Section 6- Sustainability

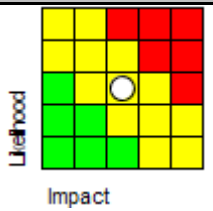
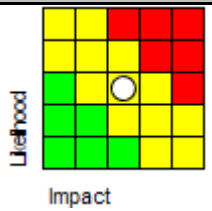
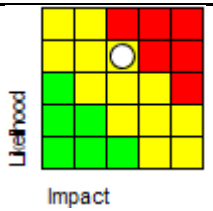
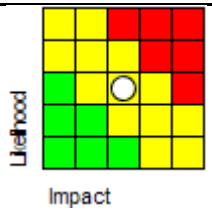
The Service considers and summarises how it is responding to issues raised through the SEA process and how it is contributing to meeting the objectives set out in the Council's Sustainability & Climate Change Framework and emerging Climate Action Plan, particularly in relation to delivery of commitments for which the service is responsible.

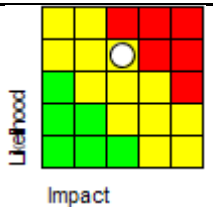
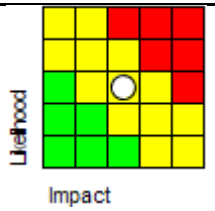
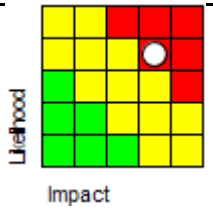
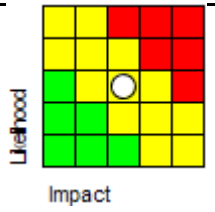
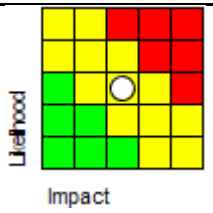
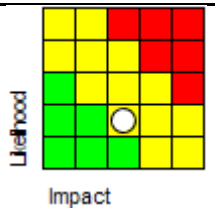
Service activity	Impacts on climate change mitigation	Impacts on climate change adaptation	Impacts on biodiversity	Impacts on greenspace	Other sustainability impacts
Delivery of statutory duties in relation to air quality management	Air quality funding used to support the EcoStars road fleet recognition scheme which aims to minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Minimise pollution airborne	Minimise pollution	Improved amenity for greenspaces through reduced air pollution in recreational spaces.	Minimising pollution to air and improves health outcomes and reduces the strain on the NHS,
Contaminated land	Promote the remediation of potentially contaminated land received via the planning process along with the monitoring of sites of historic landfill-in.	Land affected by contamination is appropriately assessed using and remediated.	There is the potential disturbance of habitats via the reclamation of site likely to be contaminated sites.	Improved environmental health reduces likelihood of pollution.	The provision of pollution free surroundings is clearly advantageous to biodiversity, thereby ensuring that such land contribute to sustainable communities.
Contribute to Climate Action Plan and Local Heat & Energy Efficiency Strategy, including via ongoing CLD Plan climate emergency skills work, and alignment of Locality Plans with CAP ambitions	The CAP/LHEES will provide a clear strategic approach to improving energy efficiency and decarbonising homes, tackling fuel poverty and reducing emissions from the housing stock.	The CAP will set a framework to build resilience to enable communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change. This is particularly critical for our most vulnerable communities.	Nature based solutions to climate change and provide a wide range of co-benefits for our places and communities as well as helping capture carbon and supporting resilience to the effects of climate change.	The Service will contribute to both the CAP and Greenspace Strategy, which will be mutually supporting – see Greenspace Strategy below.	

Food Growing Strategy	Food growing strategy can help reduce embodied emissions associated with food production due to minimised transport and processing.	Allotments act as natural carbon sinks to absorb emissions and act as natural flood alleviation schemes	Development of these sites can act to increase biodiversity through increased pollination opportunities and habitat creation	Allotments can act as extensions to greenspace or be integrated as part of the landscaping	Food growing opportunities as benefits of promoting such activities through community groups and local schools as educational programmes, with positive health and wellbeing elements.
Greenspace Strategy	Community empowerment to deliver nature-based solutions to climate change	Improving climate resiliency for communities in EDC through provision of quality green and natural spaces and non-vehicular transport.	Implementation of nature-based solutions provides nature-based solutions supporting pollinators and creating habitat.	Improved amenity greenspace benefiting climate and communities.	Improved health & wellbeing and opportunities for community cohesion
Oversee delivery of sustainability guiding principle in LOIP	Delivery of sustainability guiding principle has climate change mitigation benefits.	Delivery of sustainability guiding principle has climate change adaptation benefits	Delivery of sustainability guiding principle has biodiversity benefits	Delivery of sustainability guiding principle has greenspace benefits.	Delivery of sustainability guiding principle has wider benefits e.g., health & wellbeing
Pollution Control			Prevention and removal of offensive waste from open spaces will contribute to the provision, maintenance and improvement of biodiversity in natural spaces.	The absence of waste and pollution from greenspace will encourage use and contribute to physical and mental wellbeing.	

Embrace Smart / Remote Working across Community Services including improving use of ICT solutions and reduction of unnecessary travel.	Reduction to carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions.	Minimise fumes and pollution and energy usage through travel	Reduced traffic on roads results in fewer vehicle collisions with fauna. Improved air quality increases habitat for less pollution tolerant species.	Improved amenity for greenspaces due to reduced air pollution, and safety for children and young people from less vehicles.	Less traffic use, giving less air pollution and more sustainable environment. Less paper usage through use of ICT solutions, leading to less de-forestation and sustainable future.

Section 7- Risk Management

Description	Treatment Strategy	Internal Controls	Category(s)	LOIP Outcome(s)	Current Risk Matrix	Target Risk Matrix	Linked Actions
Failure to effectively manage significant cases of animal disease or human illness/ disease and/or outbreak events	Tolerate	Welfare Controls Qualified Resourcing Training Partnership Liaison	Social	Local Outcome 3 Local Outcome 4 Local Outcome 5 Local Outcome 6			None
Failure to deliver statutory requirements of Environmental Health and Trading Standards	Treat	Resourcing Vacancy Recruitment	Political Legal/Compliance	All			Recruitment and making EDC attractive place to work. Working with Chief Officers / Institutes to provide qualifications nationally.

Inability to effectively manage the national resettlement agenda	Treat	Appropriate Resourcing Government Funding Support Services.	Political Social	All			Awareness at national level For continued funding and access to services
Inability to supply appropriate homeless temporary accommodation	Treat	Housing Options Housing Provision Resourcing	Political Social Financial	Local Outcome 3 Local Outcome 4 Local Outcome 5 Local Outcome 6			Housing supply increased. Financial resources provided / grants from Government.
Inability to Deliver Community Empowerment requirements including LOIP and to support Community Planning Partners and Local Outcomes	Treat	Resourcing Positive Partnership Working and relationships. Community capacity planning and building	Political Social	All			Recruitment Streamlined structure. Increased community empowerment