environmental design – Energy efficiency, energy performance gap between ‘designed’ and ‘as built’ new homes, poorly designed green infrastructure lacking in biodiversity.

Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

14.14 From the baseline data and strategies, the key sustainability issues are:

- The quality of the built environment influences the delivery of many of the sustainability ambitions in this document. This aim focuses particularly on creating buildings, streets, spaces and places that are: distinctive and attractive, inclusive safe and secure, promote health and well being, protect and increase biodiversity and that work well now and in the future (by future proofing against changes in our lives and within our environment). This is important because, for example:
- The appearance of the city and its neighbourhoods can influence inward investment decisions, civic pride, and choices around where people want to live. The quality of housing development across the city has not improved over the last 3 years (based on the Sheffield BFL assessments).



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- Sheffield prides itself on being a safe place that should have an inclusive environment that enables everyone to participate equally, confidently and independently in their everyday activities: especially pertinent as our population ages, and
- There is an overall imperative to: enable more sustainable lifestyles and behaviours, to optimise the use of resources including land, and to adapt to changes in the weather by ensuring appropriately designed and located buildings, and spaces that make more successful places.
- The design of our built environment needs to respond to the city's target of becoming a zero carbon city by 2030, promoting more sustainable forms of transport, ensuring buildings are energy efficient and bridge the current gap between design intention and 'as built' performance, and by reducing our impact on the natural environment.
- Ensure the built environment contributes towards delivering a sustainable recovery from the Covid pandemic, through quality design measures that bring economic, social and environmental benefits, which link into the sustainability issues listed above.

Appraisal Criteria

SA9 Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Appraisal Criteria: Does this proposal or option...

Promote city-wide characteristics around: distinctive settlement layouts, townscapes, buildings, topography and natural features?

Optimise the potential of a site and promote attractive and locally distinct places and buildings?

Protect and enhance the character and functionality of higher quality environments whilst improving poor quality environments?

Promote inclusive design principles?

Promote safe and secure environments?



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- Promote places that function well for all users now and in the future?
- Improve the landscape, quality of streets and the public realm?
- Promote sustainable design principles?
- Protect the natural environment, increase biodiversity and expand green infrastructure?
- Reduce the city's carbon footprint?
- Enable healthy place making?
- Contribute to people's health and well being both physical and psychological?



15. Sustainability Aim 10: The historic environment protected and enhanced

SEA Topic

15.1 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA Topic of Cultural Heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage. The Sustainability Aim title has been updated post 2013 to “The Historic Environment Protected and Enhanced”.

Consultation/Dialogue with Experts

15.2 Work on this topic has included discussion with Historic England, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service and the Council’s Urban Design and Environmental Planning team. The topic paper also reflects consultation comments received during consultation on the 2015 draft Scoping Report that sat alongside the Citywide Options for Growth.

Strategies, plans and programmes

SA10 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes

Strategy, plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
Local			
Local List of buildings and structures	Will identify non-designated heritage	The Local Plan should include a	Consideration of the direct and



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Sustainability Aim 10: The historic environment protected and enhanced

Strategy, plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
that are valued locally within Sheffield. (emerging – no timetable for adoption)	assets with the purpose of affording greater protection.	positive policy approach that protects heritage assets, including non-designated heritage assets.	indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on heritage assets, including those that are non-designated.
Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans	Identifies issues relevant to on-going long term conservation and management of Conservation Areas.	The Local Plan should take account of the character and known issues with heritage assets including Conservation Areas.	Assessment should consider the impact of policies and potential site allocations on Conservation Areas, taking account of evidence in the Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans.
A Framework for Sheffield’s Heritage Strategy: Enabling heritage action, shaping heritage policy – Joined Up Heritage Sheffield (emerging document)	Proposes development of a co-produced heritage strategy for Sheffield. The vision includes Sheffield utilising the potential of heritage to deliver economic benefits and values and being a city that values and cares for the historic environment.	The Local Plan should embed a positive attitude towards heritage within local decision making and set guiding principles for managing heritage for maximum public benefit.	Assessment should consider whether policy and sites will contribute towards positively conserving heritage assets.
National			
National Planning Policy Framework (2019)	Local Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. This should take account of: -sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets.	Heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance	Assessment should consider whether a policy will contribute towards conserving heritage assets. Assessment of sites should consider whether development at that location is likely to impact any heritage assets.



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Sustainability Aim 10: The historic environment protected and enhanced

Strategy, plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - putting them to viable uses. - new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness. 		
Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The plan should avoid allocating sites which are likely to result in harm to the significance of heritage assets.	Special regard to preserving listed buildings and settings, and duty to preserve or enhance the appearance of conservation areas and their settings.	Evaluation of the impact of potential future site development on listed buildings and conservation areas and their settings.
Historic England Corporate Plan 'Building the Future' 2020-23	Policies should be developed that protect important heritage assets.	The Local Plan should include a positive policy approach that protects heritage assets.	Consideration of the direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on heritage assets.
International			
European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (2000)	Promotes the protection, management and planning of all landscapes and aims to raise awareness of the value of living landscapes, including within the natural, rural and urban areas. It is concerned with both outstanding, every day and degraded landscapes.	Requirements are largely reflected in national policy and legislation.	Appraisal should consider the impacts of policy approaches and sites in relation to the likely impact on natural landscapes.
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)	Requires the UK to maintain a legal system for the protection of archaeological heritage fulfilling the conditions of the convention, and to	Ensure archaeological input into development of planning policies and identification of development sites to achieve a well balanced strategy for	Appraisal should consider the impacts of policy approaches and sites in relation to the likely impact on archaeology.



The Sheffield Plan

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Strategy, plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
(1992)	devise supervision and protection measures. It also requires the UK to promote an integrated policy for the conservation of archaeological heritage.	the protection, conservation and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest.	

Baseline Information

- 15.3 Sheffield is a distinctive city with a development pattern that in many places reflects its early industrial heritage, specifically the metal trades. Heritage assets are an integral element of the character of many areas of the city, and conserving them alongside new development will have benefits for the wider culture and economy of the city, as well as creating a more individual sense of place.
- 15.4 Sheffield currently has 38 Conservation Areas and 1,173 listed buildings, as well as 46 scheduled monuments; historic parks, gardens and cemeteries (of which 11 Registered); archaeological remains; and areas and buildings of historic local importance. Threats to these assets include dereliction and proposals for new development. English Heritage’s Heritage at Risk Register (2019) cites 7 buildings or structure, 3 places of worship, 6 archaeological sites, 2 historic parks and gardens and 4 conservation areas as being at risk within Sheffield.
- 15.5 The Sheffield Plan will identify that there are certain heritage assets specific to Sheffield’s distinct heritage. Four particular elements of built heritage which are distinctive to Sheffield include the metal trades; the City Centre; Victorian, Edwardian and garden city suburbs; and historic village centres and the city’s rural setting. Archaeological heritage assets are particularly important in building up the picture of how the city developed. The Council is committed to creating a Local List



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of heritage assets which would need to be referenced within a Local Plan policy in order to provide a clear framework for dealing with development that affects them.

SA10 Table 2: Baseline Data

Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Number of conservation areas	2020 = 38	2004 = 35	Small increase in the number of conservation areas	The Local Plan will have an important role to play in ensuring that the significance of these assets is conserved and development within them is appropriate.
Number of listed buildings	2020 = 1,173	2004 = 1,128	Small increase in the number of listed buildings	The Local Plan will have an important role to play in ensuring that the significance of these assets is conserved and development within them is appropriate.
Number of Scheduled Monuments	2020 = 46	2004 = 45	Small increase in the number of Scheduled Monuments	The Local Plan will have an important role to play in ensuring that the significance of these assets is conserved and development that might impact them is appropriate.



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Heritage assets 'at risk'	Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register – 2019 7 buildings or structures 3 places of worship (separate to buildings of structurea) 6 archaeological sites 2 historic parks and gardens 4 conservation areas	2004 = 60 Listed Buildings identified as 'at risk'	It is hard to compare the data as the mechanism for recording and publicising heritage assets 'at risk' has changed	Without policies to protect the historic environment and ensure that new development does not negatively impact heritage assets, the list of assets on the at risk register could increase.
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Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

15.6 From the baseline data and strategies, the key sustainability issues are:

- Sheffield's heritage assets make a vital contribution to the character of the city and the sense of place, therefore ensuring sustainable long term uses for historic buildings, and protection for archaeological assets is critical. Current work on the framework for Sheffield's heritage strategy, being carried out by a collaborative group, highlights the importance of harnessing Sheffield's heritage assets.
- Changing development patterns, including more intense development in the City Centre and other previously industrial areas, as well as transformation of areas from employment uses to housing and mixed uses represents a challenge for protection and re-use of heritage assets.
- Policies to protect and enhance the historic environment should prevent further heritage assets from falling into disrepair and being listed as at risk. It should also result in a more positive and proactive approach to ensuring development utilises as well as protects the historic environment.



Appraisal Criteria

SA10 Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Appraisal Criteria: Does this proposal or option...

Preserve Conservation Areas, Listed buildings and their settings?

Preserve archaeological sites and their settings?

Enable the reuse of heritage assets to support their conservation and bring wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits?



16. Sustainability Aim 11: High quality natural landscapes protected and poor landscapes enhanced

SEA Topic

16.1 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA Topic of landscape. This aim has been updated since initial work on the Local Plan to refer separately to high and poor quality landscapes.

Consultation/Dialogue with Experts

16.2 This paper has been written with input from the Council’s Urban and Environmental Design team. It also reflects consultation comments received during the 2015 statutory consultation on the draft Scoping Report, and engagement with the Peak District National Park Authority.

Strategies, plans and programmes

SA11 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
The Outdoor City Economic Strategy (2015)	Vision for Sheffield, the Outdoor City, will be internationally renowned for its outdoor offer; its quality places and outdoor people.	Quality landscapes need to be maintained in order for the city to maximise the appeal of the outdoor	Ensure that policies and sites reflect the strategy by maintaining and improving quality landscapes,



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
	Strategic theme – places that appeal and attract. Sheffield offers a broad range of outdoor attractions based around its natural assets.	offer.	and improving access to them for people wherever possible to provide both economic and health benefits. The appraisal should consider the impact of increased visitor numbers on the landscape and biodiversity.
National Planning Policy Framework	The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes. Landscape character assessments (where appropriate) should be prepared, integrated with assessment of historic landscape character, and for areas where there are major expansion options assessments of landscape sensitivity.	Policies and site choices within the Sheffield Plan need to protect and enhance valued landscapes and take account of potential impacts of development on them.	Consider the impact of the plan on ensuring protection of high quality landscapes.
National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as amended).	Requires all relevant authorities to have regard to the statutory purposes of National Parks in exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in a National Park (Section 11A (2)).	National Park purposes need to be taken into account when considering sites or policies for inclusion in the Plan that might impact fringe landscapes – this should reflect a positive duty of care towards the National Park.	Consider the impact of the plan on landscapes that fall within fringe areas of the National Park.
Peak District National Park Authority Landscape Strategy and European Landscape Convention Action	Highlights issues of change including demography, housing and employment as the ‘Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe’ area has a strong relationship with and flows into the west of Sheffield.	National Park purposes need to be taken into account when considering sites or policies for inclusion in the Plan that might impact fringe landscapes. Document raises the concern that housing targets could mean there is pressure to increase development which could affect the character of the	Consider the impact of the plan, including potential site allocations, on landscapes that fall within fringe areas of the National Park.



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Plan (2009-19) (note, currently being reviewed)		landscape including outside the Park boundary.	
Peak District National Park, Climate Change and Sustainable Building SPD, Landscape Sensitivity Assessment and Guidance for Wind Turbine Applications	Landscape Sensitivity covers the area surrounding the National Park including areas of the Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe that fall within Sheffield's LPA area. Highlights key sensitivities for specific landscape attributes found in Sheffield's western fringes.	The Plan should take account of the impact of future development, or policies relating to renewable energy, on fringe landscapes that flow out from the National Park.	Consider the impact of the plan on landscapes that fall within fringe areas of the National Park.
Sheffield Trees and Woodlands Strategy 2018-33, SCC 2018	To provide outstanding resilient and sustainably managed trees and woodlands which are rich, diverse, healthy, attractive, and of maximum benefit to the public and wildlife.	The Plan needs to take account of the importance of trees to Sheffield's urban and rural landscapes.	Consider the impact of the plan policies and site options on trees and woodlands.
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (DEFRA, 2018)	Aim to develop a Nature Recovery Network, of additional wildlife habitat to more effectively link existing protected landscapes and sites, as well as urban green and blue infrastructure.	Recognise the importance of landscapes that link urban and rural areas and provide an opportunity to link habitats.	Consider the impact of the plan policies and site options on areas of the landscape that might be better linked to habitats elsewhere, or improved or restored to create better habitats.

Baseline Information



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16.3 Sheffield's natural landscape is widely regarded as being high quality, with the majority lying within the Green Belt, and a large proportion outside the Local Planning Authority boundary within the Peak District National Park. The Sheffield Preliminary Landscape Character Assessment identified four broad categories of landscape character areas within the area of the Green Belt: upland, valleys, lowland and highly maintained landscapes. These were further broken down as follows:

Upland character areas

- Moorland ridge
- Pastoral hills and ridges
- Upland rolling slopes and valleys to the west
- Upland rolling slopes and valleys to the east
- Upland wooded ridges and slopes

Valley character areas

- Upland river valleys with reservoirs
- Wooded upland river valleys
- Pastoral upland river valley
- Upland valley sides above urban and industrial areas
- Encapsulated river valleys to the west

Lowland character areas

- Encapsulated river valleys to the east
- Lowland rolling slopes and valleys
- Lowland broad river valley
- Lowland wooded valley sides above urban or suburban areas
- Encapsulated farmland



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Highly maintained landscapes⁹¹

- 16.4 Green Belt covers 9,170 hectares and includes a number of small settlements and villages such as Bolsterstone, Ewden Village, Onesacre, Midhopstones and Whitley. Three larger villages are inset within the Green Belt; Worrall, Oughtibridge and Wharnccliffe Side.
- 16.5 The Peak District National Park Landscape Strategy identifies areas to the west of Sheffield as falling within the Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe, which is then defined further into three different landscape types – of which ‘Enclosed Gritstone Upland’ and ‘Slopes & Valleys with Woodland’ flow in to Sheffield’s LPA.
- 16.6 The Outdoor City Economic Strategy identifies that participation in outdoor activities is higher in Sheffield than elsewhere, however there are some groups which are underrepresented and where participation rates are lower, for example those from more disadvantaged backgrounds, women, BME communities and people with disabilities. Maintaining and enhancing quality natural landscapes, especially where improvements in access can be made will help to encourage greater participation rates, which in turn has a positive impact on health outcomes.

⁹¹ These are a category used in Sheffield’s Green Belt and Countryside Areas [‘Preliminary Landscape Character Assessment’](#). This states that they are ‘the fourth character area... considered distinct from the others as it is not defined by topography. Here the dominant characteristic is the land management, typified by short cropped or mown grass with or without trees and woodlands. These occur across the Green Belt regardless of topography’. This is expanded further to state ‘the dominant characteristic of the areas is determined by the type of land management, specifically management for amenity or recreation, for example a large golf course’. It would also involve some parks and may include ornamental planting.



Baseline Information

SA11 Table 2: Baseline Data

Sustainability Aims	Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Quality natural landscapes maintained and enhanced	Area covered by Green Belt designation	9,070 hectares		Has remained broadly constant since initial adoption. Key risk is the need to maintain areas of high quality landscape whilst ensuring sufficient land for new housing growth.	Protecting and safeguarding the landscape and character of rural areas as well as individual landscape features will be an issue for the Local Plan. This will include improving the quality of woodland cover, protecting high quality landscapes and restoring and appropriately reusing brownfield sites.



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Sustainability Aims	Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
	Area covered by woodland	Total tree cover of Sheffield estimated at between 18.4% and 21.6%. 2.7 million trees managed by the Council's Parks and Countryside Service 4.5 million trees across the city. ⁹²	Tree cover in other UK cities: London 14% Glasgow 17%		

Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

16.7 From the baseline data and strategies, the key sustainability issues are:

- Ensuring that high quality natural landscapes are protected whilst ensuring sufficient land is identified to deliver the amount of housing that Sheffield needs.
- The Local Plan needs to reach an appropriate balance between landscape protection and the need to meet Sheffield's future development needs.

⁹² Taken from Sheffield Trees and Woodlands Strategy 2018-33 <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/content/dam/sheffield/docs/parks-sports-and-recreation/trees-woodlands/Sheffield%20Trees%20and%20Woodlands%20Strategy%202018-2033.pdf>



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- Without appropriate safeguards in place, new development could potentially have a greater adverse impact on the character and appearance of the landscape.
- The primary legislation of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act requires Sheffield’s Local Plan to take account of the National Parks’ statutory purposes in relation to any functions that would impact land in the Peak District National Park.

Appraisal Criteria

SA11 Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Appraisal Criteria: Does this proposal or option...
Minimise the impact of development on the setting and special qualities of the Peak District National Park, its fringe landscapes and the wider countryside?
Protect and enhance valued landscapes and the character of rural areas?
Value and protect local diversity and local distinctiveness?
Safeguard individual landscape features such as trees, hedgerows, dry-stone walls and ponds?
Preserve or improve woodland or tree cover in appropriate locations?
Result in the restoration and appropriate after-use of mineral extraction and landfill sites?
Balance needs of the landscape and biodiversity with greater levels of participation in outdoor activities?



17. Sustainability Aim 12: Ecological and geological assets created, conserved, managed and enhanced

SEA Topic

17.1 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA Topic of flora, fauna and biodiversity

Consultation/Dialogue with Experts

17.2 The following have been approached regarding the scope and detail of this section

- Environment Agency
- Natural England
- Sheffield Area Geology Trust
- Sheffield City Council – Parks & Countryside Service
- Sheffield City Council – Parks & Countryside Service, Ecology Unit
- South Yorkshire Local Nature Partnership



Strategies, plans and programmes

SA12 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes

17.3 Table 1 (below) lists the various strategies, plans and programmes that have been reviewed as part of the 2020 Sustainability Appraisal on the topics of ecology and geology.

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plans and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
Local			
Sheffield's Green and Open Space Strategy (2010-30)	<p>Contains a number of policies in the Environment and Sustainability chapter that refer to 'Managing for Nature and Biodiversity'. The document refers to realising the potential of open spaces for promoting and encouraging wildlife. In particular, the strategy states that the partners responsible for delivering the strategy will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV W1 Protect and enhance priority wildlife species and habitats within designated Local Nature Sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) • ENV W3 Develop the wildlife potential of other non-public spaces, where appropriate, to support the sustainability of the wider green space network 	<p>Plan policies should consider the role of open spaces in promoting and encouraging wildlife.</p> <p>Site allocations should seek to protect open spaces which are of value for wildlife.</p>	<p>Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on biodiversity and the geology which underpins it.</p>
Sheffield Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2002)	<p>Translates the national Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) into local action. It consists of a series of action plans for individual species and habitats</p>	<p>Plan policies should seek to protect and recover the species and habitats of local</p>	<p>Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site</p>



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plans and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	that are of local importance and in need of conservation and enhancement. Evidence for the local ecological designations is collated and maintained by the City Ecology Unit.	importance.	allocations on species and habitats of local importance.
Sheffield Habitat Action Plan updates for Woodland, Grassland, Heathland and Wetland (2012-2017)	<p>The Habitat Action Plans (HAPs) aid biodiversity conservation for woodland, grassland, heathland and wetland habitats across 130 target sites in Sheffield.</p> <p>Part of the current HAPs is to identify which of these target sites need to be maintained, restored or provide opportunities for habitat creation. The Council will work in partnership with land managers to bring about such changes, either in an advisory or more active role.</p>	Plan policies should seek to protect and recover the species and habitats of local importance.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on species and habitats of local importance.
<p>Sheffield State of Nature Report (2018)</p> <p>https://www.wildsheffield.com/wildlife/wildlife-conservation/sheffield-state-of-nature/</p>	<p>Contains a number of recommendations agreed by the South Yorkshire Local Nature Partnership (SYLNP) (which included SCC) relevant to a new Sheffield Local Plan. For example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop citywide mapping of core sites, opportunity sites, buffer zones, corridors and stepping stones (including greenspace and linear structure) in order to improve connectivity for nature. • Raise awareness with developers, planners and the general public about the importance of gardens, ponds, green spaces, SUDS, green corridors, green walls and green roofs as well as small modifications to buildings that can benefit wildlife and people. Examples include: 	<p>Plans should include a city-wide ecological network/Nature Recovery Network with supporting policies for its protection and enhancement.</p> <p>Policies (including BNG policies) should include guidance on how to enhance sites for biodiversity. There should be specific policies on when SUDS and green roofs are required.</p> <p>Policies should recognise the</p>	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on species and habitats of local importance.



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plans and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	<p>hedgehog highways, swift nest box bricks and wildflower meadows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of the importance of priority brownfield sites for biodiversity within urban environments to planners and developers. • Promote the value of urban Local Wildlife Sites and the importance of their protection and ongoing management for wildlife to planners and developers. 	<p>importance of Local Wildlife Sites and protect them from development.</p> <p>Policies need to recognise that although in general brownfield is considered to be the 'first choice' for development, all development should be informed by ecological surveys as some brownfield sites can support high levels of biodiversity.</p>	
<p>Sheffield Green Commission final report (2018) www.sheffield.gov.uk/greencommission</p>	<p>European Green City – Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan is a key opportunity to shape and guide development in the city for the next 15-20 years and must include a strong focus on green and blue infrastructure. • Protection of the green belt around Sheffield means there is a pressure on densification in the City Centre and brownfield sites for housing. • Sheffield's Local Plan needs to consider the ecosystems services that green belt, brownfield and urban gardens give in deciding where to build the housing that the city needs for growth. • Sheffield invests in green infrastructure, particularly where this provides multiple ecosystems services and benefits, and this is included in plans for the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) as a priority 	<p>Plan policies and site allocations should support the achievement of these objectives wherever possible.</p>	<p>Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on species and habitats of local importance.</p>



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	<p>Green infrastructure and intelligent urban densification is prioritised in spatial planning, using the new Local Plan to site housing land allocation away from important green spaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South Yorkshire Residential Design Guide is refreshed to influence housing estate design that makes space for nature and adds green networks to the city. • Sheffield considers the evidence on what type of urban form provides the best space for nature and uses this in the refresh of the Residential Design Guide. • All large new developments, whether residential, commercial or for employment contain quality green space with clear mechanisms for their long-term maintenance. • Sheffield invests in its green infrastructure to deserve and build on its reputation as the “greenest and most wooded city” • Sheffield seeks opportunities to retrofit existing developments to incorporate more attractive green space and spaces for nature; ensure new developments have a requirement for good green and blue infrastructure to help future-proof the city against flood risk and heatwaves; and develop attractive spaces to live, work and play in order to retain talent in the city. • Sheffield has a clear strategic and spatial plan for the different uses of space, including green space. • Sheffield considers where garden cities and green blue infrastructure fit within the 		



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	Local Plan and the balance of more densified cities and the impact on noise and nuisance.		
South Yorkshire Green Infrastructure Strategy – Creating & Improving Our Green Network (2011)	<p><i>Relevant objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance natural habitats, conserve ecological diversity and manage valuable natural resources. • Protect and enhance the diversity of different animal and plant species and habitats. • Restore, link and buffer existing natural places. • Connect habitats, to build a more resilient network. • Consider the biodiversity potential of every part of that network. 	Plan policies and site allocations should support the achievement of these objectives wherever possible.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats and biodiversity.
Humber River Basin Management Plan, Environment Agency (2016)	The Humber river basin covers 15 management catchments including the Don and Rother catchment which includes Sheffield. The plan provides a delivery mechanism to achieve the aims of the EU Water Framework Directive and identifies specific areas where action is required to improve the ecological status of waterbodies.	The Sheffield Plan needs to consider housing locations, sewage treatment options, initiatives to reduce flow to sewage works, water efficiency measures and the reduction of nutrients from diffuse pollution.	Appraisal criteria to ensure that new development does not adversely affect water quality/flow and prevent water bodies from maintaining or achieving good ecological status.
<p>*Note:</p> <p><i>The River Basin Management Plans are currently being updated with the new version likely to be published in 2021. This will need to be considered under the topic.</i></p>			
'City of Rivers – Sheffield's Waterways Strategy' (2014) and subsequent action plans https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/content/sheffield/home/planning-development/sheffield-waterways-strategy.html	<p>Sheffield's Waterways Strategy has 8 key goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People • Economic opportunity • Climate change adaptation – restoring the 	Plan policies and site allocations should support the achievement of these objectives wherever possible.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on Sheffield's waterways.



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	<p>natural water cycle as far as practicable, ensuring the use of SuDs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting Sheffield and its waterways – to make Sheffield renowned as a city of rivers. • Heritage, culture and history • Access –to secure pedestrian and cycle access along Sheffield’s waterways linking safe and attractive green spaces. • Stewardship – to care for the city’s waterways, promoting river stewardship in order to provide clean, safe and attractive environments • Wildlife and natural environments – to protect and enhance habitats for wildlife in the city, increasing biodiversity and ensuring people have access to nature. <p>These goals are to be delivered through a variety of projects and actions.</p>		
<p>The Don Network ‘Our Plan for the River Don’ (2013 catchment management plan) https://dcrt.org.uk/the-don-network/the-don-plan</p> <p>*Note: <i>‘Our Plan for the River Don’ is currently being reviewed by the Don Network.</i></p>	<p>The plan includes relevant actions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land management - to address pollution. • Morphology - removing obstructions to aid fish passage and managing debris from watercourses • Maintenance of the river channel • Habitats and species - controlling invasive plants and non-native animal species. Habitat creation, restoration and conservation. Influencing local authorities to ensure green infrastructure and riverside management are a condition of 	<p>Policies should create a functioning ecological network through sensitive riverside management and green infrastructure, which includes access leading to multiple benefits for people and the environment.</p> <p>New development shouldn’t just</p>	<p>Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on the River Don and its catchment.</p>



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	development on the waterfront. • Water Quality – adoption of new techniques to improve river quality • SuDs – encouraging local authorities and developers to incorporate SuDs into new developments. • Reservoirs management – protection and maintenance of water supply and possible use of upland reservoirs to help reduce flood risk.	focus on existing waterbodies.	
Don and Rother Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2013).	Strategy to manage sustainable water abstraction from surface and ground water bodies, while maintaining flow conditions to support good ecological status.	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the Don and Rother Abstraction Licensing Strategy to support good ecological status.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats and biodiversity.
Sheffield: The Outdoor City Economic Strategy (2016)	Economic Strategy aimed at growing the city's unique offer as a destination for outdoor recreation.	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of The Outdoor City Economic Strategy. Links into Natural Capital and the economic benefits the natural environment provides in terms of health and well being. Potential impact on the natural environment, its ecology and habitats through increased number visitors e.g. litter, erosion, fire risks.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats and biodiversity.
Sheffield Trees and Woodlands Strategy 2018-2033 (2018)	The strategy focuses on all trees and woodlands within the city boundary that are maintained by the Local Authority (excluding	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the Sheffield	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site



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<p>*Note: A Sheffield Tree Planting Strategy is due for publication in the near future. This will be produced by SCC Parks, Woodland and Countryside.</p>	<p>Highway Trees). The vision is to work in partnership to provide outstanding resilient and sustainably managed trees and woodlands which are rich, diverse, healthy and attractive and of maximum benefit to the public and wildlife.</p>	<p>Trees and Woodlands Strategy.</p>	<p>allocations on natural habitats and biodiversity.</p>
<p>Sheffield Street Tree Working Strategy (2020) https://www.wildsheffield.com/campaign/street-trees/street-tree-working-strategy/</p>	<p>Includes relevant aims and objectives for the city to collectively view street trees as an asset to help improve air quality, reduce flood risk, support wildlife and store carbon.</p>	<p>Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the Sheffield Street Tree Working Strategy</p>	<p>Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on Sheffield's street trees.</p>
<p>Sheffield Lakeland Landscape Conservation Action Plan (SLLCAP), (2018) Evidence Base and Landscape Character Maps https://www.wildsheffield.com/discover/your-community/sheffield-lakeland-landscape-partnership/landscape-conservation-action-plan/</p>	<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 1: A resilient landscape. The Partnership will identify and manage risks resulting from climate change and enhance ecosystem services, by coordinating a vision for woodland and forestry management throughout the landscape to mitigate climate change through a resilient and connected woodland mosaic, safeguarding drinking water quality and reducing flood risk to the city. Objective 2: A suite of natural heritage projects that further the aims of 'Making Space for Nature', (Lawton et al 2010). 	<p>Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the SLLCAP</p>	<p>Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on the SLLCAP.</p>
<p>South Yorkshire Local Nature Partnership Strategy (2017) https://www.wildsheffield.com/sylnp/</p>	<p>Aims to ensure South Yorkshire's natural environment is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Valued, enhanced and protected by: 	<p>Plan policies should reflect the aims of the SYLNP</p>	<p>Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on the SYLNP</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking opportunities for investment and enhancement at a landscape scale. • Identifying & minimising risks to the natural environment. • Promoting existing and new partnerships that benefit the natural environment. • Promoting appropriate natural capital approaches and investment. • Identifying and overseeing significant opportunities. • Co-ordinating and overseeing major project development. <p>2. Recognised for its contribution to a sense of place and enhanced quality of life for all by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting evidenced based case studies to health & wellbeing boards, local authorities, others. • Defining, celebrating and promoting SY's natural assets - sense of place – and how this contributes to the visitor economy. <p>3. At the heart of decision-making for sustainable social and economic development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influencing key decision-makers: SCR CA/LEP, Councillors, Mayor etc. • Actively engaging in the duty to co-operate on Local Plans. • Identifying and promoting opportunities to support sustainable development in SY, 		<p>strategy.</p>



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	for example through influencing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning development and delivery, infrastructure investment, including green & blue infrastructure, flood protection & natural flood risk management, green prescribing, air quality improvement, climate change adaptation/mitigation. 		
National			
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) (1994)	Published in response to the 1992 convention on Biological Diversity, leading to the production of Local Biodiversity Action Plans. Describes UK's current biological resources, and plan of action for protection of specific species' and habitats.	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the UK BAP and the need for protection and enhancement of geodiversity interests. Site allocations should seek to protect biodiversity and geodiversity assets from unacceptable development.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on biodiversity and geodiversity.
Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy For England, DEFRA (2002)	Sets out the Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England. It includes the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible.	Inclusion of policies to preserve wildlife and habitats. Site allocations should seek to protect biodiversity and geodiversity assets from unacceptable development.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on biodiversity and geodiversity.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) (2006)	The Act puts a duty on public authorities in England to conserve biodiversity.	Inclusion of policies to preserve wildlife and habitats.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on



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<p>*Note: <i>The original UKBAP species and habitat lists were later transcribed into Section 41 'Habitats and Species of Principle Importance' of the 2006 NERC Act.</i></p>		<p>Site allocations should seek to protect biodiversity from unacceptable development.</p>	<p>biodiversity.</p>
<p>Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystems Services (2011)</p>	<p>Mission: to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.</p> <p>Action: Planning and Development – Through reforms of the planning system, we will take a strategic approach to planning for nature. We will retain the protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives of the planning system. We will pilot biodiversity offsetting, to assess its potential to deliver planning policy more effectively.</p>	<p>Plan policies should take a strategic approach to planning for nature.</p> <p>Site allocations should seek to protect biodiversity from unacceptable development.</p>	<p>Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on biodiversity geodiversity.</p>
<p>The Environment Bill (to become law late 2020/early 2021)</p>	<p>Key objectives of the Environment Bill include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new environmental governance framework– ensuring environmental considerations are central to policy development across government. • Measures to ensure we produce, use and consume our resources, materials and products in a sustainable manner focusing on longevity and reuse. • Waste management measures to reduce its impact on the environment. • Commitments to improve our air quality. 	<p>Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the Environment Bill.</p> <p>Site allocations should seek to protect, enhance and increase biodiversity, while protecting our environment from unacceptable development.</p>	<p>Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on biodiversity and our environment.</p>



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plans and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing water sustainably – to improve water quality, ensure its efficient use, reduce risk of pollution, prevent over abstraction, while building resilience to droughts and flooding. Reversing the long term decline in nature and the negative impact this is having on our environment through measures like mandatory biodiversity net gain and Nature Recovery Networks Further powers for the Secretary of State to regulate chemical production and use. Providing additional powers to local bodies to deliver environmental action in local areas. 		
<p>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)</p>	<p>25 year plan sets out how the government aims to improve the environment over a generation by achieving a number of goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean air Clean and plentiful water Thriving plants and wildlife Reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment. <p>And manage pressures on the environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigating and adapting to climate change Minimising waste Managing exposure to chemicals 	<p>Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the 25 year plan.</p>	<p>Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plans and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing biosecurity Recording present bio and geo-diversity assets. <p>Plan to adopt a 'natural capital' approach where the environment is regarded as a natural asset to the overall economy.</p>		
Biodiversity Net Gain (25 Year Plan, 2018)	Following on from '25 Year Plan', Government announced in the Environment Bill that Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) would be made mandatory for all new developments in England. DEFRA defines BNG as 'an approach to development that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than beforehand'.	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the 25 year plan and Environment Bill Consistent BNG metric/policy to be developed by South Yorkshire Local Nature Partnership (SYLNP) for all SY LPA's to use as a tool/policy.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats and biodiversity.
Natural Capital Investment Approach (25 Year Plan, 2018)	Changes to the agri-environment schemes and decision making to apply a Natural Capital Investment Approach, which will use public money to deliver public benefits via ecosystem services.	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the 25 year plan and Environment Bill.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats and biodiversity.
Nature Recovery Network & Local Nature Recovery Strategy (25 Year Plan, 2018)	Nature Recovery Network (NRN) forms part of a key target in the '25 Year Plan'. NRN aims to improve, expand and connect habitats to address wildlife decline and provide broader environmental benefits for people, involving a wide range of stakeholders and partners.	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the 25 year plan regarding NRN/LNRS South Yorkshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (SYLNPRS) will map key habitats, identify opportunities to connect and	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity.



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		expand habitats etc. to create the NRN. SYLNRS to be developed through Wildlife Trusts and partners and will be available to South Yorkshire Local Nature Partnership (SYLNP).	
Northern Forest (25 Year Plan & Woodland Trust, 2018)	Government backed initiative led by the Woodland Trust and Community Forests in the north to increase woodland planting in and around Liverpool, Chester, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield and Hull. Aim to plant an additional 50 million trees to transform this landscape and bring associated environmental, health and well being benefits as well as create jobs.	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the Northern Forest. Northern Forest may be integrated with South Yorkshire NRN strategic plan to be developed through SYLNP.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats and biodiversity.
Forestry Investment Zones (25 Year Plan, 2018)	Government project to help landowners create new woodland and unlock the economic and environmental benefits in an area. Focus on productive forestry, landscape enhancement, farming and local employment. Contribute to commitment to plant 11 million trees. Cumbria pilot will be used as test case for rolling out across the country.	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the Forestry Investment Zones (FIZ). FIZ may be integrated with SY NRN strategic plan to be developed through SYLNP.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats and biodiversity.
Tree Health Resilience Strategy (2018)	Strategy sets out plans to reduce the risk of pest and disease threats. It also sets out approach to strengthen the resilience of our trees to withstand threats. Includes a national action plan, which sets out what the	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the Tree Health Resilience Strategy.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plans and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	government is doing and what will need to be done to protect our trees and the important services they provide.		habitats and biodiversity.
Urban Tree Manual: The Right Tree in the Right Place for a Resilient Future (2018)	The manual provides advice on selecting and procuring the right tree for the right place in urban areas. It also highlights long term issues of the threats to existing trees from pests, disease and climate change, and describes the benefits to the environment and for well being that urban trees can provide.	Plan policies should reflect the advice of the Urban Tree Manual.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats and biodiversity.
Protecting Plant Health: A Plant Biosecurity Strategy For GB (2014). To be updated soon.	Strategy setting out government’s approach to plant biodiversity focusing on pests and their potential/impact on plants in the UK including those that makes up the biodiversity of the countryside.	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the Protecting Plant Health Strategy.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats and biodiversity.
GB Invasive Non Native Species Strategy (2015)	Strategy to minimise the risk posed by and reduce the negative impacts of Invasive Non-Native Species in GB.	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the Protecting Plant Health Strategy.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats and biodiversity.
District Level Licensing: Great Crested Newts (GCN) – Natural England (NE) & NatureSpace Partnership (NSP) *Note: <i>Discussions currently ongoing between SCC and other South Yorkshire Local Authorities and NE& NSP</i>	District Licensing offers developers (who have sites that may impact on GCN) an opportunity to join and pay into a conservation scheme which covers the creation of mitigation works e.g. new ponds, restored ponds to provide long term managed habitat for great crested newts.	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the District Level Licensing GCN scheme. NE and NSP have approached Sheffield City Council and other South Yorkshire Local Authorities about establishing a scheme in the region. This	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats and biodiversity.



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		would require a consistent policy approach across all the South Yorkshire Local Planning Authorities.	
UK Peatland Strategy (2018). *Note: <i>An England Peatland Strategy is due for publication soon.</i>	Strategy which encompasses all UK peatlands and sets context for the devolved administrations strategic peatland action plans. Goals contained in the UKPS recognise diversity within and between peatlands and the pressures that are put on them and their importance as a carbon store. Identifies a common way forward including conservation, enhancement, restoration, applying compatible uses for healthy peatlands and alternative farming land uses e.g. wet farming etc.	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the UK Peatland Strategy.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats and biodiversity.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (2019)	Strategy sets out national framework for managing risk of flooding and coastal erosion. Helps to clarify roles and responsibilities, ensures all authorities and bodies work together to achieve a number of objectives; including environmental gains alongside economic and social gains consistent with principles of sustainable development.	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the NFCERMS. Promote flood risk management solutions which are adaptable, work with natural processes where possible and enhance the environment e.g. SUDS – habitat creation.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats and biodiversity.
Farming Rules for Water (FRFW) – Getting Full Value From Fertilisers and Soil (Updated March 2018)	Government policy ‘aim to help farming industry make optimal use of their manures and soils whilst continuing to protect our natural environment and conserve sensitive areas’ (FRFW, 2018).	Plan policies should reflect the objectives of the FRFW, in minimising impacts on the environment.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on natural habitats and biodiversity.



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Geodiversity Charter for England (English Geodiversity Forum) (2015)	Integrate geodiversity into relevant local and national policies, guidance and advice ensuring a sustainable and integrated approach to the management of our natural environment for the wider benefit of England’s people, environment and economy.	<p>Plan policies should cover the management of features of geodiversity.</p> <p>Site allocations should seek to protect features of geodiversity from unacceptable development.</p> <p>Establish ‘Zone of influence’ around designated Local Geological Sites’, which may be adversely affected by development of the site itself (e.g. 250m).</p>	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on geodiversity.
UK Geodiversity Plan (UK GAP)	<p>Theme 2: Influencing planning policy, legislation and development design</p> <p><i>Objective 2.</i> To increase recognition of our geodiversity in international, national, regional and local environmental and planning development policies and legislation.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2. Local policy recognition</i> - The number of statutory Development Plans in which geodiversity issues (and issues relevant to similar disciplines) are formally recognised.</p>	<p>Plan policies should cover the management of features of geodiversity.</p> <p>Site allocations should seek to protect features of geodiversity from unacceptable development.</p>	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on geodiversity.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019)	Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.	Plans should set criteria-based policies to assess proposals affecting wildlife/geodiversity/landscape	Requirements of national planning policy should be reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plans and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
		areas.	framework. Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on biodiversity and geodiversity.
Appropriate Assessment – Planning Practice Guidance (2019)	Guidance on the use of Habitats Regulations Assessment	Plan to assess whether it will have a significant impact on protected habitat sites.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on protected habitat sites.
Natural Environment – Planning Practice Guidance (2019)	Explains key issues in implementing policy to protect and enhance the natural environment, including local requirements.	Plan policies should seek to protect and enhance the natural environment (biodiversity and geodiversity).	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on biodiversity and geodiversity.
Water supply, wastewater and water quality – Planning Practice Guidance (2019)	Advises on how planning can ensure water quality and the delivery of adequate water and wastewater infrastructure.	Plan policies should seek to ensure water quality and water bodies are protected and enhanced to support them as functional habitats.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies and site allocations on waterbodies.
International			



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plans and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework) Directive	Requires the water bodies (both surface and groundwater) of <u>all</u> European Union member states to achieve 'good ecological status' or 'good ecological potential' by 2027. Also requires that no water bodies experience deterioration in status. 'Good status' refers to ecological and chemical status, as defined by the following elements: Biological– fish, invertebrates, macrophytes, etc. Hydromorphological – channel morphology, connectivity, etc. Physio-chemical – phosphate, nitrate, dissolved oxygen, etc. Chemical – pollutants, heavy metals, etc.	Plan policies should support the objectives of the directive.	Reflect objectives of the Directive in the Sustainability Appraisal framework.
Other related Ecology and Geology publications and guidance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural England (2004) 'Geological conservation benefits for biodiversity' • Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005) 'Circular 06-2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System' • Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2006) 'Local Sites – Guidance on their Identification, Selection and Management' • English Nature (2006) 'Geoconservation guidance, parts 1 & 2' • Scott, P.W.; Shail, R; Nicholas, C; Roche, D (2007) 'The Geodiversity Profile Handbook' • Natural England (2009) 'Future Landscapes – Consultation' • Natural England (2011) 'Protecting England's Natural Treasures – Sites of Special Scientific Interest (NE306)' 			



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plans and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2012) 'Local Sites Summary – Final Report' CIRIA (2019) Biodiversity net gain. Good practice principles for development – A practical guide 			

Baseline Information

SA12 Table 2: Baseline Data

Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Local Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Quantity and quality of protected wildlife habitat areas ⁹³	<p>There are no European sites within Sheffield's Local Planning Authority boundary, although there are two Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and one Special Protection Area (SPA) to the west of the city within the 15 km buffer zone adopted for the purposes of HRA. There are no Ramsar sites within the search area.</p> <p>8 SSSIs within Sheffield district (of these 7 are favourable and 1 is unfavourable but recovering)</p> <p>255 Local Wildlife Sites within Sheffield (149 in positive conservation management, equating to 46.7% of all sites including Local Geological</p>	National average for SSSIs is 94%	<p>General improvement in SSSIs although bird populations are declining</p> <p>Number of SSSIs has increased since 2005</p> <p>Number of Local Nature Reserves has increased since 2005</p>	Protecting and improving geological sites and the diversity of wildlife habitats and providing opportunities for habitat creation will be an issue for the Local Plan. In addition there will need to be protection and improvement of green corridors and green links as well as access to suitable wildlife sites.

93 Natural England Data - <http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/special/sssi/search.cfm> (assessed 01/09/2014)



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Local Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
	Sites). 17 Local Nature Reserves			
	Sheffield Biological Records Centre database. Formal survey of each Local Wildlife Site every 10 years; data updated regularly. National Biodiversity Network http://www.nbn.org.uk/ Data sharing agreement in place. Data updated regularly http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency Environmental data made available by Defra and its agencies. Updated quarterly			Databases used as records of information, which are updated by contributions from variety of bodies that monitor/survey sites e.g. annual surveys of nature reserves, planning application sites etc. Ongoing updating of records will help identify trends in species fluctuations, improvements/deterioration of sites.
Amount of land covered by conservation designations (in hectares) ⁹⁴	Areas covered by nature conservation designations within Sheffield City Council boundary at 01.08.2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Wildlife Sites = 4,217.3 Ha • Local Nature Reserves = 0.06 Ha • Sites of Special Scientific Interest = 2.02 Ha • Special Areas of Conservation = 1.98 Ha • Special Protection Areas = 2.01 Ha Total area of all nature conservation designations within SCC boundary at 01.08.2020 = 4,223.4 Ha		Amount of land with conservation designations has declined since 2010.	Areas covered by conservation designations should be protected from development that would harm their integrity
Amount of Green and blue			Data unavailable	

94 Includes World Heritage Sites, Heritage Coast, National Parks, AONBs, SSSIs (including Special Areas of Conservation and RAMSAR sites), Conservation Areas, Special Protection Areas, national and local nature reserves.



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Local Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
corridors and links protected and improved.			<p>2014 - Within South Yorkshire it is uncertain whether important geological sites have been specifically included within Ecological Networks as mapped by Natural England.</p> <p>Mapping undertaken by Natural England working together with planning authorities within Yorkshire and Humber included some geological SSSIs and RIGS as part of listed assets within Green Infrastructure strategic corridors. It is not known whether LGS in the Sheffield Planning area were included within the NE Green Infrastructure mapping project. Ideally only accessible LGS should be included within existing Green Infrastructure assets, though some additional LGS may have the potential to contribute towards Green Infrastructure assets as and when permissive access is agreed with the landowner. Geodiversity assets providing an expression of the natural geodiversity including building stones and stone walls may be included within other Green Infrastructure assets. Some of the YH Green Infrastructure corridors were included within the South Yorkshire Green Infrastructure corridors identified within part 1 of the strategy, but data including LGS, RIGS, LIGS and their equivalents was not requested by SYFP to inform the identified GI corridor areas. More detailed district Green Infrastructure mapping is being developed in Doncaster MB, and is anticipated In Rotherham.</p>	



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Local Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
			See https://www.sagt.org.uk/rigs/lgs for maps of publically accessible Local Geological Sites etc. (SAGT)	
Number of important Geological sites safeguarded ⁹⁵	<p>2014 - Six geological SSSIs within Sheffield's Planning area. Natural England has statutory responsibility for these. Condition Monitoring survey information is normally undertaken at least once every six years.</p> <p>There are currently 48 designated Local Geological Sites (LGS) in Sheffield. Condition Monitoring survey information is advised within DEFRA Local Sites guidance every 5 years. Four LGS sites have Condition Monitoring surveys within the last 5 years based on information held by Sustainability Appraisal and within Sheffield Geological Records Centre. None of the LGS are currently regarded as being in positive management.</p> <p>Survey information on dozens of other LGS is based on baseline survey work last undertaken in 1991.</p> <p>There is no rolling programme of survey work to maintain an up to date evidence base of LGS or to support the Sheffield Geological Records.</p> <p>Geological data held by Sheffield Area Geological Trust www.sagt.org.uk</p>		<p>No specific regular conditions monitoring of geological sites.</p> <p>The digital boundaries of Sheffield's LGS have been reviewed twice in recent years by SAGT, as a voluntary contribution to the Local Plan consultation. Both review documents contain useful background information, as well as an index of sites.</p>	<p>Important geological sites should be safeguarded from development that would harm their integrity.</p> <p>Protection and Maintenance of geological sites is needed to prevent the progressive disappearance and eventual permanent loss. When a geological exposure becomes buried beneath a thin covering of soil and ground vegetation, followed inevitably by shrubs and trees, it is no longer an exposure, and is no different in status from extensions of the same geological feature in other places where it is already hidden beneath the biological layer. Once buried in this way, re-excitation is often controversial and may be impossible.</p> <p>When sites are built over, opportunities to use temporary exposures and ground exploration for enhancing knowledge of local geology and access to exposures is being lost through lack of notification of planning proposals that affect geodiversity assets.</p>

⁹⁵ Sheffield Area Geology Trust - 2014 (nothing on the Natural England website to update this)



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Local Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Sites with suitable local access to wildlife for the public ⁹⁶	17 LNRs (Local Nature Reserves) designated since 1998		1 new one designated since 2006, which is the first LNR in the country to be declared on a building (Sharrow School).	

Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield City Council

17.4 From the baseline data and strategies, the key sustainability issues are:

- Protect and enhance designated sites of ecological and geological importance and other key priority habitats.
- Protect and restore species of flora and fauna that are protected by law or otherwise identified as being in decline.
- Nature Recovery Network (NRN) and Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS). Protect, improve, expand and create habitats to establish a wider network of connected habitats to help reverse the decline in biodiversity.
- 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). Protect, improve and increase the diversity of wildlife habitats and species on sites as a result of development, so that they contribute to the wider network of connected habitats, while ensuring their long term management and ongoing monitoring are planned for and implemented.
- Enable benefits in biodiversity gain to contribute towards wider environmental gains within the city e.g. reducing pollution, flood risk and improving air quality.

⁹⁶ <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>



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- Minimise risk to flora and fauna from pests, disease and invasive non-native species.
- Reduce the risk of harm or degradation of habitats as a result of pollution, human activities, damage, and exploitation of natural resources and location of inappropriate uses or development.
- Adopt a natural capital approach to conservation. ‘Natural capital is the sum of our ecosystems, species, freshwater, land, soils, minerals, our air and our seas. These are all elements of nature that either directly or indirectly bring value to people and the country at large. They do this in many ways but chiefly by providing us with food, clean air and water, wildlife, energy, wood, recreation and protection from hazards’ (Government, 25 year Environment Plan, 2018).
- Provide opportunities for people to access nature (both ecological and geological assets) to improve their health, wellbeing and education, while ensuring wildlife and habitats remain protected and unharmed (From a ‘Natural Capital’ perspective this has a positive impact on our physical and mental health, which in turn brings economic benefits by reducing the potential impact on the NHS).

Appraisal Criteria

SA12 Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Does this proposal or option...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and improve the diversity of international, national and locally designated wildlife habitats and species or make provision for their long-term management? • Safeguard important geological sites? • Establish a Nature Recovery Network based on South Yorkshire wide mapping of existing ecological/geological assets, which reduces habitat fragmentation, enhances native species, and helps deliver habitat restoration, expansion and creation (also helping to achieve Biodiversity Action Plan Targets)? • Achieve a 10% increase in Biodiversity Net Gain through development, which includes ongoing monitoring and long term management? (This should include indicators for the quantity and type of habitat created)



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- Provide a reduction in or has controlled the spread of pests, diseases and invasive non native species within or reaching the city?
- Achieve an improvement in the quality of habitats or the wider environment e.g. water quality and/or levels, air quality, NRN, BNG monitoring?
- Improve access to nature for people e.g. NRN, BNG monitoring, creation of new open space and pedestrian/cycle routes?

Criteria to Measure Impact

- Achieving minimum of 10% Biodiversity Net Gain. Measured through development proposals at planning application stage and ongoing monitoring and maintenance following implementation.
- Nature Recovery Network and Local Nature Recovery Strategy. Production of map and ongoing updates to demonstrate enhancement, expansion, creation and connection of habitats.
- Increase in designated sites.
- Increase of designated sites in positive management.
- Improvements in habitats through conservation, enhancement and creation measures evidenced through monitoring
- Monitoring of biodiversity (flora and fauna) to assess whether decline in species/habitats is being reversed.
- Monitoring of water quality, levels, flow in Sheffield water bodies.
- Monitoring to assess whether tree canopy cover is increased within the city.



18. Sustainability Aaim 13: Water resources protected and enhanced

SEA Topic

18.1 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA Topic of Water.

(Flooding as an issue is covered under SA 14)

Statutory consultees and other consultees

18.2 Officers met with the Environment Agency's Sustainable Places Team on 10 June 2020 on a video conference call. Items below are also relevant for Sustainability Appraisal Aim 14 Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and the impact of climate change effectively managed.

- Additions were suggested to the Plans and Programmes
- Updates since SFRA inception in 2017:
 - Blackburn Brook modelling verified.
 - SFRA guidance updated
 - PPG on Water Supply 2019
 - Flood Risk PPG updates on climate change thresholds
 - Humber River Basin Management Plan consultation until 24 September



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- Focus of proposed draft policy scope is focused on flood risk and suggests separate policy for water resources / quality including SuDs etc.
- Consider a draft policy on non-mains drainage (EA no longer have oversight of this issue).

18.3 Sheffield City Council has been involved in the development of a number of partnerships designed to provide collaboration between public agencies, businesses and the community. Partnerships and plans that affect the city include:

- The Yorkshire Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (RFCC) - established by the Environment Agency under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 to bring together members appointed by the Lead Local Flood Authorities and independent members. Responsible for reviewing flood defences in the region and determining how they will be managed in the future.
- Key businesses and organisations – Sheffield City Council has ongoing relations with major land owners, employers and organisations such as the Rivers Trust, National Trust, Natural England, Highways England and Network Rail.
- South Yorkshire Local Resilience Forum. The role of the SYLRF is to ensure an appropriate level of preparedness to enable an effective multi-agency response to emergency incidents that may have a significant impact on the communities within Sheffield.
- Yorkshire Water - working together to support the development of a Strategic Drainage Management Plan.

Strategies, plans and programmes

SA13 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
Sheffield Waterways Strategy, 2014	Vision by 2022: Sheffield rivers and watercourses will be the defining feature of a modern, competitive, sustainable and attractive city. The strategy goals are:	The Sheffield Plan recognises the contribution of the water environment to the Green Network, and access to this. The Sheffield Plan will consider the Waterways	Appraisal criteria to protect Sheffield's watercourses.



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Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adapting to climate change and managing flood risks more sustainably. 2. Promoting Sheffield and its waterways 3. Using our rivers to help celebrate the heritage, culture and rich history of Sheffield. 4. Securing access alongside a city wide network of riverside parkways 5. Ensuring effective stewardship and encouraging everyone to care for our rivers 6. Giving high priority to protecting wildlife and enhancing habitats. 	Strategy Action Plan & Yellow Book Sheffield City of Rivers (fig 7-7) in relation to development alongside rivers in different parts of Sheffield.	



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Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
<p>Humber River Basin Management Plan, Environment Agency, 2012</p>	<p>The Humber river basin covers a wider area including the River Don catchment which includes Sheffield.</p> <p>The purpose of a river basin management plan is to provide a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. To achieve this, and because water and land resources are closely linked, it also informs decisions on land-use planning.</p> <p>The plan provides a delivery mechanism to achieve the aims of the EU Water Framework Directive and identified specific areas where action is required to improve the ecological status of waterbodies. 720 waterbodies have an objective of maintaining or aiming to achieve good ecological status between 2015 and 2027. 194 waterbodies have already achieved their objective of moderate ecological status. 45 waterbodies have been set an objective of reaching moderate ecological status (a less stringent objective) by 2027 (an extended deadline).</p>	<p>The Sheffield Plan needs to consider housing locations, sewage treatment options, initiatives to reduce flow to sewage works, water efficiency measures and the reduction of nutrients from diffuse pollution.</p>	<p>Appraisal criteria to ensure that new development does not adversely affect water quality/flow and prevent water bodies from maintaining or achieving good ecological status.</p>



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Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
Water Framework Directive 2015	Aim is for all water bodies to be at good status. The status is based on the condition of different quality elements in the water body, for example biology.	Policy preparation.	Criteria should be contributing to achieving aim of 'good' status for Sheffield's rivers.
Housing and Planning Act 2016	Provides the statutory framework to build more homes that people can afford, expand home ownership, and improve housing management. The Act places a duty on local authorities to promote the development of starter homes, custom and self-build homes. The Act simplifies and speeds up the neighbourhood planning process to support communities that seek to meet local housing and other development needs through neighbourhood planning. In addition, the Act seeks to ensure that every area has a Local Plan, and gives the Secretary of State further powers to intervene if Local Plans are not effectively delivered.	The Act required The Secretary of State to carry out a review of planning legislation, government planning policy and local planning policies, concerning sustainable drainage in relation to the development of land in England. The review was published August 2018 (see next entry below).	
A review of the application and effectiveness of planning policy for sustainable drainage systems (2018)	<p>The review provided the opportunity to gauge how the new national policy to make SuDS a requirement in all new major developments is being implemented, and it met the statutory duty in the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (Section 171).</p> <p>It examined the extent to which national and local planning policy has been successful in encouraging the take-up of sustainable drainage systems in new</p>	Emphasises need for SuDS policies that reflect national policy but also raises the opportunity to go beyond the minimum, requiring them for all developments regardless of location and scale	The sustainability benefits of going beyond the minimum requirement should be considered.



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Sustainability Aim 13: Water resources protected and enhanced

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
	<p>developments. The review looked at how national planning policies for SuDS are reflected in local plans and the uptake of SuDS in major and minor new housing developments and commercial/mixed-use developments.</p> <p>The review has ‘shown that current arrangements for SuDS in planning has been successful in encouraging the take-up of sustainable drainage systems in a cross-section of new developments with almost 90% of all approved planning applications sampled featuring SuDS’ (p12). In terms of Local Plans, ‘80% of all adopted and 95% of emerging local plan policies reflected the requirements of the written ministerial statement that SuDS are to be provided in all major new developments wherever this is appropriate. Just over 80% of all adopted local plans included SuDS policies that go further than national policy expectations’ (p7).</p>		
Housing – Optional Technical Standards, 2015	Ensure water efficiency standards in new dwellings.	Minimising water consumption is now part of Building Regulations; therefore the Sheffield Plan need not have a policy which deals with minimising water consumption. However, where there is a clear need, Local Plan policies can be set requiring new dwellings to meet tighter standards if there is a significant sustainability issue in relation to Sheffield’s water supply and demand.	Minimising water consumption is dealt with through Building Regulations, and therefore would only be included in the sustainability appraisal framework if a clear need can be established.
Planning Practice Guidance, 2019	Water Supply, Wastewater and Water Quality - Paragraph 006: Protect and enhance local surface	The Sheffield Plan should establish a clear need for protecting and enhancing water	Appraisal criteria should consider whether any of the



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	<p>water and ground water in ways that allows new development to proceed and avoids costly assessment. Plan-making may need to consider the type or location of new development where an assessment of the potential impacts on water bodies may be required.</p> <p>Paragraph 01: Redevelopment of land affected by contamination, mineral workings, water and wastewater treatment, waste management facilities, transport schemes e.g. culverts and bridges might indirectly affect water bodies.</p>	<p>resources, and policies to prevent water pollution.</p>	<p>proposed uses may have an indirect negative effect on water courses.</p>
<p>Water Act 2014</p>	<p>The purpose of the Act is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reform the water industry to make it more innovative and responsive to customers and to increase the resilience of water supplies to natural hazards such as drought and floods; and • to bring forward measures to address the availability and affordability of insurance for those households at high flood risk and ensure a smooth transition to the free market over the longer term. <p>The Act sets out a range of measures to manage water resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabling developers and companies to connect new developments to the water mains and sewerage system; • providing measures to restore the sustainable abstraction of water; • improving the way water resource management and drought planning are 	<p>Sheffield Plan policies should require developments to incorporate water resource management and efficiency measures.</p>	<p>Appraisal criteria to ensure water resource management and efficiency measures.</p>



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	<p>managed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing powers to streamline the environmental permitting framework; and • encouraging the use of sustainable drainage systems. 		
Water for Life, DEFRA, 2011	<p>The white paper sets out consideration of the water environment, including the implications for the natural environment and water users. It includes a number of commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term reform of the water abstraction regime to ensure secure, sustainable and resilient water resources. • Take a catchment based approach to water quality. • Take a strategic approach to water infrastructure. 	The white paper provides contextual information of relevance and importance of the water environment.	The white paper provides contextual information of relevance and importance of the water environment.
European Floods Directive, 2007	Produce a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment and for nationally significant Flood Risk Areas, surface water mapping and a Flood Risk Management Plan (on a six-year cycle) – responsibility of Lead Local Flood Authority.	It is important that developments aim to take positive measures to conform to the Directive, which can be impacted as a result of development, for example in terms of ‘deterioration’ in ecological status or potential.	Ecology, water quality
Advice for local authorities on non-mains drainage from non-major development (Environment Agency)	The Environment Agency is no longer a statutory consultee for non-major development proposing non-mains drainage. This change means it is the local planning authority's (LPA's) responsibility to ensure proposals for non-mains drainage for non-major development complies with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) without Environment Agency advice. The advice has been provided to help LPAs do this and it is the LPAs' choice if they want to use this guidance	To comply with the NPPF and PPG on foul drainage matters an LPA needs to be satisfied that foul drainage can be provided without adverse impact on the environment. Consider policy wording suggested b the Environment Agency.	Where site allocations are in areas with high levels of growth and environmentally sensitive receptors such as environmental designations for water bodies; this combination may mean a high number of non-main drainage proposals could affect those receptors.



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Delivering Better Water Management through the Planning System (CIRIA)	Integrating water management brings multiple benefits, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased resilience • Delivering housing and strong local economy • Enhancing environment and greenspace The guidance explains the role of effective strategies and local plan policies that should be underpinned by effective engagement and evidence. The guidance also demonstrates how the application of critical success factors, combined with good policies can deliver good water management outcomes.	Consider how to integrate into policies or create new policy.	Cross-over with other appraisal criteria.
Water Resource Management Plan and Drought Plan (Yorkshire Water 2020-25)	Water companies have to produce WRMPs every five years to show how demand for water is going to be managed and met over a twenty-five year period. They assess in detail the pressures on future water supplies, including changes in demand and changes to the availability of water resources.	An essential evidence source for ascertaining water availability within an area. Consider how to take account of in policies.	Improves the sustainability score of policies.
Water Company Business Plan (Yorkshire Water 2020-25)	Sets out what schemes the companies will be investing in and where capacity may be increased based on the water company's knowledge of what is planned.	Good engagement with the water company will improve the quality of their business plans, quality of Sheffield Plan policies and enable sustainable economic growth.	Consultation with Yorkshire Water on Sustainability Appraisal criteria.
Water Company Catchment Drainage & Wastewater Management Plan (Yorkshire Water, 2015-20)	Indicate if there are sewerage capacity issues.	To be taken into account in site allocation options.	Consultation with Yorkshire Water on site allocations.





Baseline Information

- 18.4 Sheffield Planning Authority lies at the foot of the Pennines in the upper reaches of the Don catchment, which feeds into the River Humber to the east. Sheffield has over 150 miles of rivers and streams which to a large extent are responsible for the character of the city⁹⁷. Its location is at a point where fast flowing rivers such as the River Don, Loxley and Sheaf and Porter meet. In total, Sheffield has 22 main rivers⁹⁸ and a substantial network of ordinary watercourses, both over and below ground.
- 18.5 The Humber River Basin Management Plan, Environment Agency (2012) and the Water Framework Directive 2015 are the two main sources of baseline information with Sheffield specific references.

SA13 Table 2: Baseline Data

⁹⁷ See Plan 1 in [Sheffield Waterways Strategy](#)

⁹⁸ See Table C of the Sheffield Flood Risk Management Strategy. This lists 22 main rivers for Sheffield



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Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
River water quality ⁹⁹	Of the 17 surface water courses in Sheffield, 1 meets the good ecological and chemical status; 15 are moderate and 1 is poor. All are expected to meet the good status by 2027. ¹⁰⁰	In the Humber river basin 18% of surface waters meet good status or better; 82% do not meet good status (918 water bodies). At least 19% surface waters will be at good or better ecological status/potential by 2015. Sheffield's rivers are not expected to be within this number.	The quality of the Don River has significantly improved since the days of heavy contamination from industry. This is a direct result of the Water Resources Act 1991 and subsequent regulations. Sheffield rivers are not as good quality as elsewhere and are not in the fastest improving group of rivers.	The Local Plan should aim to improve the current river water quality status.
Groundwater – aquifer designations in Sheffield	The British Geological Survey Aquifer Map ¹⁰¹ shows that the River Don, Rother and other main rivers are designated as Secondary- A aquifers. This means there are permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. Some parcels of land outside the urban area near to the River Loxley and River Rivelin have a secondary (undifferentiated) designation.		The aquifer maps are used by the Environment Agency in protecting ground water. There are no principle aquifers in Sheffield which would limit locations and types of development.	Without Local Plan policies protecting water quality, development may occur which would adversely affect water quality and the secondary aquifers which collect water.

⁹⁹ Environment Agency Data from river quality map 1990-2009

¹⁰⁰ Water for life and livelihoods: River Basin Management Plan – Humber River Basin District Annex B: Water body status

¹⁰¹ Environment Agency <http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/117020.aspx>



Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

18.6 From the baseline data and strategies, the key sustainability issues are:

- Minimising and managing flood risk; habitat protection; and water courses to provide opportunities for recreation, tourism and regeneration, whilst balancing the need to protect and enhance the water supply.
- Improve the quality of water courses to a 'good' standard, particularly in relation to the location of potentially water-polluting uses and through use of sustainable drainage solutions.

Appraisal Criteria

SA13 Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Appraisal Criteria: Does this proposal or option...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect and where possible enhance the quality of the water environment?• Safeguard watercourses?



19. Sustainability Aim 14: Greenhouse gas emissions minimised and the impact of climate change effectively managed

SEA Topic

19.1 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA Topic of climatic factors.

Consultation/Dialogue with Experts

19.2 In relation to this topic, the following organisations have been involved in reviewing the scope and detail of the Scoping Report:

Climate Change:

- Environment Agency
- Sheffield City Region
- Sheffield City Council Sustainability Team

Flooding:

- Environment Agency suggested additions to the- Plans and Programmes
- Updates since SFRA inception in 2017:
 - Blackburn Brook modelling verified.
 - SFRA guidance updated
 - PPG on Water Supply 2019



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- Flood Risk PPG updates on climate change thresholds
- Humber River Basin Management Plan consultation until 24th September
- Focus of proposed draft policy scope is focused on flood risk and suggests separate policy for water resources / quality including SuDs etc.
- Consider a draft policy on non-mains drainage as EA no longer have oversight of this issue.

19.3 Sheffield City Council has been involved in the development of a number of partnerships designed to provide collaboration between public agencies, businesses and the community. Partnerships and plans that affect the city include:

- The Yorkshire Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (RFCC) - established by the Environment Agency under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 to bring together members appointed by the Lead Local Flood Authorities and independent members. Responsible for reviewing flood defences in the region and determining how they will be managed in the future.
- Key businesses and organisations – Sheffield City Council has ongoing relations with major land owners, employers and organisations such as the Rivers Trust, National Trust, Natural England, Highways England and Network Rail.
- South Yorkshire Local Resilience Forum. The role of the SYLRF is to ensure an appropriate level of preparedness to enable an effective multi-agency response to emergency incidents that may have a significant impact on the communities within Sheffield.

19.4 Yorkshire Water - working together to support the development of a Strategic Drainage Management Plan

Strategies, plans and programmes



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SA14 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
Climate Change			
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, The Paris Agreement, 2016	Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.	The Sheffield Plan will need to reflect the objectives of the agreement.	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria need to reflect the commitments of the agreement.
The Kyoto Protocol, 1992	Limit emissions of greenhouse gases	Consider how the plan can contribute to the targets and objectives of the Protocol.	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria need to reflect the commitments of the Protocol.
EU 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive)	Creates a legal duty and requires that a plan's cumulative climate impacts are assessed and taken into account. This includes assessing the consistency of proposed policies with all relevant climate objectives and targets.	Consider how the plan can contribute to tackling the cumulative impacts of climate change.	The Sustainability Appraisal must assess the plans impacts on the cumulative impacts of climate change.
The Climate Change Act 2008	The Climate Change Act was passed in 2008 and established a framework to	The Sheffield Plan will need to reflect the objectives of the Act, to contribute	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria need to



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
	<p>develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. It also strengthened the UK's leadership internationally by highlighting the role it would take in contributing to urgent collective action to tackle climate change under the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>The Climate Change Act includes the following: 2050 target. The Act commits the UK to reducing emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels. Carbon Budgets. The Act requires the Government to set legally binding 'carbon budgets'. A carbon budget is a cap on the amount of greenhouse gases emitted in the UK over a five-year period. The first four carbon budgets have been put into legislation and run up to 2027.</p>	to carbon reduction.	reflect the Act.
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment: Government Report (2012)	<p>Covers risks and opportunities for the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture and forestry - Business - Health and Wellbeing (including local resilience and social vulnerability) - Buildings and Infrastructure - Natural Environment 	The Sheffield Plan should take account of the risks and opportunities.	The Sustainability Appraisal framework should take account of the risks and opportunities.
A Green Future: Our 25	The report sets out the government's	The Sheffield Plan will need to reflect	The Sustainability Appraisal aims



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Year Plan to Improve the Environment, HM Government, 2018	aim to take action to mitigate climate change, while adapting to reduce its impact. It will do this by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing to cut greenhouse gas emissions including from land use, land use change, • Making sure that all policies, programmes and investment decisions take into account the possible extent of climate change this century. 	the objectives of the plan by taking into account climate change, Policies should assist in cutting greenhouse gasses.	and appraisal criteria need to reflect the plan.
'Mainstreaming sustainable development: the Government's Vision and what this means in practice, DEFRA, 2011	Relevant priorities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and energy –to secure major changes in the way energy is generated and used, and in other activities that release the gases that affect climate change. • Sustainable communities –to create sustainable communities that embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level and also applies those principles everywhere else. 	The Sheffield Plan will need to reflect the objectives of the strategy, to contribute to sustainable development.	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria need to reflect the strategy
Clean Growth Strategy, HM Government, 2017	Two guiding objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet our domestic commitments at the lowest 	Policies should support the objectives by promoting low carbon growth.	The Sustainability Appraisal framework should reflect the objectives of low carbon growth.



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	<p>possible net cost to UK taxpayers, consumers and businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2. To maximise the social and economic benefits for the UK from this transition. 		
<p>NPPF (2019) & Climate Change Planning Practice Guidance (2020), MHCLG</p>	<p>Presumption in favour of sustainable development. This includes mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change.</p>	<p>Statutory duty for Local Plans to include policies designed to tackle climate change.</p> <p>Local policy should support "radical reductions" (para 148) in emissions in line with the Climate Change Act 2008</p> <p>Plan policies should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area, and should flexibly meet assessed needs.</p> <p>Strategic policies required that set out measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change. Avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change, can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design.</p>	<p>Requirements of national planning guidance should be reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal framework.</p>



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		Examples of mitigating climate change by reducing emissions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the need to travel and providing for sustainable transport. • Providing opportunities for renewable and low carbon energy technologies. • Providing opportunities for decentralised energy and heating. • Promoting low carbon design approaches to reduce energy consumption in buildings, such as passive solar design. 	
Preparing for a Changing Climate: Good Practice Guidance for Local Government (ADEPT), DEFRA, 2019	Promote water, energy efficiency and flood resistance and resilience measures to the public and in social housing Guidance for a “Maturing Adaptation” approach to dealing with climate change includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include detailed policies outlining preferred adaptation approaches for climate hazards. (e.g. a cooling hierarchy for heat, siting decisions for sea level rise). • Use the duty to cooperate to work on adaptation in key 	Modifying the built environment presents a significant opportunity to manage many climate risks that interact or relate to wider risks to society, business and industry, and the natural environment. Retrofitting nature-based solutions (such as green roofs and walls) is a good example	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria need to reflect the recommendations in the guidance.



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	sectors at the right economic geography (e.g. the housing market or transport system scales). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate and safeguard land in local plans for blue / green infrastructure or other adaptation action. • Develop supplementary planning guidance on how to identify and address current and future climate risks in new development. • Identify locations that might become unsustainable in the future due to climate change. 		
Climate Emergency Response Framework, Sheffield city Region/Mayoral Combined Authority, 2020	Proposes Sheffield City Region to work towards becoming net zero carbon by 2040. The City Region will focus on factors which it can influence. Local authority partners, and national Government, will be better placed than SCR in tackling several issues due to their span of responsibilities and resources.	Sheffield Plan Policies should have regard to the SCR's ambition of achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2040.	
Carbon neutral by 2030 target, Sheffield City Council, 2019	Sheffield to become a zero-carbon city by 2030 and not exceed our 'carbon budget' in the meantime.	Sheffield Plan Policies and site allocations should support the City's ambition of becoming a zero-carbon city by 2030.	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria need to reflect the ambition.
Green City Strategy	Relevant Key objectives:	Sheffield plan policies and site allocations need to support the vision	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria need to



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	<p>Reducing our impact on the climate: Establishing a city-wide carbon reduction programme. Becoming a zero carbon City by 2050.</p> <p>A climate resilient City: Designing, planning and developing our city in ways which enable it to adapt and provide greater resilience to climate change</p> <p>Ensuring that the city's homes are energy efficient and can access low cost, low carbon energy</p>	<p>and long-term ambition, by ensuring that carbon emissions from new development are reduced, in order to assist the City in staying within an agreed carbon budget. Policies should work towards becoming a zero-carbon city.</p> <p>Policies need to promote the use of natural cooling, to reduce urban heat island effect by using tree planting and living roofs and screens, as well as promoting the use of sustainable drainage systems.</p> <p>Policies needed to ensure new homes built in the city will be very low or zero carbon – “Our Local Plan should include policies which promote the development of low carbon homes; constructed to high standards of energy efficiency”.</p>	<p>reflect the vision and long-term ambition of the strategy.</p>
<p>Climate Change and Health: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2014</p>	<p>The key action for planning is that health issues are built into local development and regeneration plans and integrate adaptation principles into the local planning framework.</p> <p>As well as climate change adaptation, this report sets out a number of actions in relation to climate change (which will</p>	<p>Sheffield Plan policies need to ensure that the impacts of climate change on health are taken into account. Examples include ensuring that new homes are well insulated, and ensuring that public spaces provide sufficient areas of shading. Development should not increase the risk of flooding.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal criteria should address the potential links between climate change and health.</p>



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	<p>be covered in the other relevant Sustainability Aim Topic Papers). The relevant action here are related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Adaptation or Mitigation • Warmer Homes • Designing healthy urban spaces and places <p>The report recognises that 80% of the buildings which will be occupied in 2050 have already been built, so reliance on improved buildings standards for new-build homes is not enough. The rate of refurbishment and adaptation for the current stock has to accelerate.</p> <p>Cost effective cooling of existing homes is possible, and passive cooling should be built into new homes.</p> <p>Measures include controlling rainwater at source (through installing water butts in gardens, increasing the number of homes and buildings with green roofs, and using permeable paving), building infiltration trenches, filter drains, swales and basins and creating more ponds and wetlands.</p>		
Setting Climate Commitments for the	Recommendations for Sheffield include:	Sheffield plan policies need to ensure that carbon emissions generated by	



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City of Sheffield: Quantifying the implications of the United Nations Paris Agreement for Sheffield (Tyndall Centre research)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staying within a carbon dioxide emissions budget of 16 million tonnes (MtCO₂) for the period of 2020 to 2100. 2. Commencing a programme of CO₂ mitigation to deliver cuts in emissions averaging 14% per year. 	new development will help contribute to achieving these targets	
Flooding			
European Floods Directive, 2007	Produce a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment and for nationally significant Flood Risk Areas, surface water mapping and a Flood Risk Management Plan (on a six-year cycle) – responsibility of Lead Local Flood Authority.	It is important that developments aim to take positive measures to conform to the Directive.	Ecology, water quality
National Planning Policy Framework, 2019	Paragraphs 162-165: Adopt proactive strategies to adapt to and mitigate climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations. Sequential and Exception Test laid out. Five criteria in paragraph 163 a – e.	Sheffield Plan policies should reflect strategies of mitigation and adaptation to climate change through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taking account of water supply and demand considerations • promoting sustainable approaches to development which safeguards water resources and implement water management and efficiency measures. Follows the five criteria a-e in paragraph 163 NPPF.	The Sustainability Appraisal and methodology for sequential and exception tests should be clearly linked.
Planning Practice	Flood Risk and Coastal Change	Detailed guidance for the sequential	The evidence leading to the Local



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Guidance, 2014	- Advises how to take account of and address the risks associated with flooding and coastal change in the planning process. Sets out more detailed guidance that supports the NPPF.	and exception tests of sites in plan-making, and other evidence requirements (e.g. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment).	Plan policies and site allocations should inform the sustainability appraisal of the Local Plan so that flood risk is fully taken into account when considering site allocation options and in the preparation of policies, including policies for flood risk management to ensure that flood risk is not increased.
Flood and Water Management Act, 2010	Aims to create a simpler and more effective means of managing both flood risk and coastal erosion and implements Sir Michael Pitt's recommendations following his review of the 2007 floods. The FWMA received Royal Assent in April 2010. It gives Sheffield City Council as Lead Local Flood Authority various duties and powers for flood risk management.	Operational responsibilities of the LLFA relevant to Planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powers to build new flood alleviation schemes for local sources of flooding. Statutory Consultee for Planning Applications for surface water drainage on major developments	Surface water flood risk should be a factor in assessing the effectiveness of policies and plans. The potential for new flood alleviation schemes factored into plans and policies.
National flood and coastal erosion risk strategy for England, 2011. Update from EA due H2 2020	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc
Preparing for a Changing Climate: Good Practice Guidance for Local Government (ADEPT)	Guide is designed for a wide range of officers working to implement adaptation within local government.	Policies to reflect adaptation to climate change including relevant evidence base (e.g. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment); follow sequential and exception tests in national policy; prepare SuDS delivery plans and guidance.	Sustainability of site allocations and links to other Sustainability Appraisal criteria relating to climate change.
Flood Risk Emergency	Provides a framework for Local Authority	Policy commentary to reflect need for	Identifies when site allocations



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
Plans for New Development (Environment Agency & Association of Directors of Environment, Economy, Planning and Transport ADEPT)	to appraise emergency plans. Aims to support robust consideration of whether proposed development will be safe, and that relevant stakeholders are involved appropriately.	emergency plans in line with the PPG on Flood Risk and Climate Change.	should be supported by flood risk emergency plans.
Sheffield Flood Risk Management Strategy 2013 (A new management strategy is likely to emerge over the next year and if so it will be taken account of in the next version of this document for the Draft Plan)	The Strategy sets out how SCC will manage risk from all types of flooding such as from surface water runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses for which the City Council has a responsibility as LLFA, and other types of flooding where local agents can play a supporting role to lead agencies.	One of the five aims directly relates to Planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure planning decisions are properly informed by flooding issues and that surface water from new developments is managed and controlled in a suitable manner. 	Understand and account for all types of flood risk.
Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans, 2015. (A new one is due to be presented to Cabinet in 2020).	Yorkshire Water are intending to produce an online GIS based portal for each Stakeholder or Stakeholder group. Early designs and concepts show the portal as having several different datasets that are interactive and provide a low level of analysis.	To be determined	To be determined

Baseline Information



SA14: Baseline Data

Climate Change

19.5 Evidence suggests that Sheffield's climate is changing more rapidly than at any time in the past 125 years¹⁰². Projections suggest that by 2050:

- Average temperatures could rise by 1.9 degrees Celsius.
- On average there will be five and a half more days per year when temperatures rise above 28 degrees Celsius. Summer rainfall will decrease by 25%.
- Winter rainfall will increase by 14%¹⁰³

19.6 If these projections are correct, the changing climate will have a significant impact on the city, with key problems likely to be¹⁰⁴:

- damage to buildings and transport infrastructure
- A disproportionate effect on SMEs (Small to Medium Enterprises)
- buildings overheating

¹⁰² Sheffield Local Climate Impacts Profile, 2009

¹⁰³ Yorkshire Futures, 2009, Weathering the Storm: the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Adaptation Strategy

¹⁰⁴ A Summary of Climate Change Risks for Yorkshire and Humber, 2012



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- maintaining water supply,
- health impacts on vulnerable groups and the exacerbation of existing health conditions (e.g. Asthma, respiratory illnesses).

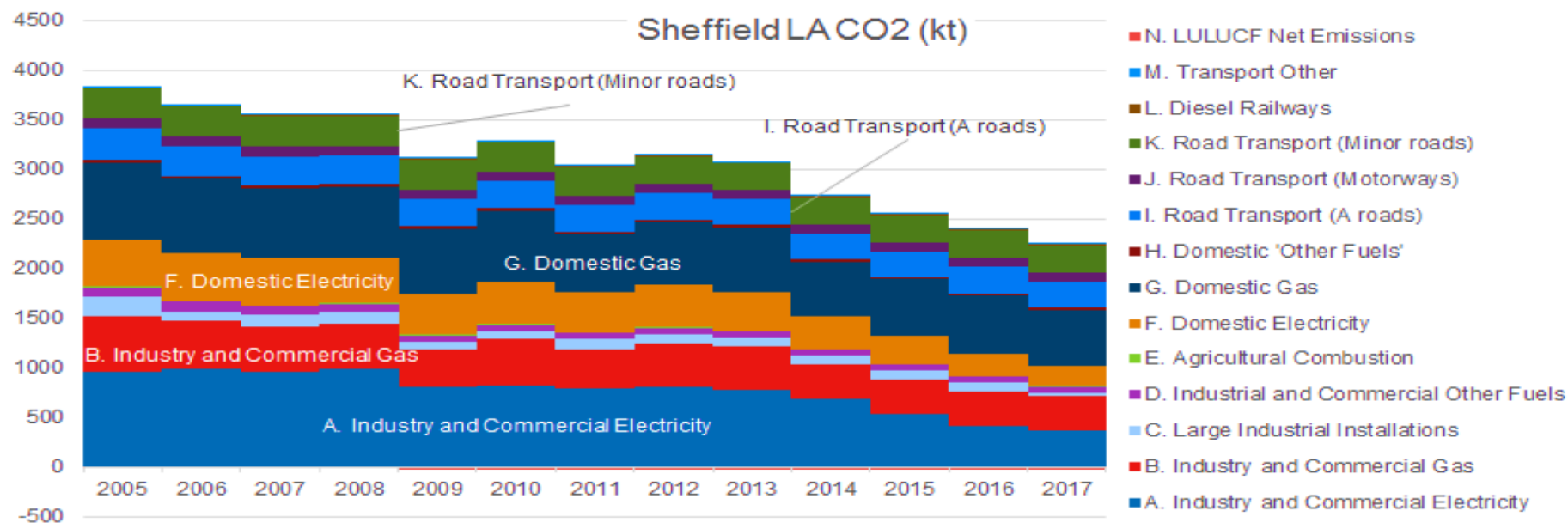
19.7 More broadly, global trends indicate that energy prices will rise over the period to 2034, leading to issues of continuing fuel poverty¹⁰⁵, and increased transport costs. Other resources, such as public open space, are critical to a good quality of life, and pressures to maintain them against a backdrop of continued austerity will be a key challenge.

¹⁰⁵ See Sheffield Fairness Commission Report, 2014



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CO2 emissions (tonnes) timeseries by sector in Sheffield 2005 to 2017¹⁰⁶



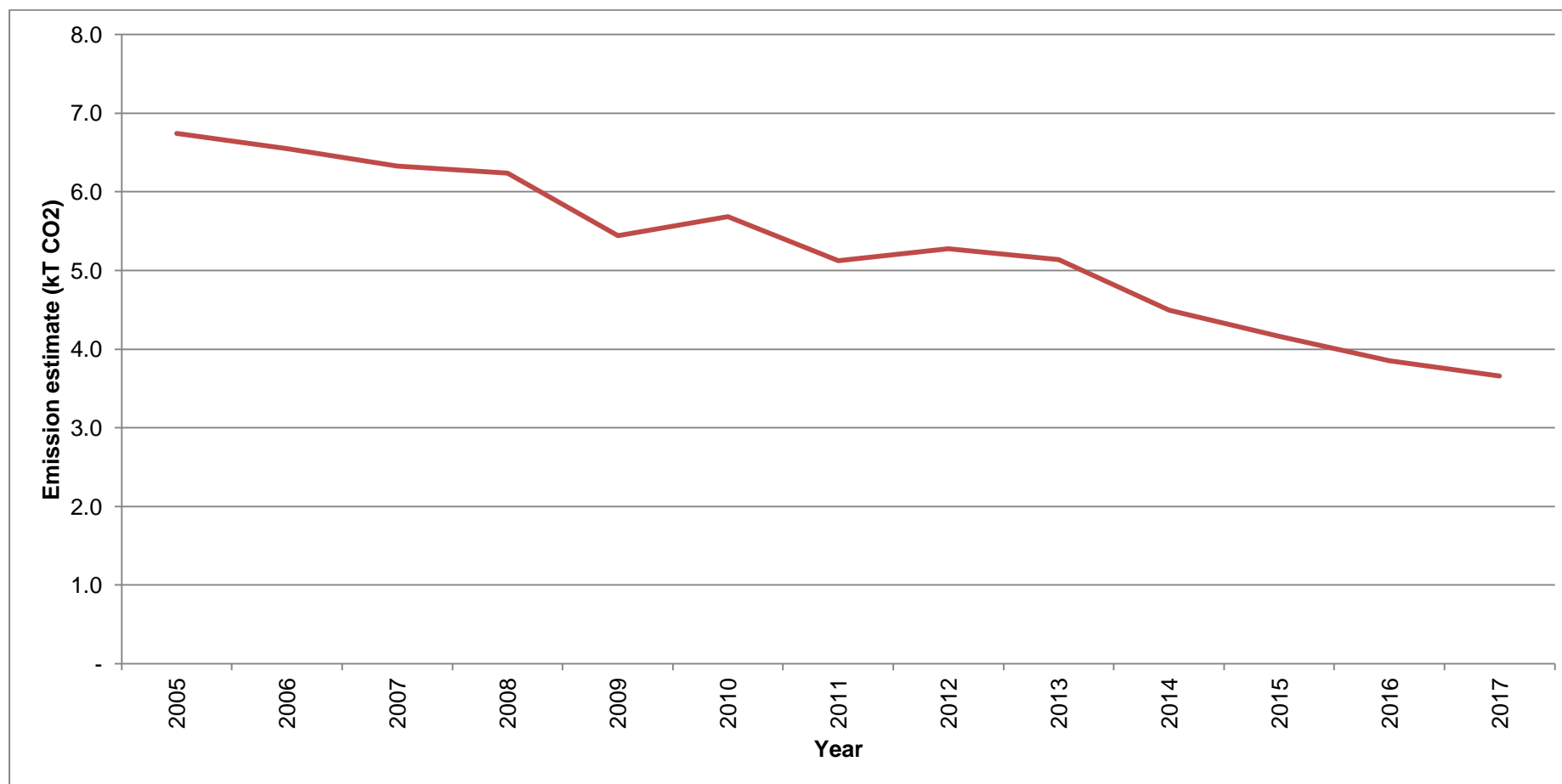
19.8 This indicates a significant reduction in emissions in the industrial and commercial sectors, as well as the domestic sector. Conversely the transport sector has little if any reduction in emissions. The drop in emissions associated with the economic crash in 2008/2009 can also be seen.

¹⁰⁶ Sheffield Zero Carbon Commission, - Baseline and Inventory report, 2020



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Estimated carbon emissions per capita for Sheffield, 2005 - 2017¹⁰⁷



¹⁰⁷ UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2017 (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017>)

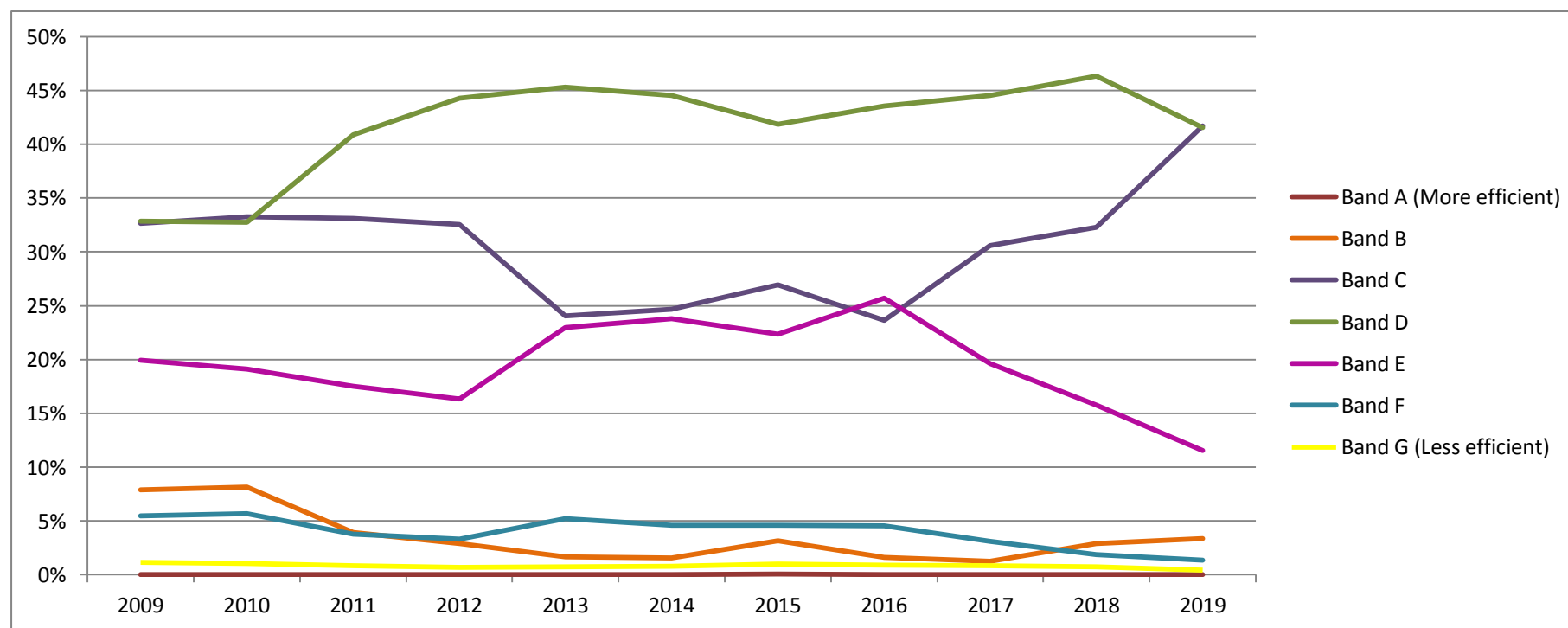


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19.9 The above charts show a steady decline in the average carbon emissions in Sheffield. The Sheffield Plan can continue to support new developments that further reduce carbon emissions.

Energy efficiency ratings for domestic properties¹⁰⁸, 2009 – 2019.

Existing homes



¹⁰⁸ Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates, MHCLG (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-energy-performance-of-buildings-certificates#epcs-for-existing-domestic-properties>)

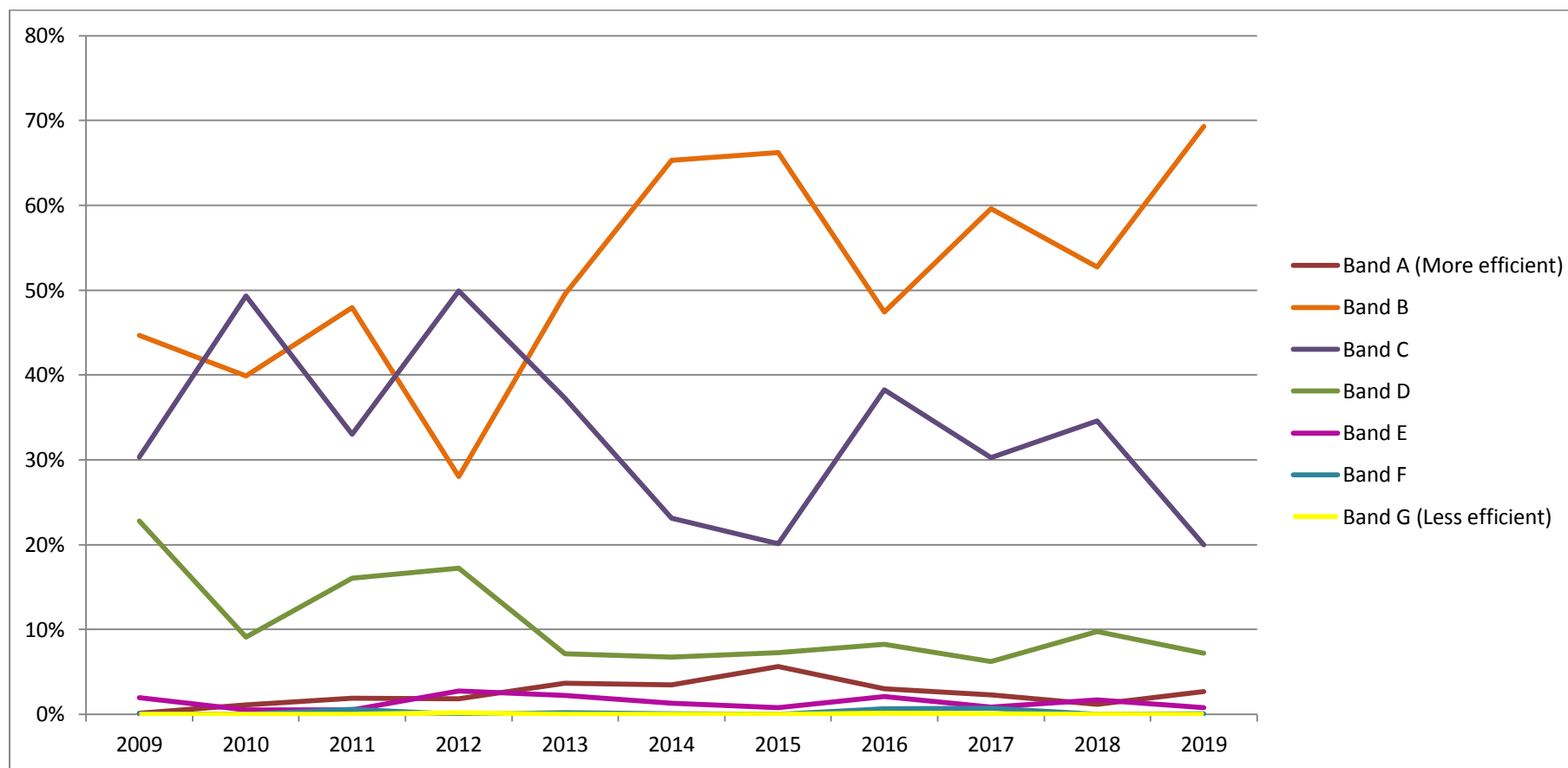


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New homes



19.10 The chart shows a definite increase in Band B homes over the 10 year period. There is a rise in Band A (the most energy efficient) homes, although they form a small number of the overall percentage of homes built. There is a drop in the percentage of homes falling into Bands C and lower. Data covers 13,766 properties over the 10 year period. New properties



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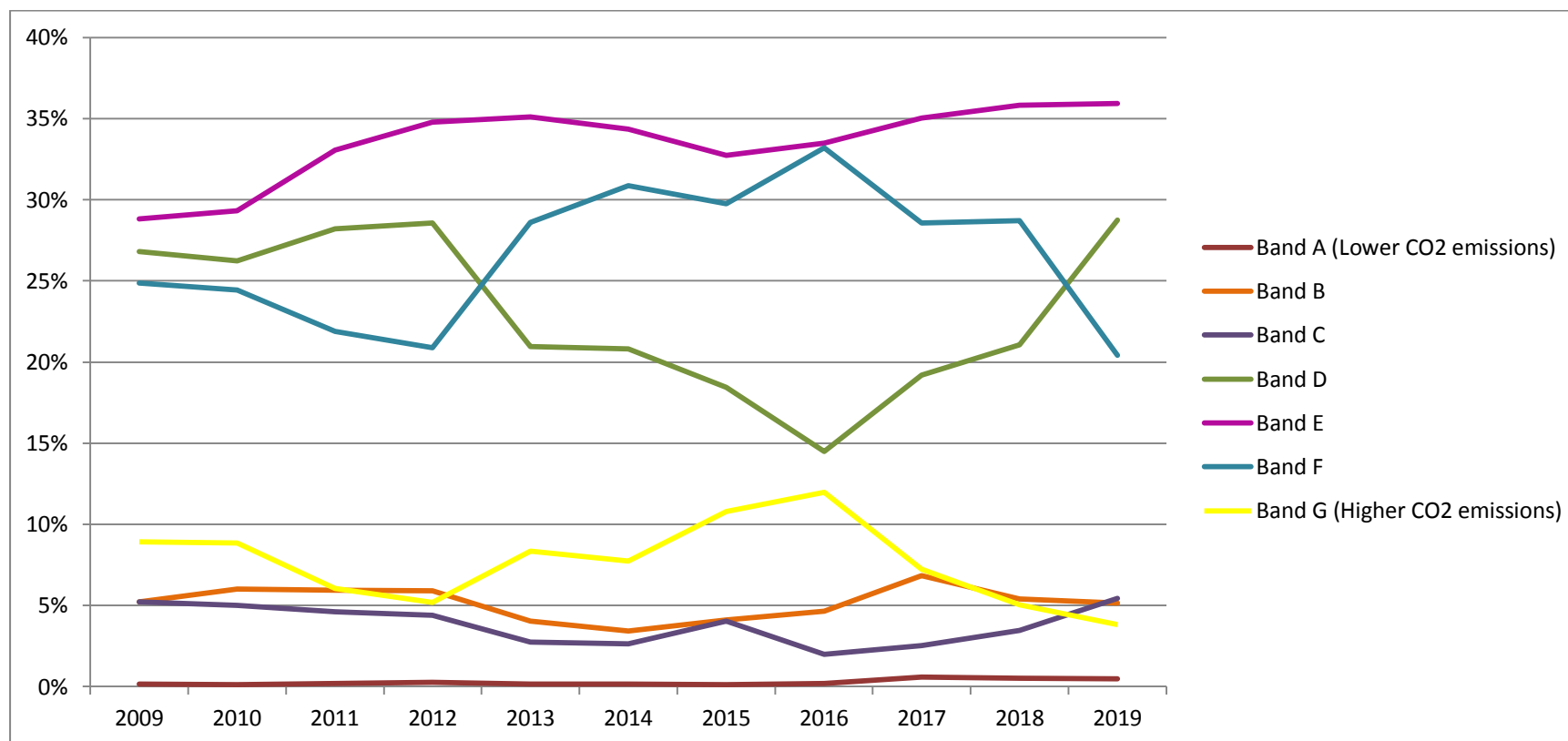
generally are more energy efficient than existing homes (although they make up a relatively small proportion of housing stock).



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Environmental (CO₂) impact ratings for domestic properties¹⁰⁹, 2009 – 2019.

Existing homes



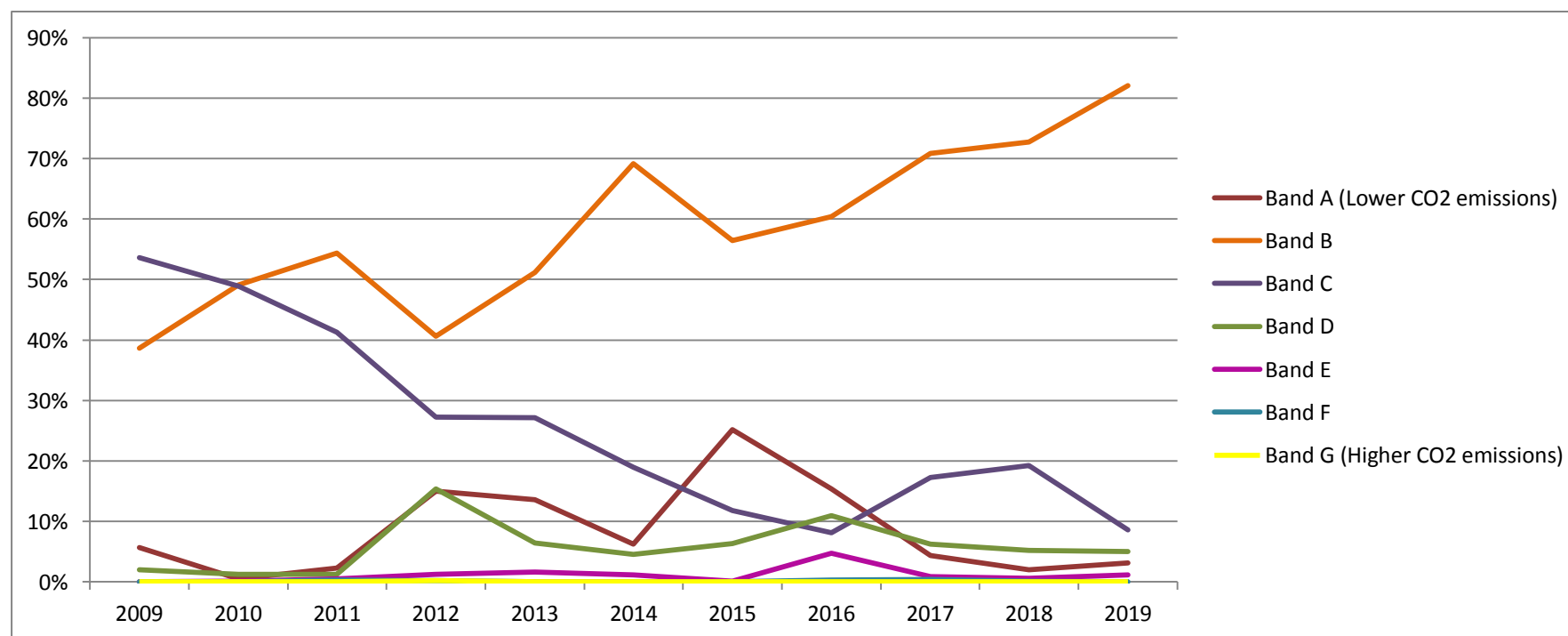
¹⁰⁹ Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates, MHCLG (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-energy-performance-of-buildings-certificates#epcs-for-existing-domestic-properties>)



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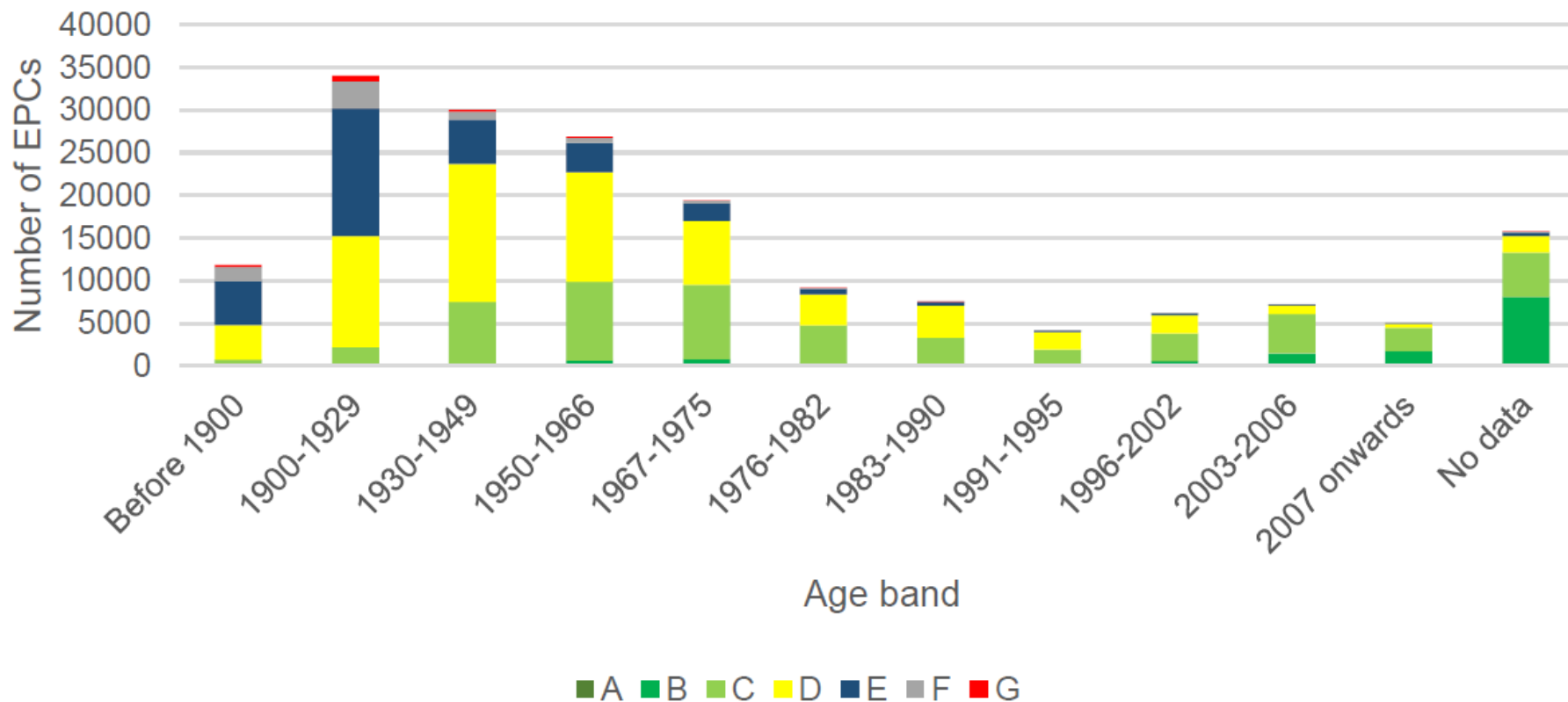
19.11 Similar to the energy efficiency analysis, there is a trend of rises in the higher (less CO₂ emissions) bands and a drop in the lower (higher CO₂ emissions) bands, particularly from 2016 onwards. The majority of existing homes assessed fall into Bands D, E and F.

New homes



Energy performance by Age of property¹¹⁰

Count of EPCs by age band



¹¹⁰ Sheffield Zero Carbon Commission, - Baseline and Inventory report, 2020



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19.12 The charts above show a rise in Band B homes and a drop in Band C homes. It is also clear that new properties generally have lower carbon emissions than existing homes (although they make up a relatively small proportion of housing stock). These charts show that the Sheffield Plan can support to improving energy efficiency and decreasing carbon emissions, particularly with regards to the development of new homes.

Top level messages from the Sheffield Zero Carbon Commission, - Baseline and Inventory report, 2020

- 90% of total greenhouse gas emissions are CO2 hence the focus for further analysis should be on this pollutant.
- Methane is the dominant non-CO2 greenhouse gas and is largely related to agriculture and waste disposal.
- Industry and commercial emissions (35%) and domestic emissions (33%) and the largest sectors and nearly entirely CO2.
- Transport is the 3rd largest sector at 26% of emissions.
- The remainder are from agricultural, waste and land-use, which form most of the non-CO2 greenhouse gas emissions.
- All sectors have seen declining emissions with the industrial and commercial sector reducing the most followed by the domestic sector. The transport sector has seen the least reduction at only about 17% since 2005.

Flooding

19.13 The table below provides a summary of the key datasets according to the source of flooding:

Fluvial	EA Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea) (November 2017 version)
	EA Historic Flood Map
	Catchment Flood Management Plan
Pluvial (surface water runoff)	EA Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW)
	SCC Surface Water Management Plan



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	SCC Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011 and 2017 update document ¹¹¹
Sewer	Yorkshire Water historic flooding
	Yorkshire Water Drainage Area Zones
Reservoir	EA Reservoir Flood Maps (available online)
All sources	Flood Risk Management Strategy
	SCC historic flood incident register
	South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service Flood Incident Data
	Humber River Basin Management Plan and Flood Risk Management Plan
	Previous SFRA (2008 and 2014 update)
Flood risk management infrastructure	EA spatial flood defence data
	LLFA FRM asset register

Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

19.14 From the baseline data and strategies, the key sustainability issues are:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from new developments and transport.
- Becoming a zero-carbon city by 2030
- Adapting to the effects of climate change.

19.15 There are other topics outside the scope of this Paper which contribute to mitigating the impacts of climate change. These include creating and maintaining Green Infrastructure (including open spaces), and delivering renewable/low carbon energy.

¹¹¹ <http://democracy.sheffield.gov.uk/documents/s28016/Flood%20Risk%20Assessment%20Review.pdf>



Appraisal Criteria

SA14: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Appraisal Criteria: Does this proposal or option...

1. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote water and energy efficiency through sustainable design, layout, and construction practices?
2. Reduce or not worsen the Urban Heat Island effect?
3. Minimise the risk of all types of flooding to people and property?
4. Seek to safeguard land needed for current or future flood risk management processes?
5. Avoid inappropriate development in areas of flood risk?
6. Improve or provide flood defences in areas at risk of flooding?
7. Minimise risk to people and property from all sources of flooding?



20. Sustainability Aim 15: Environmental pollution improved and impacts on air quality minimised or mitigated

20.1 This topic paper deals with the topics of air quality, noise pollution, light pollution, land contamination, land instability and hazardous substance installations. Soil quality/pollution and water quality/pollution are dealt with in other topic papers.

SEA Topic

20.2 This topic relates to the SEA Topic of climatic factors, air and human health.

Consultation/Dialogue with Experts

20.3 In relation to this topic, the following organisations have been involved in reviewing the scope and detail of the Scoping Report:

- Environment Agency
- Sheffield City Council Air Quality Team
- Sheffield City Council Environmental Protection Service

Strategies, plans and programmes



Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Sustainability Aim 15: Environmental pollution improved and impacts on air quality minimised or mitigated

SA15 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
Air Quality			
Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC, 1996	Prescribes limit values for certain pollutants that all member states must meet.	Sheffield Plan policies should support the objectives of the directive.	Appraisal criteria is needed that minimises air quality impacts from development.
House of Commons Environmental Audit Committee: Action on Air Quality. Sixth Session 2014-2015	Houses, schools, hospitals and care homes are not placed near major road intersections or other pollution major air pollution areas. Schools should have adequate public transport links to reduce the need for car journeys and be easily reached by cycling or walking from the surrounding community. This would encourage “active travel”.	Develop spatial policies that ensure new developments of homes, schools or hospitals aren’t located in major air pollution areas.	Appraisal criteria needed to assess whether homes, schools or hospitals will be located in major areas of air pollution.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, DEFRA, 2007	Contains air quality targets and monitoring process for pollutants.	Sheffield Plan policies should support the objectives of the strategy.	Appraisal criteria is needed that quantifies air quality impacts.
Environment Act 1995 (Sheffield City Council and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council) Air Quality Direction 2020	Local authority must implement a “local plan for NO ₂ compliance” (this is different from a Local Plan such as the Sheffield Plan) that ensures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with legal limit values of nitrogen dioxide are 	The Sheffield Plan should support the objectives of the Clean Air Zone.	Appraisal criteria is needed that identifies whether air impacts from development (including traffic generation) is minimised.



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 Sustainability Aim 15: Environmental pollution improved and impacts on air quality minimised or mitigated

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
	<p>achieved in the shortest possible time and by 2021 at the latest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure to levels above the legal limit are reduced as quickly as possible. <p>Sheffield intends to achieve this by introducing a Clean Air Zone alongside complimentary measures (Traffic management changes, parking charge changes and improved taxi licensing).</p>		
<p>NPPF (para 181), MHCLG, 2019</p>	<p>Local Plans should contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values on air pollution.</p> <p>Take into account cumulative impacts from sites in the local area, identify opportunities to improve air quality through, traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement.</p>	<p>Sheffield Plan policies should have consideration to the objectives of the NPPF.</p>	<p>Appraisal criteria is needed that quantifies air quality impacts.</p> <p>Appraisal criteria is needed that quantifies how well opportunities to improve air quality have been considered.</p>
<p>Air Quality Planning Practice Guidance, MHCLG, 2020</p>	<p>Take into account air quality management areas, Clean Air Zones and other areas including sensitive habitats or designated sites of importance for biodiversity.</p> <p>Consider the potential cumulative impact of a number of smaller developments on air quality as well as the effect of more substantial developments.</p>	<p>Sheffield Plan policies should have consideration to the objectives of the Planning Practice Guidance.</p>	<p>Appraisal criteria is needed that quantifies cumulative air quality impacts.</p> <p>Appraisal criteria is needed that quantifies how well opportunities to improve air quality and or mitigation has been considered.</p>



Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Sustainability Aim 15: Environmental pollution improved and impacts on air quality minimised or mitigated

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
	<p>Consider ways in which new development could be made appropriate in locations where air quality is or is likely to be a concern.</p> <p>Give consideration to potential trends in air quality in the presence and absence of development, as well as any impacts and mitigation / improvement opportunities arising from the plan's proposals.</p>		
<p>Sheffield Corporate Plan, Sheffield City Council, 2015-2018</p>	<p>Tackle traffic-related emissions and other combustion sources to address. Sheffield City Council will develop our approach to a Low Emission Zone / Clean Air Zone to help the city comply with air quality regulations and reduce the negative impact on people's health and the local environment.</p>	<p>Spatial policies relating to transport infrastructure and improving Air Quality will help achieve these outcomes.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria should reflect the corporate plan. The plan is currently out of date. The latest corporate plan will be used going forward.</p>
<p>Sheffield Green City Strategy, Sheffield City Council, 2018</p>	<p>The negative impacts of transport and energy generation sources are minimised. More journeys to be made using active travel and low emission public transport. More renewable energy sources to be used.</p> <p>Ensuring that air in Sheffield is safe to breathe, regardless of where people live, work or visit. Work to tackle the sources of air pollution</p> <p>Designing a clean air city - build the</p>	<p>Spatial policies relating to transport infrastructure, energy generation sources and improving Air Quality will help achieve these outcomes.</p>	<p>Appraisal criteria is needed that quantifies air quality impacts.</p>



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 Sustainability Aim 15: Environmental pollution improved and impacts on air quality minimised or mitigated

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
	ambition of clean air into our approaches to transport, economy, housing, planning and health and wellbeing.		
Sheffield Clean Air Strategy, Sheffield City Council, 2017	To use planning powers to assess proposed developments to ensure that air quality impacts are fully considered and that opportunities to improve air quality are secured according to current best practice guidance. Planning applications will also need to consider the cumulative effects of other existing and planned development where appropriate.	Develop spatial policies that enable assessment of the cumulative air quality impacts of new developments.	Appraisal criteria needed to consider impacts of new developments. Ensure significant developments can mitigate against any loss in air quality.



Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Sustainability Aim 15: Environmental pollution improved and impacts on air quality minimised or mitigated

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
Sheffield's Air Quality Action Plan, Sheffield City Council, 2015	To reduce nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) and fine particle (PM ₁₀) pollution in Sheffield in order to improve the health of local people; by protecting areas of low air pollution and improving areas where pollution is elevated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases and assist in the delivery of the City Strategy and the Council's Corporate Plan outcomes. - Develop policies that better support Air quality. - Significant developments must mitigate against any loss in air quality. - Expect new developments to make or support actions that positively contribute to air quality. - Integrate policies for spatial and transport planning. 	Integrate policies for spatial and transport planning. This will ensure accessible local facilities are close to high-density residential developments, to reduce travel demand and open up possibilities for walking and cycling. Spatial planning policy can also limit the amount of parking capacity available at new or altered developments. Develop spatial policies that: Ensure significant developments can mitigate against any loss in air quality Ensure new developments contribute positively to air quality in some way.	Appraisal criteria needed to consider impacts of new developments, including from traffic generated from the development. Ensure significant developments can mitigate against any loss in air quality.
Noise and light pollution, land stability, land contamination and hazardous substances			
The Environmental Protection Act, HM Government, 1990	The Environmental Protection Act relates to sites causing <u>significant</u> harm, whereas the definition of contamination for planning purposes is wider than this. The actual or possible presence of contamination is a material planning consideration, in relation to the risk to human health and ensuring the development will be suitable for use. For any new development the developer is	Sheffield plan policy is needed to ensure satisfactory mitigation measures are taken on sites where there is not significant harm.	Appraisal criteria needed to assess whether possible land contamination is minimised.



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 Sustainability Aim 15: Environmental pollution improved and impacts on air quality minimised or mitigated

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
	responsible for identifying potential risks to future occupiers of the site.		
NPPF (para 170, 178-183), MHCLG, 2019	<p>Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.</p> <p>Ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment.</p> <p>Mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life.</p> <p>Limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.</p>	<p>The Sheffield plan will need policy to restrict noise where it may have adverse impact, and to minimise the impact of light pollution.</p> <p>Include relevant planning policies to ensure developers identify potential contamination and land instability risks to future occupiers and allow assessment of whether the site is therefore suitable for its proposed use, requiring mitigation if necessary.</p>	<p>Appraisal criteria needed to assess whether unacceptable effects of noise and light pollution, on other uses will be minimised.</p> <p>Appraisal criteria must identify where possible land contamination is present.</p>



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 Sustainability Aim 15: Environmental pollution improved and impacts on air quality minimised or mitigated

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
	<p>Planning policies should support appropriate opportunities to remediate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated or unstable land.</p> <p>Ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. • Remediated land is no longer capable of being determined as contaminated. • Adequate site investigation information is available to inform site investigation. 		
<p>Pollution prevention for businesses, DEFRA & EA, 2019</p>	<p>Guidelines to ensure businesses or organisations do not cause or allow pollution. Covers issues such as protecting ground and surface water, producing contaminated water and dealing with potential pollutants.</p>	<p>Sheffield plan policy is needed to ensure that satisfactory mitigation measures are taken on sites where it is necessary.</p>	<p>Appraisal criteria needed to assess whether possible land contamination/potential pollution is minimised.</p>
<p>Noise Policy Statement for England, DEFRA, 2010</p>	<p>Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable</p>	<p>The Sheffield plan will need policy to restrict noise where it may have adverse impact.</p>	<p>Appraisal criteria needed to assess whether unacceptable effects of noise, on other uses will be minimised.</p>



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
	development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; • Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and • Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life. 		
Hazardous Substances, Planning Practice Guidance, MHCLG, 2020	Prevention of major accidents and limiting their consequences. They must also consider the long-term need for appropriate distances between hazardous establishments and population or environmentally sensitive areas.	Sheffield Plan policy is required to ensure developments near hazardous establishments do not present an unacceptable risk to life and safety.	Assessment of appropriate distances between hazardous establishments and population/environmentally sensitive areas.
Light Pollution Planning Practice Guidance, MHCLG, 2020	Artificial lighting needs to be considered when a development may increase levels of lighting, or would be sensitive to prevailing levels of artificial lighting. Artificial light has the potential to become what is termed 'light pollution' or 'obtrusive light', and not all modern lighting is suitable in all locations. It can be a source of annoyance to people, harmful to wildlife and undermine enjoyment of the countryside or the	The Sheffield plan will need policy to minimise the impact of light pollution.	Appraisal criteria needed to assess whether unacceptable effects of light pollution on other uses will be minimised.



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
	night sky.		
Land Stability Planning Practice Guidance, MHCLG, 2020	Consideration of land stability in the development plan will vary between areas and the types of issues that the plan covers, but planning authorities may need to consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying specific areas where particular consideration of landslides, mining hazards or subsidence will be needed; • including policies that ensure unstable land is appropriately remediated, prohibit development in specific areas, or only allow specific types of development in those areas; • circumstances where additional procedures or information, such as a land stability or slope stability risk assessment report, would be required to ensure that adequate and environmentally acceptable mitigation measures are in place; and • Removing permitted development rights in specific circumstances. 	Policies will need to have regard to the practice guidance, within the context of the Sheffield environment.	
Land affected by Contamination Planning	Planning's role is to ensure a site is suitable for its new use and to prevent	Sheffield plan policy is needed to ensure satisfactory mitigation	Assessment of the level of risk of land contamination for sites should be made



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Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
Practice Guidance, MHCLG, 2020	<p>unacceptable risk from pollution. Therefore the local planning authority needs to consider the implications of contamination for a new development to the extent that it is not addressed by other regimes.</p> <p>Only a specific investigation can establish whether there is contamination at a particular site, but the possibility should always be considered particularly when the development proposed involves a sensitive use such as housing with gardens, schools or nurseries.</p>	measures are taken on sites where there is a risk of pollution.	in the sustainability appraisal, in order to inform the site allocation process.

Baseline Information

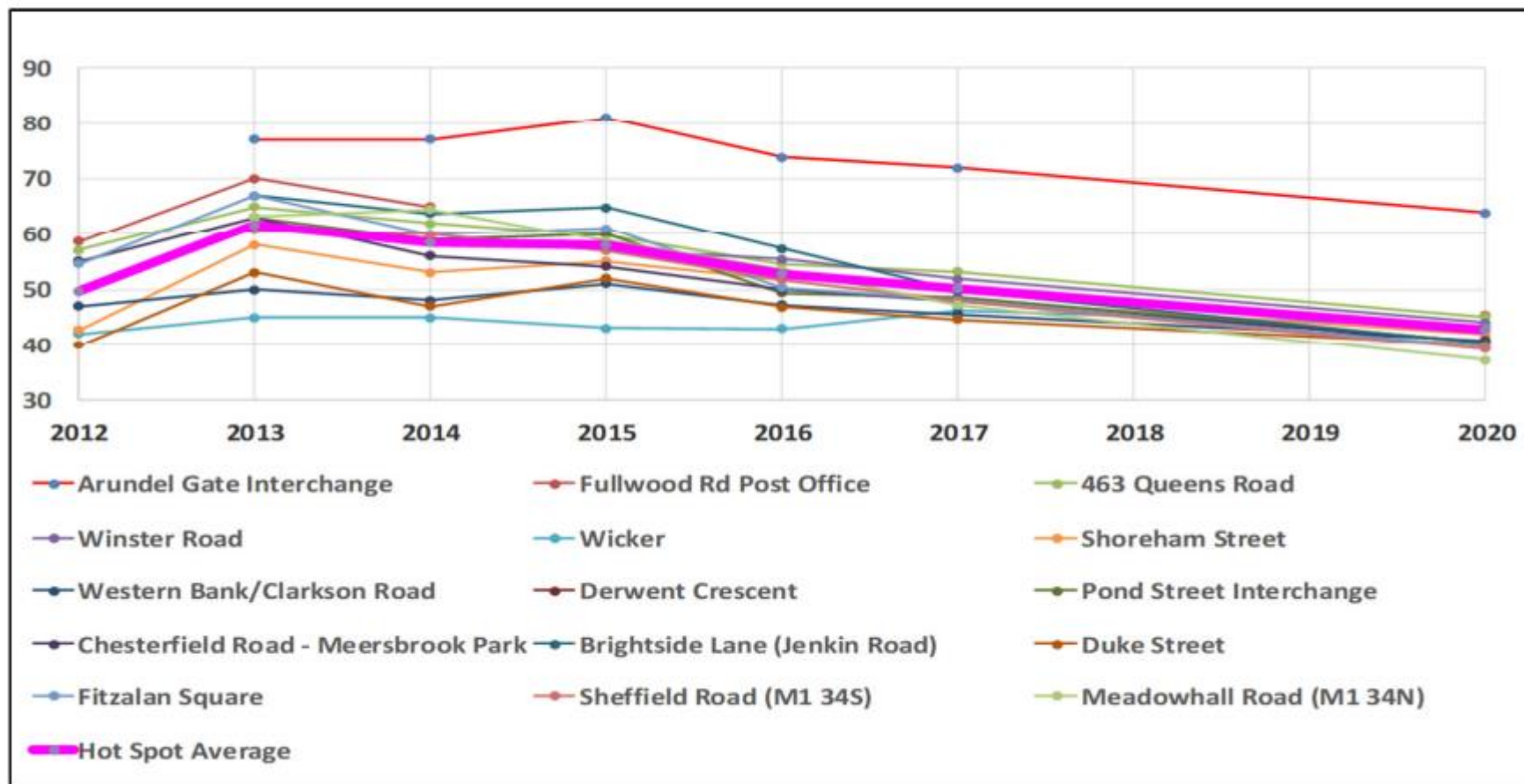
Air Quality

20.4 NO2 monitoring shows¹¹² that while levels are gradually coming down, however, the 40µg/m3 air quality objective was exceeded 73 times in 2015, 56 times in 2016, 49 times in 2017, 48 times in 2018 and 60 times in 2019. This indicates a gradual improvement but shows there are still breaches of National and EU limit values at several locations. It also shows that air pollution reduction policies being implemented at national and local levels are having effect. These includes for example, encouraging the take up of zero emissions electric vehicles, active travel by walking and cycling and the insulation of residential properties.

¹¹² SCC Local Air Quality Management Annual Status Report, 2019



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SA15 Table 2: Baseline Data

Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Average level of PM ₁₀ pollutants across the city ¹¹³	2013 = 22 2014 = 19 2015 = 17 2016 = 19 2017 = 15 2018 = 16	Annual average Air Quality -Objective / EU Limit value not to be exceeded of 40µg/m ³ .	General downwards trend, no exceedance of air quality objective of mean concentrations of 40µg/m ³ .	The Sheffield Plan will have to confront issues relating to air pollution such as helping to reduce the air pollution levels of new developments and current activities, as well as locating sensitive developments where they won't be unacceptably affected by air pollution. In addition to this, it will be very important that the Sheffield Plan makes the link between travel and pollution, by promoting development in easily accessible areas.
Average level of PM _{2.5} pollutants across the city ¹¹⁴	2013 = 14 2014 = 12 2015 = 11 2016 = 11 2017 = 10 2018 = 11	Annual average Air Quality -Objective / EU Limit value not to be exceeded of 25µg/m ³ .	Concentrations show a gradual improvement but in the past 2 to 3 years of available data years have stabilised at the same levels.	
Air pollution: fine particulate matter ¹¹⁵	2013 = 8.8 2014 = 8.5 2015 = 7.2 2016 = 8.0 2017 = 6.7	Y & H 9.0 8.7 7.5 8.2 7.3	Eng 9.4 9.1 8.3 9.5 8.9	

¹¹³ Data from Air Quality Annual Status Report, 2019 (<https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/pollution-nuisance/air-quality>)

¹¹⁴ Measured at 2 locations in the City. Data from Air Quality Annual Status Report, 2019 (<https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/pollution-nuisance/air-quality>)

¹¹⁵ Public Health Profiles (Public Health Profiles (https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/air#page/3/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000003/ati/202/are/E08000019/iid/30101/age/230/sex/4/cid/4/page-options/ovw-do-0_car-do-0))



Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Sustainability Aim 15: Environmental pollution improved and impacts on air quality minimised or mitigated

Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario												
Deaths (over 25s) per year, attributable to long term exposure to PM _{2.5} ¹¹⁶	269 (5.5%)	National average (5.6%). Yorkshire and Humber average (5.3%).	Improving trends, and better than England and Yorkshire and Humber averages. However, the impact on mortality and morbidity is disproportionate, impact being experienced by the poorest, older people, the very young and people with existing heart or lung problems. Essentially poorer people are more likely to experience such pollution, usually because they live closer to major roads and industrial areas, and yet are least likely to produce it, given lower levels of car ownership or usage.													
Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution ¹¹⁷	2013 = 5.0% 2014 = 4.9% 2015 = 4.1% 2016 = 4.5% 2017 = 3.8% 2018 = 4.00%	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Y & H</th> <th>Eng</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5.1%</td> <td>5.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.9%</td> <td>5.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.3%</td> <td>4.7%⁵</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.6%</td> <td>.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.2%</td> <td>5.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.5%</td> <td>5.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Y & H	Eng	5.1%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	4.3%	4.7% ⁵	4.6%	.4%	4.2%	5.1%
Y & H	Eng															
5.1%	5.3%															
4.9%	5.1%															
4.3%	4.7% ⁵															
4.6%	.4%															
4.2%	5.1%															
4.5%	5.2%															

Noise and light pollution, land stability, land contamination and hazardous substances

Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario

¹¹⁶ Estimating local mortality burdens associated with particulate air pollution, PHE, 2014
 (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/332854/PHE_CRCE_010.pdf)

¹¹⁷ Public Health Profiles
 (https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/air#page/3/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000003/ati/202/are/E08000019/iid/30101/age/230/sex/4/cid/4/page-options/ovw-do-0_car-do-0)



Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Sustainability Aim 15: Environmental pollution improved and impacts on air quality minimised or mitigated

Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets		Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more, during the daytime ¹¹⁸ .	2006 = 3.6% 2011 = 4.7% 2016 = 4.7%	Y & H 3.3% 4.0% 4.1%	Eng 5.4% 5.2% 5.5%	A lower percentage of Sheffield residents are exposed to noise than the England average, although daytime exposure has increased over time.	
The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 55dB(A) or more, during the night-time ¹¹⁹ .	2006 = 6.8% 2011 = 6.3% 2016 = 6.4%	Y & H 7.8% 6.2% 6.5%	Eng 12.8% 8.0% 8.5%		
Number COMAH sites in the City ¹²⁰	7				Need to assess appropriate distances between these sites and population/environmentally sensitive areas.
Coal mining Development High Risk Area ¹²¹	Portions of the city fall within the High Risk Area				Potential of land instability due to historic coal mining.
Evidence of landslides within the City ¹²²	0			No evidence of landslides recorded within the City.	Lower likelihood of land instability for landslides.

¹¹⁸ Public Health Profiles
https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/air#page/4/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000003/ati/202/are/E08000019/iid/90357/age/1/sex/4/cid/4/page-options/ovw-do-0_car-do-0

¹¹⁹ Public Health Profiles
https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/air#page/4/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000003/ati/202/are/E08000019/iid/90358/age/1/sex/4/cid/4/page-options/ovw-do-0_car-do-0

¹²⁰ <https://notifications.hse.gov.uk/COMAH2015/Search.aspx>

¹²¹ <http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/coalauthority/home.html>

¹²² <https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>



Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

20.5 From the baseline data and strategies, the key sustainability issue is:

- Improving the air quality in areas of Sheffield that are in exceedance of EU targets.
- Reducing the impact of all types of pollution, air quality, noise, light and hazardous substances.

Appraisal Criteria

SA15: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Does this proposal or option:

1. Locate sensitive uses where health risks from poor air quality is minimised?
2. Minimise air quality impacts arising from new development, including from traffic generation?
3. Minimise, and where possible improve on, unacceptable effects of noise and light pollution?
4. Minimise, and where possible address, land contamination or environmental pollution?
5. Ensure there is appropriate distance between hazardous installations, population and/or environmentally sensitive areas?



21. Sustainability Aim 16: Energy consumption minimised and use of sustainable energy sources maximised

SEA Topic

21.1 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA Topic of climatic factors. Strategies, plans and programmes.

Consultation/Dialogue with experts

21.2 In relation to this Sustainability Aim, the following organisations have been involved in reviewing the scope and detail of the Scoping Report:

- Environment Agency
- Sheffield City Region
- Sheffield City Council Sustainability Team

Strategies, plans and programmes

SA16 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes



Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Sustainability Aim 16: Energy consumption minimised and use of sustainable energy sources maximised

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
The Kyoto Protocol, 1992	Limit emissions of greenhouse gases.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the targets and objectives of the Protocol.	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria need to reflect the commitments of the Protocol.
EU Renewable Energy Directive, 2009, revised 2018	Set rules for the EU to achieve its 20% renewables target by 2020. The revised directive increased the target to 32% by 2023.	The Sheffield Plan will need to set an approach to promoting and encouraging renewable energy developments having regard to the targets in the Directive.	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria need to reflect the Directive.
Energy Act, 2008	<p>The Act sets out a number of policy objectives including carbon emissions reduction, security of supply, and competitive energy markets.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Electricity from Renewable Sources: changes to Renewables Obligation (RO), designed to increase renewables generation, as well as the effectiveness of the RO.</p> <p>Feed in tariffs for small scale, low carbon generators of electricity. Smart meters: the Act mandates a roll-out of smart meters to medium sized businesses over the next five years.</p> <p>Renewable heat incentives: the establishment of a financial support</p>	Policies and Site Allocations will have to ensure a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge by capitalising on renewable and low carbon energy opportunities which reduce the threat of climate change.	Ensure Sustainability Appraisal Aim seek to maximise use of renewable and low carbon energy opportunities and minimise reliance on fossil fuels.



Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Sustainability Aim 16: Energy consumption minimised and use of sustainable energy sources maximised

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	mechanism for those generating heat from renewable sources.		
UK Renewable Energy Strategy, HM Government, 2009	Sets out the path for the UK to meet its legally-binding target to ensure 15% of our energy comes from renewable sources by 2020.	Plan policies and site allocations should support the intentions of the Strategy.	Ensure Sustainability Appraisal Aim seek to maximise use of renewable and low carbon energy opportunities and minimise reliance on fossil fuels.
Clean Growth Strategy, HM Government, 2017	Two guiding objectives: 1. To meet our domestic commitments at the lowest possible net cost to UK taxpayers, consumers and businesses. 2. To maximise the social and economic benefits for the UK from this transition.	Policies should support the objectives by promoting low carbon growth.	The Sustainability Appraisal framework should reflect the objectives of low carbon growth.
Planning for our Electric Future: a white paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity, HM Government, 2012	Sets out the government's commitment to transform the UK's electricity system to one that is secure, low-carbon and affordable, powered by a diverse and secure range of low-carbon sources of electricity.	Sheffield plan policies and site allocations should require decentralised energy generation.	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria need to reflect the Report.
Mainstreaming sustainable development: the Government's Vision and what this means in practice, DEFRA, 2011	The five principles from the 2005 UK Sustainable Development Strategy still underpin the updated vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving a sustainable economy; • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; • Living within environmental limits; 	Sheffield Plan policies will need to take account of these five guiding principles of sustainable development, as cross cutting themes.	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria need to reflect the five principles.



Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Sustainability Aim 16: Energy consumption minimised and use of sustainable energy sources maximised

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting good governance; Using sound science responsibly. 		
<p>NPPF, MHCLG, 2019</p> <p>Renewable and Low Carbon energy Planning Practice Guidance, MHCLG, 2020</p>	<p>Presumption in favour of sustainable development. This includes mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>Support renewable and low carbon energy: maximise potential for suitable development, identify opportunities for development to draw energy supply from decentralised sources.</p> <p>Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change.</p>	<p>Statutory duty for Local Plans to include policies designed to tackle climate change.</p> <p>Plans should help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat.</p> <p>Any suitable areas for wind energy development must be allocated in a Local Plan.</p>	<p>Requirements of national planning guidance should be reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal framework.</p>
<p>Sheffield City Region Energy Strategy, Sheffield City Region/Mayoral Combined Authority, 2020</p>	<p>Vision for SCR to have a clean, efficient and resilient energy system, which supports a healthier environment for people to live, work and visit, and which drives our transition to a low carbon economy. The strategy has the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive clean growth and decarbonisation in our local businesses and industry whilst maintaining their competitiveness. Promote investment and innovation in low carbon energy generation, distribution and 	<p>The Plan can help achieve the strategies vision by delivering clean growth, increasing low carbon/renewable energy generation, improving energy efficiency of buildings.</p>	<p>Consider the impacts of the plan on the goals and vision of the energy strategy.</p>



Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Sustainability Aim 16: Energy consumption minimised and use of sustainable energy sources maximised

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
	storage technologies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the energy efficiency and sustainability of our built environment, and encourage communities to be part of the transition. Accelerate the transition to ultra-low emission vehicles (ULEVs) and transport systems through modal shift and supporting infrastructure.		
Climate Change and Sustainable Building SPD, Landscape Sensitivity Assessment and Guidance for Wind Turbine Applications, Peak District National Park, 2013	Landscape Sensitivity covers the area surrounding the National Park including areas of the Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe that fall within Sheffield's LPA area. Highlights key sensitivities for specific landscape attributes found in Sheffield's western fringes.	The Plan should take account of the impact of policies relating to renewable energy, on fringe landscapes that flow out from the National Park.	Consider the impact of the plan on landscapes that fall within fringe areas of the National Park.
Sheffield's Corporate Plan 2015-2018	Access to local, low carbon energy will give Sheffield a competitive advantage. Expand Sheffield's energy network.	The Sheffield Plan should reflect of the aims the corporate plan.	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria should reflect the corporate plan. The plan is currently out of date. The latest corporate plan will be used going forward.
Sheffield – The De-Centralised Energy City: Enabling Low Carbon Growth in the 21st Century, Sheffield City Council,	Objective: to be the first decentralised energy city in the UK, to be self-sufficient in energy, derived from low carbon sources, and to offset all emissions.	Sheffield plan policies and site allocations need to support the objective by requiring decentralised energy generation.	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria need to reflect the objective of the strategy.



Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Sustainability Aim 16: Energy consumption minimised and use of sustainable energy sources maximised

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
2005			
Green City Strategy, Sheffield City Council, 2018	Relevant Key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing our impact on the climate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Leading by example, we will put in place a plan which enables the Council to reduce its carbon emissions. • Sustainable and affordable energy for our residents and businesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Collaborating to expand our city's energy networks and to increase the level of renewable and low carbon energy generation. <p>The Local plan will include policies to promote low carbon homes that generate their own heat and power. Local plan will promote generation and utilisation of low-carbon energy.</p>	Sheffield plan policies and site allocations need to promote an increase in the level of low carbon and renewable energy generation in the City, and support the use of combined heat and power/district heating networks.	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria need to reflect the vision and long-term ambition of the strategy.
Climate Change and Health: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield	Key gaps in policy and provision could be acting as barriers to future development. One major aspect of development	Sheffield plan policies and site allocations should require	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria need to



Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Sustainability Aim 16: Energy consumption minimised and use of sustainable energy sources maximised

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal/SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA
2014	includes de-centralised energy generation.	decentralised energy generation.	reflect the Report.
Renewable Energy Scoping and Feasibility Study for Sheffield, 2006 Investment Potential of Renewable Energy Technologies in Sheffield, 2014	Identifies 5 suitable sites on eastern edge of the LPA that would be suitable for wind turbines.	Sheffield plan should further assess the suitability of these sites.	



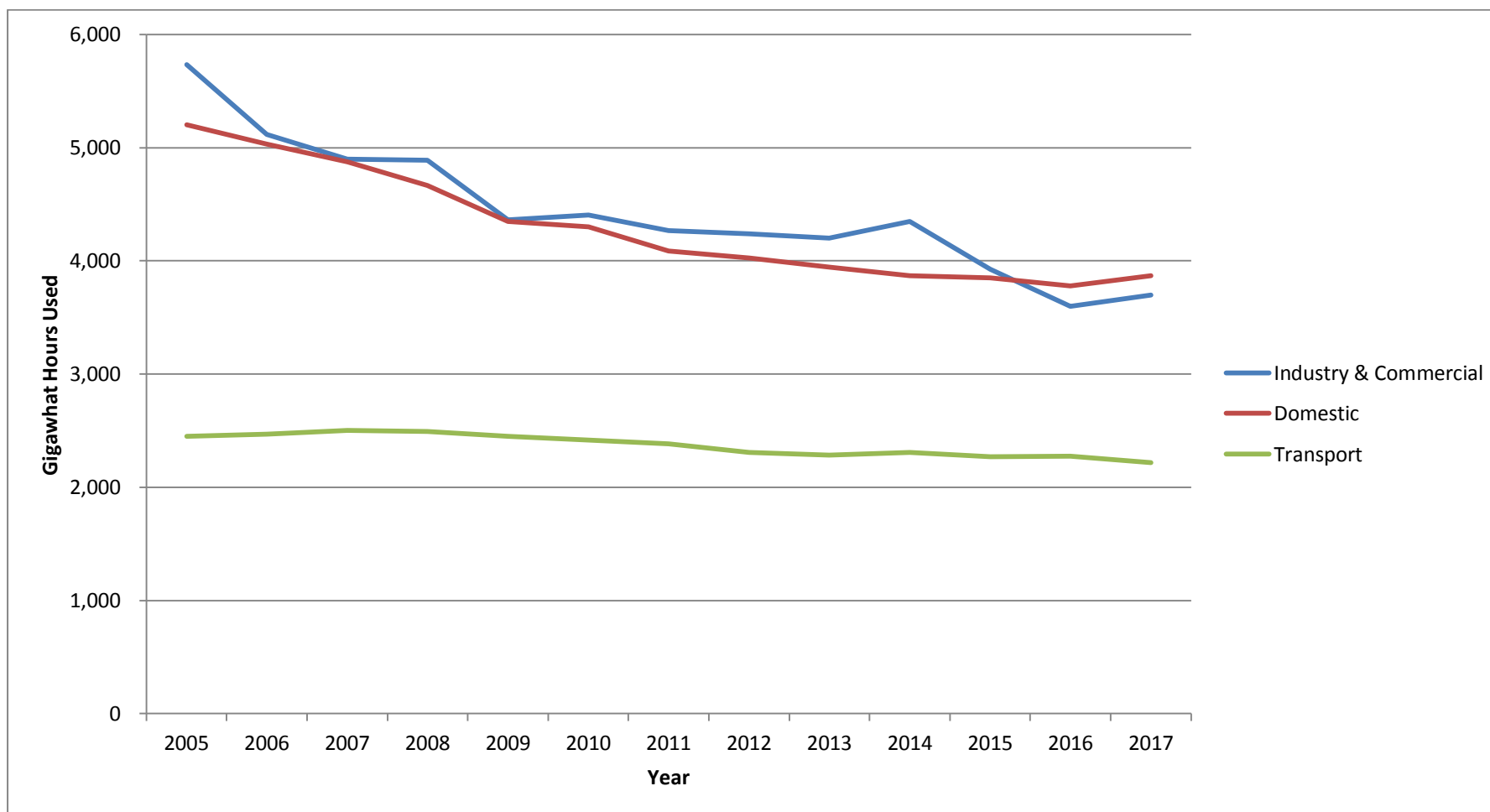
Baseline Information

SA16: Baseline Data

Energy consumption in Sheffield 2005-2017, by sector



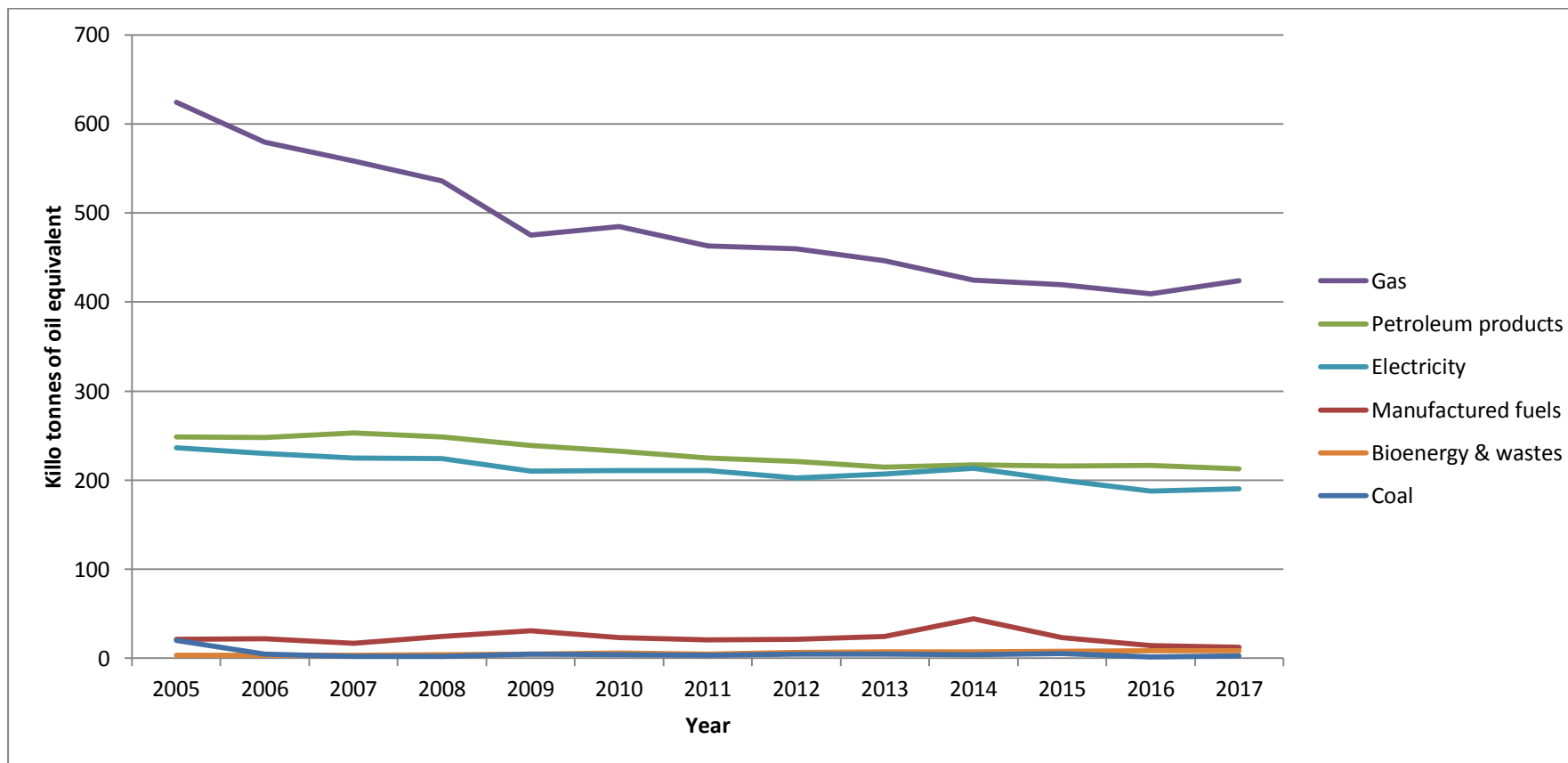
Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Sustainability Aim 16: Energy consumption minimised and use of sustainable energy sources maximised



21.3 The chart shows that energy consumption has steadily declined in all sectors from 2005 onwards.



Energy consumption in Sheffield 2005-2017, by fuel source



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 Sustainability Aim 16: Energy consumption minimised and use of sustainable energy sources maximised

21.4 The chart shows a rise in energy generated by bioenergy and waste, although it remains a small sector when compared with petroleum products (mainly used in the road transport sector), gas and electricity. Nationally, in 2016¹²³, electricity was mainly generated from low carbon sources; natural gas (42%), renewable sources (24.5%) and nuclear (21%). Coal constituted 9% and other fuels 3.1% of national supply.

Heat energy generation in Sheffield¹²⁴

Technology	No of installations	Capacity MWth	Generation GWh/year
Domestic RHI installations	252	3.218	15.119
Non-domestic RHI installations	63	11.0 ₁₈	140.6 ₁₉
Sheffield ERF which supplies heat to the Sheffield District Energy Network	1	Up to 45MW available. Typical peak load is 40-42MW.	97.420
Blackburn Meadows Biomass CHP which supplies heat to a district heating network in the Don Valley area	1	Up to 25MW available. Typical peak load is currently unknown	Currently unknown
Total	317	54.2	253.1

¹²³ [https://www.energy-uk.org.uk/our-work/generation/electricity-generation.html#:~:text=Most%20of%20the%20UK's%20electricity,\(3.1%25%20in%202016\).](https://www.energy-uk.org.uk/our-work/generation/electricity-generation.html#:~:text=Most%20of%20the%20UK's%20electricity,(3.1%25%20in%202016).)

¹²⁴ Sheffield Zero Carbon Commission, - Baseline and Inventory report, 2020



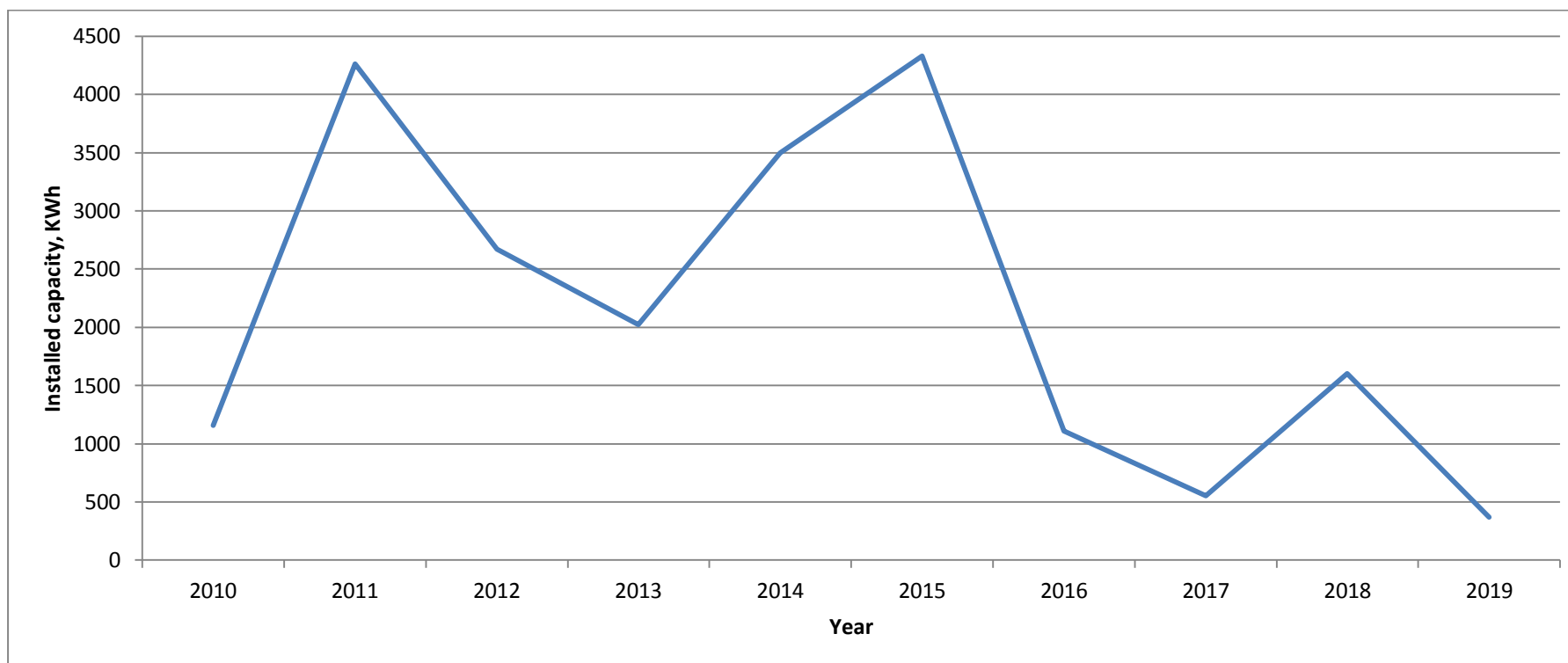
Electricity generation in Sheffield¹²⁵

Technology	No of installations	Capacity MW	Generation GWh/year	Emissions tCO2e/year
Photovoltaics	5,451	22.1	20.8	0
Onshore Wind	9	0.1	0.1	0
Hydro	3	0.6	2.2	0
Sewage Gas	1	2.0	11.1	2.32
Landfill Gas	3	4.9	17.8	3.55
Municipal Solid Waste	1	19.0	105.922	4,335
Plant Biomass	8	62.3	315.9	4,938
Total	5,476	111.0	473.8	9,279

¹²⁵ Sheffield Zero Carbon Commission, - Baseline and Inventory report, 2020



Photovoltaic (Solar panel) installations in Sheffield, 2010 - 2019¹²⁶



21.5 There has been a drop in the amount of PV installations installed from 2016 onwards. This is likely related changes to the Feed In Tariff (FIT) scheme (introduced in 2010) that paid producers for the electricity they fed into the national grid. Payments reduced by 64% in 2016 and the scheme was closed to new customers in 2019. It has now been replaced by a new government initiative called the Smart Export Guarantee (SEG). The government’s Green Deal ran from 2013 to 2015

¹²⁶ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariff-installation-report-31-december-2019>



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 Sustainability Aim 16: Energy consumption minimised and use of sustainable energy sources maximised

which provided interest free loans and grant to households. This also likely accounts for the large drop seen in 2016. The Sheffield Plan will be able to have a further impact on reducing energy consumption and generating renewable/low carbon energy.

Indicators	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Local Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Households in Sheffield in fuel poverty (A fuel poor household is defined as one which needs to spend more than 10% of its income on all fuel use and to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth)	2010 = 42,190 (18.3%) 2011 = 25,899 (11.0%) 2012 = 26,604 (11.3%) 2013 = 25,509 (10.9%) 2014 = 28,787 (12.4%) 2015 = 28,708 (12.3%) 2016 = 28,658 (12.2%) 2017 = 25,522 (10.7%) 2018 = 25,121 (10.4%)	Data for all other Local Authorities is available from https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics .	Positive change (lower proportion of households in fuel poverty) since 2009. Although a rise in fuel poverty households in 2014.	The Local Plan will be able to have some impact on reducing energy consumption and generating renewable/low carbon energy, which will have a positive effect on fuel costs.

Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

21.6 From the baseline data and strategies, the key sustainability issues are:

- Reducing energy consumption and carbon emissions.
- Generating renewable/low carbon energy.



Appraisal Criteria

SA16: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Appraisal Criteria: Does this proposal or option...

1. Minimise energy consumption in the construction or use of buildings?
2. Support the use or development of renewable and low carbon energy sources?
3. Help to maximise the potential of District Heating Networks?



22. Sustainability Aim 17: Minimal production of waste and the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste maximised

SEA Topic

22.1 This Sustainability Aim relates to the SEA Topic of material assets.

Consultation/Dialogue with Experts

22.2 In relation to this topic, the following organisations have been involved in reviewing the scope and detail of the Scoping Report:

- Sheffield City Council Waste Management team

Strategies, plans and programmes

SA17 Table 1: Strategies, plans and programmes

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
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Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Sustainability Aim 17: Minimal production of waste and the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste maximised

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC, 2008	Establishes the principle of the waste hierarchy. Prevents adverse impacts of waste generation through the prevention of waste, encouraging the use of waste as resource via recycling and recovery.	Requirements reflected in national policy/legislation.	The appraisal criteria must reflect the national policy on waste.
Resources and waste strategy for England, DEFRA, 2018	Improve recycling rates. Waste management is an important part of the circular green economy and can lead to the creation of local jobs.	Policies are needed that provide recycling opportunities.	Appraisal criteria is needed that reviews how well recycling opportunities are maximised.
National Planning Policy for Waste /Waste Planning Practice Guidance, MHCLG, 2014	Work jointly with other waste planning authorities to identify waste arisings and planned capacity. Identify the need for waste management facilities. Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy. Identify suitable sites and areas for waste treatment facilities.	Policies must reflect the need to move waste up the waste hierarchy. Policies must also identify land uses where waste management may be acceptable. Policies are needed that identify sufficient waste management process and facilities, either through the Local Plan or a Joint Waste Plan between multiple LAs.	The appraisal criteria must reflect the national policy position on waste.
Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Paper, 2016	Relatively high Landfill capacity across Yorkshire & Humber, although potential shortfall within Sheffield City Region area. South Yorkshire plays an important role in providing treatment capacity.	Policies are needed that identify sufficient waste management process for Sheffield, either through the Local Plan or a Joint Waste Plan between multiple LAs.	Appraisal criteria is needed that reviews amount of waste that goes to landfill.



Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
 Sustainability Aim 17: Minimal production of waste and the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste maximised

Strategy, plan and programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and Sustainability Appraisal / SEA	Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal/ SEA
Sheffield Waste Management Strategy, 2009 – 2020, Sheffield City Council	<p>Increase the amount of waste recycled each year.</p> <p>To reduce the proportion of Sheffield’s waste that is sent to landfill to less than 10% by 2020.</p>	Policies are needed that identify sufficient waste management process for Sheffield, either through the Local Plan or a Joint Waste Plan between multiple LAs.	Appraisal criteria is needed that reviews amount of waste that goes to landfill.
Sheffield Corporate Plan 2015- 2018, Sheffield City Council	<p>Support people to reduce their general waste and minimising how much waste we send to landfill.</p> <p>Continue to support increased recycling.</p>	Policies are needed that identify sufficient waste management process and recycling opportunities for Sheffield, either through the Local Plan or a Joint Waste Plan between multiple LAs.	The Sustainability Appraisal aims and appraisal criteria should reflect the corporate plan. The plan is currently out of date. The latest corporate plan will be used going forward.
Sheffield’s waste and recycling performance, 2020 https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/bins-recycling-services/waste-recycling-performance	<p>3 Objectives have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce Sheffield’s waste. • Help Sheffield residents to recycle. • Minimise Sheffield’s waste that goes to landfill. 	Policies are needed that identify sufficient waste management process and recycling opportunities for Sheffield, either through the Local Plan or a Joint Waste Plan between multiple LAs.	Appraisal criteria is needed that reviews amount of waste that goes to landfill and how well recycling opportunities are maximised.



Baseline Information

SA17 Table 2: Baseline Data

- 22.3 Sheffield has no nationally significant waste facilities. There are a range of public waste facilities, including materials recycling facilities (MRF), energy recovery facilities (ERF) and household waste recycling centres (HWRCs), but also private waste recovery and recycling facilities. Whilst there is a relatively high landfill capacity in the Yorkshire and Humber region as a whole, there is a potential capacity gap within the Sheffield City Region. There is currently no landfill capacity within Sheffield¹²⁷, which means a small portion of waste (0.02% of household waste in 2018/19) is sent to landfill outside the Local Authority area.
- 22.4 Sheffield is currently considering the production of a South Yorkshire Joint Waste Plan, in conjunction with Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Councils. This document will contain the waste management policies for Sheffield, and will become part of the adopted development plan. To support this work, a joint evidence base is to be commissioned by the four authorities.

¹²⁷ Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement, 2016



Baseline Information

SA17 Table 2: Baseline Data

Indicators ¹²⁸	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
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¹²⁸ All data from a combination of internal SCC sources and Waste and Recycling Performance webpage (<https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/bins-recycling-services/waste-recycling-performance>), DEFRA data (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables>) & Veolia data (<https://www.veolia.co.uk/sheffield/about/performance-figures>)



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 Sustainability Aim 17: Minimal production of waste and the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste maximised

Indicators ¹²⁸	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Total household waste collected (Tonnes)	2007/08 = 234,187 2008/09=222,510 2009/10=217,738 2010/11 = 211,047 2011/12 = 200,064 2012/13 = 190,125 2013/14 = 183,742 2014/15 = 186,582 2015/16 = 189,182 2016/17 = 191,608 2017/18 = 187,369		General reduction in levels of household waste generated, despite an increase in population.	The Sheffield Plans can support measures to minimise the production of waste, which will help continue downward trend of the volume of waste generated.



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 Sustainability Aim 17: Minimal production of waste and the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste maximised

Indicators ¹²⁸	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Percentage of household waste sent to landfill	2007/08 = 17.1% 2008/09=13.9% 2009/10=9.11% 2010/11 = 12.7% 2011/12 = 10.8% 2012/13 = 3.2% 2013/14 = 3.5% 2014/15 = 0.79% 2015/16 = 0.85% 2016/17 = 0.89% 2017/18 = 0.28% 2018/19= 0.02%	Target: Less than 10% by 2020 Average (2016/17): National: 15.9% Barnsley = 4.6% Doncaster = 8.0% Rotherham = 2.7%	Positive downward trend. Well below 2020 target and lower than other South Yorkshire Authorities.	The Sheffield Plans can support the continued increase in recycling and recovery rates which, in turn, reduces the amount of waste that needs to go to landfill.



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 Sustainability Aim 17: Minimal production of waste and the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste maximised

Indicators ¹²⁸	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Percentage of household waste recycled or composted	2007/08 = 27.25% 2008/09=27.57% 2009/10=27.52% 2010/11 = 29.7% 2011/12 = 31.24% 2012/13 = 30.3% 2013/14 = 31.0% 2014/15 = 32.01% 2015/16 = 31.08% 2016/17 = 31.79% 2017/18 = 31.86% 2018/19=30.01%	Average (2016/17): National = 43.7% Barnsley = 48.5% Doncaster = 47.0% Rotherham = 42.1%	Positive increase. Below national and South Yorkshire averages.	The Sheffield Plans should support the continued increase in recycling rates.



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 Sustainability Aim 17: Minimal production of waste and the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste maximised

Indicators ¹²⁸	Quantified Data for Sheffield (if available)	Comparators and Targets	Trends shown. Data problems or constraints	Relevance to the Sheffield Plan / Likely effect of a 'do nothing' scenario
Percentage of household waste recovered to energy	2007/08 = 55.62% 2008/09=58.53% 2009/10=27.52% 2010/11 = 63.37% 2011/12 =57.6% 2012/13 = 58.0% 2013/14 = 66.5% 2014/15 = 67.19% 2015/16 = 67.46% 2016/17 = 67.3% 2017/18 = 67.86% 2018/19= 69.99%	National and regional comparators not available.	Positive increase.	The Sheffield Plans should support the continued increase in recovery rates.

Key Sustainability Issues for Sheffield

22.5 Specific policies and proposals regarding the management of waste will not be contained in the Sheffield Plan (Sheffield is currently considering the production of a South Yorkshire Joint Waste Plan, in conjunction with Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Councils). As such, not all the key sustainability issues identified in relation to waste will



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be addressed by the Sheffield Plan itself. However, it is also clear from the baseline data and strategies that the Sheffield Plan, in its wider context will have a significant impact on how waste is generated and managed in the City. The key sustainability issues:

- Supporting the reduction of, and efficient use of, waste.
- Encouraging the recycling of waste.
- Ensuring an appropriate supply of Waste Management Facilities.

Appraisal Criteria

SA17: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria Framework

Does this proposal or option:

1. Promote the minimisation of waste generated?
2. Encourage the recycling/re-use and recovery of waste?



23. Next steps

- 23.1 This scoping report and its consultation fulfil the requirements relevant to the first stage of the IIA process.
- 23.2 There will be a 6 week consultation period for this scoping report and amendments will be made to incorporate stakeholder feedback as appropriate.
- 23.3 The [Local Development Scheme](#) sets out the timetable for producing the Sheffield Plan, the next stage of consulting on the IIA process will be in parallel with the Consultation on Publication (Pre-submission) Draft Plan (Under Regulation 19).



APPENDIX 1: 2015 CONSULTATION RESPONSES AND ACTIONS TAKEN

The statutory consultation on the Draft Scoping Report took place as part of a wider consultation on the 'Citywide Options for Growth to 2034' document. Where the comments refer to this document, reference is made to the Consultation Report: Summary of comments and officer responses – 'Citywide Options for Growth to 2034' (November 2015-January 2016)

The tables below set out consultation responses and also indicate what actions were taken as a result of those responses.

Table A4.1 below sets out the responses from statutory consultees to the consultation.

Table A4.2 follows Table A4.1 and sets out the responses from other consultees to the consultation.

Table A4.1 Consultation on draft Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report (Nov 2015-Jan 2016) – Statutory Consultee Comments

Respondent (prescribed bodies in bold)	Comment on Consultation	Response to Comment
Natural England, Historic England	Support Scoping Report with some amendments.	Supported noted. Their comments have been divided into issues to address. See issues to see how they are addressed.
Environment Agency	Sustainability Aim 12: We expect a Sheffield Plan policy to reflect this Aim. Also feature 'blue corridors' in the Sheffield Plan.	Amended Appendix for Sustainability Aim 12 and Table of Sustainability Issues
Natural England	Sheffield Plan proposals map should show all relevant SSSIs, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas and Ramsar Sites.	All Sites of Special Scientific Interest are shown on the Draft Policies Map. There are no Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Ramsar Sites within the area covered by the Draft Sheffield Plan (though there are SPAs and SACs within the part of Sheffield district which lies within the Peak District National Park). All environmental designations in and close to Sheffield are shown on overview map 5.7 in Appendix 5 of the Interim SA/SEA of the Draft Sheffield Plan (2018).
Historic England	It would greatly help those commenting on the SA if the document had page numbers and numbered paragraphs.	Amendment made



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Respondent (prescribed bodies in bold)	Comment on Consultation	Response to Comment
Historic England	Sustainability Aim 10: Combine two appraisal criteria into single one e.g. "Preserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of a heritage asset including its setting" because the NPPF adopts a more holistic approach to the historic environment. In addition, it also emphasises the potential for developments to enhance the significance of heritage assets	Accept that the NPPF (2018) includes all 'heritage assets' within the historic environment as one consideration. However, it is more appropriate to consider whether a heritage asset will be preserved or enhanced at the planning application stage, rather than when allocating sites, as much will depend on the specific design of a proposal.
Historic England	Sustainability Aim 10: Strategies, Plans, and Programmes Table: For completeness, reference should also be made to The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention).	Strategies, Plans and Programmes amended.
Historic England	Sustainability Aim 10: Baseline Information Table: Include the number of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens in Sheffield.	Noted. Baseline information amended.
Historic England	Sustainability Aim 10: Baseline Information Table, Final column - As the NPPF makes clear, the significance of Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments can also be harmed by inappropriate development within their setting. Therefore for the first 3 types of designated heritage assets it would be more appropriate to say:- "The Local Plan will have an important role to play in ensuring that the significance of these assets is conserved".	Baseline Information amended
Historic England	Sustainability Aim 10: Historic England strongly advises that the conservation staff of the local authority and your archaeological advisors at South Yorkshire Archaeological Service are closely involved throughout the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal of the plan. They are many ways they can advise.	This has happened.



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Respondent (prescribed bodies in bold)	Comment on Consultation	Response to Comment
Grenoside Conservation Society (submitted by see below)	Support the maintenance of Sustainable Development Strategy (set out in paras 11 and 12 of the Scoping Report) but realise the difficulty of decisions to achieve this, in light of uncertainty and reliability of Government commitments to policies and rapid development in approaches to sustainability.	Noted
Peak District National Park Authority	Sustainability Aim 11 reflects the protection of the high quality natural landscapes of the Peak District National Park. Table 1 and Sustainability Issues should reflect the primary legislation of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as amended, which requires all relevant authorities to have regard to the statutory purposes in exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in a National Park (Section 11A (2)). Refer also to The Peak District National Park Authority's Landscape and Strategy Action Plan and National Character Area Profiles.	Strategies, Plans and Programmes amended to include National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, and PDNPA Landscape Strategy and Action Plan. The National Character Area Profiles are baseline information rather than a strategy, plan or programme.
Peak District National Park Authority	Aim 12: International Sites should include the EU-wide Natura 2000 ecological network of protected areas, safeguarded against potentially damaging developments. (See Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EC of 21 May 1992 and the Birds Directive 2009/147/EC.). This is in line with maximising the connectivity between wildlife habitats.	Added a reference to international, national and locally designated sites in the appraisal criteria. Sites outside the plan area are covered by the Draft Sheffield Plan Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) which any Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) will cross-refer to.
Natural England	Sustainability Aim 11 and supporting criteria welcomed as being strong and comprehensive. Refer specifically to the setting and special qualities of the Peak District in criterion one.	Appraisal criteria have been updated to reflect this.
Natural England	Sustainability Aim 12 welcomed but needs improving by reference to international, national, locally designated sites, priority habitats, protected species and priority species. Reference should also be made to ecological and geological sites (including international and nationally designated sites) outside the plan area and the impacts on them.	Added a reference to international, national and locally designated sites in the appraisal criteria. Sites outside the plan area are covered by the Draft Sheffield Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) which any Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) will cross refer to.



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Respondent (prescribed bodies in bold)	Comment on Consultation	Response to Comment
Natural England	Sustainability Aim 12: The Sustainability Appraisal should consider the aims and objectives of the Dark Peak Nature Improvement Area (NIA) which is adjacent to Plan Area.	The NIA project is outside the Sheffield planning area. It is a sub-area of the Peak District National Park and the project finished in March 2015 and will not continue into the Local Plan period. So we are not proposing to add it to the Plans and Programmes.
Environment Agency	Please amend the Sustainability Issues table in relation to the changes we have suggested in the topic papers. See responses below.	See specific responses.
Environment Agency	Sustainability Aims 12 & 13: Welcome reference in the Strategies, plans and programmes section to the Water Frameworks Directive (WFD) for Sustainability Aim 12 but it similarly needs to be referenced for Aim 13. The WFD is now the key piece of EU legislation governing protection of the water environment, with key requirements of bringing surface water bodies and groundwater bodies to "Good" status, and ensuring no deterioration of current quality and ecological status.	Added to Plans and Programmes in Aim 13.
Environment Agency	Sustainability Aims 12 and 13: In the Strategies, Plans and Programmes Section for Aim 12, also reference the Humber River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) as it provides a delivery mechanism to achieve the aims of the WFD. The updated RBMP will contribute to achieving habitat quality, habitat creation and restoration outcomes of Biodiversity 2020. The Humber River Management Plan requires the restoration and enhancement of water bodies to prevent deterioration and promote recovery of water bodies. Enhancements measures should be encouraged in the Local Plan. Sheffield Plan provides the opportunity to create attractive rivers and green corridors throughout the city and suburbs that complement and enhance sustainable development.	Added to Plans and Programmes for Aim 12.
Environment Agency	Sustainability Aim 12: Update Topic Paper and all references to sustainability issues and Sustainability Aim to include 'blue	References added as suggested.



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Respondent (prescribed bodies in bold)	Comment on Consultation	Response to Comment
	corridors' alongside 'green corridors'. Refer to 'blue corridors' in the Appraisal Criteria: 'Protect and improve green corridors and links to maximise connectivity between wildlife habitats.	
Environment Agency	Sustainability Aim 13: The Strategies, Plans and Programmes Table (and also the Sheffield Plan) should be updated to refer to the updated version of the Humber River Basin Management Plan (HRMP), which is expected to be published in early 2016 ¹²⁹ . Under the 'Implications for the SA' section, include 'prevent water deterioration' in line with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.	Changes made as suggested.
Environment Agency	Sustainability Aim 13: Update 2nd sustainability issue to include 'Prevent deterioration of watercourse quality'. This would bring it in line with the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the Humber River Basin Management Plan.	Change made as suggested.
Environment Agency	Sustainability Aim 13: Welcome inclusion of reference to NPPF in relation to taking full account of water supply and demand considerations.	Noted.
Environment Agency	Sustainability Aim 13: The Strategies, Plans and Programmes Table should refer to the Environment Agency's Don & Rother Abstraction Strategy (2013) for local catchment information regarding water availability.	Reference added.
Environment Agency	Sustainability Aim 13: Baseline Data Table: we would expect the section on River Water Quality to be revised once the updated River Basin Management Plan is published (expected early 2016).	Noted.

¹²⁹ This was published in February 2016.



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Respondent (prescribed bodies in bold)	Comment on Consultation	Response to Comment
Environment Agency	Sustainability Aim 14: The appraisal criteria should include 'all sources of flooding' and not restricted to fluvial and surface water flooding. Add an extra appraisal criterion to 'seek to safeguard land that is needed for current and future flood risk management purposes'. National planning policy states that inappropriate development in areas of flood risk should be avoided; therefore this should be factored into the appraisal criteria as the primary consideration in relation to flood risk.	Appraisal criteria amended to include "all sources of flooding" but included "fluvial and surface water being relevant to Sheffield". As Sheffield is not near the sea, tidal flooding is not relevant to Sheffield. Two appraisal criteria added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to safeguard land that is needed for current and future flood risk management purposes? • Avoid inappropriate development in areas of flood risk?
Environment Agency	Sustainability Aim 14: In the Strategies, Plans and Programmes Table: River Don Catchment Flood Management Plan - Under the Sustainability Issues raised for the Sheffield Plan section of the first table, the words "and not increase to others" should be included after "and seek to minimise the risk to development". Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, reference to 'surface water drainage charges' seems out of context and should be taken out. Include both the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Environment Agency flood maps as data sources and read together. Consider the fact that the SFRA is currently in need of being updated. The Environment Agency flood maps are updated on a quarterly basis. The indicator under Table 2: Baseline Data seems to suggest that the focus is on sites in Flood Zone 3 (1% annual probability). The flood risk sequential test set out under national planning policy seeks to ensure that development in all areas of flood risk including Flood Zone 2 is avoided. Avoidance of development in all flood risk areas should also form part of the sustainability issues and appraisal criteria.	Proposed change added. Reference to 'surface water drainage charges' removed. The two flood maps are combined automatically on the Council's GIS. An overview is given at Appendix 5 of the <i>Sustainability Appraisal Report of the Sheffield Draft Plan</i> . The site selection methodology appraises whether sites contain Flood Zone 1, 2, 3a or 3b and the site schedules identify any issues about avoiding development in particular flood zones and the requirement for the Sequential Test and/or Exceptions Test, where appropriate. The limitations using a "snapshot" from one of the Flood maps, which are otherwise updated quarterly, is recognised in the <i>Interim Sustainability Appraisal/ Sustainability Environmental Assessment on the Draft Sheffield Plan</i> . The SFRA is being updated and will be available to inform the content of the Publication Draft Sheffield Plan.



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Respondent (prescribed bodies in bold)	Comment on Consultation	Response to Comment
Environment Agency	Sustainability Aim 14: Please note that the 'Climate Change allowances for planners' is currently in the process of being updated. A revised document is due to be published on gov.uk in the near future.	Comment noted.
Environment Agency	Sustainability Aim 17: Under Strategies, Plans and Programmes for 'Landfill void position statements from the Environment Agency', please refer to the work done by the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body on available landfill void. Please also refer to the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement 2014. This is soon to be updated to assist with coordination in strategic planning for waste in Yorkshire and Humber.	Changes made as suggested.
Environment Agency	Sustainability Aim 17: Baseline Information - should the first line read as materials recycling facilities and not 'mineral'? For further information on landfill capacity, please refer to the work done by the Yorkshire Water and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body (WTAB) as there may be some alterations to hazardous landfill capacity. Most of the baseline data is for household waste and hazardous waste only, therefore consideration is needed for commercial, industrial, construction and agricultural waste.	Comment noted.
Environment Agency	The Environment Agency recommends Sheffield City Council to use our Datashare website as a useful tool to gather environmental data to inform your SA.	The Datashare website will be used as appropriate.

Table A4.2 Consultation on draft Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report (2015) – Comments from other respondents

	Comment on Consultation	Response to Comment
1 individual	My internet would not allow me to download document. Posting documents out would be better.	Copies were made available for inspection in all First Points, Central Library, and all branch Libraries: alternative means could also be arranged by contacting us.



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	Comment on Consultation	Response to Comment
1 individual	Consultation period too short to respond with my comments.	The statutory time to consult on the Scoping Report is 5 weeks. This consultation was for 9 weeks.
	<u>Sustainability Comments unable to be resolved through the planning system</u>	
1 individual	Several Sustainability Aims are adversely affected by current programme to remove large, mature street trees.	It is acknowledged that influences outside the planning system may affect to what degree Sustainability Aims are achieved. But the Scoping Report relates solely to appraisal of Sheffield's Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plans.
1 individual	Recycling of more types of waste.	This is not part of the role of the Scoping Report.
	<u>Comments on Sheffield Plan Proposals or Sustainability Implications for Sheffield Plan (Table 1 of Topic Papers)</u>	
1 individual	While there are still brownfield sites, why build on Green Belt? Support development of brownfield sites in the Green Belt (Option (b) and only bits of Green Belt which are not great and could be developed not to detriment of area.	This comment related to the Citywide Options for Growth Document rather than the Sustainability Appraisal Report or the draft Scoping Report. See responses to Citywide Options for Growth Questions 38-44.
1 individual	But once gone, Green Belt can't be replaced - too much farmland is being lost to development and is not supporting UK farmers and leading to over-reliance on foreign imports.	This comment related to the Citywide Options for Growth Document rather than the Sustainability Appraisal Report or the draft Scoping Report. See responses to Citywide Options for Growth Questions 38-44.
1 individual	Support Sheffield Plan's and Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2015) approach towards excluding Green Belt from development. Don't build on any of it or Area of County Landscape Value.	This comment related to the Citywide Options for Growth Document rather than the Sustainability Appraisal Report or the draft Scoping Report. See responses to Citywide Options for Growth Questions 38-44.
1 individual	Green Belt between Bradway and Dronfield Woodhouse is particularly narrow and further urban sprawl needs to be prevented.	This comment related to the Citywide Options for Growth Document rather than the Sustainability Appraisal Report or the draft Scoping Report. See responses to Citywide Options for Growth Questions 40 and 41.



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	Comment on Consultation	Response to Comment
1 individual	Sheffield acquires its character and beauty from the topography leading to and into the Pennines.	This comment related to the Citywide Options for Growth Document rather than the Sustainability Appraisal Report or the draft Scoping Report. See responses to Citywide Options for Growth Questions 38-44.
1 individual	Site visits of Green Belt sites are needed to fully appreciate significance of area's topography and Green Belt value.	This comment related to the Citywide Options for Growth Document rather than the Sustainability Appraisal Report or the draft Scoping Report. See responses to Citywide Options for Growth Question 45.
1 individual	Protect Green Belt and Green Spaces (Aim 5).	This comment related to the Citywide Options for Growth Document rather than the Sustainability Appraisal Report or the draft Scoping Report. See responses to Citywide Options for Growth Questions 38-44.
1 individual	The sustainable approach is to redevelop urban brownfield sites (Options A-E) prior to developing greenfield (Option B(c)) and Green Belt (Options D & E).	This comment related to the Citywide Options for Growth Document rather than the Sustainability Appraisal Report or the draft Scoping Report. See responses to Citywide Options for Growth Questions 24-45.
1 individual	Sheffield Plan proposals for large scale housing development in areas with little local employment and current extensive daily commuting e.g. Stocksbridge/Deepcar, will not meet Aim 6 (sustainable travel). The proposals conflict with the sustainability issues raised by the Climate Change and Health Director of Public Health Report and the need to promote active travel.	No change to the Scoping Report This isn't a comment on the sustainability criteria but on the growth proposals. If the sustainability appraisal of the Plan indicates that the sites are unsustainable then mitigating measures would be required. The appraisal of the Plan (which includes the proposed distribution and location of growth) looks at how much it meets Sustainability Aim 6 and what additional mitigation measures can be put in place to alleviate any negative impacts. The site selection methodology takes account of existing public transport accessibility to sites. Citywide modelling is still in progress which will consider the cumulative impact of traffic



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	Comment on Consultation	Response to Comment
		on the highways network. See also response to comments 38(a) and 38(b)
1 individual	Ensure in Sheffield Plan, development integrated with public transport networks; more biodiversity sites and woods; high quality built environment; energy efficient buildings; equipment to suck pollution from cars, especially around Meadowhall.	No change to the Scoping Report First and third suggestions are consistent with Sustainability Aims 6 and 9. The other suggestions are proposals rather than comments on sustainability aims.
1 individual	Health: For the aging population, provide high-quality housing in existing housing areas. Would delay need for care homes.	No change to the Scoping Report The appraisal criteria already relate to meet the needs of older people.
1 individual	Sustainability Aim 6 only achieved if mass transport network improved and extended to high density housing areas and employment areas.	No change to the Scoping Report Not a comment on the sustainability aim but on the implementation of the plan eg which includes proposals to extend tram, improve public transport etc.
1 individual	Sustainability and growth are total opposites. The pressure for new housing appears to be more people moving to the UK and the Government could stop this, then less housing would be needed. Sheffield residents want quality of life, protection of Green Belt and green spaces, rather than more people, houses, cars, traffic jams, more pollution.	New housing is needed to meet population growth which is a result of both natural change (more births than deaths), as well as migration both from within the UK and from outside it. The economy is also a consideration in the context of sustainability, and in order to ensure economic growth, Sheffield needs more people of working age to be economically active.
1 individual	Flooding Issues (Aim 14): More development will reduce potential for water to soak away, and increase flood risk.	Amended appraisal criteria to reflect need to plan for future flood risk management.
	<u>Comments on Scoping Report</u>	
Hallam Land Management Ltd and 5 individuals	No comments.	Supported and no action taken.
Yorkshire Housing Association. and 2 individuals	Support Scoping Report.	Supported and no action taken.
1 individual	Support Scoping Report but too vague for proper discussion.	Supported and no action taken



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	Comment on Consultation	Response to Comment
2 individuals	Little confidence that Sheffield City Council will actually protect and enhance historic environment (Aim 10) and natural environment (Aim 11) and maintain open space (Aim 11). Past examples of Devonshire Green, Jessop Hospital suggest that short-termism and economic benefit for few will continue to be prioritised by the Council.	The Sustainability Appraisal ensures that the Local Plan is assessed to ensure that it does not cause significant negative impact. National policy requires economic, social and environmental gains should be sought jointly and simultaneously through the planning system, to ensure sustainable development. This is not the place to comment on previous decisions made by the Council.
1 individual	Sustainability Aim 7 needs to be stronger and more ambitious, in a way comparable to Nottingham/Derby and Manchester. Re-think how buses are provided - with significant ambitious commercial impetus if the network is to grow eg Trent Barton in Nottingham/Derby. Work together with Nottingham/Derby public transport authorities to rectify the lack of public transport between Sheffield City Region and these areas, due to journeys already made. Improve rail network links and frequency, not just in working week.	No action. Sustainability Aims relate to Sustainability Issues, rather than how ambitious the solution. A number of the suggestions are outside the remit of the Sustainability Appraisal. Sustainability Aim 7 seeks to 'maximise access' but the Sheffield Plan itself cannot directly influence commercial public transport links between districts. Regional public transport connectivity is within the remit of Sheffield City Region.
1 individual	Support Environment points. Sustainability Aim 9: "Attractive" environment should not be defined by what is economically desired by businesses.	Noted. Also includes socially and environmentally attractive.
1 individual	Flooding Issues (Aim 14): New build should ideally not be on flood plain; or buildings designed to minimise flood risk. Woodland (Aim 11) has a role in reducing flood risk, and support wildlife and trees and green space (Aim 5) have a role to improve air quality, population health and quality of life. So retain and provide more woodland.	Sustainability Appraisal Framework amended to reflect flooding comment. The comments about the benefits of woodland do not relate directly to the Scoping Report. However, this is noted and will be taken on board in developing the Sheffield Plan.
Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust	Sustainability Aim 12: Update table 1 to refer to Sheffield LBAP. Also refer to Sheffield Green Commission Report.	References added as suggested.
Gladman Developments	There are cases where the failure to undertake a satisfactory Sustainability Appraisal, in accordance with section 19 of the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, has resulted in Plans failing the test of legal compliance at Examination.	Observation noted.



APPENDIX 2: HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT

Introduction and Methodology

The purpose of this report is to set out the screening exercise that has been undertaken to determine whether an Appropriate Assessment of the Draft Sheffield Plan will be required.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is the assessment of the potential impacts of implementing a plan or policy on a European Site. HRA is required under the European Directive 92/43/EEC on the 'conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora', which is interpreted into British law by the Conservation of Habitats and Species and Planning (Various Amendments) (England and Wales) Regulations 2018 (known as 'the Habitats Regulations'), for plans that may have an impact on European Sites.

European Sites are those of exceptional importance for rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European Community. They include Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). SPAs are designated under the European Council Directive 79/409/EEC 'on the conservation of wild birds', for the protection of wild birds and their habitats. SACs are designated under the Habitats Directive and cover particular habitats and/or species identified as being of European importance. Although not European sites in legislation, Ramsar sites should also be considered as part of the HRA process.

The purpose of HRA is to consider the impacts of a plan or policy against the conservation objectives of the site and to ascertain whether the proposal, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, would adversely affect the integrity of the site. Where significant negative effects are identified, alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects.

It is the responsibility of Competent Authorities to undertake HRA. Sheffield City Council is a Competent Authority, and has carried out this HRA alongside the production of the Sheffield Plan Issues and Options document. It sets out the issues that the plan needs to address, such as accommodating housing and employment growth, and options for how to tackle these. The HRA must assess the potential impact of all the options presented in the document.



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There are four stages involved in an HRA that are set out in the diagram below. This report, published alongside the Sheffield Plan Issues and Options document (July 2020), deals only with Stage 1, Screening. Stages 2-4 are only undertaken if they are identified as necessary as a result of the Screening carried out under Stage 1.



Stage 1: Screening

The first stage of the HRA is the Screening process, and this involves screening the Plan for likely significant effect. The following key steps are required:

- Identify international sites in and around the Plan area in search area/ buffer zone agreed with the Statutory Body – Natural England
- Examine conservation objectives of the interest feature(s) (where available)
- Review proposed Local Plan policies and site allocations, and consider potential effects on European sites (magnitude, duration, location, extent)
- Examine other plans and programmes that could contribute to 'in combination' effects
- Produce Screening Assessment
- *If no effects likely – report no significant effect*
- *If effects are judged likely or uncertainty exists – the precautionary principle applies **proceed to Stage 2***



Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment

If the Plan, either alone or in conjunction with other policies or projects, is likely to have an impact on European sites, an Appropriate Assessment is required. This involves the following key steps:

- Complete additional scoping work including the collation of further information on sites as necessary to evaluate impact in light of conservation objectives
- Agree scope and method of AA with Natural England
- Consider how plan 'in combination' with other plans and programmes will interact when implemented (the Appropriate Assessment)
- Consider how effect on integrity of site could be avoided by changes to plan and the consideration of alternatives
- Develop mitigation measures (including timescale and mechanisms)
- Report outcomes of AA including mitigation measures, consult with Natural England and wider [public] stakeholders as necessary
- If plan will not significantly affect European site proceed without further reference to Habitats Regulations
- *If effects or uncertainty remain following the consideration of alternatives and development of mitigations proceed to **Stage 3***



Stage 4: Assessment of 'Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest' (IROPI)

Stage 4 involves considering whether there are overriding reasons to allow a proposal to go ahead where it might impact upon a European site, and involves the following:

- Identify 'Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest' (IROPI)
 - economic, social, environmental, human health, public safety
- Develop and secure compensatory measures



Stage 3: Assessment of Alternatives

If a policy or site allocation would affect a European site, or if the impact is unclear, then an Assessment of Alternatives is required. This involves:

- Consider alternative solutions / conditions / restrictions that would ensure the proposal would not adversely affect the integrity of the site
- *If none of the above are possible, proceed to **Stage 4***

Stage 1: Screening

The following tasks comprise Stage 1:

Task 1: Identification and Characterisation of European Sites

Task 2: Review and screening of Draft Sheffield Plan to identify potential impacts and likely significant effects on European Sites

Task 3: Consideration of other plans and programmes that may act 'in-combination'

Task 4: Screening Assessment

Task 1: Identification and Characterisation of European Sites

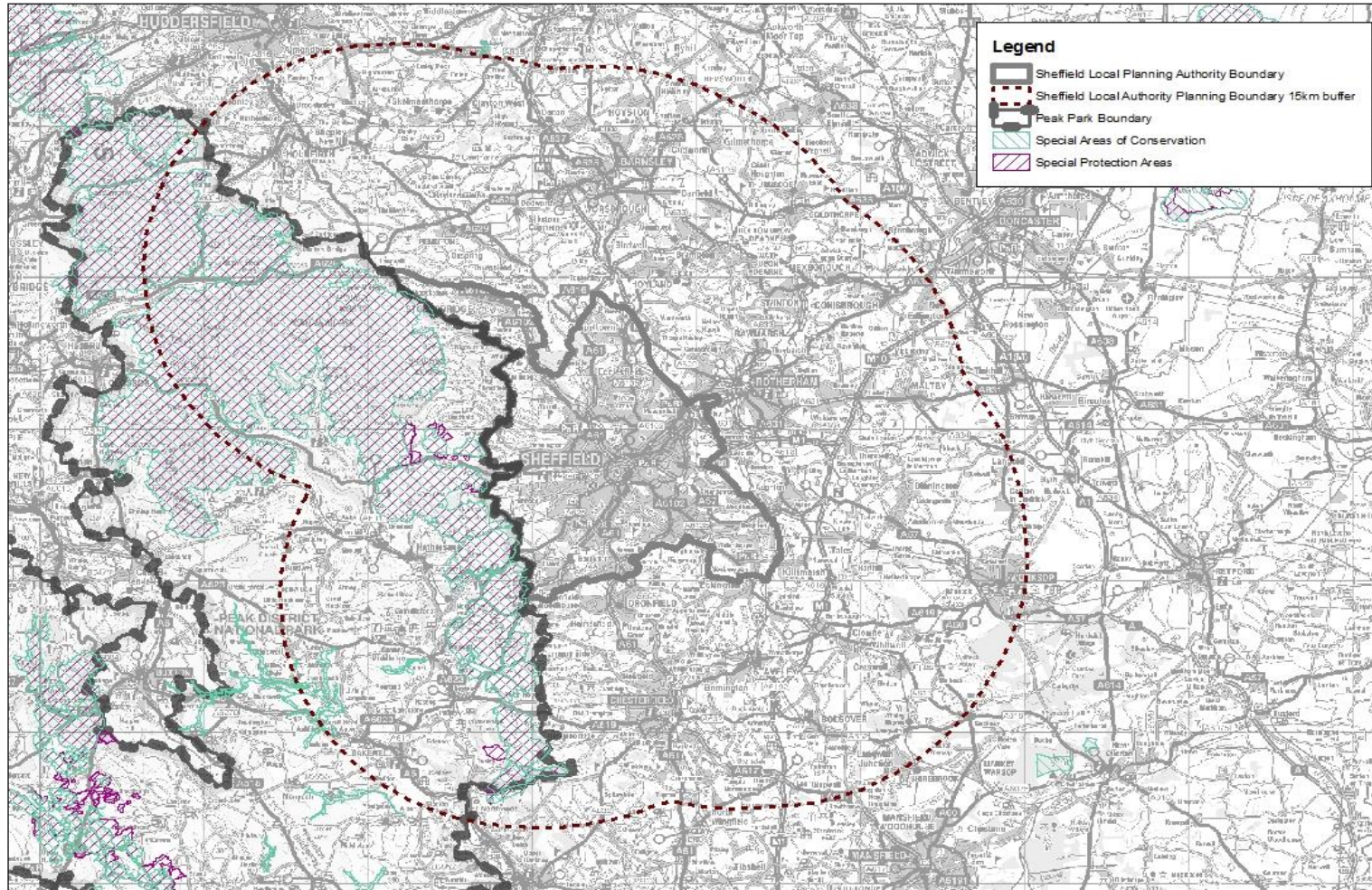
The first task in the Screening stage was to identify the European sites within and around the Plan area in a search area agreed with Natural England. For the purposes of the Local Plan HRA Screening, the Local Planning Authority boundary plus a buffer zone of 15km was agreed as the search area with Natural England, however it is recognised that impacts can occur over greater distances. An example of this would be any downstream impacts of a plan or programme on European sites connected by watercourses, or large sources of air pollution.

Information about the natural environment from various Government sources is available on the ['Magic' website](#), which is administered by Natural England. The website comprises an interactive mapping tool which can display a range of data about the natural environment, including the locations and extents of European sites. This was used to identify any European sites within the search area.

Map 1 shows the locations of the SAC and SPA parcels within the search area.



Map 1: Locations of the SAC and SPA parcels within 15km of Sheffield's LPA boundary



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There are no European sites within Sheffield’s Local Planning Authority boundary, although there are two Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and one Special Protection Area (SPA) to the west of the city within the 15km buffer zone. There are no Ramsar sites within the search area. Table 1 identifies the sites within the search area.

Table 1: Sites within the search area

Sites within the LPA boundary	Sites outside the LPA boundary but within 15km
None	SAC: South Pennine Moors
	SAC: Peak District Dales
	SPA: Peak District Moors (Pennine Moors Phase 1)

Table 2 provides information about the characterisation of the three sites identified above, including general site character, qualifying interests and importance, vulnerabilities, and conservation objectives.

Table 2: Characterisation of Sites

Characterisation of Sites			
	South Pennine Moors SAC	Peak District Dales SAC	Peak District Moors (Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA
General site character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water) (1%) - Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens (42.7%) - Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana (45.5%) - Dry grassland, Steppes (4.8%) - Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland (4.8%) - Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (1%) - Mixed woodland (0.1%) - Non-forest areas cultivated with woody 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water) (0.3%) - Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens (0.1%) - Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana (4%) - Dry grassland, Steppes (43.7%) - Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland (13%) - Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (37.1%) - Inland rocks, Scree, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice (1.8%) 	<p>Includes the major moorland blocks of the South Pennines from Ilkley in the north to Leek and Matlock in the south.</p> <p>Covers extensive tracts of semi-natural moorland habitats including upland heath and blanket mire.</p>



Characterisation of Sites			
	South Pennine Moors SAC	Peak District Dales SAC	Peak District Moors (Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA
Qualifying interests and importance	<p>plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas) (0.1%)</p> <p>Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></p> <p>- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.</p> <p>European dry heaths</p> <p>- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Blanket bogs</p> <p>- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Transition mires and quaking bogs</p> <p>- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.</p> <p>Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles</p> <p>- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>European dry heaths</p> <p>- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.</p> <p>Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i></p> <p>- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.</p> <p>Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)</p> <p>- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Alkaline fens</p> <p>- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.</p> <p>Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>)</p> <p>- which is considered to be rare as its total</p>	<p>This site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following species listed on Annex I of the Directive:</p> <p>During the breeding season:</p> <p>Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>, 752 pairs representing at least 3.3% of the breeding population in Great Britain (Count as at 1990)</p> <p>Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>, 77 pairs representing at least 5.9% of the breeding population in Great Britain</p> <p>Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i>, 16 pairs representing at least 1.4% of the breeding population in Great Britain</p> <p>Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>, 25 pairs representing at least 2.5% of the breeding population in Great Britain</p> <p>This site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by</p>



Characterisation of Sites			
	South Pennine Moors SAC	Peak District Dales SAC	Peak District Moors (Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA
		<p>extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 1000 hectares.</p> <p>- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.</p> <p>Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation</p> <p>- which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 1000 hectares.</p> <p>- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.</p> <p><i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines</p> <p>- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.</p> <p><i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i></p> <p>- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.</p> <p><i>Lampetra planeri</i></p> <p>- for which the area is considered to support a</p>	<p>supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species:</p> <p>During the breeding season:</p> <p>Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>, 140 pairs representing at least 1.3% of the breeding Baltic/UK/Ireland population</p>



The Sheffield Plan
Integrated Impact Assessment Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
Next steps

Characterisation of Sites			
	South Pennine Moors SAC	Peak District Dales SAC	Peak District Moors (Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA
		significant presence. <i>Cottus gobio</i> - for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.	
Vulnerabilities (Informed by South Pennine Moors Site Improvement Plan (SIP))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public access / disturbance - Management issues: forestry and woodland; vehicles - Accidental fires / arson - Overgrazing / undergrazing - Managed rotational burning - Hydrological changes / inappropriate drainage through moor gripping - Low breeding success/poor recruitment of Merlin, Peregrine and Short-eared Owl - Air pollution - Changes in species distributions - Disease - Invasive species - Planning permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public access / disturbance - Managed rotational burning - Accidental fires / arson - Hydrological changes - Management issues: forestry and woodland; vehicles; grazing - Low breeding success/poor recruitment of Merlin, Peregrine and Short-eared Owl - Changes in species distributions - Proposed developments have the potential to interfere with drainage patterns - Impact of dust from quarrying - Existing permissions for limestone or mineral extraction threaten woodland on part of the site - Dominance of non-native woodland species in some woodland areas - Fishery management can impact on freshwater features - Shooting management can impact on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public access / disturbance - Accidental fires / arson - Hydrological changes - Management issues: forestry and woodland; vehicles; grazing - Low breeding success/poor recruitment of Merlin, Peregrine and Short-eared Owl - Air pollution - Changes in species distributions - Disease - Invasive species - Planning permission



Characterisation of Sites			
	South Pennine Moors SAC	Peak District Dales SAC	Peak District Moors (Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA
		woodland ecology	
Conservation objectives	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats - The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and, - The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely. 	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species - The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats - The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species - The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely - The populations of qualifying species, and, - The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features - The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features - The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely - The population of each of the qualifying features, and, - The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.

Task 2: Review and screening of Issues and Options to identify potential impacts and likely effects on European Sites

This section of the screening process reviews the spatial options for locating housing development contained within the Sheffield Plan Issues and Options document, and identifies any potential impacts and likely significant effects on European sites.

Spatial Options



Nearly 40,000 new homes are needed over the period 2020 to 2038. There are three spatial options for how this housing could be accommodated. All three options would accommodate a projected increase in population of around 49,000 over the period 2020-2038. All commercial development would be accommodated within the existing urban areas. The three options for accommodating the housing growth are as follows¹³⁰:

Option A: High density, vibrant neighbourhoods in the central area with some high rise

This option would mean focusing a significant amount of housing in the central area (around 20,000 homes), which is defined as the areas within the inner ring road plus areas such as Kelham Island and Neepsend which lie just outside it. Around 20,000 further homes would be located in the rest of the urban area.

Option B: Mid-rise and vibrant central area and some new houses with private gardens in the suburbs

Option B makes a more cautious assumption about the capacity of the central area, showing 15,000 new homes. As with Option A, around 20,000 further homes would be located in the rest of the urban area. This would mean some Green Belt release would be needed to accommodate 5,000 homes up to 2038. This approach would involve releasing a small number of larger strategic Green Belt sites.

Option C: Less dense central area, more new houses with private gardens in the suburbs

Option C shows the central area accommodating approximately 10,000 new homes up to 2038. This would result in 10,000 homes being built in the Green Belt, and as with Options A and B, the remaining 20,000 in the rest of the urban area.

The potential impact of these high-level spatial options on European Sites can be difficult to determine. Natural England provided the following advice in 2015, in relation to assessing spatial options:

¹³⁰ See Issues and Options document for more detail



'You should consider whether a policy is likely to contribute to any existing threats or create new ones and therefore hinder the achievement of these objectives. This is easier for more site specific policies/allocations as there is greater detail and certainty of effects.

When looking at strategic policies (notably development targets and distribution) uncertainty can be accepted provided it is proven that the delivery of the policy (through allocations) can be achieved without likely significant effects.

Difficulties arise where the effect is indirect and it does not matter where in the settlement/area the allocations are located as they would still have an effect on a site. For example:

- where water abstraction to serve new residents in a town reduces water levels in a river
- where new residents in an area increase road traffic and increase emissions of nitrogen
- where waste water goes to the same treatment works and the increase in phosphates into a river would significantly affect it; or
- where new residents within an area increase recreational pressure on the European site.

In these cases the effect of the strategic policy should be examined otherwise subsequent policies may not be deliverable. It is important to consider these strategic issues early before they become set in stone as the conclusions of the HRA cannot be outweighed by other plan objectives.'

Table 3: Potential impact of Spatial Options

Likely to impact - The option steers future development adjacent to or within 1km of a European site - The option proposes an amount or	South Pennine Moors SAC	Peak District Dales SAC	Peak District Moors (Pennine Moors Phase 1)
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type of development that regardless of where it is located could impact a European site			SPA
Uncertain - The option makes provision for a type or scale of development, the location of which will be determined by a detailed policy or site allocation			
Unlikely to impact - The option helps steer development away from sensitive sites as it promotes development in other areas - The option only relates to small amounts of development which are unlikely to affect sensitive sites			
Option A: High density, vibrant neighbourhoods in the central area with some high rise			
20,000 homes in the central area	Sites would be within the central area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SAC.	Sites would be within the central area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SAC.	Sites would be within the central area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SPA.
20,000 homes in the rest of the urban area	Sites would be within the urban area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SAC.	Sites would be within the urban area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SAC.	Sites would be within the urban area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SPA.
Option B: Mid-rise and vibrant central area and some new houses with private gardens in the suburbs			
15,000 homes in the central area	Sites would be within the central area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SAC.	Sites would be within the central area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SAC.	Sites would be within the central area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SPA.



20,000 homes in the rest of the urban area	Sites would be within the urban area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SAC.	Sites would be within the urban area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SAC.	Sites would be within the urban area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SPA.
5,000 homes in the Green Belt	Depending on the location of future site allocations and scale of development, this element of the options could impact on the SAC - recreational pressures could lead to disturbance and fires. Some risk of increased air pollution.	Depending on the location of future site allocations and scale of development, this element of the options could impact on the SAC - Recreational pressures could lead to disturbance and fires. Some risk of increased air pollution.	Depending on the location of future site allocations and scale of development, this element of the options could impact on the SPA - . Recreational pressures could lead to disturbance and fires. Some risk of increased air pollution.
Option C: Less dense central area, more new houses with private gardens in the suburbs			
10,000 homes in the central area	Sites would be within the central area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SAC.	Sites would be within the central area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SAC.	Sites would be within the central area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SPA.
20,000 homes in the rest of the urban area	Sites would be within the urban area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SAC.	Sites would be within the urban area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SAC.	Sites would be within the urban area and therefore sufficiently far away from the SPA.
10,000 homes in the Green Belt	Depending on the location of future site allocations and scale of development, this element of the options could impact on the SAC – recreational pressures could lead to disturbance and fires. Some risk of increased air pollution.	Depending on the location of future site allocations and scale of development, this element of the options could impact on the SAC - recreational pressures could lead to disturbance and fires. Some risk of increased air pollution.	Depending on the location of future site allocations and scale of development, this element of the options could impact on the SPA - recreational pressures could lead to disturbance and fires. Some risk of increased air pollution.

Case Law



'In April 2018, the Court of Justice of the European Union delivered its judgment in [Case C-323/17 People Over Wind & Peter Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta \('People over Wind'\)](#). The judgment clarified that when making screening decisions for the purposes of deciding whether an appropriate assessment is required, competent authorities cannot take into account any mitigation measures.

As a result, a competent authority may only take account of mitigation measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of a plan or project as part of an appropriate assessment itself.

This is a departure from the approach established by domestic case law, which had permitted mitigation measures to be taken into account at the screening stage.' UK Government (2019)¹³¹

Task 3: Consideration of other plans and programmes that may act 'in-combination'

Due to the locations of the three European sites within the search area, the plans and programmes of adjacent authorities need to be considered as part of the HRA process, along with the plans of other bodies such as Yorkshire Water. At the Issues and Options stage, it is difficult to accurately assess the 'in-combination' impact of other plans and programmes due to the lack of locational detail with regard to potential future development. However, it is likely that any impacts would mainly relate to air quality or disturbance arising from increased recreational pressure due to the higher urban population. The following plans and programmes have been identified as being relevant for the future assessment of 'in-combination' impacts, although this list may not be exhaustive and will need checking and updating as necessary at the time of the assessment:

Authority or Body	Plan
Peak District National Park Authority	Core Strategy (2011)
Peak District National Park Authority	Management Plan (2018-2023)
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC)	Local Plan (2019)
North East Derbyshire District Council (NEDDC)	Submission Draft Local Plan (2018)
Derbyshire Dales District Council (DDDC)	Local Plan (2017)

¹³¹ UK Government (2019) Guidance on the use of Habitats Regulations Assessment <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment>



Task 4: Screening Assessment, recording the opinion and the supporting information and analysis

On the basis of the precautionary approach, **our conclusion is that an Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken for the Sheffield Plan.**

Table 3 shows that the majority of the elements of the three spatial options are unlikely to impact upon the three European sites within the scope of this assessment. However, if land is ultimately released from the Green Belt to provide for housing, there could be an impact on the European sites.

It is not possible to assess this potential impact at this stage, because it is dependent upon the specific location and scale of future site allocations. A review of Sheffield's Green Belt has been undertaken, and any sites which are ultimately proposed as a result of this will have been through a rigorous assessment procedure. Our provisional view is that the majority of Sheffield's Green Belt, particularly on the western side of the city, is too environmentally sensitive to be suitable for development. Therefore the impact on European sites from any future Green Belt development is likely to be limited.

In addition, relevant policies in the Sheffield Plan, including those covering ecology and biodiversity; air quality; and water resources, would be likely to mitigate any negative impacts arising from potential development either in the Green Belt or within the urban area which could otherwise have impacted upon the European sites. However, this must be considered as part of the Appropriate Assessment (under Stage 2 of the HRA process).

The Council will therefore be assessing draft policies and site allocations prior to public consultation on the Publication Draft Sheffield Plan (under Regulation 19¹³²) in summer 2021. The 'in-combination' effects (see Task 3 above) will also be assessed at that stage.

¹³² Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Plans) (England) Regulations 2012



APPENDIX 3: HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE SHEFFIELD PLAN'S 'ISSUES AND OPTIONS'

Introduction

- 23.4 This document is the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Scoping and Screening report for Sheffield's new Local Plan, called the Sheffield Plan.
- 23.5 Sheffield's population and economy is growing and its climate is changing. In the future, we need enough jobs and homes for local people; we need to respond to the Climate Emergency; we need to protect our heritage and natural assets; and, we need to ensure the improved health and wellbeing of Sheffield's residents.
- 23.6 By planning and managing future development carefully, our aim is to create a carbon-neutral city where inequality between neighbourhoods and people's life chances are a thing of the past. The Sheffield Plan will guide development in the city until 2038. As a statutory document, it will be a powerful tool to deliver positive change; it will have a big impact on the city's economy, affecting the number, type and location of businesses and jobs.
- 23.7 It will affect our neighbourhoods, our high streets, local services, travel, our parks, the surrounding countryside and local attractions.
- 23.8 There are various stages in the preparation of the Sheffield Plan and the Issues and Options Stage is the first of several culminating in the plan's adoption. The Issues and Options document is a consultation document.

Figure 8: Front cover of the Sheffield Plan, Issues and Option July 2020



- 23.9 We published a similar document in 2015 titled Citywide Options for Growth to 2034. The Issues and Options document updates the challenges and opportunities facing the city, setting out a fresh approach for how and where future development could take place in Sheffield. Consultation on the Issues and Options will help us understand the challenges, shape the vision and aims, and tell us what the people of Sheffield think about the options for where development should take place.



- 23.10 The biggest challenge our city faces is how to accommodate the large number of new homes that are needed in the city over the next 15 to 20 years. Although we suggested in 2015 that most of the new homes could be provided on brownfield sites, there was understandable concern about the suggestion that some would need to be built on Green Belt land.
- 23.11 The responses to the previous consultation, combined with the changes to national planning policy and increased concerns about climate change, have led us to rethink how we could provide sustainable locations for new homes in the city.

Figure 9: Front cover for the Citywide Options for Growth to 2034



- 23.12 We have undertaken further work to assess whether more homes could be provided on brownfield land in the City Centre. The additional work includes a study to look at the housing market in the City Centre¹³³, which will inform a much bigger piece of work called the Central Area Strategy. The Central Area Strategy will be a framework for accelerated delivery of sustainable residential growth across the City Centre. It will form part of the Sheffield Plan and will be ready in time for when the full draft Plan is published in summer 2021.
- 23.13 The Issues and Options document suggests: a new vision for the Sheffield Plan; proposes several aims; and, seeks comments during the Issues and Options consultation on 3 options for the future growth of the city (as summarised in Table 3 below). The purpose of this document is to identify the health impacts of the Issues and options document's three suggested options and to suggest mitigation for any negative health impacts identified.

¹³³ City Centre Residential Market Study, Colliers International and Aspinall Verdi, July 2020



Planning and Health Context

National Planning Policy

- 23.14 The link between planning and health is well established, as the built and natural environments are major determinants of health and wellbeing. Especially, as the natural and built environments have the ability to affect the *wider determinants of health*.¹³⁴ The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states, *“the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development”*.
- 23.15 To achieve sustainable development, the planning system has three overarching objectives: **an economic objective** – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy; **a social objective** - to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities; and, **an environmental objective** - to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment.
- 23.16 These objectives are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways. Clearly achieving these objectives are shared responsibilities and the government expects local plans to clearly state what development contributions are to be expected from developers in order to achieve these objectives without undermining the plan’s deliverability.
- 23.17 National planning policy also states that planning policies and decisions should aim to *“achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which: promote social interaction; are safe and accessible; and, enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where policies and decisions would address identified local health and well-being needs”*.¹³⁵

National Planning Policy Guidance

- 23.18 Supporting National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) on healthy and safe communities encourages local planning authorities to consult their Director of Public Health on planning applications, including at the pre-application stage to identify significant health and wellbeing impacts and necessary mitigation measures, using a health impact assessment as a useful tool.
- 23.19 To support the NPPF, the Government has published a National Design Guide, which sets out ten characteristics of well-designed places and

¹³⁴ **Wider determinants** of health, also known as social determinants, are a diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors affecting people’s health. **These include** aspects of the social environment (e.g., **discrimination, income, education level, marital status**), the physical environment (e.g., **place of residence, crowding conditions, built environment** [i.e., buildings, spaces, transportation systems, and products that are created or modified by people]), and access to health services (e.g., **access to and quality of care**).

¹³⁵ *The National Planning Policy Framework*, MHCLG, February 2019, paragraph 91.



demonstrates what good design means in practice by providing examples of schemes in England. Many of the characteristics and principles of good design overlap with creating improved health and wellbeing; and, the guide is a useful tool for integrating good design with healthy urban planning principles.

Public Health Context

23.20 In addition to national planning policy and guidance documents, the HIA will be informed by a number of health and wellbeing reports, such as:

Director of Public Health Reports for Sheffield 2016, 2017, 2018 (Including Joint Strategic Needs Assessment).

23.21 In general, the statutory responsibilities of the Director of Public Health (DPH) are designed to exactly match the corporate public health duties of their local authority. The exception is the annual report on the health of the local population – Sheffield's Director of Public Health has a duty to write this report, whereas the Sheffield City Council has a duty to publish it.¹³⁶

23.22 The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) provides an over-arching assessment of the current and future health and wellbeing needs of Sheffield people. It provides an evidence base for the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and the context for all other health needs assessments for the City.

23.23 The Sheffield Director of Public Health's reports for 2016, 2017 and 2018, (including the Joint Strategic Needs Assessments), cover the following issues:

- *What is the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) telling us (2016 Report)* – it explains that Sheffield's growing and diverse population has proportionally more preventable deaths per head than England as a whole. In addition, it explains that health inequalities continue to exist; are not improving; and, affect specific groups of people as well as affecting people on a geographical basis.
- *The case for a radical upgrade in prevention (2016 Report)* – explains that Sheffield's approach is focussed on prevention from the beginning to the end of life. It suggests the approach is not solely about health, it is about how good health and wellbeing contribute to the economy and vice versa.
- *Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) (2017 Report)* – Considers why ACEs matter so much to longer term health outcomes and sets out some of the work taking place in Sheffield to address their adverse effects.
- *Mental Wellbeing for life (2017 Report)* - considers some of the key determinants of mental health and wellbeing and examines what can be done locally to ensure there is no health without mental health.
- *Multiple Morbidity (ill health and disability) (2017 Report)* – It suggests the expansion of multi morbidity (in terms of numbers and earlier age groups) is impacting adversely on healthy life expectancy and is a key factor driving

¹³⁶ section 73B(5) & (6) of the 2006 Act, inserted by section 31 of the 2012 Act



increased demand for health and social care services, rather than an ageing population.

- *Health and good work go hand in hand (2018 Report)* - puts forward the economic case for a healthy workforce as well as setting out the reasons why good quality employment is beneficial to health.
- *Health and economy go hand in hand (2018 Report)* - suggests that current economic structures do not work for most people (except the top 1% earners), may impact adversely on our health and wellbeing, while leading to entrenched patterns of inequality and disadvantage. Suggests positive change can be made by taking: a co-ordinated approach across all sectors of the economy; taking a medium to long-term view; and, incorporating a large enough economic footprint.
- *Anchor institutions bring health and wealth together (2018 Report)* - bring the perspectives of health and wealth together and exploring what anchor institutions must do to ensure that all of us benefitting from an inclusive and sustainable economy becomes reality.

23.24 The DPH annual reports stress that the strength of Sheffield's economy is inextricably linked to the health and wellbeing of its population and vice versa. A non-inclusive economy contributes significantly to the deteriorating health and wellbeing of the majority of its residents, affecting specific groups and is expressed on a geographical basis.

23.25 Anything the Sheffield Plan can do to strengthen the economy and make it more inclusive will help to improve health and wellbeing across the city. It will ensure that any negative impacts of its policies or proposals on the wider determinants of health and wellbeing, i.e., the economy, education, housing education, or open space are mitigated.

South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw Sustainability and Transformation Plan (2016-2021) (STP)¹³⁷

23.26 South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw has a number of health related issues that are not as good when compared to similar regions and the national average.

These include:

- Poverty, poor housing and unemployment
- Smoking, physical inactivity and obesity
- Smoking during pregnancy

¹³⁷ **Health and care in South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw, Sustainability and Transformation Plan**, STP South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw Coalition. Every health and care system across England was asked to come together, to create its own ambitious local blueprint for accelerating implementation of the Five Year Forward View. 44 STPs have now been established. The South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw STP covers populations covering Sheffield, Barnsley, Rotherham, Doncaster and Bassetlaw. It serves as an umbrella plan under which constituent plans will sit. STPs will cover the period between October 2016 and March 2021, and will be subject to formal assessment in July 2016 following submission in June 2016.



- Teenage conceptions
- Alcohol related admissions to hospital
- Cancer and heart disease
- Adult mental illness

23.27 Most of these issues and illnesses can be prevented. The STP aims to help people early on and prevent future problems developing in a number of ways. These take into account other wider determinants of health, including:

- *Socio economic status* – the deprived in Barnsley, Bassetlaw, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield - are more deprived than the national average.
- *Employment* – the employed generally have better health. Around 5% of the 16 to 64 age group is unemployed nationally (compared to approximately 7% to 9% across South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw).
- *Housing* – poor housing causes or adds to many avoidable diseases and injuries. Cold homes cause winter deaths by intensifying circulatory conditions and worsening of other conditions, including dementia and Alzheimer's.

23.28 The STP's goal is to enable everyone in South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw to have a great start in life, supporting them to stay healthy and to live longer. Primarily by reshaping and strengthening the primary and community health services to support the community's mental and physical wellbeing.

23.29 It does this by focusing on other factors affecting health, including education, employment and housing, to improve the community's health, wellbeing and life choices, chances and opportunities and to deliver a more financially sustainable health and care system for the future.

23.30 The plan aims to invest in the delivery of prevention measures across South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw to improve the population's health and reduce the growth in demand for health and care services over the next five to ten years. Its implementation should prevent an estimated health service funding gap of around £579 million in the next four years if no action is taken.

23.31 The five authorities' plans hone in on improving health and wellbeing as well as the other factors affecting health and wellbeing, such as employment, housing, education and access to green spaces. The Sheffield Plan's policies and proposals should concentrate on making the impact of these wider determinants of health and wellbeing more sustainable.

23.32 The Sustainability Appraisal's aims and appraisal criteria identify whether policies and proposals have any positive or negative impacts on the STP's aspirations. Particularly, its aspirations for employment, housing, education and access to green spaces.

Sheffield Citywide NHS Strategic Estates Strategy

23.33 The Strategy's aim is to support Sheffield's Primary Care providers and other stakeholders to improve and develop their services by delivering the most cost



effective, best value space from which high quality services supporting the wider communities that we serve will be provided.

23.34 The objectives include that the Primary Care Estates Strategy are;

- To develop a strategic estates framework supporting delivery of Primary Care across Sheffield, taking account of Health and Local Authority assets, using a holistic view of service needs, capacity & demand and whole-system economics.
- To engage stakeholders in developing a high-level route map for each locality, supporting development of achievable and relevant solutions at neighbourhood and locality levels.
- Identify short to medium term development needs and opportunities of the local Primary Care property portfolio.
- Set the trajectory for medium to long term development planning and investment to deliver upon the vision and commissioning intentions of NHS Sheffield.
- To agree a set of strategic aims that provides the longer-term framework for Primary Care estates development and utilisation, upon which stakeholders agree, as the basis for delivering change.
- Identify under-performing Primary Care assets to enable re-use or release, creating improved efficiency and re-investment opportunity.
- Promote collaborative working between stakeholders, including 3rd sector partners.
- Ensure both commissioners and providers understand their responsibilities in helping shape and deliver the future estate for transforming Primary Care in line with the GP Five Year Forward View response.

Sheffield's Place Based Plan¹³⁸

23.35 The Sheffield Place Based Plan's mission is for the children, young people and adults of Sheffield to live long and healthy lives with affordable and quality support in place to help them.

23.36 Its vision is to be recognised nationally and internationally as a person-centred city that has created a culture which drives population health and wellbeing, equality, and access to care and health interventions that are high quality and sustainable for future generations.

23.37 The plan applies an agreed financial strategy that supports:

- investing in transformation;
- targeting money at community based service provision and population need; and,
- Supporting the community, primary care and voluntary sector infrastructure.

23.38 The Plan aims among other things to:

¹³⁸ **Shaping Sheffield: The Plan**, NHS Sheffield Clinical Commissioning Group and Sheffield City Council, 2016.



- Develop Sheffield as a healthy and successful city.
- Increase Health and Wellbeing.
- Reduce Health Inequalities.
- Provide children, young people and adults with the help, support and care they need and feel is right for them.
- Design a Health and Wellbeing System that is innovative, affordable and offers good value for money.
- Be employers of caring and cared for staff, with the right skills, knowledge and experience and who they support to work across organisational boundaries.
- Deliver excellent research, innovation and education.
- Develop and expand specialised services for children and adults across the region.

Sheffield NHS Primary Care Strategy 2016¹³⁹

23.39 The Sheffield NHS Primary Care Strategy 2016 aims:

- To improve patient experience and access to care.
- To improve quality and equality of healthcare in Sheffield.
- To work with Sheffield City Council to continue to reduce health inequalities in Sheffield.

23.40 To ensure there is a sustainable, affordable healthcare system in Sheffield there would need to be transformation in the use of its premises. The Draft Sheffield Strategic Estates Plan, 2016-2020, identified 113 general practice properties; these include main and branch surgery sites. In addition each of the pharmacy, optometry and dental practices have premises, amounting to a further estimated 260 sites.

23.41 A high proportion of small practices operate from converted premises. There are 7 NHS Local Improvement Finance Trust (LIFT) buildings, offering purpose built accommodation. Their current utilisation is poor. Usage across all 7 LIFT buildings is estimated at 33- 50% of potential capacity; further detailed utilisation studies are planned for all LIFT buildings. The potential to use these buildings to accommodate multi-specialty community providers has been identified within the Draft Strategic Estates Plan. The CCG has a strong financial and quality incentive to improve the utilisation of LIFT assets but also recognises that there are barriers within the system that can prevent this from happening. As a system enabler and leader it is part of the job of the CCG to find solutions to obstacles that are preventing the strategy from being implemented.

¹³⁹ **Fit for the Future, A strategy for Primary Care Services in Sheffield, NHS**
Sheffield Commissioning Group, May 2016.



Sheffield NHS Primary Care Estates Strategy 2017-2022¹⁴⁰

- 23.42 The Strategy's objective is to create a better quality Primary Care Estate that better supports frontline service delivery for patients and stakeholders, taking into account both current and future requirements. The Primary Care Estate has 111 properties in and around Sheffield, with a combined gross internal floor area of approximately 63,569m², with an estimated operating cost of £5,409,468¹⁴¹.
- 23.43 The age range for the properties is from 1850 to 2011, with an average age of 51 years (1966) for the original building construction. Many practices have had extensions or refurbishments since construction. It is assessed that there are 729 consulting / treatment rooms, and a further 219 treatment / examination rooms within our current Primary Care facilities (an average of 8.5 per practice). Sheffield has a high proportion of smaller practices, operating from converted premises.
- 23.44 The average practice floor area is 577m² (Gross Internal Area). 18 practices (including 11 Main Surgeries) are under 300m². 19 surgeries have a floor area in excess of 800m².

Sheffield City Council Public Health Strategy April 2017 – March 2019¹⁴²

- 23.45 The Strategy's purpose is to define the role of SCC as "a public health organisation" by setting out a statement of ambition and establishing some priority areas and strategically important issues. It looks to boost the implementation of existing plans and strategies, to signal opportunities to further enhance progress against our priorities, and to provoke debate on where more ambitious/radical approaches need exploring.
- 23.46 The Strategy's aim is to increase healthy life expectancy by 1 year over the next 10 years, explicitly focused on improving those with lowest healthy life expectancy fastest. It focuses on giving people in Sheffield the best start in life to maximise their life chances and takes a life course approach.
- 23.47 We will consider the health dividend across all our work; and we will consider how we can best support people in Sheffield to live longer and healthier lives, with an explicit focus on inequalities.

Sheffield Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-24

- 23.48 The Strategy's ambitions do not represent our total commitment to health and wellbeing. Existing works are not formally part of the Strategy, but remain important and must continue to be delivered as part of our overall approach. This Strategy reflects and reinforces Sheffield's Health & Wellbeing Board's

¹⁴⁰ **Sheffield Primary Care Estates Strategy 2017 to 2022**, NHS Sheffield Clinical Commissioning Group, July 2017.

¹⁴¹ Based on average GP practice size & reimbursable costs

¹⁴² **Sheffield City Council Public Health Strategy April 2017 – March 2019**. Sheffield City Council 2017.



overarching commitment to reducing, and one day eliminating, health inequalities in Sheffield.

23.49 Their goal is to “*close the gap in healthy life expectancy in Sheffield by improving the health and wellbeing of the poorest and most vulnerable the fastest*”. The strategy adopts a Life Course approach to a healthy life.

23.50 The strategy adopts a Life Course approach to a healthy life as follows:

- **Starting Well** – where we lay the foundations for a healthy life;
- **Living Well** – where we ensure people have the opportunity to live a healthy life; and,
- **Ageing Well** – where we consider the factors that help us age healthily throughout our lives.

23.51 For each of these it identifies three ambitions to focus on over the coming five years. The nine ambitions are:

1. Every child achieves a level of development in their early years for the best start in life.
2. Every child is included in their education and can access their local school.
3. Every child and young person has a successful transition to independence.
4. Everyone has access to a home that supports their health.
5. Everyone has a fulfilling occupation and the resources to support their needs.
6. Everyone can safely walk or cycle in their local area regardless of age or ability.
7. Everyone has equitable access to care and support shaped around them.
8. Everyone has the level of meaningful social contact that they want.
9. Everyone lives the end of their life in dignity in the place of their choice.

23.52 To accomplish these ambitions, the Board’s partners will work together to prepare:

- **A set of action plans**, developed with and owned by all stakeholders, setting out clearly what we need to do in Sheffield to deliver on our ambitions; and
- **A set of measures, tied to and developed alongside those action plans** that the Board will use to ascertain whether the necessary change and progress is being delivered.
- **An active programme of engagement** (with partners in the voluntary and community sector, including Healthwatch) to enable the assets and energy of communities and citizens to be central to this Strategy.

23.53 The delivery of the Strategy’s ambitions can be facilitated by the Sheffield Plan’s policies and proposals which need to respect the Strategy’s overall goal. The Plan’s policies will provide fundamental parts of the delivery mechanism for delivering the Strategy’s ambitions. Sustainability Aims 1 to 9



and 14 to 17, either directly or indirectly contribute toward meeting the Strategy's objectives. The Sustainability appraisal will allow us to identify and mitigate any negative impacts of the Sheffield Plan's policies and proposals relating to education, employment, transportation and open space in particular.

Sheffield Food and Wellbeing Strategy (2018)¹⁴³

23.54 The Food and Wellbeing Strategy's mission is "***Making Good Food the Easy Choice for Everyone***". Aspiring toward everyone in Sheffield eating as well as possible, with healthy weight and diet the norm. To make meaningful impact, the food strategy must address all sources of influence.

23.55 Interventions that rely on changes to the wider environment will have a more widespread impact and will reduce health inequalities; as they can make sustained changes to behaviour.

23.56 The Strategy will strike a balance between policy and population level interventions; and, interventions that support individuals to make healthier choices. In doing so, it aims to improve health and wellbeing at population level whilst also providing support to those with greatest need.

23.57 The Strategy takes action on a themed basis and those themes are:

- Transform the food environment
- Provide targeted services and support
- Early Years and Childhood
- Reducing inequalities
- Focus on Sugar

23.58 The Strategy proposes action in six areas:

1. Develop healthy food and drink policy for the council and wider public sector;
2. Create a better food environment by supporting businesses and organisations to improve their food offer;
3. Use mass media and marketing approaches to change dietary behaviours with a specific focus on sugar reduction;
4. Develop and/or pilot initiatives to increase access to healthy food for those experiencing food poverty;
5. Education, information and support for individuals to improve their diet and achieve/maintain a healthy weight; and,
6. Influence national policy where this could support us in meeting our targets.

23.59 The expected outcomes are:

¹⁴³ **Food and Wellbeing in Sheffield: Strategy and Future Commissioning Model**, Sheffield City Council, March 2018.



- Reduction in levels of obesity in children living in the 20% most deprived areas of Sheffield;
- Improved oral health of children living in the 20% most deprived areas of Sheffield; and
- Reduction in levels of obesity in adults living in the 20% most deprived.

23.60 Under the Strategy's '*Transform the food environment*' theme, the potential actions include two specific actions that can be implemented through the Sheffield Plan's policies. These are:

- Supporting use of Council owned green space for urban agriculture and vacant council owned premises for initiatives such as social supermarkets and community eating spaces; and
- Develop supplementary guidance for hot food takeaways.

23.61 The Sheffield plan's health impact appraisal can ensure that any negative impacts of the Sheffield Plan's policies and proposals on implementation of the Food and Wellbeing Strategy are mitigated.

Fairness Commission Report for Sheffield 2013

23.62 The report sought to Increase provision of primary and community care particularly in the most deprived areas of Sheffield delivered locally in accessible venues. It also recognised the importance of Increasing employment opportunities, providing better housing quality, reducing poor air quality. The report recognises the links between poverty, lower income, educational attainment and poor health.

23.63 The Sheffield Plan's sustainability aims specifically cover the health facilities issue and the other sustainability aims pick up on all the other cross-cutting health issues. This enables any negative impacts on fairness to be identified and mitigated before the Sheffield Plan is adopted.

NHS Five Year Forward View October 2014

23.64 The NHS Five Year Forward View proposes new models of health care. It sets out a clear direction for the NHS showing why change is needed and what it will look like. Some of what is needed can be brought about by the NHS itself. Other actions need new partnerships with local communities, local authorities and employers. It makes three arguments:

- **First**, the NHS will improve in helping people live healthier lives, i.e., '**Prevention**'. Twelve years ago, a report called '*Securing Good Health for the whole population*', warned that unless the country took prevention seriously we would be faced with a sharply rising burden of avoidable illness. The NHS will therefore now:
 - Back hard-hitting national action on obesity, smoking, alcohol and other major health risks;
 - Develop and support new ideas to help employees' health in the workplace and cut sickness-related unemployment; and,



- Advocate **stronger public health-related powers for local government and elected mayors**, giving patients far greater control of their own care, including the option of shared money to join health and social care.
- **Second**, the NHS will take steps to **break down the barriers in how care is provided** between family doctors and hospitals; between physical and mental health; and, between health and social care. More care will be delivered locally but with some services in specialist centres, supporting people with multiple health conditions.

In England, one way of providing care will not fit everywhere. the NHS' leadership will support different local health communities to choose from a number of new care delivery options, and fund and support their implementation.

- One new option – **the Multi-speciality Community Provider**, will let groups of GPs join with nurses, other community health services, hospital specialists and perhaps mental health and social care to create integrated out-of-hospital care.
- A further new option – **Primary and Acute Care Systems**, will bring together general practice and hospital services. Across the NHS, urgent and emergency care services will be redesigned to join together A&E departments, GP out-of-hours services, urgent care centres, NHS 111, and ambulance services.
- **Smaller hospitals** will have new options to help them stay workable, including making partnerships with other hospitals further away, and partnering with specialist hospitals to provide more local services.
- **Midwives** will have new options to take charge of the maternity services they offer.
- The NHS will provide more support for frail older people living in care homes.
- **GP-led Clinical Commissioning Groups** will have the option of more control over the wider NHS budget.
- The number of **GPs in training** needs to be increased as fast as possible, with new options to help them want to stay working as GPs.

To support these changes, the NHS leadership will act clearly together and make rules and ways of working flexible to local needs. They will improve the NHS' ability to do research and use innovation including making places where completely new NHS services will be designed from scratch.

- **Third**, is about using money well. Monitor, NHS England and independent analysts have worked out that there will be a huge gap between resources and patient needs of nearly £30 billion a year by 2020/21.

23.65 So, the Five Year Forward View states that action will be needed on all three fronts:

- a. **Demand** (the need for prevention);
- b. **Efficiency** (working in the best way); and



c. **Funding** (how much money is available).

23.66 The NHS leadership knows that the NHS will not have enough money to continue to act as it does over the next five years. The amount lacking is about £30 billion. The Five Year Forward View 2014 sets out ways this sum may be reduced by 2020/21. It sets out new ideas for the NHS – both in the way it delivers services to people and in the way it manages its funding.

23.67 The Sheffield Plan's policies and proposals can help facilitate this change, particularly in terms of the demand and efficiency fronts. The potential to not only help reserve land to provide new health care facilities, but to facilitate helping to manage demand by creating places that minimise any negative impacts on people's long-term health.

23.68 The integrated impact assessment will help identify any negative impacts of the Sheffield Plan's proposals and policies to support the ambitions of the NHS Five year Forward View 2014.



The Sheffield Plan's Issues and Options

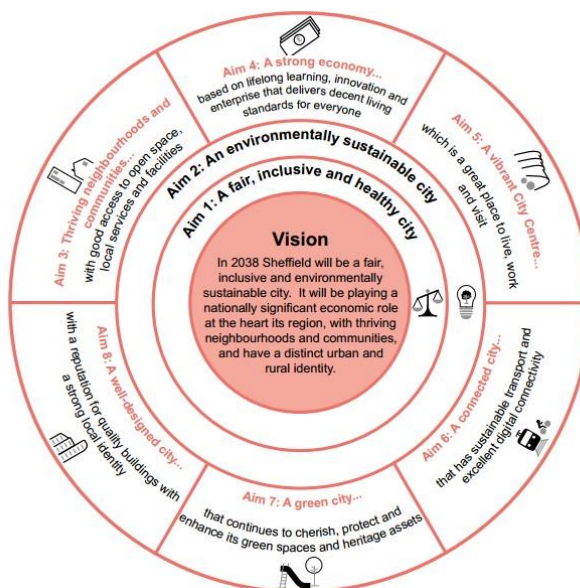
- 23.69 The Sheffield Plan will be the city's new local plan and will guide development in the city until 2038. As a statutory document, it will help us deliver positive change; it will have a big impact on the city's economy, affecting the number, type and location of businesses and jobs.
- 23.70 The Issues and Options document is a consultation document. It explains that **The Sheffield Plan's Vision** is as follows.

"In 2038 Sheffield will be a fair, inclusive and environmentally sustainable city. It will be playing a nationally significant economic role at the heart of its region, with thriving neighbourhoods and communities, and have a distinct urban and rural identity."

- 23.71 **Eight aims** flow from the Vision, summarised in [Figure 10](#). There is significant overlap between the aims. The first two aims are heavily dependent on the others. They are:

- Aim 1:** An environmentally sustainable city.
- Aim 2:** A fair, inclusive and healthy city
- Aim 3:** Thriving neighbourhoods and communities.
- Aim 4:** A strong economy.
- Aim 5:** A vibrant city centre.
- Aim 6:** A connected city.
- Aim 7:** A green city.
- Aim 8:** A well designed city.

Figure 10: The Sheffield Plan's Vision for Sheffield



23.72 Local plans allocate land for different uses, and there are a lot of different land uses to consider. However, housing takes up far more land than any other type of use **so the main focus of the spatial options is on where new homes should be built.**

23.73 Sheffield needs over 40,000 new homes between now and 2038 to meet the needs of our growing population. We estimate that there is already capacity for around 20,000 new homes in the existing urban area outside the City Centre. In the urban area, homes will be developed at a variety of different densities – higher densities nearer to District Centres and high frequency public transport routes, and lower in more suburban areas. There are also areas, such as Attercliffe, which we expect will transition to housing over the plan period, and beyond.

Table 3: Summary of the Spatial Options

Description of Option	New City Centre homes	New Urban Area homes (outside the City Centre)	New Green belt homes	Total new homes
Option A High density, vibrant walkable neighbourhoods with a wide choice of homes. Where: The Central Area – in and around the City Centre and at Attercliffe.	20,000 (50%)	20,000 (50%)	0*	40,000
Option B Mid-rise and vibrant central area and some new houses with private gardens in the suburbs. Where: The Central Area and some limited areas on the edge of the City	15,000 (37.5%)	20,000 (50%)	5,000 (12.5%)	40,000
Option C Less dense central area, more new houses with private gardens in the suburbs. Where: the edges of the city including some Green Belt.	10,000 (25%)	20,000 (50%)	10,000 (25%)	40,000

* Though under national planning policies we estimate that 250-750 homes would be developed in the Green Belt through conversion of existing buildings or redevelopment of brownfield sites (a continuation of current policy).

23.74 The Sheffield Plan Issues and Options outlines three options (A, B and C as described in Table 3) that set out different ways of accommodating the 40,000 homes that are needed in the city by 2038. All three options show around 20,000 new homes being provided outside the City Centre but within the urban area (the suburbs).



- 23.75 The issue is where the other 20,000 homes that we need should be built? **Option A suggests focusing them all within the central area of Sheffield** (mainly in the City Centre) and proposes to make better use of land by reusing land such as former industrial sites. **Options B and C would still result in a significant amount of housing in the central areas of Sheffield**, but not to the same degree as Option A. In **Option B about 12.5% of our new housing would be located at the edge of the city**, mainly on land currently designated as Green Belt. In **Option C this figure increases to 25%**.

Health Impact Assessment

- 23.76 This Health Impact Assessment of the Sheffield Plan Issues and Options - Regulation 18 draft (September 2020) looks at the 3 options put forward for consideration in the draft plan in the context of the wider determinants of health, using a framework described in the London Healthy Urban Development Unit's "Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool". The assessment tool takes an evidence-based approach to integrating health into urban planning and takes into account legislation and policy changes that relate to health and spatial planning. The Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool identifies eleven wider determinants of health that are most influenced by spatial planning.

The wider Determinants of Health

1. Housing quality and design
 2. Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure
 3. Access to open space and nature
 4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity
 5. Accessibility and active travel
 6. Crime reduction and community safety
 7. Access to healthy food
 8. Access to work and training
 9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods
 10. Minimising the use of resources
 11. Climate change
- 23.77 The three options described in the Sheffield Plan: Issues and Options July 2020 were cross analysed against these wider determinants, taking into account available evidence and best practice from elsewhere, to identify where policies could be strengthened, and the entire plan analysed against the determinants to ensure that the draft Local Plan addresses all of the determinants (gap analysis).
- 23.78 Each option's impact on each public health determinant was scored against whether the impact was positive or negative using the following system (see Table 4).



Table 4: Sheffield Plan's Option's - health impact scoring

	Impact	score	Overall Score	Overall Impact
✓✓	Significant positive impact on health likely	+2	12 to 22	Major Positive
✓	Some positive impact on health likely	+1	1 to 11	Minor Positive
○	Neutral impact on health likely	0	0	Neutral
×	Some negative impact on health likely	-1	-1 to -11	Minor Negative
××	Significant negative impact on health likely	-2	-12 to -22	Major Negative
◇	Impact uncertain	0	0	Impact uncertain



Option A

High density, vibrant walkable neighbourhoods with a wide choice of homes. Where: The Central Area – in and around the City Centre and at Attercliffe.

- Means remodelling some older employment areas, where businesses have relocated (and there's potential for further business relocations), to increase supply of land available for new housing.
- Means building mid-rise and some high-rise buildings with well-designed apartments and active street frontages. Including clustered townhouses and courtyard dwellings.
- Provides a range of housing options along a spectrum of affordability to support diverse, walkable neighbourhoods.
- Means new development taking account of more heritage designations such as conservation areas and listed.
- Needs the most significant public sector support and investment to enable sites to be developed.
- Means no need to alter the Green Belt, except to correct anomalies.
- However, there would still be a small number of new homes (approx. 250 to 750 new homes over the plan period) in the Green Belt resulting from conversion of existing buildings and potential redevelopment of larger brownfield sites in line with national planning policy.



Table 5: Health Impact Assessment of Option A

Determinant of Public Health	Impact	Commentary	Score
1. Housing quality and design	✓	Opportunity to create well designed new homes that are easy for residents to move around. Increased densities will have potential positive impact on the reuse of redundant heritage assets. However there may be a minor negative impact on the ability to create sufficient family housing in the central area.	1
2. Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	○	Healthcare facilities and services would be centrally located reducing the need to travel long distances. Investment would still be required to create new infrastructure as opportunities arise and to re purpose or improve existing infrastructure especially in the central area where land is at a premium.	0
3. Access to open space and nature	○	Sheffield is rich in green spaces, but half of the new homes created would be in the central area where there are few open spaces. Residents would have to travel longer distances to access greenspaces. However close proximity to public transport will mitigate a lot of that that negative impact as will well-designed and landscaped new or enhanced residential areas. The fact that the Green Belt boundary does not change means that we will not lose green space	0
4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	xx	Air quality and noise pollution would increase within the central area. Intervention would be required to encourage residents to use public transport, but these interventions will have a limited effect, which means there would be significant negative impacts. Walkable neighbourhoods would mitigate some of the negative impacts.	-2
5. Accessibility and active travel	✓✓	Centrally located homes close to high frequency public transport and local infrastructure will help reduce car dependency and the need to travel long distances. Important to ensure that infrastructure needs from new development are	1



Health Impact Assessment Screening and Scoping for 'Issues and Options' Next steps

Determinant of Public Health	Impact	Commentary	Score
		met. Walkable neighbourhoods will have a positive impact on the health and wellbeing	
6. Crime reduction and community safety	✓	The creation of well-designed places that are well lit, policed by more people and where people will feel relatively safe is possible. Ensuring new homes are built and laid out with security and community safety in mind.	1
7. Access to healthy food	✗	The increase in densities within the central area will create increased demand for fast food where supply is abundant. Planning policies can help to mitigate any negative impacts by controlling the number of fast food establishments are created, especially near to local schools in areas of deprivation.	-1
8. Access to work and training	✓	Repurposing and redesigning work places while creating new places of employment will have a positive impact on people's health. Ensuring that there are good public transport connections will also help as more people will live close to higher frequency transport nodes. Need to ensure that the infrastructure is in place to help people train and businesses innovate.	1
9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	✗	As densities increase, increased social cohesion becomes ever more important. The creation of neighbourhoods that can facilitate residents living their entire lifetime together will be the key to creating a positive impact on people's health. The opportunities to do this are reduced by this option as land is at a premium in the central area and the infrastructure needed to create lifetime neighbourhoods will need public intervention. In areas of deprivation, there are already cohesion issues and increasing densities in those areas will be challenging.	-1

Determinant of Public Health	Impact	Commentary	Score
10. Minimising the use of resources	?	-	0
11. Climate change	?	Increased densities in the central areas will have a negative impact on climate change as lots of people interact with each other in a smaller space with negative repercussions for global warming and air quality. However, the impacts of national /international interventions like the reduction in the use of fossil fuels are unknown at this point.	0
Overall Impact			Neutral Health Impact
			0

Option A – Summary of comparable impacts on Health

Option A like the other options will create sufficient homes to meet Sheffield's future needs, having a minor positive impact on public health. There are other positives, such as creating more homes close to public transport, which allows people access to jobs and facilities. However, building lots more homes in a confined space is not without its challenges. Particularly, when it comes to ensuring that the infrastructure to support a healthy lifestyle is in place; that air quality is improved and that efforts to reduce the harmful effects of climate change are successful. **Option A will have an overall neutral impact on Public Health.**



Option B

Mid-rise and vibrant central area and some new houses with private gardens in the suburbs.

- Option B makes a more cautious assumption about the capacity of the central area. but still looks to enable 20,000 homes in the rest of the urban area such as along key public transport routes and close to District Centres.
- It means we need some Green Belt release (about 1.5 - 2% of the current Green Belt) to accommodate 5,000 homes up to 2038.
- It would enable more family sized housing to be delivered than in the central area.
- in order to promote the delivery of brownfield sites first, it may be possible for Green Belt sites to be safeguarded (held in reserve until 2028). They would not be available for development under the current plan.
- Green Belt sites such as the former aerodrome at Norton, that are brownfield could be prioritised over other Green Belt sites. They would not all be available for development before 2038.



Table 6: Health Impact Assessment of Option B

Determinant of Public Health	Impact	Commentary	Score
1. Housing quality and design	✓✓	Creating well designed new homes that are easy for residents to move around becomes easier under this option. This option will have potential positive impact on the reuse of heritage assets and the ability to widen the mix of house types to provide new family housing opportunities in the suburbs and on brownfield sites in the Green Belt.	2
2. Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	✓	Investment would still be required to re purpose or improve existing infrastructure especially in the central area where land is at a premium and to create new infrastructure as opportunities arise. But there'll be opportunities to provide infrastructure meeting the needs of communities in the suburbs where there services are at capacity or non existent.	1
3. Access to open space and nature	✓	Less new homes would be created in the central area where there is little open space than in Option A, forcing residents to travel to access greenspaces. Close proximity to public transport, well designed and well landscaped places will mitigate negative impacts. Limiting loss of green space to development in the Green Belt will minimise negative impacts while creating additional recreation space for residents. More people will be living in close proximity to the countryside, having improved safe access.	1
4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	✗	Reductions in air quality and increased noise pollution will negatively impact on people's health the central area but less than option A. However, this small benefit is balanced out by more homes being built in the suburbs, potentially worsening air quality in those areas. Intervention is required to	-1



Health Impact Assessment Screening and Scoping for 'Issues and Options' Next steps

Determinant of Public Health	Impact	Commentary	Score
		encourage the use public transport, cycling and walking.	
5. Accessibility and active travel	✓✓	The principle of centrally located homes, in higher densities closer to high frequency public transport and local infrastructure will help reduce car dependency and the need to travel long distances with a positive impact on public health. Important to ensure additional infrastructure needs from new development are met close to new homes out on the edge of the city. Walkable neighbourhoods will also have a positive impact.	1
6. Crime reduction and community safety	✓	Creating well designed places that are well lit, policed by more people and where people will feel relatively safe is possible. Ensuring new homes are built and laid out with security and community safety in mind across the city.	1
7. Access to healthy food	○	Increasing densities within the central area and in the suburbs will create additional demand for fast food where it is already in big supply as it will be with Option A. Planning policies will help to mitigate any negative impacts by controlling the number of fast food establishments that are created near to local schools and in areas of deprivation.	0
8. Access to work and training	✓	Creating new workplaces will have a positive health impact. Ensuring good public transport connections will also help with more people living closer to higher frequency transport nodes across the city. Ensuring public transport infrastructure is in place to help people train and work will help.	1
9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	✗	Expanding existing communities are across the city, can create an 'us and them' scenario as large numbers of people are introduced. Creating new	-1

Determinant of Public Health	Impact	Commentary	Score
		neighbourhoods that can facilitate residents living for their entire lifetime in the same house will help. However, few opportunities to create new lifetime neighbourhoods will arise under this option. Care needs to be taken that areas of deprivation where land is cheaper, do not bear the brunt of the changes.	
10. Minimising the use of resources	◇	-	0
11. Climate change	◇	Increased densities in the central areas will have a negative impact on climate change as lots of people interact with each other become more widespread. However, the impacts of national /international interventions like the reduction in the use of fossil fuels are unknown at this point.	0
Overall Impact		Minor Positive Health Impact	5

Option B – Summary of comparable impacts on Public Health

This option provides significant numbers of new homes by reusing brownfield land. This creates better access to facilities jobs and training, having positive impacts on health. Creating a limited number of lifetime neighbourhoods is also feasible. Ensuring infrastructure is in place to support healthy lifestyles remains a challenge but, **option B will have a minor positive impact on public health overall.**



Option C

Less dense central area, more new houses with private gardens in the suburbs.

- means building more homes on the edges of the city as urban extensions. An estimated 3-4% of the current Green Belt would be needed to build up to 10,000 homes up to 2038. 10,000 new homes would also be delivered in the central area. As with Options A and B, about 20,000 homes would be located within the current urban area.
- New housing sites would be in the most accessible locations causing the least harm to the environment. Important wildlife sites and valuable landscape areas would continue to be protected.
- As with Option B, some of the Green Belt sites could be safeguarded (held in reserve until the Sheffield Plan is reviewed, by 2028).
- This enables delivery of more family housing with private gardens to be built. A wide mix of homes can be developed with low-rise apartments, as well as small and large houses to meet a variety of needs.
- Green Belt sites declared available by landowners or identified through the Green Belt review could also be used. If Option C is taken forward, only some of this land would be allocated for development.

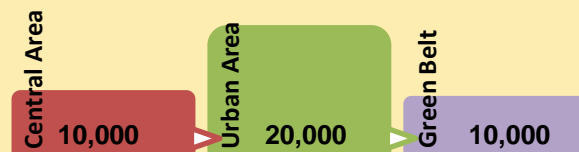


Table 7: Health Impact Assessment of Option C

Determinant of Public Health	Impact	Commentary	Score
1. Housing quality and design	✓✓	Creating well-designed new homes that are easy for residents to move around becomes easier than options A and B as the opportunity to create new neighbourhoods is increased. This option will have potential positive impact on the reuse of heritage assets and the ability to widen the mix of house types to provide new family housing opportunities in the suburbs and on brownfield while limiting development of Green Belt sites.	2
2. Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	✓	Healthcare facilities would be centrally located reducing the need to travel long distance. Investment required create new infrastructure and to re purpose or improve existing infrastructure especially in the central area where land is at a premium.	1
3. Access to open space and nature	✓	Even less new homes would be created in the central area than in options A and B, where there is little open space than; forcing residents to travel to access greenspaces. Close proximity to public transport, well designed and well landscaped places will mitigate negative impacts of this. Limiting the loss of green space to development in the Green Belt will minimise negative impacts while creating additional recreation space for residents. Even more people will be living in close proximity to the countryside, having improved safe access than the other options.	1
4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	✗	Air quality and noise pollution would increase within the central area, but to a lesser extent than the other two options. Intervention is required for residents to use public transport. Walkable	-1



Health Impact Assessment Screening and Scoping for 'Issues and Options' Next steps

Determinant of Public Health	Impact	Commentary	Score
		neighbourhoods would mitigate some of the negative impacts.	
5. Accessibility and active travel	✓✓	Centrally located homes close to high frequency public transport and local infrastructure will help reduce car dependency and the need to travel long distances. Important to ensure that public transport infrastructure needs from new development are met. Walkable neighbourhoods will have a positive impact on health and wellbeing	1
6. Crime reduction and community safety	✓	The creation of well-designed places that are well lit, policed by more people and where people will feel relatively safe is possible. Ensuring new homes are built and laid out with security and community safety in mind is also possible.	1
7. Access to healthy food	○	The increase in densities within the central area will create demand for fast food where it is already in big supply. This option will also increase demand in areas of deprivation. Planning policies can help to mitigate any negative impacts by controlling the number of fast food establishments created, especially near to local schools in areas of deprivation.	0
8. Access to work and training	✓	Repurposing and redesigning workplaces while creating new places of employment will have a positive impact on people's health. Ensuring that there are good public transport connections will also help, with more people will living close to higher frequency transport nodes. Need to ensure that the infrastructure is in place to help people train and businesses innovate.	1
9. Social cohesion and lifetime	○	Expanding existing communities are across the city can create an 'us and them' scenario as large	0

Determinant of Public Health	Impact	Commentary	Score
neighbourhoods		numbers of people are introduced to existing areas, placing strain on services. Creating new neighbourhoods that can facilitate residents living for their entire lifetime in the same house will help. The increased number of opportunities to create new lifetime neighbourhoods will mitigate many of the health impacts as the need to expand existing communities is reduced. Care needs to be taken that areas of deprivation where land is cheaper, do not bear the brunt of the changes.	
10. Minimising the use of resources	◇	-	0
11. Climate change	◇	Increased densities in the central areas will have a negative impact on climate change as lots of people interact with each other in a smaller space. However, the impacts of national /international interventions like the reduction in the use of fossil fuels are unknown at this point.	0
Overall Impact		Minor Positive Health Impact	6

Option C – Summary of comparable impacts on Public Health

This option provides significant numbers of new homes by reusing brownfield land as do both the other options. Creating better access to facilities jobs and training will have a positive impact on public health. Increasing the number of new lifetime neighbourhoods will reduce social tensions within existing communities is positive. **Option B will therefore have a minor positive impact on public health overall.**



