

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough
Council

Sustainability Appraisal

Addendum Post Examination
Hearings

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Draft

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It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

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1 Introduction

Ove Arup and Partners (Arup) has been commissioned by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) to provide an addendum to the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) prepared to support the emerging Barnsley Local Plan (Publication Draft) (2016).

BMBC is progressing the Barnsley Local Plan (BLP) through the formal statutory local plan-making process, and is currently engaged in Independent Examination following submission to the Secretary of State in December 2016. The Independent Examination began in May 2017, and is currently adjourned pending a further set of Hearing Sessions.

This SA addendum has been prepared to respond directly to a series of questions set out in the Planning Inspectorate's 'Interim Findings Following Stage 1 and 2 Hearings' letter to BMBC on the 15th August 2017¹. The questions are linked to whether or not BMBC has fully and appropriately considered a range of different growth options for both housing and economic development.

This SA addendum represents a high-level assessment of the sustainability implications of higher levels of growth. It analyses a series of potential alternatives having regard to the Inspector's interim findings. Further work has also been carried out by BMBC and other appointed consultants to provide additional analysis of the implications for differing levels of housing and economic development.

This SA addendum should be read in conjunction with all of the previous SA work prepared by BMBC since 2014, and specifically read with the SA Report provided as part of the Barnsley Local Plan (Publication Version) (2016).

It is expected that this SA addendum will be presented and discussed at a reconvened Hearing Session, which is currently anticipated in early 2018.

2 Background and Context

2.1 Overview of Sustainability Appraisal Process

SA is an established legal mechanism for considering and communicating the likely effects of an emerging local plan. In simple terms, SA ensures that potential environmental effects are given full consideration alongside social and economic issues.

SA must be carried out according to the procedures prescribed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (commonly referred to as the 'Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations'),

¹ Barnsley Local Plan – Interim Findings Following Stage 1 and 2 Hearings letter (15th August 2017): <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/6415/id014-barnsley-lp-interim-findings-stages-1-and-2-15-08-17.pdf>

which enshrines the EU Directive 2001/42/EC (the ‘Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive’). In this sense SA can be said to incorporate SEA.

SA should be prepared at the same time as a local plan, and the SA is integral to ensuring that the local plan appropriately responds to the challenge of producing policies that will deliver sustainable development. The relationship between the SA and the local plan is fundamental, and the two should be prepared in conjunction with one another. The process of preparing and refining both the SA and the local plan is expected to be iterative as the considerations of environmental, economic, and social effects are incorporated back into the local plan-making process. Ultimately, it is a tool to consider appropriate and reasonable alternatives, with a view to using the analysis in the SA to help avoid, minimise and mitigate negative effects whilst maximising the positives.

2.2 Previous Sustainability Appraisal Work to Support the Barnsley Local Plan

This SA addendum will become part of the overall documentation that represents the SA of the BLP. A summary of the SA work to date is as follows:

- Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (February 2014);
- Sustainability Appraisal Report (Consultation Draft) (November 2014);
- Sustainability Appraisal Addendum (October 2015); and
- Sustainability Appraisal Report (Publication Version) (June 2016).

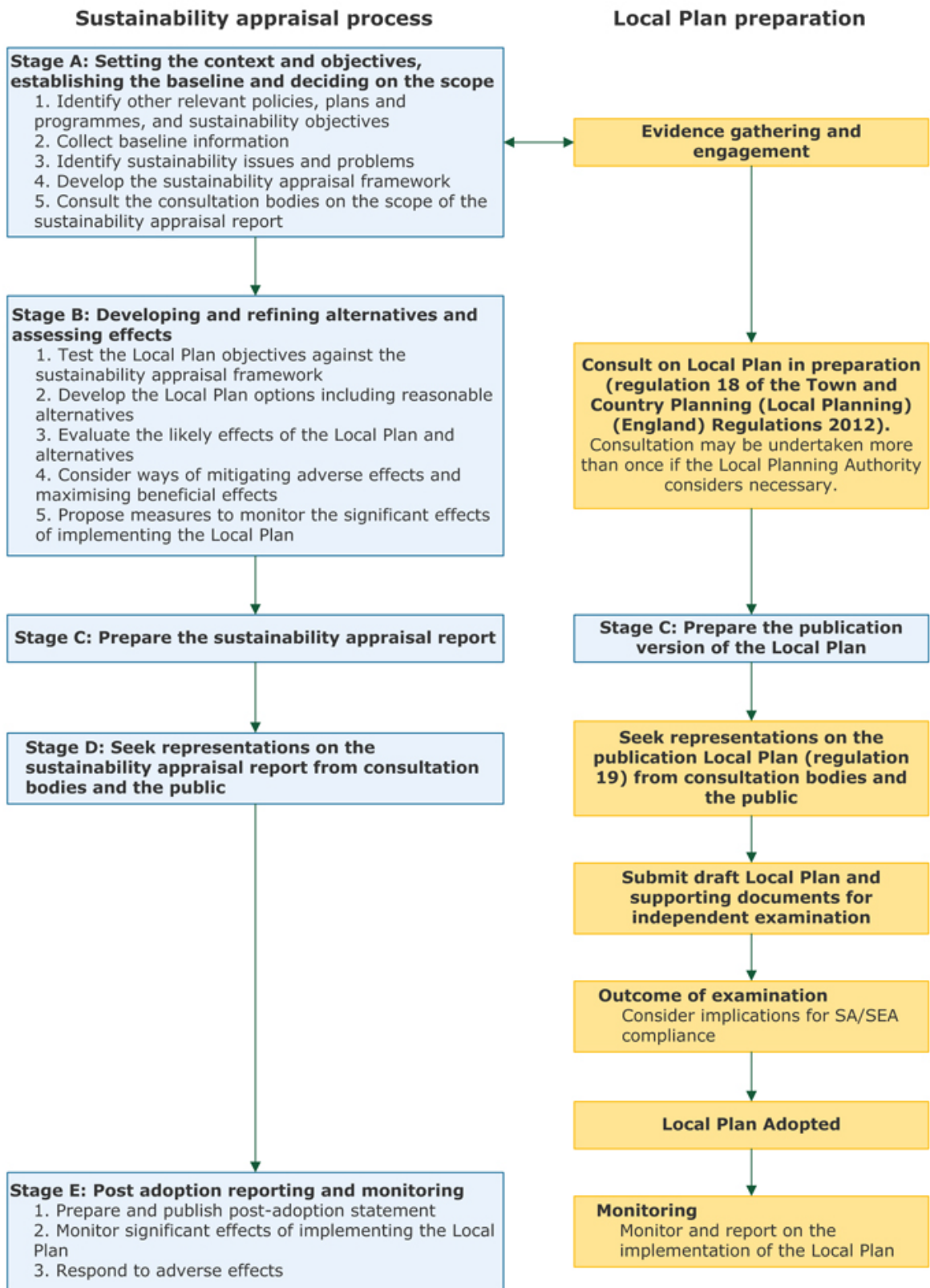
The SA process is an iterative one, and the evolution of the appraisal work carried out since February 2014 has informed the production of the local plan.

The Sustainability Appraisal Report (Publication Version) (June 2016) clearly describes the process that has been followed and how the various formal stages of the SA process have been met. The report from June 2016 equates to ‘Stage D’ of the process described in the flowchart set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and shown in Figure 2.1.

It is considered that the SA process followed so far conforms with the statutory requirements.

Importantly, this SA addendum does not seek to repeat any of the work carried out since February 2014. That information represents BMBC’s agreed position, and, taken together, the documents listed provide a compendium of evidence, data, and analysis, which has been subject to Independent Examination, and therefore does not need to be re-worked. This SA addendum should be read in conjunction with each of the previous SA reports.

Figure 2.1: Sustainability Appraisal Process Flow Diagram



Source: National Planning Policy Framework / Planning Practice Guidance (Paragraph: 013 Reference ID: 11-013-20140306)

2.3 Review of SA Framework and SA Objectives

The previous SA work defined and confirmed an SA Framework. This framework constitutes 18 SA Objectives and a series of ‘decision-making criteria’. The objectives and decision-making criteria are grouped via four topic themes:

- ‘maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment’;
- ‘social progress which recognises the needs of everyone’;
- ‘prudent use of natural resources’; and
- ‘effective protection of the environment’.

This framework has been consistently used to consider reasonable alternatives, and has helped shape the production of the policies set out in the BLP (Publication Version). The full list of objectives and decision-making criteria are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Barnsley SA Objectives and Supporting Questions

Reference	Objective	SA Supporting Questions
Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment		
EG1 – Employment	to maintain and enhance employment opportunities to benefit the local labour force, reduce disparities and create high skill employment opportunities.	Will the option seek to identify adequate employment sites to meet objectively assessed employment need? Will the option seek to identify a range of employment sites to meet business needs? Will the option seek to create job growth in Barnsley?
EG2 – Wealth creation	to retain and enhance local strengths and qualities that are attractive to visitors and investors	Will the option create wealth in the Borough? Will the option attract investment and visitors into the Borough?
EG3 – Local economy	to promote economic activity growth and regeneration including high value and growth	Will the option seek to create job growth in Barnsley? Will the option promote economic growth?
Social progress which maximizes the needs of everyone		
SP4 – Housing	to provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	Does the option meet the Boroughs objectively assessed housing requirement?

		<p>Does the option provide sites that are attractive to the housing market?</p> <p>Will the option deliver affordable housing in the Borough?</p> <p>Will the option deliver adequate choice of housing?</p>
SP5 – Accessibility	to enable all sections of the community to access services, facilities and opportunities and provide travel choice	<p>Does the option result in a reliance on the private car?</p> <p>Does the option promote the use of sustainable modes of transport?</p> <p>Does the option reduce the need to travel?</p>
SP6 – Education & skills	assist people in gaining the skills to fulfil their potential	<p>Will the option seek to provide good access to education and services?</p> <p>Will the option require developers to consider education requirements?</p> <p>Will this option promote and support new educational facilities?</p>
SP7 – Health, safety & security	to improve overall levels of health (reducing disparities between different groups and areas) and reduce crime and the fear of crime	<p>Will the option consider how to design out crime by delivering high quality development?</p> <p>Will the option seek to improve access to green space and sports provision?</p> <p>Will the option seek to deliver mixed housing sites including affordable housing?</p>
SP8 – Community	to value and nurture a sense of community, whilst respecting diversity	<p>Will the option deliver high quality development?</p> <p>Will the option seek to improve access to green space and sports provision?</p> <p>Will the option seek to deliver mixed housing sites including affordable housing?</p>
Prudent use of natural resources		
NR9 – Air quality	to improve local air quality and to reduce the borough's contribution to climate change	<p>Will the option seek to improve air quality in AQMAs?</p> <p>Will the option seek to focus development away from existing AQMAs?</p>

		Will the option contribute towards a net reduction in GHG emissions?
NR10 – Water	to improve the quality of the borough’s rivers and groundwater and achieve sustainable use of water and reduce the risk of flooding	<p>Will the option contribute towards maintaining and/or improve WFD status or potential?</p> <p>Will the option seek to focus development away from flood risk areas?</p> <p>Will the option seek to protect groundwater resources?</p> <p>Will the option seek to protect groundwater as a resource in terms of quantity?</p>
NR11 – Land & soil	to use land efficiently by bringing vacant land back into use and retaining the openness of the countryside	<p>Will the option prioritise development on brownfield sites?</p> <p>Will the option help to avoid development on best and most versatile agricultural land?</p>
NR12 – Minerals & other raw materials	to safeguard non-renewable resources and re-use primary resources through sustainable waste management practices	<p>Will the option seek to reduce the use of raw materials?</p> <p>Will the option promote sustainable waste management practices (including measures to reduce waste arisings and maximize recovery and re-use)?</p>
NR13 – Energy sources	to increase energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources	<p>Will the option seek to promote renewable energy?</p> <p>Will the option consider small scale and large scale renewable energy?</p>
NR14 – Climate change adaptation	to implement measures to allow the existing and new buildings, infrastructure and environmental systems adapt to the impacts from climate change.	<p>Will the option result in development that is adapted or can be adapted to future climatic conditions?</p> <p>Will the option make the existing built and natural environment more vulnerable to future climatic conditions?</p>
Effective protection of the environment		
EP15 – Biodiversity	to conserve and enhance the borough’s natural habitats, wildlife and green infrastructure	<p>Will the option enhance or protect designated sites?</p> <p>Will the option enhance and protect the biodiversity of the Borough?</p>

		<p>Will the option contribute to greater connectivity in the biodiversity network?</p> <p>Will the option support existing green infrastructure and ecosystem services and provide opportunities to enhance or create new features?</p>
EP16 – Landscape character	to conserve and enhance the distinctive natural and wider landscape of the borough including the setting of settlements	Will the option impact on any sensitive landscape receptors? Will the option affect landscape character?
EP17 – Built environment	to maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment, in terms of built form and architectural integrity	<p>Will the option deliver high quality development? Will the option seek to improve the quality of existing housing stock?</p> <p>Will the option enhance existing public realm or create new and beneficial areas of public realm?</p>
EP18 – Cultural & historic heritage	To conserve and enhance the borough’s cultural heritage and its heritage assets”	Will the option conserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage assets of the borough (including their setting) or assist in the public’s enjoyment of the historic environment?

2.4 Re-confirming the Approach to Defining Significant Effects

Alongside the objectives and supporting questions, the previous SA work has used a further set of criteria to understand the significance of the effects of policy options. In simple terms, the objectives inform the evolution of the options, and then these options are appraised for how significant their effect would be. The significance classifications are listed in Table 2.2.

To ensure consistency and to demonstrate that there is continuity between the SA work carried out by BMBC since 2014, the objectives set out in Table 2.1 and the significance classifications set out in Table 2.2 will be used to provide the appraisal set out in this SA addendum. The methodology for carrying out the appraisal of growth options is described in more detail in Section 3.

Table 2.2: Significance of effect classification

Significance of effect		Description of effect
++	Significant Positive	Likely to benefit a large area of the Borough and wider area and beyond or a large number of people and receptors. The effects are likely to be direct and permanent and the magnitude will be major
+	Minor Positive	The extent of predicted beneficial effects is likely to be limited to small areas within the Borough or small groups of people and receptors. The effects can be direct or indirect, temporary or reversible. The magnitude of the predicted effects will be minor.
0	Neutral	Neutral effects are predicted where the option being assessed is unlikely to alter the present or future baseline situation.
-	Minor Negative	Minor negative effects are likely to be limited to small areas within the Borough, or limited to small groups of people and receptors and or those with low sensitivity to change. The effects can be direct or indirect, temporary or reversible. The importance of the receptor that is affected is likely to be minor as is the magnitude of the predicted effect.
--	Significant Negative	Likely to affect the whole, or large areas of the Borough. Also applies to effects on nationally or internationally important assets. The effects are likely to be direct, irreversible and permanent and or those with high sensitivity to change. The magnitude of the predicted effects will also be major.
?	Unknown	This significance criterion is applied to effects where there is insufficient information to make a robust assessment. It is also applied to the assessment of options that can have both positive and negative effects and it is not clear whether the positive or negative effects outweigh each other.
N/A	Not Applicable	This is applied to objectives that are clearly not affected by the option or policy being assessed.

2.5 Responding to the Inspector's Interim Findings

The BLP has been subject to Independent Examination since May 2017. So far, there have been two rounds of Hearing Sessions to discuss the main issues associated with the plan.

After the first and second Hearing Sessions had concluded, BMBC received a letter from the Inspector setting out a series of interim findings. These interim findings indicated that BMBC should carry out further work to demonstrate that a range of potential housing growth scenarios had been looked at in greater detail, and subject to the considerations of SA.

More specifically, the Inspector's letter, at paragraph 18, paragraph 19, and paragraph 20 outlines the following:

“18. Throughout the plan preparation process the OAHN and housing requirement have been based on the 1100 figure. The sustainability implications of higher levels of housing growth have not been assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal. Accordingly, it is not possible to be certain that there are environmental or other constraints to meeting the OAHN in full. This leads me to conclude that the approach to the OAHN and the housing requirement are not fully justified or consistent with national policy.

19. Further work needs to be undertaken to assess the implications of a higher OAHN which aligns with the plan's economic strategy in order to ensure that the housing requirement figure is soundly based. Depending on the outcome of this work, it may be necessary to identify additional housing sites. Alternatively, it may be necessary to review the Council's economic strategy to ensure alignment with the plan's strategy for housing.

20. This is a fundamental concern in relation to the soundness of the plan and may affect the future progress of the Examination. I have outlined the options that the Council may wish to consider at the end of this letter. The additional observations on the Main Matters below are made for completeness together with an indication of modifications which may be necessary to address other soundness issues.”

In order to meet the Inspector's expectations, and demonstrate that alternatives have been appropriately considered, BMBC has commissioned this SA addendum to explore four housing growth options.

To satisfy queries about the inter-relationship between housing growth and economic development, BMBC has also included two jobs growth options within this SA addendum. These have been appraised alongside the alternative housing growth options.

BMBC has agreed with the Inspector that the SA addendum and consideration of alternative growth options is presented at a further Hearing Session, which is currently anticipated in early 2018.

3 Methodology

3.1 Purpose

The appraisal of different growth options stems from the specific query raised by the Inspector's interim findings letter. It is important to note that the appraisal and analysis provided in this addendum does not supersede or replace the previous SA work carried out by BMBC. As noted, this addendum should be read in conjunction with the original SA work.

Importantly, the methodology followed in this addendum follows exactly the same process as that in all of the previous SA work. The methodology for assessing the strategic growth options draws upon the same SA Framework, SA Objectives, and definition of significant effects as used throughout the SA work carried out since 2014.

As noted in Section 1, this addendum is a high-level appraisal of strategic growth options. As such it explores reasonable options and alternatives, and is predicated on a series of assumptions. These are set out in Section 3.2 and Section 3.3 respectively.

3.2 Appraising Reasonable Alternatives

Based upon the conclusions reached by the Inspector, and the interim findings letter, BMBC has defined four alternative housing growth options and two alternative jobs growth options. These form the basis of the SA addendum and are what have been appraised. The growth options, and the rationale for each of them, is set out below.

3.2.1 Housing Growth Options

- **Option 1 – 1,200 dwellings per annum** (linked to a continuation of the growth scenario in the extant Core Strategy 2006 – 2028 (September 2011));
- **Option 2 – 1,389 dwellings per annum** (SHMA figure linked to the concept of a 'jobs-led' policy-on projection linked to planned jobs growth. This option is specifically identified in Paragraph 14 of Inspector's Interim Findings letter.);
- **Option 3 – 1,632 dwellings per annum** (derived from the Edge Analytics (2014) work having applied one of either the commuting ratio or economic activity rates); and
- **Option 4 – 1,910 dwellings per annum** (derived from the Edge Analytics (2014) work applying all factors linked to commuting ratios and economic activity rates. This option is specifically identified in Paragraph 14 of Inspector's Interim Findings letter.).

3.2.2 Jobs Growth Options

- **Option 1 – 24,840 total jobs** (based on the latest outturn of the Regional Econometric Model, including local assumptions on displacement, leakage, and double-jobbing).; and
- **Option 2 – 28,840 total jobs** (based on the latest outturn of the Regional Econometric Model without reference to assumptions on displacement, leakage, and double-jobbing).

3.3 Assumptions and Method

The appraisal of options has considered the likely significant effects by using the SA objectives and the SA objective supporting questions. The appraisal was also undertaken with reference to the criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment, as set out in Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations². These are:

- the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;
- the cumulative nature of the effects;
- the transboundary nature of the effects;
- the risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents);
- the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);
- the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:
 - special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;
 - exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or
 - intensive land-use; and
- the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status.

Using the criteria from the Regulations, plus the significant effect categories as defined in Table 2.2, the effect of each option on each objective has been appraised.

Effects and impacts have been assessed as accurately as possible given the availability of information and the reliance on the previously agreed baseline. However, given this addendum is appraising high-level strategic growth options, and therefore the accuracy of the effects is less defined for certain SA objectives. Where it is not possible to predict likely significant effects on the basis of reasonable assumptions, efforts are made to comment on the relative merits of the alternatives in more general terms.

² The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended) – Schedule 1 – Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1633/schedule/1/made>

In order to advance the assessment as far as possible there is a need to make certain assumptions on how the plan policies will be implemented. As such, it is assumed that the plan policies are as written in the 'Publication Version' (2016) as submitted to the Independent Examination.

Furthermore, it is assumed that the appraisal of the option(s) for strategic growth as set out in the Publication Version, and in all previous SA work do not change, and are not altered by this addendum.

Other assumptions are explained within the supporting qualitative text that accompanies the appraisal. The text and explanation are concise and provide additional commentary to help explain the considered effect of the option in more general terms.

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4 Outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal Addendum

4.1 Housing Growth Options

Table 4.1 provides a summary of the appraisal for each of the four housing growth options. This represents a summary of the addendum. The more detailed appraisals of each housing growth option is set out in Appendix A.

Table 4.1: Summary of the Sustainability Appraisal of Four Housing Growth Options

SA Framework	SA Objective		Option 1: 1200dpa	Option2: 1389dpa	Option 3: 1632dpa	Option 4: 1910dpa
EG1	Employment	to maintain and enhance employment opportunities to benefit the local labour force, reduce disparities and create high skill employment opportunities.	(+)	(+)	(++)	(++)
EG2	Wealth creation	to retain and enhance local strengths and qualities that are attractive to visitors and investors	(+)	(+)	(++)	(++)
EG3	Local economy	to promote economic activity growth and regeneration including high value and growth	(+)	(+)	(++)	(++)
SP4	Housing	to provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	(++)	(++)	(++)	(++)
SP5	Accessibility	to enable all sections of the community to access services, facilities and opportunities and provide travel choice	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)
SP6	Education & skills	assist people in gaining the skills to fulfil their potential	Unknown/N.A.	Unknown/N.A.	Unknown/N.A.	Unknown/N.A.
SP7	Health, safety & security	to improve overall levels of health (reducing disparities between different groups and areas) and reduce crime and the fear of crime	0	0	0	0

SA Framework	SA Objective		Option 1: 1200dpa	Option2: 1389dpa	Option 3: 1632dpa	Option 4: 1910dpa
SP8	Community	to value and nurture a sense of community, whilst respecting diversity	Unknown/N.A.	Unknown/N.A.	Unknown/N.A.	Unknown/N.A.
NR9	Air quality	to improve local air quality and to reduce the borough's contribution to climate change	0	(-)	(-)	(--)
NR10	Water	to improve the quality of the borough's rivers and groundwater and achieve sustainable use of water and reduce the risk of flooding	0	(-)	(-)	(--)
NR11	Land & soil	to use land efficiently by bringing vacant land back into use and retaining the openness of the countryside	0	(-)	(-)	(--)
NR12	Minerals & other raw materials	to safeguard non-renewable resources and re-use primary resources through sustainable waste management practices	0	(-)	(-)	(--)
NR13	Energy sources	to increase energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources	0	(-)	(-)	(--)
NR14	Climate change adaptation	to implement measures to allow the existing and new buildings, infrastructure and environmental systems adapt to the impacts from climate change.	0	(-)	(-)	(--)
EP15	Biodiversity	to conserve and enhance the borough's natural habitats, wildlife and green infrastructure	0	(-)	(-)	(--)
EP16	Landscape character	to conserve and enhance the distinctive natural and wider landscape of the borough including the setting of settlements	0	(-)	(-)	(--)
EP17	Built environment	to maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment, in terms of built form and architectural integrity	0	(-)	(-)	(--)
EP18	Cultural & historic heritage	To conserve and enhance the borough's cultural heritage and its heritage assets	0	(-)	(-)	(--)

4.2 Comparison of Housing Growth Options

4.2.1 Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

All four options perform positively on matters relating to economic growth and employment. The Option 1 has a more minor effect, but is still positive; whilst Option 3 and Option 4 produce significant positive effects across all three of the SA Objectives grouped under this category.

The significant increase in new dwellings in the borough generated by Option 3 and Option 4 will result in a permanent and long term improvement in the performance of the economy by increasing the quantity, and choice, of housing available to the labour force in Barnsley's Functional Economic Market Area (FEMA). In simple terms, the provision of more housing (even reflecting existing travel to work patterns, and commuting flows) would result in more people working in Barnsley. Option 3 and Option 4 would also increase housing choice and quality and therefore promote the attraction and retention a more highly skilled workforce to the area, increasing Barnsley's economic potential.

All four options would lead to a complementary economic growth and increased vitality in the established town and villages, supporting regeneration initiatives, and potentially improving services and facilities, whilst helping underpin infrastructure enhancements. Given the scale of development proposed under Option 4 this will lead to a greater proportion of development at more inaccessible locations across the borough, and therefore will have some negative economic impacts.

All options will directly stimulate the economy through increased construction-related activity, and due to the scale of planned growth under Option 4 this would generate a long term significant positive effect in the borough.

Option 4 represents a significant increase in growth from the baseline position, and the preferred approach. This level of growth would change the dynamics of the Housing Market Area (HMA) and the FEMA, and generate some negative effects, or at least new considerations for the Sheffield City Region FEMA.

4.2.2 Social progress which maximizes the needs of everyone

All four options would result in permanent, long term, significant positive effects on meeting housing need across the borough. Considered against the preferred approach, each of the options represents an uplift in terms of housing delivery. Option 2, Option 3, and Option 4 would yield a major increase in housing delivery per annum (and in total) than has been experienced in the borough.

All of the options would help to tackle local housing affordability pressures – and this would be a permanent, long term significant positive effect.

Overall, all four options would support the vitality, vibrancy, and overall social and community feel of places and settlements across the borough. New development promotes regeneration and a general improvement in quality of life, and quality of place.

The scale of growth defined by Option 3 and Option 4 would require the development industry and other housing providers to scale-up rates of construction and delivery when compared with the baseline. Both positive and negative potential effects on the housing market and the HMA would arise from delivering this scale of new housing stock. In the short term Option 3 and Option 4 would tackle housing affordability pressures more quickly and effectively. In the medium to longer term, there may be challenges if the level of new housing distorts the HMA. In simple terms, all four options would focus a greater amount of new development towards existing towns and villages, and therefore promote accessibility to services, facilities and amenities. This would result in minor positive effects for all four options.

Each of the options would support the opportunity for developments to be accessible by public transport, walking and cycling and lessen the reliance on the private car. However, all options, and especially Option 2, Option 3, and Option 4, will also result in developments being located in less accessible locations on the edge of settlements. Furthermore, the higher levels of growth, as set out in Option 3 and Option 4, will result in a more dispersed pattern of development, which will mean traffic volumes on certain roads will increase due to more travel and more frequent journeys. Where a more dispersed development pattern is created this is more difficult to serve by public transport and can compound accessibility issues.

It is expected that all options, given they represent an increase from the baseline, would require a commensurate level of supporting pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary education infrastructure. Option 3 and Option 4 would place substantial pressure on existing facilities, and there are major risks associated with whether or not statutory authorities could significantly increase provision to cater to this level of demand.

All options would deliver additional growth in the established towns and villages, and therefore accessibility to community facilities, health services, and other amenities would mean that health and well-being will be improved in overall terms. Furthermore, delivering growth in the established towns and villages would likely encourage the use of healthier modes of transport, such as walking and cycling. Option 3 and Option 4 are a significant increase from the baseline, and it is expected that more growth will result in developments being delivered in more inaccessible locations, which may in turn counter-act the positives described above.

4.2.3 Prudent use of natural resources

Each of the options is expected to have some negative effects on natural resources such as: air quality, water, land and soil, minerals and raw materials, energy use and efficiency, and climate change and adaptation. It is recognised that on some of these matters there are both positive effects and negative effects that can be realised by delivering each of the four options, however, on balance, there are concerns that the scale of growth envisaged in Option 2, Option 3, and Option 4. And in particular, that Option 4 would give rise to some significant effects when considered against the baseline. More specifically, the scale of growth set out in Option 2, Option 3, and Option 4 would result in significant land take across the borough, that would mean negative impacts on best and most versatile agriculture, and given the scale of growth envisaged would increase the likelihood of a larger amount of Green Belt land being required to accommodate development.

Similarly, Option 2, Option 3, and Option 4 would mean that a greater amount of development was in proximity to flood risk areas, and have consequences for surface water drainage, as well as water resource management. And, although the significance of the effects on water quality largely depends on exactly how development is delivered in the towns and villages, and any mitigation measures (e.g. SuDS); it can be shown that, in general terms, a higher level of housing development within a settlement will increase the likelihood (and potential magnitude) of negative effects on both surface water and groundwater resources. This is linked to increased levels of surface water runoff, increased suspended sediment loading, and discharge of runoff.

In relation to air quality, all options will result in negative impacts due to the overall increase in construction related activity, and associated construction related emissions. To some extent, construction related impacts can be mitigated by more sustainable construction practices. Nevertheless, in simple terms, and certainly in the short term, a greater amount of development across the borough will generate more vehicular movements (both public transport and the private car) resulting in an increase in emission (NO_x and CO₂) and have a deleterious effect on the six existing air quality management areas (AQMAs) in the borough.

Option 3 and Option 4 would be expected to focus the greatest amount of development towards Urban Barnsley and in doing so would have particularly acute and significantly negative effects on the AQMAs at: A628 Dodworth Road, A61 Harborough Hill Road, Junction of A633 Rotherham Road and Burton Road, and the Junction of A61 Sheffield and A6133 Cemetery Road. It is recognised that over the medium to long term, these effects could be mitigated by enhancements to vehicles and more stringent international and national climate change policies; however, in the short term these impacts are expected to remain.

Option 2, Option 3, and Option 4 would be more resource and energy intensive options, and would result in the use of more natural materials and non-renewable resources. In the medium to long term, better construction methods and better working practice may help to mitigate these effects, but in the short term the three options are expected to create significant negative effects.

Many of the aspects in this category have inter-relationships and it is important to consider the cumulative nature of the effects. In comparing Option 1 to Option 4, the scale of intended growth is over one-and-a-half times as much, per year, for twenty years. The cumulative effect of this level of growth, over time, and in the longer term, would suggest a permanent cumulative negative effect due to increased resource use and resulting emissions, and the increased loss of land.

4.2.4 Effective protection of the environment

In similar respects to the consideration of the category of 'prudent use of natural resources' each of the options will have certain negative effects on the environment. And, equally positive enhancements may also be capable of being delivered via each of the options, depending on the intended mitigation measures and overall cumulative effect of development.

A further point of consideration is that the significance of the effects will largely depend on exactly how development is delivered in the towns and villages, and any mitigation measures that are delivered with and through site specific schemes. Nevertheless, as noted in section 4.2.3, in simple terms a higher level of housing development will increase the likelihood (and potential magnitude) of negative effects on biodiversity, landscape character, the built environment, and cultural and historic heritage.

So, in respect of effects on biodiversity, Option 3 and Option 4 are more likely to deliver negative effects (and in the case of Option 4 – significant negative effects) on the designated sites, habitats and species found in the borough. As noted in Section 4.2.3 – Option 2, Option 3, and Option 4 are expected to have an increased land take across the borough, which would lead to consequential impacts for habitats and ecological networks, along with the setting for each of these features. Direct impacts such as species loss / disturbance, and loss of ecological value, would be compounded by indirect effects such as changes in the function of habitat areas, reduced ecological connectivity / networks, and overall changes in land use patterns and a reduction in biological coherence.

All of the options will have some negative effects on the landscape character of the borough, especially in those locations identified as part of the baseline – e.g. arable land in the north east and Dearne Valley where there are pressures from the urban fringe and remnants of former mining settlements. Option 3 and Option 4 by virtue of the scale of development proposed, would inherently result in additional pressures being felt on this vulnerable landscapes.

Option 3 and Option 4 would likely facilitate a greater amount of residential development in the Green Belt than Option 2 and Option 1. And whilst Green Belt is a policy designation, rather than a landscape designation, the level of growth advocated in Option 4 would increase development in the Green Belt and result in negative effects on landscape character, and an increase in development in the open countryside.

When compared against the baseline, Option 4 present a greater risk that housing growth would appear incongruous with existing and proposed built development. Given the scale of development proposed this is expected to be a significant negative and permanent effect. And, whilst not necessarily always a negative, the likelihood is that a greater housing growth figure, as per Option 4, would result in a commensurate increase in housing density, which would result in a significant negative impact on existing townscapes.

Effects on culture and the historic environment are to some extent dependent upon locations of development and accompanying mitigation strategies. However, Option 4 will likely yield development proposals that more frequently impact on designated heritage assets, and valued historic environments – such that there would be an increased prevalence of lost assets, and circumstances where assets and their settings are compromised by larger-scale development. This would be a long term permanent and significant negative effect.

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4.3 Jobs Growth Options

Table 4.2 provides a summary of the appraisal for each of the two jobs growth options. This represents a summary of the addendum. The more detailed appraisals of each jobs growth option is set out in Appendix B.

Table 4.2: Summary of the Sustainability Appraisal of Two Jobs Growth Options

SA Framework	SA Objective		Option 1: 24,840 total jobs	Option 2: 28,840 total jobs
EG1	Employment	to maintain and enhance employment opportunities to benefit the local labour force, reduce disparities and create high skill employment opportunities.	(++)	(++)
EG2	Wealth creation	to retain and enhance local strengths and qualities that are attractive to visitors and investors	(+)	(++)
EG3	Local economy	to promote economic activity growth and regeneration including high value and growth	(++)	(++)
SP4	Housing	to provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	(+)	(+)
SP5	Accessibility	to enable all sections of the community to access services, facilities and opportunities and provide travel choice	0	0
SP6	Education & skills	assist people in gaining the skills to fulfil their potential	(+)	(+)
SP7	Health, safety & security	to improve overall levels of health (reducing disparities between different groups and areas) and reduce crime and the fear of crime	0	0
SP8	Community	to value and nurture a sense of community, whilst respecting diversity	Unknown/N.A.	Unknown/N.A.
NR9	Air quality	to improve local air quality and to reduce the borough's contribution to climate change	0	(-)
NR10	Water	to improve the quality of the borough's rivers and groundwater and achieve sustainable use of water and reduce the risk of flooding	0	(-)
NR11	Land & soil	to use land efficiently by bringing vacant land back into use and retaining the openness of the countryside	0	(-)

SA Framework	SA Objective		Option 1: 24,840 total jobs	Option 2: 28,840 total jobs
NR12	Minerals & other raw materials	to safeguard non-renewable resources and re-use primary resources through sustainable waste management practices	0	(-)
NR13	Energy sources	to increase energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources	0	(-)
NR14	Climate change adaptation	to implement measures to allow the existing and new buildings, infrastructure and environmental systems adapt to the impacts from climate change.	0	(-)
EP15	Biodiversity	to conserve and enhance the borough's natural habitats, wildlife and green infrastructure	0	(-)
EP16	Landscape character	to conserve and enhance the distinctive natural and wider landscape of the borough including the setting of settlements	0	(-)
EP17	Built environment	to maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment, in terms of built form and architectural integrity	0	(-)
EP18	Cultural & historic heritage	To conserve and enhance the borough's cultural heritage and its heritage assets	0	0

4.4 Comparison of Jobs Growth Options

4.4.1 Overview

It is important to note that at a strategic level it is challenging for the SA Framework and the SA process as a whole to differentiate tangible differences between two options, which are so similar. A variance of 4,000 jobs over the local plan period (19 years) is a relatively small margin. Whilst the two options represent reasonable alternatives given the supporting economic evidence base, it is fair to say that there are a great many similarities, and few differences in terms of their effects on the SA objectives. Nevertheless, a summary of the effects against the categories is set out below.

4.4.2 Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

Both options will deliver significant positive, permanent and long term economic effects for the borough; albeit Option 2 affords a greater opportunity to make a step-change in overall capacity in the labour market and increased economic activity rates.

Equally, both options would achieve a scale of jobs growth that would support and enable the delivery of substantial new employment land and new employment floorspace, and in so doing, help to boost the overall value of Barnsley's economy, raise wages, boost skills, and raise employment levels.

In generating new job opportunities and opportunities for wealth creation, Option 2 provides a greater ability to boost real wages through demonstrable jobs growth, and if realised in higher-value sectors, this level of jobs growth would achieve a significant positive effect for GVA per capita in the borough.

The cumulative effect of greater employment opportunities, higher wages, and increased productivity will be positive multiplier effects on standard of living across the borough.

4.4.3 Social progress which maximizes the needs of everyone

As noted in Section 4.3, there are direct links between achieving housing growth and economic growth. Accordingly, both options provide the opportunity to help support residential development across Barnsley; and offer scope to align locations for housing and economic development. Therefore, both options would achieve a minor positive, permanent and long term effect in the borough.

Option 2 is likely to see some employment and economic growth in locations that are further away and less well located to places where people live; and therefore result in increased trips across and within the borough. And, there is no guarantee that all the jobs set out in Option 2 will be taken by those who also live in the borough; as such, Option 2 would likely perpetuate and amplify levels of commuting across Barnsley's HMA and FEMA.

Option 1 and Option 2 will both generate additional movements and trips across the borough. As has been discussed elsewhere, the exact location where development occurs will dictate the significance of any effects on accessibility. However, Option 2 is generating a greater increase in new jobs and new development across the borough, with a greater proportion of new development located in the existing towns and villages, and therefore more accessible to the existing and future population of the borough. Option 2 would, at the same time, also mean that some growth will be delivered in locations that are less accessible and so will be more reliant on the private car.

Both options are expected to generate minor, permanent, long term effects that improve skills, attainment and overall education in the borough. Both options would stimulate the economy across a number of sectors, which would give rise to increased training, apprenticeships and learning.

4.4.4 Prudent use of natural resources

Both options are expected to have some negative effects on natural resources such as: air quality, water, land and soil, minerals and raw materials, energy use and efficiency, and climate change and adaptation. It is recognised that on some of these matters there are both positive effects and negative effects that can be realised by delivering either option.

Looking at the two options together, it is suggested that Option 2 will generate a scale of growth that would give rise to minor negative effects when considered against the baseline. This is mainly due to the expectation that the higher jobs figure would be achieved by virtue of more built development, requiring more intensive land use, energy / resource / materials use, correspondingly higher emission levels, and land take.

Similarly, Option 2 would mean that a greater amount of development was in proximity to flood risk areas, and have consequences for surface water drainage, as well as water resource management.

Option 2 would also mean negative impacts on best and most versatile agriculture, and an increased likelihood of some Green Belt land being required to accommodate development.

From a strategic perspective, Option 1 in setting out a lower jobs figure is expected to be better able to deliver resulting mitigation and/or enhancements to ameliorate these impacts, and so has a neutral effect on these matters.

4.4.5 Effective protection of the environment

As per the 'prudent use of natural resources' category, both options will have certain negative effects on the environment. And, equally positive enhancements may also be capable of being delivered via each of the options, depending on the intended mitigation measures and overall cumulative effect of development.

A further point of consideration is that the significance of the effects will largely depend on exactly how development is delivered in the towns and villages, and any mitigation measures that are delivered with and through site specific schemes.

By virtue of it representing a higher level of jobs growth, it is expected that Option 2 will have a greater likelihood (and potential magnitude) of negative effects on biodiversity, landscape character, and the built environment.

Option 2 is expected to yield a greater amount of built development to accommodate the higher jobs growth figure. As such, it is more likely to deliver minor negative effects on the biodiversity and in particular designated sites, habitats and species found in the borough. Similarly, the increase in built development would have a minor negative effect on the landscape character of the borough, especially in those locations identified as part of the baseline – e.g. arable land in the north east and Dearne Valley where there are pressures from the urban fringe and remnants of former mining settlements.

As noted in Section 4.4.4, Option 2 would likely facilitate a greater amount of development in the Green Belt. And, whilst Green Belt is a policy designation, rather than a landscape designation, the removal of land from the Green Belt would represent a minor negative effect on landscape character, and would represent a loss of open countryside.

For cultural and historic heritage, the expectation is that both Option 1 and Option 2 will have a negligible impact, and that both will have a neutral effect on culture and the historic environment.

5 Summary and Conclusion

5.1 Overview

Given this is a strategic, high-level appraisal of growth options it is perhaps not surprising that the degree of difference between the housing and jobs growth options is not extensive. The nature of the SA process, and the reality of appraising broad growth options is that it is challenging to draw out manifestly different effects between relatively similar options.

That being said, the has revealed some important differences in the effects that are likely to be generated by the four housing growth options, and the two jobs growth options. These re-iterated below:

5.2 Housing Growth Options

It is relatively clear from the appraisal that Option 1 performs the most optimally in comparison to the other three options.

Broadly the appraisal has split the four options in to two extremes – with Option 3 and Option 4 in particular generating significant positive effects, but also significant negative effects.

Option 1 does not generate any significant negative effects, whilst also realising significant positive effects, especially in that it is helping meet housing need across the borough. Option 1 represents a more ‘balanced’ scorecard across the 18 SA Objectives.

Option 4 (and to a slightly lesser degree Option 3) have a series of significant negative effects on the ‘prudent use of natural resources’ category, and the ‘effective protection of the environment’ category. This is balanced to a certain extent by significant positive effects in terms of meeting housing needs, and enhancing employment opportunities.

In conclusion, and reflecting on the positive and negative effects generated by each of the four options, it is clear that Option 1 is the most appropriate option and the preferred approach.

5.3 Jobs Growth Options

The appraisal is less clear cut in its ability to differentiate between the two options for jobs growth.

Option 2 due to it being a higher level of jobs growth, and a proportionately higher level of built development and general development has been shown to have a series of minor negative effects on the ‘prudent use of natural resources’ category, and the ‘effective protection of the environment’ category. By way of balance, Option 2, again, due to a higher level of growth, also realises significant positive effects in terms of creating an enhancing employment opportunities,

raising the value of the economy and boosting productivity. This is along with minor positive effects in terms of meeting housing needs.

In comparison, Option 1 is delivering a slightly lower level of jobs growth and therefore is shown to have a minor positive effect on meeting housing need and generating wealth across the borough. It is shown to have a significant positive effect on enhancing employment opportunities. Due to a slightly lower level of jobs growth and a less intensive form of development, the effects on 'prudent use of natural resources' category, and the 'effective protection of the environment' category is shown to be neutral.

In conclusion, and reflecting on the positive and negative effects generated by the two options, it is clear that there is only a marginal degree of difference between Option 1 and Option 2. Option 2 delivers a higher level of jobs growth, and so (subject to further discussions on mitigation) it is the most appropriate option and the preferred approach.

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Appendix A

Housing Growth Options Appraisal

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A1 Housing Growth Options Appraisal

Housing Growth Option 1 – 1,200 dwelling per annum

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,200 dpa
Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment			
EG1	Employment	to maintain and enhance employment opportunities to benefit the local labour force, reduce disparities and create high skill employment opportunities.	(+)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)		<p>This option would result in minor positive benefits due to it increasing the size of the labour force. Overall, this option can be expected to result in an increase in economic activity rates across Barnsley, and provide support to delivering the quantum of employment land identified in the Council’s evidence base.</p> <p>An increase in the size of the labour force and economic activity rates should help reduce deprivation and economic disparities. In broad terms, this option will strengthen Barnsley’s role within the Sheffield City Region (SCR), and contribute to the delivery of objectives set out in the SCR Strategic Economic Plan (2015 – 2025).</p> <p>The degree to which this option would reduce levels of out-commuting and overall unemployment is not clear, as cross-boundary links could mean homes are occupied by those working elsewhere in the Sheffield City Region and Leeds City Region.</p>	
EG2	Wealth creation	to retain and enhance local strengths and qualities that are attractive to visitors and investors	(+)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)		<p>This option would provide minor positive improvements to the overall economic performance of the borough, and therefore raise productivity and prosperity, working towards the objectives set out in the Corporate Plan for 2017-2020.</p> <p>This option would support the delivery of the quantum of employment land and employment sites identified – although it is not possible to directly confirm this without reference to subsequent employment-led planning applications.</p> <p>This option would result in a higher level of population in Barnsley, and is therefore likely to support and stimulate economic opportunities linked to retail, services, and other industries.</p>	

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,200 dpa
EG3	Local economy	to promote economic activity growth and regeneration including high value and growth	(+)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			This option would result in minor positive improvements to economic activity rates in the borough, and would support regeneration initiatives - both directly through a construction related activity, and also in terms of a general economic stimulus. This level of development activity would identify Barnsley as a location that is responding to growth and support new business start-ups and business supply chain activity. No clear conclusion can be reached on whether this option would result in higher value growth - albeit if delivered in accordance with aspirations of the Corporate Plan 2017-2020, the SCR SEP, and Council's economic strategy then this could be achieved.
SP4	Housing	to provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	(++)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			This option would help meet housing needs across the borough, including affordable housing and specialist housing needs. In doing so, it would create a permanent, long term, significant positive effect. It would increase supply and would have a positive impact on affordability pressures felt across the borough. It would provide a greater range, type, mix and tenure of housing, helping to meet the needs of first-time buyers, families, and older persons. This scale of growth would have positive effects on objectives to regenerate towns and villages across the borough. This scale of growth is expected to be complement the scale of housing delivery across the HMA.
SP5	Accessibility	to enable all sections of the community to access services, facilities and opportunities and provide travel choice	(+)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TA1 to TA5, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			This option would deliver a scale of housing growth that, in overall terms, is likely to be delivered in accessible places across the borough; and to be in locations where people can then access services, facilities, and jobs. It is expected that this scale of growth would support opportunities for developments to be accessible by public transport, walking and cycling, and lessen the reliance on the private car. This scale of growth would raise the annual and total housing delivery rates from the baseline, and from the extant policy position. As such, there is an increased risk that certain locations come under pressure to accommodate and deliver development in more inaccessible locations. In turn this additional development is likely to be less well served by facilities and services, and where access via public transport is more limited, and therefore travel choice is reduced.

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,200 dpa
SP6	Education & skills	assist people in gaining the skills to fulfil their potential	Unknown/N.A.
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, ED1, and I1)			<p>This option is expected to be supported by a commensurate level of pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary education infrastructure. This option represents a minor increase from the baseline and extant policy position. It is not expected that this option would place substantial pressure on existing facilities.</p> <p>Further information is required to fully assess the effect of this option.</p>
SP7	Health, safety & security	to improve overall levels of health (reducing disparities between different groups and areas) and reduce crime and the fear of crime	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TA1 to TA5, ED1, BTC1 to BTC23, and I1)			<p>This option would create an increased housing choice helping reduce disparities across the borough. This option is likely to focus growth in existing towns and villages, and therefore be in accessible locations to community facilities, health services, and other amenities – and would mean that health and well-being is improved.</p> <p>This scale of residential development should be capable of being delivered in locations that encourage healthier lifestyles, by encouraging walking and cycling.</p>
SP8	Community	to value and nurture a sense of community, whilst respecting diversity	Unknown/N.A.
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, I2, E9, BTC4 and D1)			<p>This option would likely see residential development delivered in existing towns and villages, and therefore continue to support and strengthen community values and community cohesion. This option would also stimulate some regeneration and help enhance the urban fabric of the borough, creating a better quality of place and promoting social inclusion.</p>
NR9	Air quality	to improve local air quality and to reduce the borough's contribution to climate change	0

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,200 dpa
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, T5, AQ1,)			<p>Subject to mitigation this option will have a neutral effect on air quality within the borough. The scale of growth is broadly in line with the baseline and extant policy position and therefore the impact on air quality is not expected to be manifestly different from the existing situation in the borough.</p> <p>Dependent upon the mix and density of new residential development constructed there should be opportunities to lower emissions by incorporating low carbon technology as well as utilising modern methods of construction.</p>
NR10	Water	to improve the quality of the borough's rivers and groundwater and achieve sustainable use of water and reduce the risk of flooding	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CC3, CC4, CC AC1, RE1, CL1, Poll1 and UT2)			<p>This option will have a neutral effect on water quality. The scale of growth is broadly in line with the baseline and extant policy position and therefore the impact on water quality is not expected to be manifestly different from the existing situation in the borough.</p> <p>This scale of growth is not expected to place any unmanageable pressure on water supply / water supply infrastructure. This scale of growth should be capable of being delivered away from Flood Risk Zone 3, and not increase the risk of flooding in the borough.</p> <p>Development at this scale should allow for initiatives such as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), identified within the baseline, to be delivered effectively.</p>
NR11	Land & soil	to use land efficiently by bringing vacant land back into use and retaining the openness of the countryside	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CL1, LG2)			<p>This option will have to have a neutral effect on land and soil. The scale of growth should be capable of being delivered in existing towns and villages and therefore have a neutral effect on land take, lead to only a minimal loss of green space / open space, and only marginal loss of countryside. Some Green Belt land will be required to deliver this option.</p> <p>This option will result in positive effects due to regeneration and the use of previously developed land.</p>
NR12	Minerals & other raw materials	to safeguard non-renewable resources and re-use primary resources through sustainable waste management practices	0

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,200 dpa
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CSP38, MIN1 to MIN4)			<p>This option will have a neutral effect on minerals and other raw materials. This option will require the use of non-renewable materials to construct and deliver the scale of development envisaged. Similarly, this will increase the amount of waste arising.</p> <p>Dependent upon the scale, mix and density of individual residential development proposals, this option could incorporate sustainable construction practices, and renewable energy generation.</p>
NR13	Energy sources	to increase energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (RE1, RE2, AC1)			<p>The option will have a neutral effect on energy sources. Dependent upon the scale, mix and density of individual residential development proposals, this option could incorporate sustainable construction practices, and renewable energy generation.</p> <p>This scale of growth is expected to be capable of being delivered in existing towns and villages and therefore be in more accessible locations that promotes the use of sustainable transport.</p>
NR14	Climate change adaptation	to implement measures to allow the existing and new buildings, infrastructure and environmental systems adapt to the impacts from climate change.	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CC1 to CC4, CC AC1, RE1, POL11)			The option will have a neutral effect on climate change adaptation. Linked to NR13, the construction of residential development will use natural resources and result in carbon-based emissions. However, the option provides the opportunity to deliver new residential development that is resilient and adapted to climate change.
EP15	Biodiversity	to conserve and enhance the borough's natural habitats, wildlife and green infrastructure	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, GI1, GI2, BIO1, CC AC1, GS1, LC1)			This option will have a neutral effect on biodiversity. The option is not expected to have any negative impacts on designated sites, habitats, or species. Existing open space, green space, green and blue infrastructure is expected to be conserved and/or enhanced alongside new development.
EP16	Landscape character	to conserve and enhance the distinctive natural and wider landscape of the borough including the setting of settlements	0

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,200 dpa
Consideration of Relevant Policies (LG2, GB1, GB6, GI1, GS1, GS2, BIO1, LC1, CC1, RE1)			<p>This option will have a neutral effect on landscape character. Some effects will occur as new development is built out. Appropriate mitigation will be required. This option is not expected to result in negative effects on those areas identified in the baseline, e.g. arable land in the north east and Dearne Valley where there are pressures from the urban fringe and remnants of former mining settlements.</p> <p>This option will result in some Green Belt land being developed.</p>
EP17	Built environment	to maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment, in terms of built form and architectural integrity	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, HE1 to HE6, LG1, LG2)			<p>This option will have a neutral effect on the built environment. The scale of development is expected to be accommodated within the framework of the existing built environment across the towns and villages. Furthermore, the scale of development would be such that density levels could be maintained whilst still improving the quality of new homes built.</p>
EP18	Cultural & historic heritage	To conserve and enhance the borough's cultural heritage and its heritage assets	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, LG2, HE1 to HE6, I1)			<p>This option will have a neutral impact on the borough's cultural heritage and heritage assets. The true effect of this option will be subject to the exact location of development and any accompanying mitigation strategies. However, it is expected that this option could be delivered without any negative effects on cultural or heritage assets and their settings.</p>

Housing Growth Option 2 – 1,389 dwelling per annum

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,389 dpa
Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment			
EG1	Employment	to maintain and enhance employment opportunities to benefit the local labour force, reduce disparities and create high skill employment opportunities.	(+)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)		<p>This option would result in minor positive benefits due to it increasing the size of the labour force. Overall, this option can be expected to result in an increase in economic activity rates across Barnsley, and provide support to delivering the quantum of employment land identified in the Council's evidence base.</p> <p>An increase in the size of the labour force and economic activity rates should help reduce deprivation and economic disparities. In broad terms, this option will strengthen Barnsley's role within the Sheffield City Region (SCR), and contribute to the delivery of objectives set out in the SCR Strategic Economic Plan (2015 – 2025).</p> <p>The degree to which this option would reduce levels of out-commuting and overall unemployment is not clear, as cross-boundary links could mean homes are occupied by those working elsewhere in the Sheffield City Region and Leeds City Region. Given the scale of development envisaged in this option, an increase in out-commuting would be expected in the short-term as the market adapts.</p>	
EG2	Wealth creation	to retain and enhance local strengths and qualities that are attractive to visitors and investors	(+)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)		<p>This option would provide minor positive improvements to the overall economic performance of the borough, and therefore raise productivity and prosperity, working towards the objectives set out in the Corporate Plan for 2017-2020.</p> <p>This option would support the delivery of the quantum of employment land and employment sites identified – although it is not possible to directly confirm this without reference to subsequent employment-led planning applications.</p> <p>This option would result in a higher level of population in Barnsley, and is therefore likely to support and stimulate economic opportunities linked to retail, services, and other industries.</p>	
EG3	Local economy	to promote economic activity growth and regeneration including high value and growth	(+)

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,389 dpa
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			This option would result in minor positive improvements to economic activity rates in the borough, and would support regeneration initiatives - both directly through a construction related activity, and also in terms of a general economic stimulus. This level of development activity would identify Barnsley as a location that is responding to growth and support new business start-ups and business supply chain activity. No clear conclusion can be reached on whether this option would result in higher value growth - albeit if delivered in accordance with aspirations of the Corporate Plan 2017-2020, the SCR SEP, and Council's economic strategy then this could be achieved.
SP4	Housing	to provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	(++)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			This option would help meet housing needs across the borough, including affordable housing and specialist housing needs. In doing so, it would create a permanent, long term, significant positive effect. It would increase supply and would have a positive impact on affordability pressures felt across the borough. It would provide a greater range, type, mix and tenure of housing, helping to meet the needs of first-time buyers, families, and older persons. This scale of growth would have positive effects on objectives to regenerate towns and villages across the borough. This scale of growth is expected to be complement the scale of housing delivery across the HMA.
SP5	Accessibility	to enable all sections of the community to access services, facilities and opportunities and provide travel choice	(+)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TA1 to TA5, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			This option would deliver a scale of housing growth that, in overall terms, is likely to be delivered in accessible places across the borough; and to be in locations where people can then access services, facilities, and jobs. It is expected that this scale of growth would support opportunities for developments to be accessible by public transport, walking and cycling, and lessen the reliance on the private car. This scale of growth would raise the annual and total housing delivery rates from the baseline, and from the extant policy position. As such, there is an increased risk that certain locations come under pressure to accommodate and deliver development in more inaccessible locations. In turn this additional development is likely to be less well served by facilities and services, and where access via public transport is more limited, and therefore travel choice is reduced.
SP6	Education & skills	assist people in gaining the skills to fulfil their potential	Unknown/N.A.

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,389 dpa
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, ED1, and I1)			This option is expected to be supported by a commensurate level of pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary education infrastructure. This option is expected to place some pressure on existing facilities and would require the education authority to consider the impact of the step-change in residential development across the borough. Further information is required to fully assess the effect of this option.
SP7	Health, safety & security	to improve overall levels of health (reducing disparities between different groups and areas) and reduce crime and the fear of crime	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TA1 to TA5, ED1, BTC1 to BTC23, and I1)			This option would increase housing choice helping reduce disparities across the borough. This option is likely to focus the majority of growth in existing towns and villages, and therefore be in accessible locations to community facilities, health services, and other amenities – and would mean that health and well-being is improved. This scale of residential development should be capable of being delivered in locations that encourage healthier lifestyles, by encouraging walking and cycling. This option would however have development in more inaccessible locations that may discourage residents from walking and cycling.
SP8	Community	to value and nurture a sense of community, whilst respecting diversity	Unknown/N.A.
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, I2, E9, BTC4 and D1)			This option would likely see the majority of residential development delivered in existing towns and villages, and therefore continue to support and strengthen community values and community cohesion. This option would also stimulate regeneration and help enhance the urban fabric of the borough, creating a better quality of place and promoting social inclusion.
NR9	Air quality	to improve local air quality and to reduce the borough's contribution to climate change	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, T5, AQ1)			This options will have a minor negative effect on air quality within the borough. The scale of growth is a moderate increase from the baseline and extant policy position and therefore the impact on air quality is expected to be moderate due to increased emissions. Some negative effects on the six identified air quality management areas (AQMAs) would be expected due to the scale of growth and associated vehicle movements associated with this option. Dependent upon the mix and density of new residential development constructed there should be opportunities to lower emissions by incorporating low carbon technology as well as utilising modern methods of construction.

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,389 dpa
NR10	Water	to improve the quality of the borough's rivers and groundwater and achieve sustainable use of water and reduce the risk of flooding	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CC3, CC4, CC AC1, RE1, CL1, Poll1 and UT2)			<p>This option will have a minor negative effect on water quality. The scale of growth is a moderate increase from the baseline and extant policy position and therefore an impact on water quality is expected unless there is significant mitigation alongside development. The three river courses already identified as 'poor' and the one river identified as 'bad' are expected to be under more pressure due to increase in development and intensification of uses.</p> <p>This scale of growth is likely to place additional pressure on water supply / water supply infrastructure, requiring involvement and upgrades by the statutory authority. This scale of growth is likely to begin to pose challenges in terms of the locations for future development, and result in some development being in proximity to flood risk areas.</p> <p>Development at this scale will also increase the burden on mitigation strategies such as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), and their ability to be delivered effectively.</p>
NR11	Land & soil	to use land efficiently by bringing vacant land back into use and retaining the openness of the countryside	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CL1, LG2)			<p>This option will have to have a minor negative effect on land and soil. The scale of growth will require a moderate amount of land take, with a resulting loss of green space / open space, and a moderate loss of open countryside from across the borough. A larger amount of Green Belt land will be required to deliver this option, with some difficult choices required to identify Green Belt sites that are appropriate and can be justified to be released from the Green Belt and accommodate development.</p> <p>This option will result in positive effects due to regeneration and the use of previously developed land.</p>
NR12	Minerals & other raw materials	to safeguard non-renewable resources and re-use primary resources through sustainable waste management practices	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CSP38, MIN1 to MIN4)			<p>This option will have a minor negative effect on minerals and other raw materials. This option will require a step-change in the amount of construction-related activity and development across the borough, with a proportionate increase in the use of non-renewable materials. Similarly, this will increase the amount of waste arising.</p>

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,389 dpa
			Dependent upon the scale, mix and density of individual residential development proposals, this option would be better able to incorporate sustainable construction practices, and renewable energy generation.
NR13	Energy sources	to increase energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (RE1, RE AC1)			The option will have a minor negative effect on energy sources. Dependent upon the mix and density of individual residential development proposals, this scale of development will be better able to incorporate sustainable construction practices, and renewable energy generation.
NR14	Climate change adaptation	to implement measures to allow the existing and new buildings, infrastructure and environmental systems adapt to the impacts from climate change.	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CC1 to CC4, CC AC1, RE1, Poll1)			The option will have a minor negative effect on climate change adaptation. Linked to NR13, the construction of residential development will use natural resources and result in carbon-based emissions. However, the option provides the opportunity to deliver new residential development that is resilient and adapted to climate change.
EP15	Biodiversity	to conserve and enhance the borough's natural habitats, wildlife and green infrastructure	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, GI1, GI2, BIO1, CCAC1, GS1, LC1)			This option will have a minor negative effect on biodiversity. The option, due to the scale of new development, is more likely to have negative impacts on designated sites, habitats, or species. Existing open space, green space, green and blue infrastructure is expected to be conserved and/or enhanced alongside new development, although the ability for development sites to deliver provision could be compromised in favour of delivering the required number of new dwellings.
EP16	Landscape character	to conserve and enhance the distinctive natural and wider landscape of the borough including the setting of settlements	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (LG2, GB1, GB6, GI1, GS1, GS2, BIO1, LC1, CC1, RE1)			This option will have a minor negative effect on landscape character. Due to the scale of new development, this option will mean additional sites are required, and that these are likely to be on the edge of settlements. In general terms, this is likely to mean that a higher proportion of new development will occur on (or in close proximity to) sensitive landscape areas.

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,389 dpa As such, this option is expected to result in negative effects on those areas identified in the baseline, e.g. arable land in the north east and Dearne Valley where there are pressures from the urban fringe and remnants of former mining settlements. A larger amount of Green Belt land will be required to deliver this option, with some difficult choices required to identify Green Belt sites that are appropriate and can be justified to be released from the Green Belt and accommodate development.
EP17	Built environment	to maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment, in terms of built form and architectural integrity	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, HE1 to HE6, LG1, LG2)			This option will have a minor negative effect on the built environment. This option is expected to begin to give rise to instances where sites and developments may be compromised by the requirements to large amounts of dwellings per site. Good design principles may also be compromised as a result of focusing more development in to certain locations and sites. This option is likely to result in higher density development – especially in the towns across the borough – which could disrupt the architectural integrity of these places. This is counter-balanced by this option providing an increased opportunity to deliver urban regeneration and unlock vacant and stalled sites.
EP18	Cultural & historic heritage	To conserve and enhance the borough's cultural heritage and its heritage assets	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, LG2, HE1 to HE6, I1)			This option will have a minor negative impact on the borough's cultural heritage and heritage assets. The true effect of this option will be subject to the exact location of development and any accompanying mitigation strategies. However, it is expected that this option, by virtue of the scale of development envisaged, would mean there is an increase in development proposals that negatively impact on cultural or heritage assets and their settings.

Housing Option 3 – 1,632 dwellings per annum

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,632 dpa
Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment			
EG1	Employment	to maintain and enhance employment opportunities to benefit the local labour force, reduce disparities and create high skill employment opportunities.	(++)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			<p>This option would result in significant positive benefits due to it increasing the size of the labour force. Overall, this option can be expected to result in an increase in economic activity rates across Barnsley, and support the delivery of the quantum of employment land identified in the Council's evidence base. This option would meet the projected jobs growth rate under the 'jobs-led policy on' scenario set out in the SHMA / evidence base.</p> <p>An increase in the size of the labour force and economic activity rates should help reduce deprivation and economic disparities. In broad terms, this option will strengthen Barnsley's role within the Sheffield City Region (SCR), and contribute to the delivery of objectives set out in the SCR Strategic Economic Plan (2015 – 2025).</p> <p>The degree to which this option would reduce levels of out-commuting and overall unemployment is not clear, as cross-boundary links could mean homes are occupied by those working elsewhere in the Sheffield City Region and Leeds City Region. Given the scale of development envisaged in this option, an increase in out-commuting would be expected in the short-term, and there would be concerns as to the effect this level of growth may have on the dynamics between the HMA and FEMA.</p>
EG2	Wealth creation	to retain and enhance local strengths and qualities that are attractive to visitors and investors	(++)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			<p>This option would provide significant positive benefits to the overall economic performance of the borough, and therefore raise productivity and prosperity, working towards the objectives set out in the Corporate Plan for 2017-2020.</p> <p>This option would support the delivery of the quantum of employment land and employment sites identified – although it is not possible to directly confirm this without reference to subsequent employment-led planning applications.</p> <p>This option would result in a higher level of population in Barnsley, and is therefore likely to support and stimulate economic opportunities linked to retail, services, and other industries. This level of growth would begin to change</p>

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,632 dpa
			the economic structure of Barnsley, and alter its role and function, therefore re-positioning the borough within the SCR, and the FEMA.
EG3	Local economy	to promote economic activity growth and regeneration including high value and growth	(++)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			This option would result in significant positive benefits to economic activity rates in the borough, and would support regeneration initiatives – both directly through construction related activity, and also in terms of a general economic stimulus. The level of development activity generated by this option would identify Barnsley as a location that is responding to growth and support new business start-ups and business supply chain activity. No clear conclusion can be reached on whether this option would result in higher value growth – albeit if delivered in accordance with aspirations of the Corporate Plan 2017-2020, the SCR SEP, and Council’s economic strategy then this could be achieved.
SP4	Housing	to provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	(++)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			<p>This option would help meet housing needs across the borough, including affordable housing and specialist housing needs. In doing so, it would create a permanent, long term, significant positive effect. It would increase supply and would have a positive impact on affordability pressures felt across the borough. It would provide a greater range, type, mix and tenure of housing, helping to meet the needs of first-time buyers, families, and older persons. This scale of growth would have positive effects on objectives to regenerate towns and villages across the borough.</p> <p>This option sets out a scale of housing growth that will alter the dynamics and existing functional relationships across the HMA. In the long term this could be beneficial, helping address affordability, and raise the overall quality of the residential offer in the borough and the HMA. There are concerns however, that in the short term this option could create price fluctuations and distort the market.</p>
SP5	Accessibility	to enable all sections of the community to access services, facilities and opportunities and provide travel choice	(+)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TA1 to TA5, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			This option would, in the main, deliver housing in accessible places across the borough, and to be in locations where people can then access services, facilities, and jobs. As such, the majority of development would be accessible by public transport, walking and cycling, and lessen the reliance on the private car.

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,632 dpa However, this option would significantly raise the annual and total housing delivery rates from the baseline and extant policy position. As such, there is a higher risk that development is delivered in places / locations that are in more inaccessible locations. In turn, this development will be less well served by facilities and services, and where access via public transport is more limited, and therefore options for sustainable travel choices are reduced.
SP6	Education & skills	assist people in gaining the skills to fulfil their potential	Unknown/N.A.
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, ED1, and I1)			This option is expected to be supported by a commensurate level of pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary education infrastructure. This option is expected to place a moderate amount of pressure on existing facilities and would require the education authority to consider the impact of the step-change in residential development across the borough. Further information is required to fully assess the effect of this option.
SP7	Health, safety & security	to improve overall levels of health (reducing disparities between different groups and areas) and reduce crime and the fear of crime	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TA1 to TA5, ED1, BTC1 to BTC23, and I1)			This option would increase housing choice helping reduce disparities and improve quality of life across the borough. This option is likely to focus the majority of growth in existing towns and villages, and therefore be in accessible locations to community facilities, health services, and other amenities – and would mean that health and well-being is improved. This option will increase the likelihood that some development is delivered in locations that are more inaccessible and therefore do not promote walking and cycling due to the distances from services and facilities.
SP8	Community	to value and nurture a sense of community, whilst respecting diversity	Unknown/N.A.
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, I2, E9, BTC4 and D1)			This option would see the majority of residential development delivered in existing towns and villages, and therefore continue to support and strengthen community values and community cohesion. This option would also stimulate regeneration and help enhance the urban fabric of the borough, creating a better quality of place and promoting social inclusion. However, as per SA Objective SP5 and SP7, this option will result in a greater amount of development being located on the edge of settlements, and there are likely to be an increased number of instances where development

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,632 dpa
			sites do not fully integrate into the existing built environment. This would mean developments do not add to a sense of place or community, and negatively affect social cohesion.
NR9	Air quality	to improve local air quality and to reduce the borough's contribution to climate change	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, T5, AQ1)			<p>This option will have a minor negative effect on air quality within the borough. The scale of growth is a substantial increase from the baseline and extant policy position and therefore the impact on air quality is expected to be moderate to high due to increased emissions. Much of the increase will be attributed to construction-related emissions. Negative effects are expected on the six identified air quality management areas (AQMAs) due to the scale of growth and associated vehicle movements associated with this option.</p> <p>Dependent upon the mix and density of new residential development constructed, this option should provide a greater opportunity to incorporate low carbon technology as well as utilising modern methods of construction.</p>
NR10	Water	to improve the quality of the borough's rivers and groundwater and achieve sustainable use of water and reduce the risk of flooding	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CC3, CC4, CC AC1, RE1, CL1, Poll1 and UT2)			<p>This option will have a minor negative effect on water quality. The scale of growth is a substantial increase from the baseline and extant policy position and therefore an impact on water quality is expected unless there is significant mitigation alongside development. The three river courses already identified as 'poor' and the one river identified as 'bad' are expected to be under substantial pressure due to increases in development and intensification of uses.</p> <p>This scale of growth is likely to place additional pressure on water supply / water supply infrastructure, requiring involvement and upgrades by the statutory authority. This scale of growth is likely to begin to pose challenges in terms of the locations for future development, and result in some development being in proximity to flood risk areas.</p> <p>Development at this scale will also increase the burden on mitigation strategies such as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), and their ability to be delivered effectively.</p>
NR11	Land & soil	to use land efficiently by bringing vacant land back into use and retaining the openness of the countryside	(-)

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,632 dpa
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CL1, LG2)			<p>This option will have to have a minor negative effect on land and soil. The scale of growth will require a substantial amount of land take, with a resulting loss of green space / open space, and a substantial loss of open countryside from across the borough. A larger amount of Green Belt land will be required to deliver this option, with some very difficult choices required to identify Green Belt sites that are appropriate and can be justified to be released from the Green Belt and accommodate development.</p> <p>This option will result in positive effects due to regeneration and the use of previously developed land.</p>
NR12	Minerals & other raw materials	to safeguard non-renewable resources and re-use primary resources through sustainable waste management practices	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CSP38, MIN1 to MIN4)			<p>This option will have a minor negative effect on minerals and other raw materials. This option will require a step-change in the amount of construction-related activity and development across the borough, with a proportionate increase in the use of non-renewable materials. Similarly, this will increase the amount of waste arising.</p> <p>Dependent upon the scale, mix and density of individual residential development proposals, this option would be better able to incorporate sustainable construction practices, and renewable energy generation.</p>
NR13	Energy sources	to increase energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (RE1, RE AC1)			<p>The option will have a minor negative effect on energy sources, with a substantial amount of energy expenditure required to plan and construct the additional residential development across the borough. Dependent upon the mix and density of individual residential development proposals, this scale of development will be better able to incorporate sustainable construction practices, and renewable energy generation.</p>
NR14	Climate change adaptation	to implement measures to allow the existing and new buildings, infrastructure and environmental systems adapt to the impacts from climate change.	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CC1 to CC4, CC AC1, RE1, Poll1)			<p>The option will have a minor negative effect on climate change adaptation. Linked to NR13, the construction of residential development will use natural resources and result in a substantial increase in carbon-based emissions. However, the option provides the opportunity to deliver new residential development that is resilient and adapted to climate change.</p>

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,632 dpa
EP15	Biodiversity	to conserve and enhance the borough's natural habitats, wildlife and green infrastructure	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, GI1, GI2, BIO1, CCAC1, GS1, LC1)			<p>This option will have a minor negative effect on biodiversity. The option, due to the scale of new development, is more likely to have negative impacts on designated sites, habitats, or species. To deliver the scale of housing required, a number of additional development sites will be required, which will increase the likelihood of conflicts between development sites and designated sites.</p> <p>Existing open space, green space, green and blue infrastructure would be expected to be conserved and/or enhanced alongside new development; however, the ability for development sites to deliver provision could be compromised in favour of delivering the required number of new dwellings.</p>
EP16	Landscape character	to conserve and enhance the distinctive natural and wider landscape of the borough including the setting of settlements	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (LG2, GB1, GB6, GI1, GS1, GS2, BIO1, LC1, CC1, RE1)			<p>This option will have a minor negative effect on landscape character. Due to the scale of new development, this option will mean additional sites are required, and these are more likely to be on the edge of settlements. In general terms, this is likely to mean that a higher proportion of new development will occur on (or in close proximity to) sensitive landscape areas.</p> <p>As such, this option is expected to result in negative effects on those areas identified in the baseline, e.g. arable land in the north east and Dearne Valley where there are pressures from the urban fringe and remnants of former mining settlements.</p> <p>A larger amount of Green Belt land will be required to deliver this option, with some difficult choices required to identify Green Belt sites that are appropriate and can be justified to be released from the Green Belt and accommodate development.</p>
EP17	Built environment	to maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment, in terms of built form and architectural integrity	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, HE1 to HE6, LG1, LG2)			<p>This option will have a minor negative effect on the built environment. This option is expected to give rise to instances where sites and developments may be compromised by the requirement to accommodate numbers of dwellings per site. Good design principles may also be compromised as a result of focusing more development in to certain locations and sites.</p>

SA Framework / SA Objective			<p>Development Quantum: 1,632 dpa</p> <p>This option will result in higher density development – especially in the main towns across the borough – which could disrupt the architectural integrity of these places. Difficult choices will need to be made between finding new sites to cater to this number of new dwellings, or, significantly increasing density and dwelling number per site. Significantly increasing density could compromise other aspirations for raise the quality of the residential offer, increasing housing choice and mix, and increasing the number of new family homes across the borough.</p> <p>This is counter-balanced by this option providing an increased opportunity to deliver urban regeneration and unlock vacant and stalled sites.</p>
EP18	Cultural & historic heritage	To conserve and enhance the borough’s cultural heritage and its heritage assets	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, LG2, HE1 to HE6, I1)			<p>This option will have a minor negative impact on the borough’s cultural heritage and heritage assets. The true effect of this option will be subject to the exact location of development and any accompanying mitigation strategies. However, it is expected that this option, by virtue of the scale of development envisaged, would mean there is an increase in development sites that negatively impact on cultural or heritage assets and their settings. It is likely that development at this scale would have a negative impact on current designations as more development increases the likelihood of listed structures or conservation areas being challenged by developments.</p>



Housing Option 4 – 1,910 dwellings per annum

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,910 dpa
Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment			
EG1	Employment	to maintain and enhance employment opportunities to benefit the local labour force, reduce disparities and create high skill employment opportunities.	(++)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)		<p>This option would result in significant positive benefits due to it increasing the size of the labour force. Overall, this option can be expected to result in an increase in economic activity rates across Barnsley, and support the delivery of the quantum of employment land identified in the Council’s evidence base. This option would meet the projected jobs growth rate under the 'jobs-led policy on' scenario set out in the SHMA / evidence base.</p> <p>An increase in the size of the labour force and economic activity rates should help reduce deprivation and economic disparities. In broad terms, this option will strengthen Barnsley’s role within the Sheffield City Region (SCR), and contribute to the delivery of objectives set out in the SCR Strategic Economic Plan (2015 – 2025).</p> <p>The degree to which this option would reduce levels of out-commuting and overall unemployment is not clear, as cross-boundary links could mean homes are occupied by those working elsewhere in the Sheffield City Region and Leeds City Region. Given the scale of development envisaged in this option, an increase in out-commuting would be expected in the short-term, and there would be concerns as to the effect this level of growth may have on the dynamics between the HMA and FEMA.</p>	
EG2	Wealth creation	to retain and enhance local strengths and qualities that are attractive to visitors and investors	(++)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)		<p>This option would provide significant positive benefits to the overall economic performance of the borough, and therefore raise productivity and prosperity, working towards the objectives set out in the Corporate Plan for 2017-2020.</p> <p>This option would support the delivery of the quantum of employment land and employment sites identified – although it is not possible to directly confirm this without reference to subsequent employment-led planning applications.</p> <p>This option would result in a higher level of population in Barnsley, and is therefore likely to support and stimulate economic opportunities linked to retail, services, and other industries. This level of growth would begin to change</p>	

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,910 dpa
			the economic structure of Barnsley, and alter its role and function, therefore re-positioning the borough within the SCR, and the FEMA.
EG3	Local economy	to promote economic activity growth and regeneration including high value and growth	(++)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			This option would result in significant positive benefits to economic activity rates in the borough, and would support regeneration initiatives – both directly through construction related activity, and also in terms of a general economic stimulus. The level of development activity generated by this option would identify Barnsley as a location that is responding to growth and support new business start-ups and business supply chain activity. No clear conclusion can be reached on whether this option would result in higher value growth – albeit if delivered in accordance with aspirations of the Corporate Plan 2017-2020, the SCR SEP, and Council’s economic strategy then this could be achieved.
SP4	Housing	to provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	(++)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			<p>This option would help meet housing needs across the borough, including affordable housing and specialist housing needs. In doing so, it would create a permanent, long term, significant positive effect. It would increase supply and would have a positive impact on affordability pressures felt across the borough. It would provide a greater range, type, mix and tenure of housing, helping to meet the needs of first-time buyers, families, and older persons. This scale of growth would have positive effects on objectives to regenerate towns and villages across the borough.</p> <p>This option sets out a scale of housing growth that will alter the dynamics and existing functional relationships across the HMA. In the long term this could be beneficial, helping address affordability, and raise the overall quality of the residential offer in the borough and the HMA. There are concerns however, that in the short term this option could create price fluctuations and severely distort the market.</p>
SP5	Accessibility	to enable all sections of the community to access services, facilities and opportunities and provide travel choice	(+)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TA1 to TA5, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			This option would, in part deliver housing in accessible places across the borough, and to be in locations where people can then access services, facilities, and jobs. As such, the majority of development would be accessible by public transport, walking and cycling, and lessen the reliance on the private car.

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,910 dpa However, this option would significantly raise the annual and total housing delivery rates from the baseline and extant policy position. As such, there is a very high risk that development will be delivered in places / locations that are more inaccessible. In turn, this development will be less well served by facilities and services, and where access via public transport is more limited, and therefore options for sustainable travel choices are reduced.
SP6	Education & skills	assist people in gaining the skills to fulfil their potential	Unknown/N.A.
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, ED1, and I1)			This option will place a significant amount of pressure on existing facilities and would require the education authority to consider the impact of the step-change in residential development across the borough. This option poses significant challenges as to whether or not a commensurate level of pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary education infrastructure could be delivered to support the scale of growth. In the short term it is questionable as to whether existing facilities could cope, or that new facilities could be delivered to meet new demand. Further information is required to fully assess the effect of this option.
SP7	Health, safety & security	to improve overall levels of health (reducing disparities between different groups and areas) and reduce crime and the fear of crime	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TA1 to TA5, ED1, BTC1 to BTC23, and I1)			In overall terms, this option would significantly increase housing choice helping reduce disparities and improve quality of life across the borough. However, this option will place significant additional pressure on health facilities, and the likelihood is that this scale of growth will require the use of sites that are less accessible, and less well connected to community facilities, health services, and other amenities. As per SA Objective 5, this option will significantly increase the likelihood that some development is delivered in locations that are more inaccessible and therefore do not promote walking and cycling due to the distances from services and facilities.
SP8	Community	to value and nurture a sense of community, whilst respecting diversity	Unknown/N.A.
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, I2, E9, BTC4 and D1)			This option would stimulate significant amount of urban regeneration and help enhance the urban fabric of the borough, helping create a better quality of place and promote social inclusion in certain locations – especially Barnsley itself.

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,910 dpa
			<p>However, this option would see a level of residential development that could compromise established settlement hierarchies, and the overall role and function of particular places. This has the potential to disrupt existing community values and community cohesion.</p> <p>As per SA Objective SP5 and SP7, this option will result in a greater amount of development being located on the edge of settlements, and there are likely to be an increased number of instances where development sites do not fully integrate into the existing built environment. This would mean developments do not add to a sense of place or community, and negatively affect social cohesion.</p>
NR9	Air quality	to improve local air quality and to reduce the borough's contribution to climate change	(--)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, T5, AQ1)			<p>This option will have a significant negative effect on air quality within the borough. The scale of growth is a major significant increase from the baseline and extant policy position and therefore the impact on air quality is expected to be high due to increased emissions. Much of the increase will be attributed to construction-related emissions. Significant negative effects are expected on the six identified air quality management areas (AQMAs) due to the scale of growth and associated vehicle movements associated with this option.</p> <p>Dependent upon the mix and density of new residential development constructed, this option should provide a greatest opportunity to incorporate low carbon technology as well as utilising modern methods of construction.</p>
NR10	Water	to improve the quality of the borough's rivers and groundwater and achieve sustainable use of water and reduce the risk of flooding	(--)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CC3, CC4, CC AC1, RE1, CL1, Poll1 and UT2)			<p>This option will have a significant negative effect on water quality. The scale of growth is a major significant increase from the baseline and extant policy position and therefore an impact on water quality is expected unless there is significant mitigation alongside development. The three river courses already identified as 'poor' and the one river identified as 'bad' are expected to be under significant pressure due to increases in development and intensification of uses.</p> <p>This scale of growth is likely to place significant additional pressure on water supply / water supply infrastructure, requiring major involvement and upgrades by the statutory authority.</p> <p>This scale of growth will require a large number of sites across the borough, increasing the likelihood that future development is in proximity to flood risk areas. Given the scale of growth set out in this option it is expected that</p>

SA Framework / SA Objective			<p>Development Quantum: 1,910 dpa</p> <p>some sites that are in Flood Risk Zone 3 may have to be considered for development – posing safety and quality of place concerns.</p> <p>Development at this scale will also increase the burden on mitigation strategies such as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), and their ability to be delivered effectively.</p>
NR11	Land & soil	to use land efficiently by bringing vacant land back into use and retaining the openness of the countryside	(--)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CL1, LG2)			<p>This option will have to have a significant negative effect on land and soil. The scale of growth will require a significant amount of land take, with a resulting loss of green space / open space, and a substantial loss of open countryside from across the borough.</p> <p>A significant volume of Green Belt land will be required to deliver this option, with some very difficult choices required to identify Green Belt sites that are appropriate and can be justified to be released from the Green Belt and accommodate development.</p> <p>This option will result in positive effects due to regeneration and the use of previously developed land.</p>
NR12	Minerals & other raw materials	to safeguard non-renewable resources and re-use primary resources through sustainable waste management practices	(--)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CSP38, MIN1 to MIN4)			<p>This option will have a significant negative effect on minerals and other raw materials. This option will require a step-change in the amount of construction-related activity and development across the borough, with a proportionate increase in the use of non-renewable materials. Similarly, this will increase the amount of waste arising.</p> <p>Dependent upon the scale, mix and density of individual residential development proposals, this option would be better able to incorporate sustainable construction practices, and renewable energy generation.</p>
NR13	Energy sources	to increase energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources	(--)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (RE1, RE AC1)			<p>The option will have a significant negative effect on energy sources, with a substantial amount of energy expenditure required to plan and construct the additional residential development across the borough. Dependent upon the mix and density of individual residential development proposals, this scale of development will be better able to incorporate sustainable construction practices, and renewable energy generation.</p>

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,910 dpa
NR14	Climate change adaptation	to implement measures to allow the existing and new buildings, infrastructure and environmental systems adapt to the impacts from climate change.	(--)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CC1 to CC4, CC AC1, RE1, Poll1)			The option will have a significant negative effect on climate change adaptation. Linked to NR13, the construction of residential development will use natural resources and result in a substantial increase in carbon-based emissions. However, the option provides the opportunity to deliver new residential development that is resilient and adapted to climate change.
EP15	Biodiversity	to conserve and enhance the borough's natural habitats, wildlife and green infrastructure	(--)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, GI1, GI2, BIO1, CCAC1, GS1, LC1)			<p>This option will have a significant negative effect on biodiversity. The option, due to the scale of new development, is will have negative impacts on designated sites, habitats, or species. To deliver the scale of housing required, a significant number of additional development sites will be required, which will result in direct conflicts between development sites and designated sites.</p> <p>Existing open space, green space, green and blue infrastructure would be expected to be conserved and/or enhanced alongside new development; however, the ability for development sites to deliver provision could be compromised in favour of delivering the required number of new dwellings.</p>
EP16	Landscape character	to conserve and enhance the distinctive natural and wider landscape of the borough including the setting of settlements	(--)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (LG2, GB1, GB6, GI1, GS1, GS2, BIO1, LC1, CC1, RE1)			<p>This option will have a significant negative effect on landscape character. Due to the scale of new development, this option will mean additional sites are required, and these are more likely to be on the edge of settlements. In general terms, this is likely to mean that a significant proportion of new development will occur on (or in close proximity to) sensitive landscape areas.</p> <p>As such, this option is expected to result in negative effects on those areas identified in the baseline, e.g. arable land in the north east and Dearne Valley where there are pressures from the urban fringe and remnants of former mining settlements.</p>

SA Framework / SA Objective			Development Quantum: 1,910 dpa
			A larger amount of Green Belt land will be required to deliver this option, with some difficult choices required to identify Green Belt sites that are appropriate and can be justified to be released from the Green Belt and accommodate development.
EP17	Built environment	to maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment, in terms of built form and architectural integrity	(--)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, HE1 to HE6, LG1, LG2)			<p>This option will have a significant negative effect on the built environment. This option is expected to give rise to instances where sites and developments may be compromised by the requirement to accommodate numbers of dwellings per site. Good design principles may also be compromised as a result of focusing more development in to certain locations and sites.</p> <p>This option will result in higher density development – especially in the main towns across the borough – which could disrupt the architectural integrity of these places. Difficult choices will need to be made between finding new sites to cater to this number of new dwellings, or, significantly increasing density and dwelling number per site. Significantly increasing density could compromise other aspirations for raise the quality of the residential offer, increasing housing choice and mix, and increasing the number of new family homes across the borough.</p> <p>This is counter-balanced by this option providing an increased opportunity to deliver urban regeneration and unlock vacant and stalled sites.</p>
EP18	Cultural & historic heritage	To conserve and enhance the borough’s cultural heritage and its heritage assets	(--)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, LG2, HE1 to HE6, I1)			<p>This option will have a significant negative impact on the borough’s cultural heritage and heritage assets. The true effect of this option will be subject to the exact location of development and any accompanying mitigation strategies. However, it is expected that this option, by virtue of the scale of development envisaged, would mean there is an increase in development sites that negatively impact on cultural or heritage assets and their settings. It is likely that development at this scale would have a negative impact on current designations as more development increases the likelihood of listed structures or conservation areas being challenged by developments.</p>

Appendix B

Jobs Growth Options Appraisal

Draft

B1 Jobs Growth Options Appraisal

Jobs Growth Option 1 – 24,840 total jobs

SA Framework / SA Objective			Employment quantum: 24,840 total jobs
Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment			
EG1	Employment	to maintain and enhance employment opportunities to benefit the local labour force, reduce disparities and create high skill employment opportunities.	(++)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			<p>This option would result in significant positive effects due to it increasing the size of the labour force. Overall, this option can be expected to result in an increase in economic activity rates across Barnsley, and support the delivery of the quantum of employment land identified in the Council's evidence base. This option would meet the projected jobs growth rate under the 'jobs-led policy on' scenario set out in the SHMA / evidence base.</p> <p>An increase in the size of the labour force and economic activity rates should help reduce deprivation and economic disparities. In broad terms, this option will strengthen Barnsley's role within the Sheffield City Region (SCR), and contribute to the delivery of objectives set out in the SCR Strategic Economic Plan (2015 – 2025).</p> <p>The degree to which this option would reduce levels of out-commuting and overall unemployment is not clear, as cross-boundary links could mean homes are occupied by those working elsewhere in the Sheffield City Region and Leeds City Region. Given the scale of development envisaged in this option, an increase in out-commuting would be expected in the short-term, and there would be concerns as to the effect this level of growth may have on the dynamics between the HMA and FEMA.</p>
EG2	Wealth creation	to retain and enhance local strengths and qualities that are attractive to visitors and investors	(+)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			This option would provide minor positive improvements to the overall economic performance of the borough, and therefore raise productivity and prosperity, working towards the objectives set out in the Corporate Plan for 2017-2020.

SA Framework / SA Objective			Employment quantum: 24,840 total jobs
			<p>This option would support the delivery of the quantum of employment land and employment sites identified – although it is not possible to directly confirm this without reference to subsequent employment-led planning applications.</p> <p>This option would result in a higher level of population in Barnsley, and is therefore likely to support and stimulate economic opportunities linked to retail, services, and other industries.</p>
EG3	Local economy	to promote economic activity growth and regeneration including high value and growth	(++)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			<p>This option would result in significant positive benefits to economic activity rates in the borough, and would support regeneration initiatives – both directly through construction related activity, and also in terms of a general economic stimulus. The level of development activity generated by this option would identify Barnsley as a location that is responding to growth and support new business start-ups and business supply chain activity. No clear conclusion can be reached on whether this option would result in higher value growth – albeit if delivered in accordance with aspirations of the Corporate Plan 2017-2020, the SCR SEP, and Council’s economic strategy then this could be achieved.</p>
SP4	Housing	to provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	(+)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			<p>This option is likely to yield minor positive effects, with additional job creation likely to stimulate the housing market and encourage the development industry to deliver residential development that aligns with economic growth. In so doing this option provides the opportunity to have a greater amount of people living and working in the borough. Stimulating complementary housing growth could help reduce levels of out-commuting, and support more sustainable transport movements across the borough.</p>
SP5	Accessibility	to enable all sections of the community to access services, facilities and opportunities and provide travel choice	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TA1 to TA5, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			<p>This option would deliver the vast majority of jobs in accessible locations and within the existing settlement hierarchy across the borough. This should ensure that jobs, services and facilities are in accessible locations, and capable of being accessed by public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>The exact location of future employment land and economic activity will dictate the significance of any effects on transport, but overall this option is expected to have a neutral effect on accessibility, with some increase in movements, but not to the extent that this is unmanageable on the highway network.</p>

SA Framework / SA Objective			Employment quantum: 24,840 total jobs
SP6	Education & skills	assist people in gaining the skills to fulfil their potential	(+)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, ED1, and I1)			This option will provide a minor positive effect to education and skills across the borough. An overall increase in economic activity and employment is likely to generate indirect effects on education and skills through alternative employment paths such as apprenticeships, aiming to improve the current SA baseline indication of low education attainment and low skills base.
SP7	Health, safety & security	to improve overall levels of health (reducing disparities between different groups and areas) and reduce crime and the fear of crime	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TA1 to TA5, ED1, BTC1 to BTC23, and I1)			This option would increase employment choices, which will reduce disparities within the borough. A greater amount of employment opportunities will create positive impacts on health and well-being, and quality of life. More employment opportunities are likely to reduce crime rates and the fear of crime in the area through increased employment and reduced economic inactivity.
SP8	Community	to value and nurture a sense of community, whilst respecting diversity	Unknown/N.A.
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, I2, E9, BTC4 and D1)			This option will stimulate employment growth and economic activity, creating a more vital, vibrant, and potentially more cohesive community across the borough. The full extent of this option on this SA Objective is unknown.
NR9	Air quality	to improve local air quality and to reduce the borough's contribution to climate change	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, T5, AQ1)			This option is will have a neutral effect on air quality in the borough. An increase in economic activity could mean an increase in commuting journeys, and the construction of the new employment land / buildings will generate emissions. Likewise, CO ₂ levels could increase from personal vehicles and transportation associated with employment space but as this scale, this is unlikely to have a quantifiable difference. However, this level of economic development is broadly in accordance with the baseline and so the effect on air quality is expected to be negligible.

SA Framework / SA Objective			Employment quantum: 24,840 total jobs
NR10	Water	to improve the quality of the borough's rivers and groundwater and achieve sustainable use of water and reduce the risk of flooding	(0)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CC3, CC4, CC AC1, RE1, CL1, Poll1 and UT2)			<p>This option will have a neutral effect on water quality and sustainable water use across the borough. An increase in economic activity could mean an increase in water consumption, especially if new economic activities have high user requirements. But, overall the effect of this option is expected to be negligible.</p> <p>Economic development and employment uses are considered differently to residential development in relation to site / locations and flood risk categories; and therefore this option is not expected to result in an increase in properties of premises being at risk of flooding.</p>
NR11	Land & soil	to use land efficiently by bringing vacant land back into use and retaining the openness of the countryside	(0)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CL1, LG2)			<p>This option will have a neutral effect on land and soil. To realise the wider objectives of the Council and the BLP, new employment land will be required across the borough. However, the true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is known. It may be that jobs can be generated from more intensive use of existing land / premises and that the overall increase in jobs does not necessarily result in a proportionate land requirement.</p>
NR12	Minerals & other raw materials	to safeguard non-renewable resources and re-use primary resources through sustainable waste management practices	(0)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CSP38, MIN1 to MIN4)			<p>This option will have a neutral effect on minerals and other non-renewable raw materials. However, the true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is known. Delivering the scale of economic growth set out in this option will require the use of non-renewable resources.</p>
NR13	Energy sources	to increase energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources	(0)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (RE1, RE AC1)			<p>This option will have a neutral effect on energy sources. However, the true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is known. Delivering the scale of economic growth set out in this</p>

SA Framework / SA Objective			Employment quantum: 24,840 total jobs
			option will require the use of energy sources, but employment sites and employment premises offer advantageous opportunities to renewable energy generation, specifically PV.
NR14	Climate change adaptation	to implement measures to allow the existing and new buildings, infrastructure and environmental systems adapt to the impacts from climate change.	(0)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CC1 to CC4, CC AC1, RE1, Poll1)			This option will have a neutral effect on climate change adaptation. However, the true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is known. Delivering the scale of economic growth set out in this option will result in an increase in emissions both directly through construction-related activity, and also in terms of vehicles movements to and from places of work.
EP15	Biodiversity	to conserve and enhance the borough's natural habitats, wildlife and green infrastructure	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, GI1, GI2, BIO1, CCAC1, GS1, LC1)			This option will have a neutral effect on natural habitats, wildlife and green infrastructure, maintaining and enhancing the natural environment. The option could result in effects on designated sites but the true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is known.
EP16	Landscape character	to conserve and enhance the distinctive natural and wider landscape of the borough including the setting of settlements	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (LG2, GB1, GB6, GI1, GS1, GS2, BIO1, LC1, CC1, RE1)			This option will have a neutral effect on conservation and enhancement of the natural and wider landscape, maintaining existing Landscape Character Areas and National Character Areas. The true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is known, but the effect on landscape character is expected to be negligible.
EP17	Built environment	to maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment, in terms of built form and architectural integrity	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, HE1 to HE6, LG1, LG2)			This option will have a neutral effect on the built environment, with new economic activity and employment expected to be capable of integrating with either existing employment areas, or in a manner that does not generate any negative impacts. Some development sites by virtue of their size and scale may have some minimal impacts

SA Framework / SA Objective			Employment quantum: 24,840 total jobs
			and could be seen as incongruent and potentially as ‘bad’ neighbours. The true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is known.
EP18	Cultural & historic heritage	To conserve and enhance the borough’s cultural heritage and its heritage assets	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, LG2, HE1 to HE6, I1)			This option will have a neutral effect on the borough’s cultural heritage and heritage assets. Some development sites by virtue of their size and scale may have some minimal impacts on historical assets and conservation areas but the true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is known.

Draft

Jobs Growth Option 2 – 28,840 total jobs

SA Framework / SA Objective			Employment quantum: 28,840 total jobs
Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment			
EG1	Employment	to maintain and enhance employment opportunities to benefit the local labour force, reduce disparities and create high skill employment opportunities.	(++)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			<p>This option would result in significant positive effect due to it increasing the size of the labour force. Overall, this option can be expected to result in an increase in economic activity rates across Barnsley, and support the delivery of the quantum of employment land identified in the Council’s evidence base. This option would meet the projected jobs growth rate under the 'jobs-led policy on' scenario set out in the SHMA / evidence base.</p> <p>An increase in the size of the labour force and economic activity rates should help reduce deprivation and economic disparities. In broad terms, this option will strengthen Barnsley’s role within the Sheffield City Region (SCR), and contribute to the delivery of objectives set out in the SCR Strategic Economic Plan (2015 – 2025).</p> <p>The degree to which this option would reduce levels of out-commuting and overall unemployment is not clear, as cross-boundary links could mean homes are occupied by those working elsewhere in the Sheffield City Region and Leeds City Region. Given the scale of development envisaged in this option, an increase in out-commuting would be expected in the short-term, and there would be concerns as to the effect this level of growth may have on the dynamics between the HMA and FEMA.</p>
EG2	Wealth creation	to retain and enhance local strengths and qualities that are attractive to visitors and investors	(++)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			<p>This option would result in significant positive effects to the overall economic performance of the borough, and therefore raise productivity and prosperity, working towards the objectives set out in the Corporate Plan for 2017-2020.</p> <p>This option would support the delivery of the quantum of employment land and employment sites identified – although it is not possible to directly confirm this without reference to subsequent employment-led planning applications.</p> <p>This option would result in a higher level of population in Barnsley, and is therefore likely to support and stimulate economic opportunities linked to retail, services, and other industries.</p>

SA Framework / SA Objective			Employment quantum: 28,840 total jobs
EG3	Local economy	to promote economic activity growth and regeneration including high value and growth	(++)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			This option would result in significant positive benefits to economic activity rates in the borough, and would support regeneration initiatives – both directly through construction related activity, and also in terms of a general economic stimulus. The level of development activity generated by this option would identify Barnsley as a location that is responding to growth and support new business start-ups and business supply chain activity. No clear conclusion can be reached on whether this option would result in higher value growth – albeit if delivered in accordance with aspirations of the Corporate Plan 2017-2020, the SCR SEP, and Council’s economic strategy then this could be achieved.
SP4	Housing	to provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	(+)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			This option is likely to yield minor positive effects, with additional job creation likely to stimulate the housing market and encourage the development industry to deliver residential development that aligns with economic growth. In so doing this option provides the opportunity to have a greater amount of people living and working in the borough. Stimulating complementary housing growth could help reduce levels of out-commuting, and support more sustainable transport movements across the borough.
SP5	Accessibility	to enable all sections of the community to access services, facilities and opportunities and provide travel choice	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TA1 to TA5, TC1 to TC5, BTC1 to BTC23, I1)			This option would deliver the vast majority of jobs in accessible locations and within the existing settlement hierarchy across the borough. This should ensure that jobs, services and facilities are in accessible locations, and capable of being accessed by public transport, walking and cycling. The exact location of future employment land and economic activity will dictate the significance of any effects on transport, but overall this option is expected to have a neutral effect on accessibility, with some increase in movements, but not to the extent that this is unmanageable on the highway network.
SP6	Education & skills	assist people in gaining the skills to fulfil their potential	(+)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, ED1, and I1)			This option will provide a minor positive effect to education and skills across the borough. An overall increase in economic activity and employment is likely to generate indirect effects on education and skills through alternative

SA Framework / SA Objective			Employment quantum: 28,840 total jobs
			employment paths such as apprenticeships, aiming to improve the current SA baseline indication of low education attainment and low skills base.
SP7	Health, safety & security	to improve overall levels of health (reducing disparities between different groups and areas) and reduce crime and the fear of crime	0
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, E1 to E9, TA1 to TA5, ED1, BTC1 to BTC23, and I1)			This option would generate greater employment choices, which may indirectly reduce disparities within the borough. A greater amount of employment opportunities is likely to create indirect positive impacts on quality of life for residents including health and wellbeing and housing. More employment opportunities are likely to reduce crime rates and the fear of crime in the area through increases in productivity. However, the extent of these changes are likely to remain unknown.
SP8	Community	to value and nurture a sense of community, whilst respecting diversity	Unknown/N.A.
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG11, I2, E9, BTC4 and D1)			This option will stimulate employment growth and economic activity, creating a more vital, vibrant, and potentially more cohesive community across the borough. The full extent of this option on this SA Objective is unknown.
NR9	Air quality	to improve local air quality and to reduce the borough's contribution to climate change	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (SD1, LG1, LG2, T5, AQ1)			This option is will have a minor negative effect on air quality in the borough. An increase in economic activity could mean an increase in commuting journeys, and the construction of the new employment land / buildings will generate emissions. Likewise, CO2 levels could increase from personal vehicles and transportation associated with employment space. In simple terms, this option proposes a higher level of overall employment growth and this is likely to result in an increase in emissions and a minor negative effect.
NR10	Water	to improve the quality of the borough's rivers and groundwater and achieve sustainable use of water and reduce the risk of flooding	(-)

SA Framework / SA Objective			Employment quantum: 28,840 total jobs
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CC3, CC4, CC AC1, RE1, CL1, Poll1 and UT2)			<p>This option will have a minor negative effect on water quality and sustainable water use across the borough. An increase in economic activity could mean an increase in water consumption, especially if new economic activities have high user requirements. In simple terms, this option proposes a higher level of overall employment growth and this is likely to result in an increase in water consumption and a risk of reduction in water quality, leading to a minor negative effect.</p> <p>Economic development and employment uses are considered differently to residential development in relation to site / locations and flood risk categories; and therefore this option is not expected to result in an increase in properties of premises being at risk of flooding.</p>
NR11	Land & soil	to use land efficiently by bringing vacant land back into use and retaining the openness of the countryside	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CL1, LG2)			<p>This option will have a minor negative effect on land and soil. To realise the wider objectives of the Council and the BLP, new employment land will be required across the borough. In simple terms, this option proposes a higher level of overall employment growth and this is likely to result in an increase in land take and a minor negative effect. However, the true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is known. It may be that jobs can be generated from more intensive use of existing land / premises and that the overall increase in jobs does not necessarily result in a proportionate land requirement.</p>
NR12	Minerals & other raw materials	to safeguard non-renewable resources and re-use primary resources through sustainable waste management practices	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CSP38, MIN1 to MIN4)			<p>This option will have a minor negative effect on minerals and other non-renewable raw materials. In simple terms, this option proposes a higher level of overall employment growth and this is likely to result in an increase in emissions and a minor negative effect. However, the true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is known. Delivering the scale of economic growth set out in this option will require the use of non-renewable resources.</p>
NR13	Energy sources	to increase energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (RE1, RE AC1)			<p>This option will have a minor negative effect on energy sources. In simple terms, this option proposes a higher level of overall employment growth and this is likely to result in an increase in emissions and a minor negative effect. However, the true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is</p>

SA Framework / SA Objective			Employment quantum: 28,840 total jobs
			known. Delivering the scale of economic growth set out in this option will require the use of energy sources, but employment sites and employment premises offer advantageous opportunities to renewable energy generation, specifically PV.
NR14	Climate change adaptation	to implement measures to allow the existing and new buildings, infrastructure and environmental systems adapt to the impacts from climate change.	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (CC1 to CC4, CC AC1, RE1, Poll1)			This option will have a minor negative effect on climate change adaptation. In simple terms, this option proposes a higher level of overall employment growth and this is likely to result in an increase in emissions and a minor negative effect. However, the true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is known. Delivering the scale of economic growth set out in this option will result in an increase in emissions both directly through construction-related activity, and also in terms of vehicles movements to and from places of work.
EP15	Biodiversity	to conserve and enhance the borough's natural habitats, wildlife and green infrastructure	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, GI1, GI2, BIO1, CCAC1, GS1, LC1)			This option will have a minor negative effect on natural habitats, wildlife and green infrastructure, maintaining and enhancing the natural environment. In simple terms, this option proposes a higher level of overall employment growth and this is likely to result in an increase in emissions and a minor negative effect. The option could result in effects on designated sites but the true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is known.
EP16	Landscape character	to conserve and enhance the distinctive natural and wider landscape of the borough including the setting of settlements	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (LG2, GB1, GB6, GI1, GS1, GS2, BIO1, LC1, CC1, RE1)			This option will have a minor negative effect on conservation and enhancement of the natural and wider landscape, maintaining existing Landscape Character Areas and National Character Areas. In simple terms, this option proposes a higher level of overall employment growth and this is likely to result in an increase in emissions and a minor negative effect. The true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is known, but the effect on landscape character is expected to be negligible.

SA Framework / SA Objective			Employment quantum: 28,840 total jobs
EP17	Built environment	to maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment, in terms of built form and architectural integrity	(-)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, HE1 to HE6, LG1, LG2)			This option will have a minor negative effect on the built environment, with new economic activity and employment expected to cause instances where development sites are not able to integrate with existing employment areas and/or other forms of development. Under this option development sites by virtue of their size and scale will have minimal negative impacts and could be seen as incongruent and potentially as 'bad' neighbours. The true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is known.
EP18	Cultural & historic heritage	To conserve and enhance the borough's cultural heritage and its heritage assets	(0)
Consideration of Relevant Policies (D1, LG2, HE1 to HE6, I1)			This option will have a neutral effect on the borough's cultural heritage and heritage assets. Some development sites by virtue of their size and scale may have some minimal impacts on historical assets and conservation areas but the true effect of this option will only be known once the exact location of future development is known.