

# **Pendle Borough Council**

## **Sustainability Appraisal of Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs**

Issues and Options Appraisal

30 June 2008

Entec UK Limited



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**Report for**

Christine Douglas  
Planning Policy Manager  
Pendle Borough Council  
Town Hall  
Nelson  
Lancashire  
BB9 7LG

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**Main Contributors**

Deborah Starkings  
Kirsty Tydeman  
Michael Barton

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**Issued by**

.....  
Deborah Starkings

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**Approved by**

.....  
David Kenyon

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**Entec UK Limited**

Canon Court  
Abbey Lawn  
Abbey Foregate  
Shrewsbury SY2 5DE  
England  
Tel: +44 (0) 1743 342000  
Fax: +44 (0) 1743 342010

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Appraisal of Core Strategy and Land Use  
Allocations DPDs

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# Non Technical Summary

## Overview

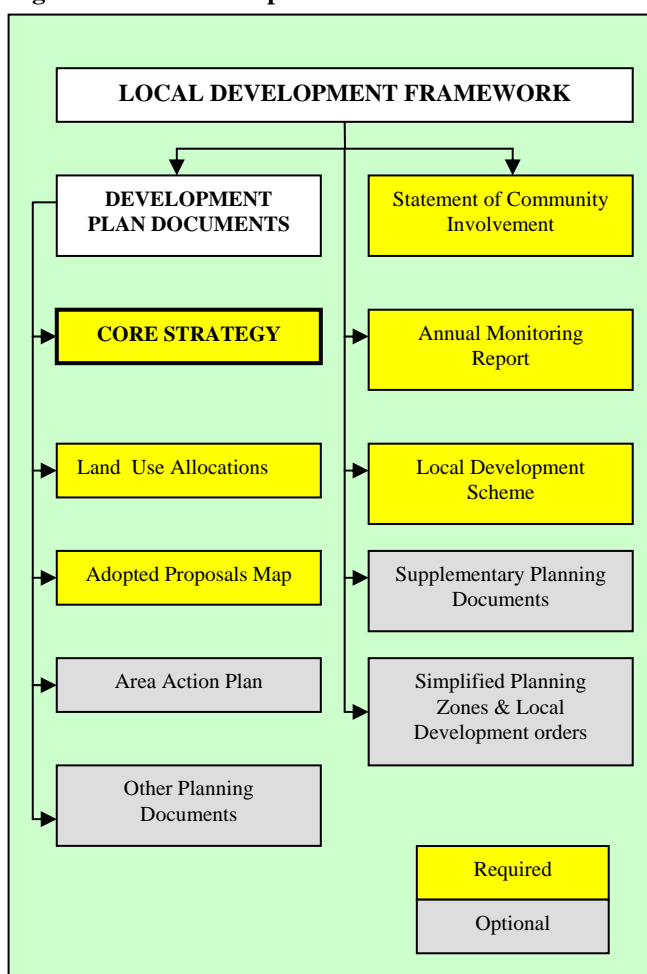
This document is the non-technical summary of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Pendle Borough Council (PBC) Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations Issues and Options. It highlights the sustainability appraisal (SA) process and describes the key sustainability effects anticipated as a result of implementing the issues and options identified for the Pendle Borough Council Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPD.

## The Core Strategy

The existing planning framework for Pendle Borough Council is provided by The Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West (RPG13, the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan (Adopted 2005) and the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (Adopted 2006). Following the publication of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 12 - Local Development Frameworks, Pendle Borough Council has begun the process of preparing its Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF will contain a portfolio of documents covering spatial planning within the Borough. These documents will include Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Plan Documents (SPDs). The DPDs include the Core Strategy, Development Control Principles, Land Use Allocations and Area Action Plans.

The Core Strategy is a required Development Plan Document (DPD) that will set out the vision, objectives and aims for Pendle, including sustainability principles and a set of core policies to guide

**Figure 1: Local Development Framework**



future development in the Borough. The Core Strategy sets the framework within which PBC's other Development Plan Documents, such as the Land Use Allocations and Development Control Principles documents, will sit. Whilst it sets out the development principles for the Borough, it must also conform to the Regional Spatial Strategy, national planning statements (PPGs and PPSs) and also Pendle Borough Council's Sustainable Community Strategy.

Figure 1 shows how the Core Strategy relates to the Local Development Framework.

The Pendle Borough Council Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs have been informed by a body of earlier work that started with a joint public consultation exercise between the Planning Department and Pendle Partnership undertaken during the summer and autumn of 2007 called "You choose the future of Pendle". Responses to this extensive consultation process have been used to shape the Core Strategy, Land Use Allocations DPD and the new Sustainable Community Strategy for the Borough. The Borough Council analysed the consultation responses and considered the issues raised by Pendle residents and have worked these up into a number of issues and options. These issues are underpinned by eleven strategic objectives which have been derived from a number of sources including public consultation, analysis of the available evidence base and consideration of public strategies and government guidance. The issues identified which are the subject of this SA are presented in Table S1.

**Table S1 Pendle Borough Council Issues**

#### **Pendle Borough Council Issues**

<b>1.</b>	<b>Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by directing growth to the most sustainable locations</b>
	1a: Which settlement hierarchy do you think would help to achieve the most sustainable patterns of growth in Pendle?
	1b: How should we distribute new housing across Pendle?
	1c: What type of land should be developed for housing?
	1d: How should we distribute new employment* across Pendle?
	1e: Which locations are most appropriate for new employment land provision?
	1f: What type of employment* sties do we need to provide?
	1g: How should be distribute new retail provision across Pendle?
<b>2.</b>	<b>Ensure that the physical and social infrastructure is capable of supporting both new and existing development, thereby helping to create sustainable communities</b>
	2a: When should we ask for contributions to help maintain existing, or provide new, infrastructure in Pendle?
	2b: How should we determine the level of developer contributions?
<b>3.</b>	<b>Promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn, work, play and visit.</b>
	3a: What factors should we emphasise in order to achieve high standards in new developments?
	3b: Which of these options would make a significant contribution to an improved public realm?

<b>4.</b>	<b>Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through mitigation and adaption</b>
4a:	How should we aim to build renewable energy technologies into new developments?
4b:	How supportive should we be towards the development of renewable energy sources?
4c:	How can we accommodate stand-alone renewable energy schemes in Pendle?
4d:	How can we seek to improve energy conservation and efficiency in new housing?
4e:	How should we influence the use of construction materials?
4f:	How should we seek to improve air quality in Pendle?
4g:	How should we seek to improve the management of water resources and watercourses in Pendle?
<b>5.</b>	<b>Deliver quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable, contributing to the creation of a balanced housing market</b>
5a:	How many new houses should we build in Pendle?
5b:	What type, size and tenure of housing should we build?
5c:	How much affordable housing should we deliver?
5d:	How can we deliver affordable housing?
<b>6.</b>	<b>Strengthen the local economy by facilitating growth that supports economic diversification and rural regeneration</b>
6a:	Which of the following types of employment do we need to attract into Pendle as a priority?
6b:	Should we offer protection to existing employment areas?
6c:	Which of the following locations should be the focus for new developments in the tourism, cultural or hospitality sectors?
<b>7.</b>	<b>Increase the choice, variety and quality of the retail offer and promote uses that contribute to the creation of a well-balanced, safe and socially inclusive night-time economy in our town centres</b>
7a:	What level of new retailing should we seek to attract into Pendle?
7b:	Should we seek to accommodate large national multiples (non food retailers) in Pendle?
7c:	What measures should we use to help increase the vitality and viability of town centres?
7d:	How can we establish and support a night –time economy in Nelson and/or Colne town centres?
<b>8.</b>	<b>Reduce inequalities by ensuring that the provision of community, education and healthcare facilities and their services are fully accessible</b>
8a:	Where should we locate new community facilities to help reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion?
8b:	What types of community facility do we need to provide as a priority in Pendle?
<b>9.</b>	<b>Protect, enhance and improve access to our green open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to promote active and healthier lifestyles.</b>
9a:	How should we protect our existing green open spaces?
9b:	How can we enhance the quality of, and improve access to our green open spaces?
<b>10.</b>	<b>Ensure new development respects our built heritage and areas of the countryside which are valued for their contribution to landscape character or biodiversity</b>
10a:	How can we help to protect and enhance our built heritage?
10b:	How can we help to protect and enhance our natural heritage?
10c:	How can we protect and enhance our open countryside?
10d:	Do we need to designate Sites of Settlement Character?

**11. Deliver a safe, sustainable transport network that improves both internal and external connectivity, reduces the need to travel by car, supports long term growth and contributes to an improved environment.**

11a: How can we improve our physical connection with adjacent areas, particularly our transport links into Yorkshire?

11b: How can we best address our current reliance on the car for personal travel?

11c What approach should we take to parking?

\*excludes retail

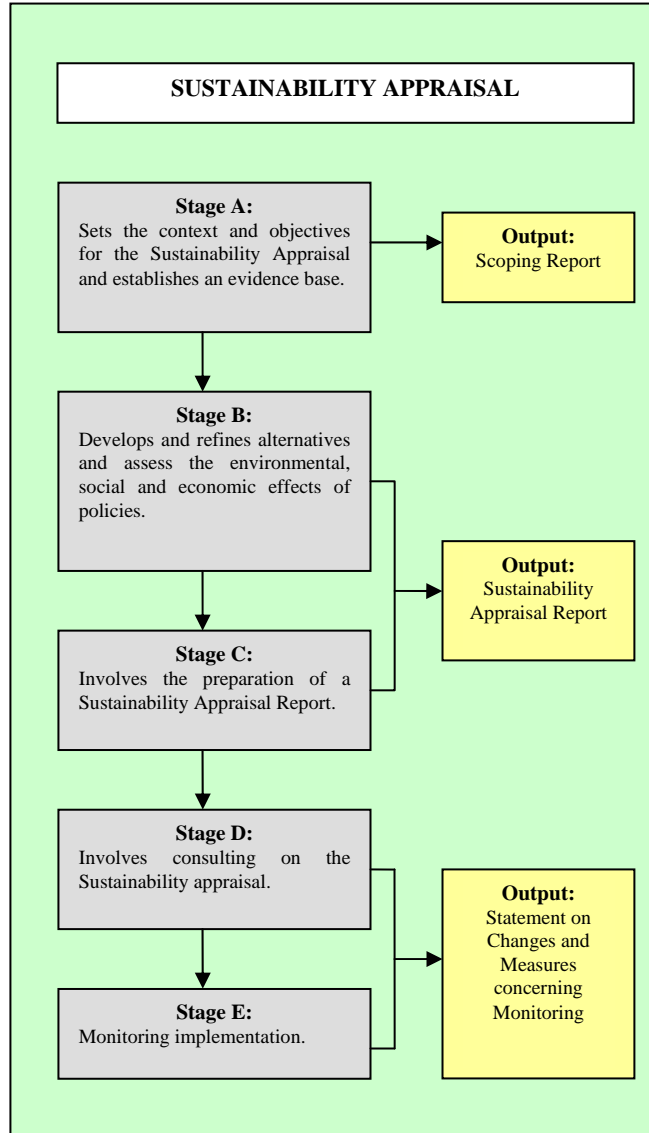


## Sustainability Appraisal

It is very important to ensure that the DPD policies and proposals contained in the Local Development Framework contribute to the aims of sustainable development. This is commonly defined as ensuring that there is a better quality of life for everyone now and in the future.

Sustainable development seeks to strike a balance between economic, environmental and social factors to enable people to meet their needs whilst minimising their impact and not compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. To this end, the documents in the Local Development Framework are subject to a process called sustainability appraisal (SA), the main stages of which are highlighted opposite. SA considers the anticipated effects of the DPD on the area's environmental, economic and social conditions. Sustainability Appraisal of DPDs and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) is a legal requirement under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004).

The SA also incorporates the requirements of a process called Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This is controlled by European law and specifically sets out to improve the environmental performance of plans and programmes such as the Local Development Framework.



## Sustainability Objectives

The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2006), outlines Entec's proposed methodology for undertaking the sustainability appraisal and provides information on environmental, economic and social issues in Pendle, identified the sustainability issues for Pendle and presented a set of SA objectives and detailed criteria and indicators. The Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations Issues and Options will be assessed against each of the SA objectives within this report, making use of the baseline information set out in the Scoping Report to predict the likely effects of the Core Strategy and Land Use Allocation DPD's implementation. The SA objectives are shown in Table S2.

**Table S2 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives**

### Pendle Borough Council Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

- H1: To help meet the housing needs of the whole community
- H2: To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle
- E1: To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets
- E2: To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market
- E3: To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure
- E4: To deliver urban/rural renaissance
- C1: To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour
- C2: To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities
- C3: To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value
- C4: To protect and improve local environmental quality
- C5: To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle
- P1: To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources
- P2: To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change
- P3: To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery
- P4: To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites
- P5: To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive
- P6: Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources
- P7: To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites

## Appraisal Results

The appraisal of the Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations Issues and options was undertaken considering the likely effects of the issues and options against the sustainability objectives. Each issue and option was scored against the SA objectives using a six tier system presented below with a commentary which considered cumulative effects as well as recommendations for improvement.

Score	Description	Symbol
Move towards significantly	The proposed option contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Move towards marginally	The proposed option contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral	The proposed option does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective	0
Move away marginally	The proposed option detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	—
Move away significantly	The proposed option detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	--
No relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed option and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.	X
Uncertain	The proposed option has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

The results indicate that implementing the Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPD is likely to contribute to the wider sustainable development objectives of Pendle Borough Council. There are anticipated to be a number of sustainability advantages stemming from each of the eleven strategic objectives which underpin the Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations Issues and Options.

### Sustainability Advantages

#### Strategic Objective 1: Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by directing growth to the most sustainable location

Appropriate development within settlements will help to promote access to facilities thus reducing the need to travel.

The settlement hierarchy will contribute to regeneration.

Concentrating development in key settlements will support those settlements, providing better access to jobs, homes, services and facilities.

Policies which seek to meet needs offer more flexibility in location but this might have an adverse effect on the environment.

This objective promotes the development of appropriately located employment land within Pendle.

<b>Strategic Objective 2: Ensure that the physical and social infrastructure is capable of supporting both new and existing development, thereby helping to create sustainable communities</b>
Objective 2 promotes the provision of infrastructure to support development.
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn, work, play or visit</b>
Objective 3 promotes measures to improve the public realm which is likely to contribute to an overall improvement of the quality of the built environment and to the quality of town centres.
Careful design will also ensure better accessibility for all members of society including wheelchair users and BME communities.
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Respond to the causes and potential impact of climate change through mitigation and adaptation</b>
This option promotes consideration of renewable energy technologies.
Improving air quality and the management of water will deliver health benefits, reductions in flooding and better local environmental quality.
Energy efficient homes are cheaper to live in and will help to relieve fuel poverty.
Renewable energy, energy efficiency, appropriate distribution of homes and jobs will all reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>Strategic Objective 5: Deliver quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable, contributing to the creation of a balanced housing market.</b>
This objective promotes housing development.
This objective promotes community integration and regeneration.
This objective promotes delivery of affordable housing.
<b>Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen the local economy by facilitating growth that supports economic diversification and rural regeneration</b>
This objective encourages businesses to locate within Pendle
Economic development and growth will contribute to urban and rural renaissance
<b>Strategic Objective 7: Increase the choice, variety and quality of the retail offer and promote uses that contribute to the creation of a well-balanced, safe and socially inclusive night-time economy in our town centres.</b>
This objective considers the amount of retail floorspace and provide additional employment opportunities
The type and location of retail facilities can encourage economic growth and regeneration
<b>Strategic Objective 8: Reduce inequalities by ensuring that the provision of community, education and healthcare facilities and their services are fully accessible</b>
Providing additional community facilities will promote social inclusion.
<b>Strategic Objective 9: Protect, enhance and improve access to our green open spaces, sports and recreation facilities to promote active and healthier lifestyles</b>
Protecting open space will increase opportunities for formal and informal recreation, wildlife, contribute to local character and enhance views.

<b>Strategic Objective 10: Ensure new development respects our natural heritage and areas of the countryside which are valued for their contribution to landscape character or biodiversity</b>
Protecting and enhancing the built heritage will contribute to the character of towns and villages and may contribute to regeneration.
<b>Strategic Objective 11: Deliver a safe, sustainable transport network that improves both internal and external connectivity, reduces the need to travel by car, supports long term growth and contributes to an improved environment.</b>
Promoting the use of more sustainable modes of transport would contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and promote better air quality. It would also promote health and fitness.

At this stage, only a small number of negative effects have been identified.

<b>Sustainability Disadvantages</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by directing growth to the most sustainable location</b>
Dispersal may require people to drive further to access services and facilities which would have an adverse effect on congestion, emissions and climate change.
Areas of need and areas where new development is demanded do not necessarily coincide. If development is demand led, it will not contribute to the regeneration of more deprived areas. Similarly development across the borough will not necessarily deliver investment and regeneration where it is most required.
<b>Objective 3: Promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn, work, play or visit</b>
Pursuing high standards of design in new development may substantially increase the costs of housing which may reduce the numbers being built and may make them too expensive for some people to buy.
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Respond to the causes and potential impact of climate change through mitigation and adaptation</b>
Some renewable energy technologies can have adverse visual effects if they are not carefully sited and designed.
<b>Strategic Objective 5: Deliver quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable, contributing to the creation of a balanced housing market.</b>
If insufficient housing is delivered, if it is of the wrong type, tenure, size or in the wrong location it could undermine the Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder and frustrate regeneration initiatives.
<b>Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen the local economy by facilitating growth that supports economic diversification and rural regeneration</b>
Some of the options identified may result in a reduction in the supply of cheaper premises essential for small and start up businesses contributing to a reduction in economic diversity and vitality.
<b>Strategic Objective 7: Increase the choice, variety and quality of the retail offer and promote uses that contribute to the creation of a well-balanced, safe and socially inclusive night-time economy in our town centres.</b>
The type and location of retail facilities may attract investment away from town centres causing decline in the high streets.

**Strategic Objective 10: Ensure new development respects our natural heritage and areas of the countryside which are valued for their contribution to landscape character or biodiversity**

Restriction on development within the countryside would not contribute to rural regeneration or vitality and viability of rural areas.

**Strategic Objective 11: Deliver a safe, sustainable transport network that improves both internal and external connectivity, reduces the need to travel by car, supports long term growth and contributes to an improved environment.**

The creation of new roads or rail links will solve environmental problems in badly affected areas but will have adverse environmental effects where they are constructed.

## Next Steps

The Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPD Issues and Options will be subject to a period of public consultation (4<sup>th</sup> July – 18<sup>th</sup> August 2008), along with the SA, before being worked up into preferred policy options, consulted on again and then finalised and submitted to the Secretary of State for approval. We would welcome your views on the Sustainability Appraisal Report. All comments received by the closing date will be considered and the SA will be amended as appropriate.

## How to Comment

We hope you have found the information in this non-technical summary useful.

Further information may be obtained from the Planning Policy and Conservation Team at Pendle Borough Council using the contact details below.

Please email or post your comments to the following address:

Planning and Building Control  
Planning Policy and Conservation  
Pendle Borough Council  
Town Hall  
Market Street  
Nelson  
Lancashire  
BB9 7LG

Phone: 01282 661330

Fax: 01282 661390

Email: [ldf.consultation@pendle.gov.uk](mailto:ldf.consultation@pendle.gov.uk)

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# Acronyms

AAP – Area Action Plan

CLG – Communities and Local Government (previously ODPM)

DPD – Development Plan Documents

GQA – General Quality Assessment

IMD – Indices of Multiple Deprivation.

JCA- Joint Character Areas

LDF – Local Development Framework

LFA – Less Favoured Areas

LDS – Local Development Scheme

PBC \_ Pendle Borough Council

PPS1 – Planning Policy Statement 1

PPS12 – Planning Policy Statement 12

SA – Sustainability Appraisal

SEA – Strategic Environmental Appraisal

SAC – Special Areas of Conservation

SSSI – Sites of Special Scientific Interest

SPA – Special Protection Areas



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# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Purpose of this Report

This document presents the findings from the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Pendle Borough Council Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs Issues and Options Report. The report includes some 39 Issues and Options which address a number of spatial matters. This appraisal report has been produced to help inform the development of the Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs Preferred Options Report.

## 1.2 Requirement for Appraisal of the Pendle Borough Council Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs

The European Directive 2001/42/EC requires a 'Strategic Environmental Assessment' (SEA) of proposed plans and programmes which set the framework for future development consents which are considered to have significant effects on the environment. This includes Regional Spatial Strategies, Development Plan Documents, and Supplementary Planning Documents. The objective of the Directive is:

*“to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development” (Article 1).*

These aims are consistent with a range of UK Government policies on the environment and sustainable development.

The Directive applies to all relevant plans and programmes whose formal preparation began after 21<sup>st</sup> July 2004 and those that were not adopted by 21<sup>st</sup> June 2006. The Directive has been enacted in the UK through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SI 1633).

The Directive defines 'environmental assessment' as a procedure comprising:

- Preparing an Environmental Report on the likely significant effects of the draft plan or programme;
- Carrying out consultation on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying Environmental Report;
- Taking into account the Environmental Report and the results of consultation in decision making;
- Providing information when the plan or programme is adopted and showing how the results of the environmental assessment have been taken into account.

Separately, Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) also requires that relevant organisations must exercise their functions with the purpose of contributing towards sustainable development. SA provides one means by which this requirement can be implemented by ensuring that the contribution of a policy towards the realisation of a range of sustainable development objectives can be assessed.

### 1.3 Pendle Borough Council Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs

The existing planning framework for Pendle is provided by the Regional Spatial Strategy (RPG13), Joint Lancashire Structure Plan (Adopted 2005) and the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (Adopted 2006). Following the publication of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 12 - Local Development Frameworks, the Borough Council commenced the process of preparing their Local Development Framework (LDF) in 2006. The LDF will contain a portfolio of documents covering spatial planning within the Borough. These documents will include Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Plan Documents (SPDs). The DPDs include the Core Strategy, Development Control principles, Land Use Allocations and Area Action Plans.

The Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs are informed by the Council's Community Strategy adopted in 2008. The Strategy sets out the overarching vision for the Borough. The Vision for Pendle is:

*"We want Pendle to be a place where quality of life continues to improve and where people respect one another and their neighbourhoods. We want Pendle to be a place where everyone aspires to reach their full potential. We want to be recognised locally, regionally and nationally as a great area to live, learn, work, play and visit."*

This overarching vision is supported by eight priority goals which are set out below:

- Support confident communities that are socially cohesive, creative, tolerant and considerate of the needs of all ages and cultures;
- Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy - providing the jobs of the future and the talents and skills to fill them;
- Create a vibrant housing market offering a mix of high quality and affordable housing for all;
- Create a Borough in which people feel safe and crime continues to fall;
- Help people to live long, healthy and independent lives;
- Deepen our understanding and respect for the environment;
- Do all we can to give our children and young people the best start in life and the opportunity to achieve their full potential;
- Help older people live their lives in the way they choose and to support their independent and active living.

Pendle's vision is underpinned by four principles which are set out below:

***Ensuring Fairness Throughout Pendle:*** The Council recognise that some people in Pendle are seriously disadvantaged by where they live and are committed to narrowing the gaps of quality of life between our most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of Pendle. These neighbourhoods tend to be those where crime is higher, housing is poorer, exam results are lower and where the quality of the environment is poor. The Council pledge to take account of all these inequalities when planning and delivering services, delivering targeted improvements where necessary to help narrow this gap.

***Limiting the use of natural resources:*** Globally and locally, the consequences of our actions are becoming increasingly clear as we put more and more pressure on the earth to provide the resources that we have become used to. We are now witnessing some of the effects of modern-day human activity. For example, climate change is now a major global challenge which requires a global, national and local response. Pendle Borough Council will ensure that whatever actions are taken they are done in a way that generates low carbon emissions and low levels of waste with the minimum input of natural resources.

***Engaging communities:*** The Council cannot achieve their Vision in isolation - we need all partners, including local people, to help us create a Pendle which we can all be proud of. Pendle Borough Council believe that the more opportunities people have to make a difference, the better they feel about the services they have helped to improve. It is vital that communities not only have the opportunity to engage in making decisions about their local area but that we listen and respond to their views accordingly. The Council want to bring new life to local democracy.

***Supporting a fair economy:*** A thriving local economy generates job opportunities and helps to enhance skills and experience. Through the delivery of this Strategy Pendle Borough Council want to support the local economy by ensuring that local businesses have the opportunity to tender for, and deliver, much of the work needed to successfully implement the Strategy.

## 1.4 Issues and Options Appraisal

This report presents the findings of a sustainability appraisal into the Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations Issues and Options report for Pendle Borough Council. This Issues and Options appraisal is based on an assessment of some 39 issues and options developed around the following key strategic objectives:

- Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by directing growth to the most sustainable location;
- Ensure that the infrastructure is capable of supporting both new and existing development, thereby helping to create sustainable communities;
- Promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn, work, play and visit;
- Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through mitigation and adaptation;

- Deliver quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable, contributing to the creation of a balanced housing market;
- Strengthen the local economy by facilitating growth that supports economic diversification and rural regeneration;
- Increase the choice, variety and quality of the retail offer and promote uses that contribute to the creation of a well balanced, safe and socially inclusive night-time economy in our town centres;
- Reduce inequalities by ensuring that new community, education and healthcare facilities are fully accessible;
- Protect, enhance and improve access to our green open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to promote active and healthier lifestyles;
- Ensure new development respects our built heritage and areas of the countryside which are valued for their contribution to landscape character or biodiversity;
- Deliver a safe, sustainable transport network that improves both internal and external connectivity, reduces the need to travel by car, supports the long-term growth and contributes to an improved environment.

The preparation of the draft options and subsequent public consultation is considered by the Council to be in accordance with the detailed guidance as set out by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) in Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12). This outlines a number of key stages leading to the adoption of a Development Plan Document. These are:

- Evidence gathering;
- Preparation of issues and alternative options;
- Public participation on preferred options;
- Representations on preferred options;
- Preparation of the Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs;
- Submission of Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs.

This appraisal is based on the findings and work undertaken which is of direct relevance to the first two stages in the appraisal process.

## 1.5 Sustainability Appraisal

Pendle Borough Council has appointed Entec UK Ltd to undertake a sustainability appraisal of the emerging Local Development Framework Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs. The requirement for a Sustainability Appraisal is identified within the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Sustainable development seeks to improve the quality of life for all, while protecting the environment from damage as a result of human activities, so that both present and future generations may be able to benefit from its resources and diversity. It aims to achieve a balance

between environmental, economic and social issues to enable maximum gains whilst minimising impacts.

Sustainable development is the core principle of planning. Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (PPS1) (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister<sup>1</sup>) states that:

*“Planning Authorities should ensure that sustainable development is treated in an integrated way in their development plans. In particular, they should carefully consider the inter-relationship between social inclusion, protecting and enhancing the environment, the prudent use of natural resources and economic development”*

This is reiterated by the UK Government’s Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the Future (March 2005):

*“The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations”*

The purpose of a sustainability appraisal is to promote sustainable development through the better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. It is an iterative process that identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of the plan and the extent to which its implementation will achieve social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined.

Guidance for undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal is provided in the ODPM document ‘Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks’ (2005). This provides advice on how sustainability appraisals can incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environment Assessment Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC) which requires the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

Entec produced a scoping report on behalf of Pendle Borough Council and issued this for consultation during 2006. It included a draft sustainability framework which was finalised following consultation and has been used as the basis for appraising the issues and options.

### **1.5.1 Methodology**

Sustainability appraisals are an effective way of helping to ensure that sustainable development principles are taken into account during the decision making process. By looking in detail at proposals across a broad range of sustainability areas, the appraisal process exposes their strength and weaknesses and helps with the development of recommendations for their improvement. There is no adding up of scores and the outputs will not indicate whether the options overall are ‘sustainable’ or not, rather they will identify the diverse strengths and weaknesses of the options and expose the nature of any irreconcilable conflicts. As well as helping to enhance the options the appraisal provides a basis for informed discussion between stakeholders around a set of shared goals.

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<sup>1</sup> Subsequently Communities and Local Government (CLG)

### 1.5.2 Steps in the Appraisal Process

The sustainability appraisal should involve the following steps:

- Gather information to support the appraisal - this will include qualitative and quantitative material on the social, economic and environmental context of the geographical areas for which the strategy relates and the opportunities and constraints imposed by these factors;
- A review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies, identifying objectives, targets and indicators to inform the sustainability objectives for the SA;
- Identify draft sustainability objectives - identifying the scope and nature of what is meant by sustainability;
- Consultation on the objectives with stakeholders - it is important that key stakeholders accept the validity of the objectives and applicability to the project, this is done through the issuing of a scoping report;
- Carry out a first appraisal - using the objectives to consider the performance of the Issues and options;
- Produce the initial SA Report – This is non mandatory but is useful in setting out the appraisal findings and recommendations on the objectives and options;
- Use recommendations - to inform the subsequent strategy's development, arriving at a preferred strategy;
- Carry out a second appraisal - to review the sustainability implications of the preferred strategy, identifying how it has developed from the earlier options appraised;
- Production of the final SA Report, setting out the baseline, methodology, results and evolution of the strategy through the objectives, options and preferred options stages.

## 1.6 Information Base

The SEA Directive, whose requirements are included within the ODPM guidance on Sustainability Appraisal, specifically requires the establishment of an information base identifying the key environmental conditions of the study area. It is only with a knowledge of baseline conditions that an assessment can be made as to the significance and likely effect of options and policies, and that the success or otherwise of these policies can be monitored during implementation.

## 1.7 Scoping and the Identification of Sustainability Objectives

The SA framework set out below in Table 1.1 consists of a number of objectives and guidance questions which will be used consistently to appraise all LDF Core Strategy and Land Use Allocation topic areas. The SA objectives cover all social, environmental and economic aspects



of development and have evolved from the objectives contained in the integrated toolkit for the North West, “Implementing Action for Sustainability 2003” prepared by Action for Sustainability which identifies 26 objectives with additional guidance. The objectives set out in the Pendle SA use the regional objectives and checklist as a starting point in the development of the SA Framework, but have been reviewed and refined to reflect local priorities as identified within the review of plans, programmes and strategies. The objectives and criteria were reviewed as follows:

- For content - to ensure that they were suitable for the appraisal and did not cover too many themes;
- For repetition - where objectives covered common themes and could be combined;
- For consistency - to ensure that objectives were progressive (if at all possible) rather than reactive;
- For completeness - to ensure that all relevant topics of sustainable development had been covered.

The sustainability objectives are presented in Table 1.1

**Table 1.1 Pendle Borough Council Sustainability Objectives**

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**Sustainability Objectives**

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**Housing and Human Health**

H1: To help meet the housing needs of the whole community

H2: To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle

**Regeneration , Training and Jobs**

E1: To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets

E2: To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market

E3: To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure

E4: To deliver urban/rural renaissance

**Social Cohesion and Cultural Resources**

C1: To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour

C2: To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities

C3: To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value

C4: To protect and improve local environmental quality

C5: To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle

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**Table 1.1 (continued) Pendle Borough Council Sustainability Objectives**


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**Sustainability Objectives**


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**Physical Environment**

- P1: To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources
- P2: To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change
- P3: To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery
- P4: To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites
- P5: To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive
- P6: Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources
- P7: To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites
- 

Each of the Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations Options has been appraised against the above objectives. The relative sustainability of each and the likely significance of effects leading from them were recorded on matrices, the structure of which is provided in Table 1.3. The matrix provides for a commentary to be provided against each objective criteria. This can be useful in explaining the rationale for the appraisal, any assumptions made together with recommendations to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects. The direction and severity of effects are recorded using the categories and symbols shown in Table 1.2.

**Table 1.2 Possible Alignments between the Issues / Options and the Sustainable Development Objective**

Score	Description	Symbol
move towards significantly	The proposed option contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Move towards marginally	The proposed option contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral	The proposed option does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective	0
Move away marginally	The proposed option detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	–
Move away significantly	The proposed option detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	– –
No relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed option and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.	x
Uncertain	The proposed option has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

Table 1.3 provides an extract from the appraisal matrix which has been used to appraise and record the performance of the issues and options against the sustainability framework. Given that there are some 39 issues to be appraised at this stage it was considered more appropriate to appraise the options utilising a simplified framework, albeit one which addresses the issues above.

**Table 1.3 Example Appraisal Matrix**

Sustainability Objectives	Detailed Criteria/ Guidance	Indicator	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Commentary/Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets	a) Increase the number of growth businesses  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	a) Change in number of VAT Businesses (stock). Average annual growth in stock calculated over a 3 year period.  b) Amount of workspace for micro businesses Amount of managed workspaces and incubator units for new businesses  c) Percentage of occupations within 'science and technology professional ' category  d) Number of jobs within the tourism sector (Hotels and Accommodation, Food and drink, Travel Agents and Tour Operators, Libraries, Museums, etc., Sport and Recreation)	—	+	+	Option 1 would restrict development in the countryside, doing nothing to encourage business in rural area. In particular this Option is judged to have a detrimental impact upon tourism projects and is therefore judged to move marginally away from this sustainability objective. Option 2 allows a more sustainable balance of the economic, social and environmental needs of Pendle's rural areas permitting development related to identified local need for jobs which may encourage tourism related business to located in appropriate locations within rural areas, which moves significantly towards this sustainability objective. Option 3 focuses upon permitting development which relates to innovative rural enterprise which will encourage small business into rural areas moving significantly towards this objective.

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## 2. Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context

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### 2.1 Links to Other Plans, Programmes and Strategies

The emerging LDF Core Strategy and Land Use Allocation DPDs are part of a suite of strategies which will guide the future of Pendle. These documents were identified by Entec and Pendle Borough Council within the Scoping Report.

#### 2.1.1 Key Sustainability Issues - Implications for the Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs

All plans, programmes and strategies recognise either implicitly or explicitly the need for a sustainable, holistic approach to development. There are contained within them a number of key issues that are identified consistently and which are ultimately reflected within the SA Framework (which consists of objectives and criteria) and which should be recognised in the development of the Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs. **(The SEA Directive requires that the relationship with other plans and programmes and their objectives to be identified, including those considerations that have been taken into account during preparation).** The extent to which the review has influenced the development of the SA Framework is reported in Appendix A.

### 2.2 Sustainability Baseline Conditions

An essential part of the appraisal process is the identification of the current state of the environment and its likely evolution without the plan. It is only with knowledge of existing conditions, and a consideration of their significance, that the issues which the emerging Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs should address can be identified and its subsequent success be monitored. **The establishment of environmental characteristics is a requirement of the SEA Directive.**

The SEA Directive and ODPM guidance (2005) in 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents' both require that difficulties encountered with data collection be identified. Clearly there is a wide range of information available which can be used to profile the current state of the environment. Sometimes this information is collected by a range of national and regional organisations within different data sets. Furthermore the baseline dates relative to this wide range of data sets are not always consistent. Finally certain information has not been collected over a sufficient time period to make the identification of trends possible.

A full baseline analysis was included within the Scoping Report and this has been included as Appendix B of this report with full citations of data source documents listed in Appendix C.

## 2.3 Quality of Life in Pendle Borough

Pendle Borough is located on the Yorkshire/ Lancashire border. The main towns of Pendle Borough, Colne and Nelson developed as industrial, particularly textile, centres in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and continued to grow until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The towns are surrounded by open countryside, moors and hills with Pendle Hill dominating the valley.

### 2.3.1 Economy and Regeneration

Pendle retains a high level of manufacturing, despite the nation-wide decline. A third of people in Pendle are employed in manufacturing industries compared to just over 10% in the region and nationally. Comparatively there are far fewer jobs in finance, IT, other business activities and transport and communications than regionally or nationally.

Unemployment in Pendle is consistent with the average across the North West at just over 5% (Nomis 2006-2007<sup>1</sup>) although it rose sharply between 2004 and 2005 from a comparatively low base.

The number of businesses in Pendle has grown 1.79% between 2002 and 2004 (Nomis<sup>1</sup>). This is roughly in line with Lancashire trends and slightly below North West regional trends. It is the result of a number of factors including low start-up costs, cheap labour and good access to the motorway network to Manchester and beyond.

Qualification levels in Pendle are relatively low; Almost 15% of people in Pendle have no qualifications (NOMIS 2006<sup>1</sup>). This is similar to the North West average and higher than the neighbouring authorities which range from 14.1% in Rossendale to approximately 4% in Ribble Valley. Similarly, the percentage of people in Pendle with a GNVQ level 4 qualification mirrors Rossendale and is much lower than Ribble Valley.

Average gross weekly pay in Pendle for full time workers is almost £60 under the Lancashire average, at £371.10 (Nomis 2007<sup>1</sup>). Over the last two years Pendle has fallen behind in comparison to the regional and county trends and the figure hides a large discrepancy between male and female salaries. The average full time salary for males in Pendle is £426.1 but only £345.2 for females. However it should be noted that this trend is similar regionally and nationally.

### 2.3.2 Housing

The industrial heritage of the Borough, based predominantly around the textile industry resulted in large numbers of terraced houses being built to house mill workers in the nineteenth century. Such properties form the bulk of Pendle's housing stock.

In some parts of Pendle there is low demand for some of these properties. It is estimated that in June 2002 there were 1 925 empty dwellings in Pendle (PBC<sup>2</sup>). Revised figures for 2006 suggest that this has increased substantially to 2 539 (PBC<sup>3</sup>). Of these, 1 752 (69%) have been empty for more than six months. This is both higher than the current national average of 43% of properties vacant for 6 months or greater (EHA 2006<sup>4</sup>) but also much higher than the percentage for Pendle in 2002 which was 22%.

Within Pendle, 19 wards have properties in low demand. In the Whitefield and Bradley wards, 100% of properties fall into this category and 50% of the housing stock in Walverden, Horsefield, Waterside and Vivary Bridge is at risk (PBC<sup>5</sup>).

Average house prices in Pendle are low - in 2005, the average house price was £90 000 compared to an average price in the North West being £140 000 (PBC<sup>5</sup>). In the last 3 years property prices have increased although average property prices in the Borough remain well below those of more affluent neighbouring authorities, and the national average price of £200 000.

Pendle is one of a number of authorities working with the Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder, Elevate East Lancs, to restructure the housing market and to overcome a range of housing and related issues including an oversupply of terraced houses and a lack of investment in housing by landlords and owner occupiers leading to a high number of 'unfit' properties. Derelict and vacant properties have contributed to the deterioration of conditions within residential neighbourhoods, reinforcing the spiral of decline.

The total private sector housing stock is 34 334. Most of these houses are owner-occupied with just 10% in the private rented sector (PBC<sup>5</sup>).

In Pendle, 17% of private sector homes have been classified as unfit for use (ODPM 2005<sup>6</sup>). This equates to 5,712 owner occupied unfit properties and 901 in the private rented sector. This is the same level as Blackburn, but higher than surrounding authorities which are also in the HMRP. This figure is beginning to decline, through the focus on housing quality through the HMRP. A third of Local Authority homes do not meet the decent homes standard. This is higher than many neighbouring authorities but still substantially lower than Rossendale. Very few (1.03%) private sector dwellings have been made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by Pendle Council (ODPM 2004<sup>7</sup>) – a much lower figure than neighbouring authorities. This may well be due to the different pathfinder priorities in each local authority area. Pendle also has a slightly higher proportion of empty homes than neighbouring authorities.

In such areas, affordable housing is now becoming a problem. The joint Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment identifies a need for 858 affordable units per annum Pendle. This applies within the inner urban areas where traditionally house prices were low. Prices have risen recently but income levels remain low.

The lack of investment in housing and the urban fabric has forced out more socially mobile people and the knock-on effects include declining town centres, lack of facilities, low quality employment opportunities and poor educational attainment.

Figures taken from the annual Housing Land Monitoring Report show the housing position for Pendle at the end of March 2007, namely a significant oversupply of permissions in relation to the number of dwellings remaining from the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan (JLSP) target. In total 1,902 dwellings have been completed since the start of the Structure Plan period (245 in 2001/02, 509 in 2002/03, 311 in 2003/04, 252 in 2004/05, 325 in 2005/06 and 260 in 2006/07). Only 1,970 are required over the entire JLSP period of 2001-2016.

The ONS divides areas into Super Output Areas to allow for statistical analysis. These are effectively groups of wards. 88% of super output areas (SOAs) within Pendle fall within the 33% most deprived SOAs in England due to barriers to housing and services deprivation<sup>8</sup>. This is higher than other parts of East Lancashire. This figure is higher than the neighbouring authorities which range between 82% and 59%. However, the percentage of Pendle SOAs which are within the 10% most deprived in England is 15. Hyndburn is similar, but Burnley and Blackburn are both about 23%, suggesting that Pendle has less extreme levels of deprivation.

Throughout Pendle there is an expected continued increase in the gap between *required* completions and *expected* housing completions, up to a level of 655 dwellings in this period 2006/07. This is anticipated to continue increasing for the next 2 years rising to a total excess of completions of 866 dwellings by 2008/09. These projections are based upon detailed modelling of the current stock of housing permissions against previous completion. (PBC<sup>25</sup>) rates in the borough.

The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment for Pendle was adopted in March 2008 and the study looks at the amount of land which is potentially available for new housing development in the future. The study shows that there are a total of 3,359 dwellings which can potentially be provided over the 15 year period. (PBC<sup>26</sup>)

The Burnley and Pendle Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment is an assessment of how the local housing market operates, particularly in terms of need and demand in local communities. It was adopted in May 2008 and provides an up to date focus for the Borough.

### 2.3.3 Population, Human Health and Other Social Issues

The population in Pendle in 2006 was 91,100 (ONS 2006<sup>1</sup>). Most of these people live within the main towns in the Borough, resulting in high population densities in the Borough.

The Borough has a high proportion of children (21%) and an increasingly elderly population (15.3%) over 65 years of age (PBC<sup>3</sup>). The number of over 85 year olds, increased slightly during the 1990s (0.1% against an increase across the County of 2.1%). The number of older people living in Pendle (over 65 s) is expected to increase substantially between 2006 and 2020 from 13 930 to 16 793 – an increase of 28% (PBC<sup>4</sup>).

The general pattern that emerges from this analysis is one of high numbers of younger families in the most deprived wards in the inner areas and high numbers of older people in the outer wards.

15% of the population of Pendle is from a Black and Minority Ethnic background with Whitefield, Bradley and Brierfield wards containing the highest proportion of BME families (LCC<sup>10</sup>). The age profile of the BME community in Pendle is very different to that of the white population, with 53% of people in BME families being under 17 years old compared to 22% for white families (PBC<sup>3</sup>). The BME population in Pendle is therefore characterised as having a higher proportion of younger people in the community and being resident in the most deprived wards.

Standard mortality rates for females is average for the UK and lower than the Lancashire average. For males it is higher than the county average, but is still lower than Rossendale (ONS<sup>11</sup>). Male life expectancy at birth has increased recently and is now above the Lancastrian average, and nearly reaches the north-west regional average. For females the figure is above both the Lancastrian and regional average. However the Lancashire average is still much lower than the UK average.

11.3% of residents in Pendle have described their health as ‘not good’ (ONS<sup>12</sup>). This is higher than both the English and regional averages but lower than Hyndburn and Burnley.

The rate of conception for under 18s in Pendle is 45.3/1000 (TPU<sup>13</sup>). This is higher than the national, regional and county rates. However, in the context of a declining rate in England and



Wales and Lancashire of 10-15% (1998-00) the Pendle rate is decreasing at a higher rate - 19% for the same period.

Burglary levels in Pendle are above the county average and fear of burglary is concomitantly higher (AC<sup>14</sup>). Concern about car crime is also above the national mean, but concern about violent crime is lower (AC<sup>14</sup>). According to a survey of Life in East Lancashire which underpins the Elevate work, 59.01% of people 'strongly agree' and 'agree' that they feel safe in their neighbourhood. This is slightly higher than the East Lancashire average, although the Audit Commission data profile for Pendle (AC<sup>14</sup>) suggests that the level of crime is the first priority for improvement in the local area as defined by the local residents

Just over 50% of people in Pendle think that race relations has stayed the same or got better over the last three years (PBC/ODPM<sup>15</sup>). This compares poorly with other Lancashire authorities with the exception of Burnley which scored about the same.

According to the Pendle Council's Best Value Performance Plan 2004-5 the number of racial incidents involving the local authority per thousand people was 2. This was less than half that of Rossendale and less than a third of Hyndburn. The State of Pendle report however calculates the number of racist crimes in Pendle as 1.8, compared to 4.1 in Burnley and 1.1 in Rossendale.

### **2.3.4 Environmental Issues**

#### **Landscape Character**

Pendle Borough falls within three distinct landscape character areas. To the north, around Barnoldswick, the landscape is classified as 'Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill'. It is an area of rolling landscapes with numerous river valleys and upland features including Pendle Hill. Extensive semi-natural and ancient woodland, is found on main valley bottoms, side valleys and ridges. The remainder of the land is mostly in agricultural use, with permanent pasture and hay meadows, mostly improved, for dairy and livestock farming. At higher elevations is rough grazing. The Countryside Quality Counts (CQC) research project which evaluated landscape change between 1990 and 1998 identified that limited or small changes had occurred within this area but that they were generally consistent with character. Such changes included loss of boundary features such as hedges and trees through schemes like road widening (CQC<sup>16</sup>). Other changes included development of conspicuous modern farm buildings, mineral working and tourism.

Towards the South of the Borough, around Trawden is defined as the Southern Pennines Character Area. At lower levels this is predominantly pasture, largely defined by dry stone walls. Higher up is open moorland and blanket bog deeply trenched by narrow valleys and wooded cloughs. This is a valuable wildlife habitat and is a designated Special Protection Area with extensive views from elevated locations in all directions. Some changes inconsistent with character have been identified within this area relating to agricultural land management, changes in the industrial base from textiles to other employment uses, domestication of agricultural barns, development of windfarms and phone/ radio transmitter masts, recreation uses and pressures around the urban fringe including erosion of paths, fly-tipping and disturbance to wildlife.

Between these areas lies an area classified as 'Lancashire Valleys'. This follows the River Calder, with primary lines of communication in the valley bottom including the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, the Preston-Colne rail link and M65 motorway. The area is predominantly urban with strong industrial heritage, associated with cotton weaving and textile industries. The

fabric of the built environment comprises many redundant or underutilised mill buildings, mill lodges and ponds, Victorian stone buildings well-integrated into the landscape and large country houses with associated parklands particularly on northern valley sides away from major urban areas.

There is some remaining agricultural land in the zone of transition between the urban area and the rural uplands on either side. Field boundaries, regular to the west and irregular to the east are degraded around the urban areas, formed by hedges with few hedgerow trees and, at higher elevations, of stone walls and post and wire fences. Small woodlands are limited to cloughs on valley sides. The Countryside Quality Counts Survey 1990-1998(CQC<sup>17</sup>) identified this area as one with marked changes inconsistent with character. Changes in farming practices, urbanisation, loss of meadows and loss of industrial heritage features along the Leeds and Liverpool Canal are not considered to be consistent with the traditional character of the area.

### **Water Quality**

Pendle has a relatively high level of good biological quality river length, with 64% of river length being considered good, compared to the national mean of 54% and local comparators including Rosendale (21%) and Hyndburn (10%) (AC<sup>14</sup>). The chemical quality of rivers is not as high, with 56% of the length being considered to be good, compared to 53% nationally and 59% in Rossendale. Burnley and Hyndburn both register a little under half of their rivers being good quality. This is due in part to many water courses starting in the hills above Pendle with clear spring water and flowing through Pendle Borough before heading westwards through neighbouring authorities, picking up increasing amounts of effluent, towards the sea. With the introduction of the Water Framework Directive, there is a move towards more holistic monitoring of water quality, affecting surface and ground water sources. Indicators will include economically significant aquatic species, nutrients, pollution, abstraction and flow regulation, morphology pressures and alien species pressures. At present the only information available is whether these factors pose a risk to meeting the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. In 2008-9 when River Basin Management Reports are published the detailed impacts that these factors have will be clearly understood and appropriate management can be undertaken to reduce adverse impact.

### **Flooding**

Like much of the country, there have been many incidents of flooding in Pendle Borough dating back many years, in different locations and from different sources and types of events. Since September 2001 there have been 9 recorded floods, in 5 locations caused by heavy rain, over-topped flood defences, or local incidences such as construction-site run off. Roads have been flooded and residential and commercial properties inundated by water (Entec<sup>24</sup>). Flood risk is an important consideration in guiding the location of new development in the Borough and to ensure that development is sustainable, the flood risk should be minimised.

### **Air Quality**

Air quality is similarly good, with no Air Quality Management Areas being designated. In a few locations, air quality is approaching thresholds and monitoring is continuing. 69% of the resident population travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike). This is higher than the national average, but lower than the average for Lancashire. 16% of the resident population travel to work on foot or cycle (AC<sup>14</sup>). This is higher than either the Lancashire or the national mean. A contributory factor may be that in Pendle borough, fewer than 10% of the population travel over 20 km to work which is much lower than the Lancashire average.

## Previously Developed Land

There is great potential in Pendle to reuse vacant or derelict land. 88% of previously developed land that is vacant or derelict may be available for redevelopment (NLUD<sup>18</sup>). This is higher than the regional average and most of the surrounding boroughs. In 2004/5, 77% of new homes were built on previously developed land (PBC<sup>19</sup>). This is consistent with the national average, and higher than neighbouring authorities with the exception of Burnley.

## Waste

Pendle produces a lower than average level of waste per household – 387.08 kgs compared to an English average of 398 kg (DEFRA<sup>20</sup>). Although below the Lancashire average figure, this figure is higher than Hyndburn and Rossendale. Pendle has increased production of waste per head significantly over recent years. Recycling rates within Pendle fall within the average for East Lancashire, but are substantially below the county average. Composting rates are also below the county average but are nearly twice as high as Burnley, Blackburn with Darwen and Hyndburn. 98% of people in Pendle Borough are served by kerbside collection (PBC/ODPM<sup>15</sup>). This is consistent with other East Lancashire authorities.

## Built Environment

In terms of the built environment, Pendle contains a wealth of industrial archaeology and many attractive and important buildings dating to its high profile as a series of textile towns. There are 26 conservation areas within Pendle and many listed buildings including 3 Grade 1 and 11 Grade 2\*. Within the urban area are a number of parks and open spaces with which 73% of residents are satisfied (PBC/ODPM<sup>15</sup>). This is higher than the national mean and substantially higher than Rossendale and Hyndburn. 16% were satisfied with the cleanliness of streets (PBC/ODPM<sup>15</sup>). This was identified by the Audit Commission data profile for the Borough as the second priority for improvement in the local area as defined by the local residents.

## Special Protection Areas and Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The northern fringe of the South Pennine Moors falls within the southern part of Pendle Borough. This is designated as both a Special Protection Area and a Special Area of Conservation under European Directives<sup>21</sup>. It is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and contains a number of habitats including broadleaved and mixed woodland, Moorland/ Fell Species-rich neutral grassland which are identified in the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan<sup>22</sup> and are subject to habitat management plans. Much of this area is in need of improvement; it is not in a favourable condition due to pressures including overgrazing, air pollution and fertiliser use, although parts of it are improving. To compare, all SSSIs within Burnley are all unfavourable but 93% of SSSIs in Rossendale are in a favourable condition (English Nature<sup>23</sup>).

## 2.4 Conclusions

From the above, description of the Borough, and the emphasis of the primary plans and programmes affecting Pendle, the key sustainability issues appear to be:

- **Regeneration, Training and Jobs** – Pendle is still heavily dependent on manufacturing as a primary source of employment, and although unemployment is not high compared to the regional average, further shifts away from manufacturing may have a greater adverse impact on Pendle than might otherwise be expected.

Qualification levels within Pendle are low, and there is an urgent need to address this to take full advantage of growing market sectors within the region and off-set the mismatch between traditional skills and new job opportunities;

- **Housing and Health** – The presence of a Housing Market Renewal pathfinder identifies housing as a very significant issue, poor quality properties and high vacancy rates in parts of the Borough need to be addressed to deliver sustainable communities. Housing issues are compounded by high levels of deprivation, poor health, high levels of health inequality and low life expectancy;
- **Social Cohesion and Cultural Resources** – There are pockets of high levels of deprivation within Pendle. Deprived areas tend to be made up of younger people and people from BME communities. Racial tensions appear lower than in other parts of East Lancashire, but remain a potential issue. Crime is an important issue for local residents, and this seems to be directed towards burglary rather than personal safety on the streets;
- **Physical Environment** – Pendle is set within an attractive environment, with hills north and south. The South Pennine Moors to the south are designated as ecologically important at both national and international levels. Urban and rural development however are both eroding the character of the area. Local water quality remains good, but pressures including abstraction and nitrates mean surface and ground water resources within Pendle are at risk from not meeting the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. There is also a risk of flooding within some parts of Pendle Borough which may constrain future development in these areas. The industrial legacy of Pendle has two primary impacts. The first is a wealth of industrial archaeology depicting the Borough's key role in the textile industry particularly which should be preserved. There is also a large amount of previously developed land which has arisen from changes to land use and economic restructuring. This facilitates regeneration and protects greenfield sites.

Within these themes there are many cross cutting issues, such as deprivation.

There is a danger that as these issues are resolved, a different set of problems will occur. These might include a balanced housing market which results in higher prices having an adverse impact on affordability. Another example would be increased training opportunities resulting in more people in work but having the adverse effect of increased commuting and therefore increased emissions and worsening air quality. These indirect effects should be taken into account during the preparation of the DPDs.

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## 3. Issues and Options Appraisal

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Pendle Borough Council commenced preparatory works on their LDF in 2007 with consultation events to identify key issues in the Borough. In order to comply with the ODPM SA Guidance, an appraisal of the issues and options was undertaken in April/May 2008. The aim of this appraisal is to inform the Borough Council of the sustainability implications of the issues and options before they move forward to preferred options.

This section incorporates the requirements of ODPM SA guidance and outlines the options identified, a comparison of the social, environmental and economic issues considered in determining the preferred options, alternative options considered and rejected and proposed mitigation where necessary. The assessment of the issues and options is a *qualitative assessment undertaken independently by Entec UK Ltd.* The assessment has sought to highlight the extent to which each of the issues and options contributes towards sustainable development. The appraisal has been undertaken by considering the effects of each of the issues and options against a range of environmental, economic and social objectives, considering both positive and negative impacts. The assessment has been informed by the collation of baseline information for Pendle. It is important to note that the objectives of sustainability appraisal is not to 'score' the proposals but rather to assist the authors of the proposals to help overcome conflicts or to make explicit the nature of any trade-offs that may result.

The findings of the appraisal process are outlined against the options which cover a total of 39 specific issues. Detailed appraisal results for each option are contained within Appendix A, The Issues and Options Appraisal

### **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: ESTABLISH A HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS TO ASSIST REGENERATION BY DIRECTING GROWTH TO THE MOST SUSTAINABLE LOCATIONS.**

**Issue 1a: Which settlement hierarchy do you think would help to achieve the most sustainable patterns of growth in Pendle?**

Option 1: Concentration	Option 2: Urban Regeneration	Option 3: Dispersal
<b>1. Key Service Centres:</b>	<b>1. Key Service Centres:</b>	<b>1. Key Service Centres:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Nelson</li> <li>○ Colne</li> <li>○ Barnoldswick</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Nelson and Colne (including Brierfield)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Nelson and Colne (including Brierfield)</li> <li>○ Barnoldswick</li> </ul>
<b>1. Local Service Centres:</b>	<b>1. Local Service Centres:</b>	<b>2. Local Service Centres:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Barrowford</li> <li>○ Brierfield</li> <li>○ Earby</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Barnoldswick</li> <li>○ Barrowford</li> <li>○ Earby</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Barrowford</li> <li>○ Earby</li> </ul>
<b>2. Rural Villages:</b>	<b>3. Rural Villages:</b>	<b>3. Rural Service Centres:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trawden</li> <li>○ Foulridge</li> <li>○ Fence</li> <li>○ Kelbrook</li> <li>○ Salterforth</li> <li>○ Higham</li> <li>○ Sough</li> <li>○ Blacko</li> <li>○ Laneshawbridge</li> <li>○ Barley</li> <li>○ Roughlee and Crow Trees</li> <li>○ Newchurch-in-Pendle</li> <li>○ Spen Brook</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trawden</li> <li>○ Foulridge</li> <li>○ Fence</li> <li>○ Kelbrook</li> <li>○ Salterforth</li> <li>○ Higham</li> <li>○ Sough</li> <li>○ Blacko</li> <li>○ Laneshawbridge</li> <li>○ Barley</li> <li>○ Roughlee and Crow Trees</li> <li>○ Newchurch-in-Pendle</li> <li>○ Spen Brook</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trawden</li> <li>○ Foulridge</li> <li>○ Fence</li> <li>○ Kelbrook</li> </ul>
<b>3. Rural Hamlets:</b>	<b>4. Rural Hamlets:</b>	<b>4. Rural Villages:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Bracewell</li> <li>○ Winewall</li> <li>○ Wycoller</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Bracewell</li> <li>○ Winewall</li> <li>○ Wycoller</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Salterforth</li> <li>○ Higham</li> <li>○ Sough</li> <li>○ Blacko</li> <li>○ Laneshawbridge</li> <li>○ Barley</li> <li>○ Roughlee and Crow Trees</li> <li>○ Newchurch-in-Pendle</li> <li>○ Spen Brook</li> </ul>
		<b>5. Rural Hamlets:</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Bracewell</li> <li>○ Winewall</li> <li>○ Wycoller</li> </ul>

## Summary of Appraisal

In general, development concentrated in urban areas is more sustainable than in rural areas due to the proximity of services and facilities including jobs, shops and schools. This increases people's access to these facilities and reduces their need to travel. The benefits of development will be greater within the regeneration areas where there are higher levels of deprivation and limited access to necessary good quality facilities. However, there is still a need to allow limited appropriate development within rural areas to service rural communities.

More clarity on the sustainability effects of development will come forward as the options are developed.

### Issue 1b: How should we distribute new housing across Pendle?

**Option 1:** Focus new housing development in the Key Service Centres.

**Option 2:** Concentrate new housing development in the Key Service Centres, Local Service Centres and Rural Service Centres.

**Option 3:** Concentrate new housing development in areas of regeneration need.

**Option 4:** Balance the distribution of new housing by directing it to areas where there is a proven need.

**Option 5:** Distribute housing evenly across the borough.

**Option 6:** Concentrating new housing where demand is strongest.

## Summary of Appraisal

Option 1 would help to meet housing need within urban areas. This has a range of economic benefits including reducing the need to travel and access to goods and services. However, it does not contribute toward meeting rural needs.

Option 2 has greater benefit for providing rural housing but is not targeted to wards where there is a need. This means that some rural needs may remain unmet. It may attract people into the rural areas and therefore has a reduced environmental benefits resulting from the need to travel.

Option 3 seeks to meet need in urban and rural regeneration areas. This clearly has the greatest social and economic benefits. In terms of rural housing it will seek to meet the needs only of those people who live in rural areas rather than attracting new residents away from the towns.

Option 4 would deliver housing across the borough in rural and urban areas according to need. It will not necessarily be accompanied by wider regeneration benefits.

Option 5 would deliver housing across the borough and Option 6 would deliver homes where demand is highest. There is no mechanism in either of these options to ensure supply and demand or need is balanced. This may undermine regeneration initiatives elsewhere by encouraging investment away from those areas where it is needed.

All of these options deliver sustainability benefits but those arising from Option 3 are greatest.

### **Issue 1c: What type of land should be developed for housing?**

**Option 1:** Direct development in order of preference towards:

- Previously developed land and vacant buildings, within existing settlements;
- Other land within the settlement boundary.

**Option 2:** Direct development in order of preference towards:

- Previously developed land and vacant buildings; within existing settlements;
- Other land within the settlement boundary;
- Greenfield land outside the settlement limits where there is a proven need.

**Option 3:** In no order of preference, allow development on both previously developed and greenfield land within the existing settlements, where this will meet a proven need

### **Summary of Appraisal**

Option 1 offers the greatest level of environmental benefit by concentrating on brownfield sites and other sites within settlement boundaries. However this does not necessarily deliver social or economic benefits unless housing need is entirely concentrated within urban areas.

Option 2 provides more flexibility to ensure that housing needs can still be met but only after the bulk of development has taken place in settlements. This therefore delivers social, environmental and economic benefits.

Option 3 focuses on meeting social need but with no controls on the locations to meet their needs. Environmentally, this is the least sustainable.

All 3 options would provide land to meet housing need but Option 2 provides the best balance of social, economic and environmental benefits.

### **Issue 1d: How should we distribute new employment across Pendle?**

**Option 1:** Focus employment opportunities in the borough's Key Service Centres.

**Option 2:** Distribute employment sites throughout the borough, based on an assessment of need.

**Option 3:** Distribute employment sites throughout the borough, based on market attractiveness.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

Option 1 focuses employment in key service centres. This will maximise accessibility for people through both the proximity of employees and consumers (most people live within key service centres). It does not seek to meet need and dependant upon the nature and location of the development there may be environmental implications arising from the concentration of development such as congestion or pollution.

Option 2 concentrates employment development where it is needed. This brings great social and economic benefits although there is less control over the environmental effects of development.



By focusing development in areas which are attractive to the market, Option 3 may undermine location specific regeneration initiatives by seeking sites which are easy to develop rather those which would result in social or environmental benefits.

#### **Issue 1e: Which locations are most appropriate for new employment land provision?**

**Option 1:** Use a sequential approach to locate employment in order of priority in:

- Protected employment areas;
- Town centre locations;
- Near transport hubs or in transport corridors.

**Option 2:** Allow development to take place anywhere – on both previously developed and greenfield land - within the settlement boundaries, where this will meet a proven need, but do not allow development beyond these limits.

**Option 3:** Allow for urban extensions on greenfield land outside existing settlement limits, where a suitable need can be demonstrated.

**Option 4:** Seek to evenly distribute employment opportunities across Pendle.

#### **Summary of Appraisal**

Option 1 reinforces the need to further develop protected employment areas and those which are accessible. This protects new land from further development, although does not preclude accessible greenfield land from being developed and offers the most sustainable locations for staff and customers. Protected areas will need to be regularly reviewed to ensure they are still suitable for employment use.

Option 2 permits development anywhere within settlement boundaries where there is proven need. This may result in some urban greenfield land being developed. It does not ensure that sites are necessarily accessible. The focus on sites where there is a need promotes substantial economic benefits.

Option 3 permits development on greenfield sites as urban extensions where there is a need. The focus on sites where there is a need promotes substantial economic benefits although there could be adverse environmental effects depending on the location chosen.

Option 4 Spreads development opportunities across the borough with little regard as to their accessibility, viability or local needs. This does not contribute to social, environmental or economic sustainability.

All four options provide viable options. Option 1 provides the most sustainable mechanism for meeting local need but in encouraging flagship development Option 3 would provide the greatest economic benefits.

#### **Issue 1f: What type of employment sites do we need to provide?**

**Option 1:** Provide a new locally strategic site dedicated to employment use.

**Option 2:** Allow for minor expansion based on existing employment areas.

**Option 3:** Provide a range of smaller employment sites throughout the Borough.

**Option 4:** Make more intensive use of existing employment land.

### Summary of Appraisal

Option 1 provides many benefits including opportunities to build modern units with good accessibility which could meet national and international needs. However it would require land take and may not be situated where it could best meet labour market needs.

Option 2 would reduce reliance on existing infrastructure to serve new units. These are existing employment areas and thus the environmental disturbance arising from such a development should be minimised. Greenfield land may still be used to accommodate the expansion. Sites may not be in the most attractive areas for inward investment.

Option 3 would provide a range of smaller units throughout the Borough. These would disperse both the benefits and adverse effect of such provision including wider access to facilities and congestion. Such units are likely to be smaller facilities meeting local and regional needs rather than having the ability to meet national and international need.

Option 4 would intensify existing uses. This would eliminate land take and the associated infrastructure requirements but such facilities are likely to offer more limited development opportunities. It would also exacerbate any existing issues with employment sites such as accessibility, congestion, noise etc.

### Issue 1g: How should we distribute new retail provision across Pendle?

Option 1: Concentration	Option 2: Limited Dispersal	Option 3: Localised provision
1. <u>Town Centres:</u> ○ Nelson ○ Colne 2. <u>District Centre:</u> ○ Barnoldswick 3. <u>Local Shopping Centres:</u> ○ Barrowford ○ Brierfield ○ Earby ○	1. <u>Town Centres:</u> ○ Nelson ○ Colne ○ Barnoldswick. 2. <u>Local Shopping Centres:</u> ○ Barrowford ○ Brierfield ○ Earby	1. <u>Town Centres:</u> ○ Nelson ○ Colne ○ Barnoldswick. 2. <u>Local Shopping Centres:</u> ○ Barrowford ○ Brierfield ○ Earby 3. <u>Rural Services Centres:</u> ○ Fence ○ Foulridge ○ Trawden ○ Kelbrook

### **Summary of Appraisal**

Option 1 concentrates development within the larger centres using a three level hierarchy. This will be of benefit to the greatest number of people. Option 2 promotes limited dispersal using a two tier hierarchy. It would affect the same centres as Option 1. Both would result in economic and social benefits.

Option 3 would also support limited development within rural areas. This would be of benefit to promoting rural regeneration and would reduce traffic movements since people could access facilities without having to drive into the town centres.

Overall all three options perform well against the relevant sustainability objectives. Option 3 is however judged to be the most sustainable Option because it includes a convenience retail provision in rural service centres.

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: ENSURE THAT THE PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IS CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING BOTH NEW AND EXISTING DEVELOPMENT THEREBY HELPING TO CREATE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES**

### **Issue 2a: When should we ask for contributions to help maintain existing, or provide new, infrastructure in Pendle?**

**Option 1:** Seek developer contributions to help meet all additional infrastructure requirements.

**Option 2:** Focus developer contributions on the delivery of physical infrastructure improvements.

**Option 3:** Focus developer contributions on the delivery of social infrastructure requirements.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

All three options are judged to be sustainable overall, however Option 1 is considered to be more sustainable than either Option 2 or Option 3 as it promotes a holistic approach to deliver both physical and social infrastructure where it is most needed.

### **Issue 2b: How should we determine the level of developer contributions?**

**Option 1:** Agree the need for contributions on a site-by-site basis, after carefully considering the particular circumstances of each application.

**Option 2:** Apply a standard calculation to all applications (based on an agreed formula), in order to determine the appropriate level of contribution.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

There is no clear relationship between the mechanism for collecting developer contributions and any of the sustainability objectives in this matrix.

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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: PROMOTE HIGH QUALITY DESIGN IN NEW DEVELOPMENTS, OUR STREETS AND PUBLIC SPACES, TO CREATE FULLY ACCESSIBLE, ATTRACTIVE AND SAFE PLACES TO LIVE, LEARN, WORK, PLAY OR VISIT.**

**Issue 3a: What factors should we emphasise in order to achieve high standards of design in new developments?**

**Option 1:** New development should use appropriate materials so that it remains in keeping with the established character of the area in which it is located.

**Option 2:** New development should, wherever possible, employ the highest standards of innovation and design, with limited reference to their wider setting.

**Option 3:** New developments should be accessible to all members of society and required to meet the appropriate Secure by Design standards.

**Summary of Appraisal**

All three options score well against at least one sustainability objective.

Option 1 is sustainable in terms of its visual appearance

Option 2 pays limited regard to the wider settings of development but seeks to employ high standards of design and innovation. This should result in development with a higher level of sustainability. Improving energy efficiency and building homes out of low maintenance materials will reduce the ongoing costs of living in them which will benefit residents and occupiers.

Option 3 provides more benefits by ensuring that new development is accessible to all.

It should be noted that these options are not mutually exclusive, however, pursuing all three may substantially increase the costs of development which may reduce the numbers being built and may make them too expensive for many people to buy or build for work.

**Issue 3b: Which of these options would make a significant contribution to an improved public realm?**

**Option 1:** Seek to design out the opportunity for crime in public spaces.

**Option 2:** Improve connectivity, wherever practical seeking to reduce the potential conflict between pedestrians and traffic.

**Option 3:** Increased use of natural surfaces, trees, shrubs and planting.

**Option 4:** The use of appropriate materials that are in keeping with the established character of the area

**Option 5:** Increased use of public art.

**Option 6:** Controls on outdoor display advertising

### Summary of Appraisal

All six options promote measures to improve the public realm which is likely to contribute to an overall improvement of the quality of the built environment and to the quality of town centres.

### **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: RESPOND TO THE CAUSES AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH A PROCESS OF MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION**

**Issue 4a: How should we aim to build renewable energy technologies into new developments?**

**Option 1:** Require all new developments, irrespective of size, to incorporate renewable energy technologies that will contribute towards their projected energy requirements.

**Option 2:** Require all new residential developments and non residential developments over a specified threshold, to incorporate renewable energy technologies to contribute towards their projected energy requirements.

**Option 3:** Where on-site provision is not feasible require developers to make a contribution to initiatives aimed at reducing the area's carbon footprint.

### Summary of Appraisal

Whilst all three options move towards the relevant sustainability objectives, options 1 and 3 are considered to be more sustainable. Option 2 proposes a site threshold over which developments would be required to incorporate renewable energy technologies, reducing the number of developments which contribute towards projected energy requirements in relative to options 1 and 3.

**Issue 4b: How supportive should we be towards the development of renewable energy sources?**

**Option 1:** Be broadly supportive by including policies that enable us to fulfil our sub-regional targets i.e. to take our 'fair share' but no more.

**Option 2:** Be very supportive, developing a policy framework which sets aspirational targets aimed at raising Pendle's profile as a leader in 'green' issues

### Summary of Appraisal

Option 1 is considered to move marginally towards the relevant sustainability objectives and Option 2 significantly, in terms of reducing fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. However the impact of both options upon landscape is unknown and caution should be had to the siting of such schemes to protect landscape and environmental quality.

**Issue 4c: How can we accommodate stand-alone renewable energy schemes in Pendle?**

**Option 1:** Adopt a criteria based policy for the determination of renewable energy schemes.

**Option 2:** Identify specific areas of search for the determination of renewable energy schemes

**Option 3:** Encourage specific renewable technologies in preference to others (e.g. wind farms or biomass)

### **Summary of Appraisal**

The options propose policy frameworks to accommodate stand-alone renewable energy schemes in Pendle, however it is unknown whether such policies will actively encourage such schemes and result in a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Pendle. On balance, the benefits of delivering renewable energy are likely to be off-set against environmental effects.

### **Issue 4d: How can we seek to improve energy conservation and efficiency in new housing?**

**Option 1:** Require all new housing developments to achieve Code for Sustainable Homes Level 6 by 2016, but don't set any interim targets.

**Option 2:** Require all new housing developments to meet an interim target of Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3, by 2012.

**Option 3:** Require all new housing developments to achieve the following standards, identified in the Code for Sustainable Homes:

- Level 1 by 2011;
- Level 2 by 2012;
- Level 3 by 2013;
- Level 4 by 2014;
- Level 5 by 2015;
- Level 6 by 2016.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

All 3 options require the same commitment to CSH6 by 2016 but Options 2 and 3 provide interim milestones. Options 2 and 3 prove the most sustainable, moving significantly towards the sustainability objectives PE5 and PE6 through the inclusion of interim targets, Options 2 and 3 would ensure that progress towards CSH is delivered before 2016 which will bring environmental and social benefits earlier. Costs to developers and affordability for purchasers will however increase.

### **Issue 4e: How should we influence the use of construction materials?**

**Option 1:** Require all new developments to use a set proportion of recycled and/or materials from sustainable sources

**Option 2:** Only require major developments to use a set proportion of recycled and/or materials from sustainable sources.

**Option 3:** Do not require new developments to use recycled and/or materials from sustainable sources.

### Summary of Appraisal

Use of recycled materials would reduce the amount of raw materials which are extracted and/or processed and landfilled. However, the transport and processing of recycled materials may be nearly as great as for new materials. Overall Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable when assessed against all relevant objectives.

### Issue 4f: How should we seek to improve air quality in Pendle?

**Option 1:** Encourage non-polluting forms of transport, particularly cycling and walking.

**Option 2:** Encourage non-polluting and efficient forms of energy generation, at suitable locations.

**Option 3:** Require developers to submit a formal Air Quality Assessment, where there is the potential for an increase in air pollutants.

**Option 4:** Require new developments / renovations to minimise dust from building works.

**Option 5:** Ensure that suppliers to major sites reduce the number of journeys without a load, (e.g. encouraging recycling or disposal on return trips and/or local delivery as part of an improved logistics regime).

### Summary of Appraisal

Options 1 and 2 are considered more sustainable than the other three options as they move towards the achievement of a number of sustainability objectives including addressing climate change and seeking to reduce energy use although Option 5 also has a positive effect. Option 3 could be used in a beneficial way but the effectiveness of it as a tool for sustainable development is dependent on the actions of developers and therefore unpredictable. Option 4, whilst having environmental benefits, can be done through conditions on planning consents without the need for a policy.

### Issue 4g: How should we seek to improve the management of water resources and watercourses in Pendle?

**Option 1:** Encourage new developments to conserve water resources through the use of water saving devices, grey water harvesting systems and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).

**Option 2:** Encourage development proposals which result in the naturalisation of our watercourses.

**Option 3:** Encourage the installation and reinstatement of natural landscaping.

**Option 4:** Require developers to submit a drainage impact assessment (DIA).

### Summary of Appraisal

All four options score equally highly against relevant objectives. The options score particularly highly against objectives P2 and P6. The options are not mutually exclusive in sustainability

terms. All contribute to the management of water resources but undertaking multiple approaches would have the greatest benefits.

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: DELIVER QUALITY HOUSING THAT IS BOTH APPROPRIATE AND AFFORDABLE, CONTRIBUTING TO THE CREATION OF A BALANCED HOUSING MARKET**

### **Issue 5a: How many new houses should we build in Pendle?**

**Option 1:** Only deliver housing to meet the RSS housing target.

**Option 2:** Deliver housing in excess of the RSS target, in order to meet the figure identified in the SHMA.

**Option 3:** Deliver housing to meet the RSS target and consider further development in areas where there is an identified regeneration need.

**Option 4:** Deliver housing above the RSS target in order to meet the figure identified in the SHMA and consider further development in areas where there is an identified regeneration need.

**Option 5:** Deliver housing to meet market demands regardless of RSS or SHMA build targets e.g. application led.

#### **Summary of Appraisal**

Options 1-4 score positively against sustainability objective H1, however Option 5 is considered to be the least sustainable as it seeks to meet market demand which may not meet the housing needs of those people in more deprived areas.

### **Issue 5b: What type, size and tenure of housing should we build?**

**Option 1:** New housing should specifically deliver the type, size and tenure of housing required in each area.

**Option 2:** All types, size and tenure of housing should be supplied equally across the borough, regardless of specific local needs.

**Option 3:** There is no need to stipulate a mix of type, size and tenure, let the market decide

#### **Summary of Appraisal**

Option 1 seeks to meet housing need which contributes strongly to regeneration. Neither Options 2 nor 3 are targeted towards meeting needs; Option 2 might do this co-incidentally and is scored neutral but Option 3, in being market led rather than needs led, would undermine social sustainability and regeneration initiatives elsewhere and is thus considered to be negative when assessed against certain sustainability objectives.

### **Issue 5c: How much affordable housing should we deliver?**

**Option 1:** Set a target of 45% affordable housing across Pendle.



**Option 2:** Set a lower affordable housing target of 30% across Pendle.

**Option 3:** Set an affordable housing target of less than 30% across Pendle.

**Option 4:** Set different affordable housing requirements based on an assessment of local needs and viability.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

Whilst options 1, 2 and 3 are considered to move marginally towards the sustainability objective Option 4 is considered to be more sustainable as the approach proposed is based upon an assessment of local need and viability rather than a borough wide approach. This contributes very positively to objectives regarding community integration, housing need and regeneration.

### **Issue 5d: How can we deliver affordable housing?**

**Option 1:** Require all developers to provide affordable housing on-site.

**Option 2:** Require all developers to provide contributions to the Council to deliver affordable housing off-site.

**Option 3:** Create a flexible policy which in some instances will encourage the delivery of affordable housing on site, but, where this is not appropriate, will seek contributions from the developer so the Council can deliver affordable homes off site.

**Option 4:** Allocate sites specifically for affordable housing in areas of the Borough where there is an identified need.

**Option 5:** Identify Rural Exception Sites, which would have a 100% allocation for affordable housing.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

All of the options will contribute to affordable housing delivery. Option 1 encourages mixed tenure developments which contribute to sustainable communities which has clear social benefits. Option 4 which is based on need will clearly have greater regeneration benefits. Option 3 allows a flexible policy which will provide at least some mixed tenure sites. Option 2 may not deliver sufficient number of affordable homes and Option 5 will only address housing affordability in rural areas. These options, although still positive deliver less benefit than Options 1 and 4.

Option 5 scores positively as it addresses the need for affordable housing in rural areas specifically. This approach may however ignore need for affordable housing in urban areas.

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: STRENGTHEN THE LOCAL ECONOMY BY FACILITATING GROWTH THAT SUPPORTS ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND RURAL REGENERATION**

**Issue 6a: Which of the following types of employment do we need to attract into Pendle, as a priority?**

**Option 1:** Manufacturing.

**Option 2:** Distribution and warehousing.

**Option 3:** Retailing.

**Option 4:** Service sector.

**Option 5:** Tourism.

**Option 6:** Renewable Energy.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

All six options are judged as sustainable moving towards the relevant objectives by encouraging business into Pendle. Encouraging manufacturing would support existing skills and jobs whilst renewable energy may also encourage a greater take-up of technologies with the borough.

### **Issue 6b: Should we offer protection to existing employment areas?**

**Option 1:** Identify key employment areas where the re-use of vacant sites or premises for non-employment uses should be resisted.

**Option 2:** Offer protection to key employment areas, but consider the redevelopment of vacant employment sites and premises where these would assist in meeting our regeneration objectives.

**Option 3:** Offer no protection to employment areas, allowing vacant employment sites and premises to be redeveloped as dictated by the property market.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

Option 1 proposes the protection of employment land which may encourage new business to locate into the area and re use vacant employment sites and premises. Options 2 and 3 are likely to result in a reduction in the supply of cheaper premises essential for small and start up businesses contributing to a reduction in economic diversity and vitality. However Option 2 does allow for the retention of some employment areas whilst allowing others to be redeveloped where this would contribute to regeneration. Option 3 offers economic benefits in terms of gaining best value for the land but does not contribute to the economic growth or regeneration of the area. Option 2 provides the most flexible approach to protecting employment land for future development whilst seeking to meet market needs and not leave land vacant when it is no longer suitable for employment use.

### **Issue 6c: Which of the following locations should be the focus for new developments in the tourism, cultural, or hospitality sectors?**

**Option 1:** Any rural location provided that development is at an appropriate scale and complimentary to existing provision.

**Option 2:** Only in accessible rural locations, provided that development is at an appropriate scale and complimentary to existing provision.

**Option 3:** Town centres, particularly where they are complimentary to the development of a sustainable night-time economy.

**Option 4:** The re-use and/or redevelopment of mill sites alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

All four options score well contributing to urban and rural renaissance and potentially generating additional jobs in Pendle. Care should be taken in undertaking developments in rural areas which might require more car travel. There is also a risk that unless carefully designed and sited, development in rural areas may also have an adverse landscape effect.

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7: INCREASE THE CHOICE, VARIETY AND QUALITY OF THE RETAIL OFFER AND PROMOTE USES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE CREATION OF A WELL-BALANCED, SAFE AND SOCIALLY INCLUSIVE NIGHT TIME ECONOMY IN OUR TOWN CENTRES**

### **Issue 7a: What level of new retailing should we seek to attract into Pendle?**

**Option 1:** Allow new retail floorspace in excess of the forecast growth in expenditure, identified in the Pendle Retail Capacity Study (PRCS).

**Option 2:** Only allow sufficient new retail floorspace to meet the forecast growth in expenditure, identified in the Pendle Retail Capacity Study (PRCS).

**Option 3:** Do not provide sufficient retail floorspace to meet the forecast growth in expenditure, identified in the Pendle Retail Capacity Study (PRCS).

### **Summary of Appraisal**

Options 1 and 2 are considered to be more sustainable than Option 3 as they have the potential to provide additional employment opportunities in the borough. Furthermore by meeting growth forecasts within the Borough, there will be less need for residents to travel to other centres within the sub-region. Options 1+2 may therefore support a reduction in the need to travel.

### **Issue 7b: Should we seek to accommodate large national multiples (non-food retailers) in Pendle?**

**Option 1:** Yes, we should pursue them irrespective of their locational requirements.

**Option 2:** Yes, but only to anchor town centre, or designated edge-of-centre retail sites.

**Option 3:** No, we should not seek to attract large national multiples to Pendle.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

Options 1 and 2 are considered more sustainable in terms of generating jobs within Pendle and raising its position in the retail hierarchy which will strengthen the local economy; however Option 1 would do this at the expense of the existing core retail areas. Option 3 is considered to

do more to improve accessibility to local food shops but would hold back strategic regeneration and not deliver the same level of benefits as Option 2.

**Issue 7C: What measures should we use to help increase the vitality and viability of our town centres?**

**Option 1:** Extend town centre boundaries.

**Option 2:** Redefine existing town centre boundaries.

**Option 3:** Establish town centre boundaries and identify primary retail areas and frontages where the re-use of vacant sites, or premises, for non-retail uses should be resisted.

**Summary of Appraisal**

The proposed approach to improve town centre viability is likely to attract additional business and generate additional jobs. Care should be taken that expansion does not take place at a rate greater than market growth since the creation of empty shop units would detract from regeneration initiatives and do nothing to contribute to economic growth.

**Issue 7d: How can we establish and support a night-time economy in Nelson and/or Colne town centres?**

**Option 1:** Reduce restrictions in designated shopping areas/frontages to help develop a night time economy in Nelson and/or Colne

**Option 2:** Allocate town centre sites for leisure and cultural uses in Nelson and/or Colne.

**Option 3:** Allocate edge-of-centre sites for leisure/cultural uses in Nelson and/or Colne.

**Summary of Appraisal**

All three options are judged to move significantly towards the relevant sustainability objectives and are therefore judged to have a positive impact upon sustainability. However, Option 1 would develop a night time economy at the expense of the current retail provision and thus scores less highly. Care should be taken to ensure that a night-time economy does not compromise the success of residential development within and on the edge of town centres.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 8: REDUCE INEQUALITIES BY ENSURING THAT THE PROVISION OF COMMUNITY, EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE FACILITIES AND THEIR SERVICES ARE FULLY ACCESSIBLE.**

**Issue 8a: Where should we locate new community facilities to help reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion?**

**Option 1:** Provide large centralised facilities where there is greatest population e.g. key service centres.

**Option 2:** Concentrate facilities where they are most accessible by road and public transport.

**Option 3:** Target new facilities at areas where there is an identified and/or projected need.

**Option 4:** Focus new facilities in deprived areas.

**Option 5:** Distribute facilities equally across Pendle.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

All 5 options would contribute to the provision of community facilities. However, by focussing on deprived areas and locations where there is an identified/projected need, Options 3 and 4 would provide the greatest benefits.

### **Issue 8b: What types of community facility do we need to provide as a priority in Pendle?**

Community facilities come in all shapes and sizes and cater for a wide variety of needs, many of which are identified below:

#### Types of facility

- Informal open space: e.g. Accessible green spaces in built up areas;
- Formal open space: e.g. Public parks and gardens;
- Recreation: Children's playgrounds, multi-use games areas etc;
- Sports e.g. Playing fields, sports centres, swimming pools etc;
- Healthcare e.g. Hospitals, health centres, doctors surgeries, dentists etc;
- Education e.g. Nurseries, primary schools, secondary schools, colleges etc;
- Cultural and tourism e.g. Cinemas, museums, art galleries, artists workshops etc;
- Community support e.g. Places of worship, youth and older peoples centres etc;
- Shops e.g. Convenience stores: day-to-day requirements, Comparison stores: clothing, electrical goods, furniture etc;
- Other e.g. Banks, post office, restaurants etc.

The two questions which follow are trying to identify:

**Question 1:** Where there is a lack of provision in a town or village you live in, or visit regularly; and

**Question 2:** Where it is not practical to provide facilities locally, those which you could reasonably expect to be provided within easy travelling distance of your home.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made.

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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 9: PROTECT, ENHANCE AND IMPROVE ACCESS TO OUR GREEN OPEN SPACES, SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES TO PROMOTE ACTIVE AND HEALTHIER LIFESTYLES.**

**Issue 9a: How should we protect our existing green open spaces?**

**Option 1:** Protect all existing areas of open space.

**Option 2:** Protect areas of open space only in areas where there is an identified deficiency in provision.

**Option 3:** Protect only good quality open space.

**Summary of Appraisal**

Option 1 proves the most sustainable objective as it proposes to protect all open space in the borough moving towards sustainability objectives H2, C2 and C4. Option 3 scores less well against these objectives since it could potentially result in the loss of open space.

**Issue 9b: How can we enhance the quality of, and improve access to, our green open spaces?**

**Option 1:** Only require major new developments to make provision or a financial contribution towards open space provision, in areas where there is a relative deficiency, when compared to the average for the Borough as a whole.

**Option 2:** Require all major new developments to make an on-site or financial contribution, towards open space provision, regardless of any identified surplus or deficiency in local area, when compared to the average for the Borough as a whole.

**Summary of Appraisal**

Option 2 proves more sustainable as it proposes to require an on site/ financial contribution from developers of major sites towards open space provision regardless of site location. Option 1 however seeks such contribution only in areas of identified deficiency and therefore moves less towards the sustainability objectives in comparison.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 10: ENSURE NEW DEVELOPMENT RESPECTS OUR BUILT HERITAGE AND AREAS OF THE COUNTRYSIDE WHICH ARE VALUED FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER OR BIODIVERSITY.**

**Issue 10a: How can we help to protect and enhance our built heritage?**

**Option 1:** Establish detailed criteria which require higher standards of design throughout Pendle.

**Option 2:** Identify areas where detailed criteria, requiring higher standards of design will apply i.e. Conservation Areas, Town Centres, Neighbourhood Renewal Areas etc.

**Option 3:** Establish detailed criteria which require higher standards of design but only require these to be met in Conservation Areas.

**Option 4:** Establish detailed criteria which require higher standards of design but only apply these in the immediate vicinity of Listed and locally important buildings.

**Option 5:** Increase the use of Article 4 directions in Conservation Areas.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

All five options score positively against sustainability objectives C3 and C4 as they seek to protect and enhance our built heritage.

### **Issue 10b: How can we help to protect and enhance our natural heritage?**

**Option 1:** Focus policy on building in beneficial features for our natural heritage as opposed to conservation and ‘no net loss’.

**Option 2:** Widen boundaries of designated sites to include buffer zones around the protected areas.

**Option 3:** Require mitigation measures to be put in place where development will result in adverse impacts on biodiversity and conservation.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

Options 1 and 2 promote the protection of the natural environment. Option 1 applies to the whole borough and promotes an aggressive approach to protection. Option 2 is more flexible, seeking to conserve the most important elements which are covered by designations as well as creating buffer zones to reduce the possible effects of off-site or indirect impacts. Option 3 seeks to mitigate environmental effects which impact on biodiversity and conservation. Whilst this is necessary for developments which take place for reasons of overriding public importance or where they have to be situated where they create adverse environmental effects, it is substantially less sustainable than the other two options in terms of protection.

### **Issue 10c: How can we protect and enhance our open countryside?**

**Option 1:** Only permit agriculture or forestry related developments in the open countryside.

**Option 2:** Restrict development generally within the open countryside whilst permitting development related to identified local needs for homes, jobs and community facilities.

**Option 3:** Restrict development generally within the open countryside whilst permitting development related to tourism, renewable energy and innovative rural enterprises.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

Option 1 would deliver some sustainability benefits regarding protecting the countryside from substantial change and could support the production of biomass which would produce renewable energy. However it would restrict all other forms of development. Options 2 and 3 also deliver social and economic benefits. Option 2 seeks to meet needs regarding homes, jobs and community facilities which can contribute to sustainable communities and Option 3 seeks limited economic diversification for uses which are best placed in the countryside such as energy generation.

Overall Options 2 and 3 are judged to be more sustainable than Option 1 as they permit tourism and some economic development within the open countryside contributing towards objectives E1, E2 and E4.

#### **Issue 10d: Do we need to designate Sites of Settlement Character?**

**Option 1:** Retail Sites of Settlement Character

**Option 2:** Reassess the need, role and means of protection for our Sites of Settlement Character

#### **Summary of Appraisal**

The protection of sites of settlement character will have a positive effect against a number of sustainability objectives, notably those concerned with environmental protection. The impact of Option 2 is unknown as no clear approach is proposed in the option.

### **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 11: DELIVER A SAFE, SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT NETWORK THAT IMPROVES BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CONNECTIVITY, REDUCES THE NEED TO TRAVEL BY CAR, SUPPORTS LONG-TERM GROWTH AND CONTRIBUTES TO AN IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Issue 11a: how can we improve our physical connections with adjacent areas, particularly our transport links into Yorkshire?**

**Option 1:** Continue to protect the route of the former Colne-Skipton railway line for future transport use (road and / or rail).

**Option 2:** Protect the route of the former Colne-Skipton railway line for the construction of a road only – the potential A56 Villages Bypass.

**Option 3:** Protect the route of the former Colne-Skipton railway line for the reopening of the railway only.

**Option 4:** Protect the route of the former Colne-Skipton railway line as a green lane for cycling, horse riding and walking.

#### **Summary of Appraisal**

On balance reusing the railway line as a new transport corridor offers many sustainability benefits to both users of a new route and the villages which currently suffer from traffic. Its redevelopment as a road would have a more significant environmental effect on the existing villages however the broader environment would benefit more if the railway were redeveloped for trains or as a cycleway/footpath.

#### **Issue 11b: How can we best address our current reliance on the car for personal travel?**

**Option 1:** Require all new developments to submit transport assessment / travel impact statements.



**Option 2:** Establish thresholds for developments that will be required to submit travel impact statements.

**Option 3:** Require large scale employment generating developments, or those which will generate a 'significant' amount of movement to submit a green travel plan

**Option 4:** Only require developers to address the immediate transport requirements related to their development.

**Option 5:** Require developers to contribute to improvements to the public transport infrastructure, where deficiencies are identified.

**Option 6:** Support measures that help to increase the number and frequency of public transport services.

**Option 7:** Reduce the number of long stay car parking spaces in town centres.

**Option 8:** Promote car free, higher density residential development, in areas with excellent public transport facilities.

**Option 9:** Accept that travel by private car is inevitable in the immediate future.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

On balance Options 1-8 are judged to be sustainable in terms of reducing reliance on the private car. This benefits producers and consumers through reduced travel times, less air pollution and improved accessibility and equality of access to jobs.

### **Issue 11c What approach should we take to parking?**

**Option 1:** Relax existing car parking requirements.

**Option 2:** Continue with existing car parking requirements.

**Option 3:** Set more restrictive requirements for car parking and reduce the level of on-street parking.

### **Summary of Appraisal**

Increasing the provision of parking may promote economic development by making it easier for employees and customers to access businesses. However it would not encourage people to access businesses by means other than the private car. Reducing the number of parking spaces may encourage people to drive less which is more environmentally sustainable but there is a risk that if parking is too restricted people will either park informally elsewhere, often in neighbouring residential streets or they will choose to go elsewhere. On balance, Option 3 is more sustainable but the level of restriction needs to be managed to minimise any adverse economic effects.



## 4. Conclusions and Recommendations

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This report presents the findings of the sustainability appraisal of the 39 Issues presented for the Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs.

The sustainability appraisal has considered the performance of each option against a series of objectives and sub-criteria. The 39 Issues cover a range of spatial issues as well as general questions and approaches to survey methodologies. As a result some of the issues presented were difficult to appraise. Furthermore, where there are baseline data gaps it has sometimes been considered appropriate to appraise an option as uncertain.

The appraisal has identified a number of ways by which the various issues and options can be improved against baseline conditions. In broad terms it is considered that the Issues and Options presented in the Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs address all of the sustainability framework objectives as identified in the Scoping Report.



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## 5. Next Steps

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The Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPD Issues and Options will be subject to a period of public consultation (4 July – 18 August 2008), along with the SA, before being worked up into preferred policy options, consulted on again and then finalised and submitted to the Secretary of State for approval. We would welcome your views on the Sustainability Appraisal Report. All comments received by the closing date will be considered and the SA will be amended as appropriate.

### How to Comment

We hope you have found the information in this non-technical summary useful. .

Further information may be obtained from the Planning Policy and Conservation Team at Pendle Borough Council using the contact details below.

Please email or post your comments to the following address:

Planning and Building Control  
Planning Policy and Conservation  
Pendle Borough Council  
Town Hall  
Market Street  
Nelson  
Lancashire  
BB9 7LG

Phone: 01282 661330

Fax: 01282 661390

Email: [ldf.consultation@pendle.gov.uk](mailto:ldf.consultation@pendle.gov.uk)

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# Appendix A Appraisal Tables

290 Pages

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# Appendix B Baseline Date

16 Pages

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**Table B1      Population and Human Health**

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
Improve access to good quality, and resource efficient housing	a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents needs	Number of additional affordable houses completed	AMR	Pendle: 0.	Bburn/Darwen: 30 Burnley: 6 Hyndburn: 10.	Ensure at least 30% of all new homes are affordable (c.f. Action for Sustainability). (North West Regional Housing Statement)	Static. No affordable dwellings planned according to HSSA.
		Percentage of homes unfit for use	OPDM (2004). Housing Investment Programme 2005: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix. (2005)	Pendle: 17%	B'burn w' Darwen: 17% Burnley: 9% Hyndburn: 16%	Provisional target to reduce unfit housing stock to 7.1% by 2010, from a baseline of 9.7% in 1998. (North West Regional Housing Statement)	The 2005 level is a slight reduction versus 2004 and 2003 (both 18%).
		Percentage of dwellings empty	OPDM (2004). Housing Investment Programme 2004: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix. (2005)	Pendle: 7%	Blackburn w Darwen: 6% Burnley: 7% Hyndburn: 6%	Reduce regional vacancy levels in existing housing stock to 3% by 2021 (North West Regional Housing Statement)	Reduction from 7% in 2003 and 2004.
	b) Address market failure	Number of homes in the Pathfinder subject to low demand	Elevate Prospectus Update 2005	64,784	Data gap	Data gap	Data gap
		Number of homes refurbished, repaired or improved during the year	Elevate Prospectus Update 2006	674	Data gap	Data gap	Data gap
	c) Provide affordable and efficient heating of homes to reduce fuel poverty	Average electricity consumption per domestic consumer (Kwh).	DTI Energy Trends (Dec 2004 version), Regional Energy Consumption Statistics. Link: <a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file18549.xls">http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file18549.xls</a>	Pendle 4148 kWh	Rochdale 4233 Blackburn 4312 Burnley 4055	Data gap	Data gap



Table B1 (continued)      Population and Human Health

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle	a) Reduce health inequalities	Numbers of registered and completed BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) achieving 'excellent' or 'very good' status	Building Research Establishment	County level data only.	North West 2005: Cheshire 6 Lancs & Gtr Man: 30 Cumbria 1 Merseyside 3 Total North West 40	Data gap	Data gap
		Standardised mortality ratio 2004, males.	Office of National Statistics, Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) by sex, 2004 registrations: in 'Population Trends 120'. (2004)	Pendle: 109	Rossendale: 116. Lancashire: 107	No target available.	Males in Pendle are 6% more likely to die than the national average. Pendle has a slightly higher than average mortality rates in Lancashire, but quite a lot higher than the UK average..
		Standardised mortality ratio 2004, females.	Office of National Statistics, Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) by sex, 2004 registrations: in 'Population Trends 120'. (2004)	Pendle: 100	Rossendale: 116. Lancashire: 106	No target available	Females in Pendle are no more likely to die early than the national average Pendle has mortality ratio equivalent to the national average and lower than the average in Lancashire.
		Reduce health inequality	Pendle Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy	No data	No data	Reduce by at least 10% the gap between the 20% of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole.	No data

Table B1 (continued)      Population and Human Health

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
	Improve access to health and social care facilities	Number of new dwellings constructed within 30 minutes of a GP's surgery by public transport:	Pendle BC AMR 2004-5	230 (91.3%)	Blackburn: N/A Burnley: 99% Hyndburn 100%	No specific target.	No data
		Number of new dwellings constructed within 30 minutes of a hospital by public transport:	Pendle BC AMR 2004-5	185 (73.4%)	Rossendale – N/A Blackburn: N/A Burnley: 86% Hyndburn 100%	No specific target.	No data
	c) encourage the population to adopt healthier lifestyles e.g. through exercise and access to good quality, affordable food	Deaths from circulatory diseases ages under 75 (change in rate)	Burnely, Pendle & Rossendale PCT performance ratings <a href="http://ratings2005.healthcarecommission.org.uk/Reports/PctTrustDetail.asp?TrustCode=5G8#key_targets">http://ratings2005.healthcarecommission.org.uk/Reports/PctTrustDetail.asp?TrustCode=5G8#key_targets</a>	(Burnely, Pendle & Rossendale) 4.354	England – 10.696	Reduce by 20%	No data
		Death from cancer ages under 75 (change in rate)	Burnely, Pendle & Rossendale PCT performance ratings <a href="http://ratings2005.healthcarecommission.org.uk/Reports/PctTrustDetail.asp?TrustCode=5G8#key_targets">http://ratings2005.healthcarecommission.org.uk/Reports/PctTrustDetail.asp?TrustCode=5G8#key_targets</a>	(Burnely, Pendle & Rossendale) 9.02%	England – 3.87%	Reduce by 20%	No data

**Table B2 Economic Development & Regeneration**

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets	a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Change in number of VAT Businesses (stock). Average annual growth in stock calculated over a 3 year period.	NOMIS – local authority profile <sup>1</sup>	Average 2002-2004: Pendle: +1.79%	Lancashire: +1.74% North West +1.87%	No specific target	Data Gap
	b) Provide or contribute to the availability of a balanced portfolio of employment sites	Amount of workspace for micro businesses	Pendle Economic Development Strategy.	Data Gap	Unknown.	Increase availability of workspace for micro businesses 15,000 sq. ft.by per annum	Data Gap
		Amount of managed workspaces and incubator units for new businesses	Pendle Economic Development Strategy.	Data Gap	Data Gap	To seek to develop 15,000 sq.ft managed workspaces and incubator units for new businesses utilising European funding from Objective 2 priority 2. per annum	Data Gap
	c) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	Percentage of occupations within 'science and technology professional' category	ONS <sup>2</sup>	2001 Figures – Pendle: 2.46%	2001: Burnley: 2.29% Chorley: 3.15% Fylde: 6.04% Hyndburn: 2.02% Preston: 3.64% Ribble Valley: 2.67% South Ribble: 3.7%	No specific target	Data Gap

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk><sup>2</sup> Statistics by subject, 'Occupation Groups (UV30)'.

Table B2 (continued) Economic Development &amp; Regeneration

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market	d) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	Number of jobs within the tourism sector (Hotels & Accommodation, Food and drink, Travel Agents & Tour Operators, Libraries, Museums, etc., Sport & Recreation)	ONS - Annual Business Inquiry, 2004 Cited on <a href="http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/lancashireprofile/sectors/tourism.asp">http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/lancashireprofile/sectors/tourism.asp</a>	2300	Bburn w Darwen Burnley: 3000 Hyndburn: 2400 Ribble Valley: 3300 Rossendale: 1600	No specific target	Data Gap
	a) Reduce unemployment levels	Percentage unemployment (average)	Nomis 2006-7	6.5%	NW: 5.4%	No specific target	Increasing slightly
	b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the local development framework	AMR	Data Gap	Bburn w Darwen N/A Burnley: Hyndburn Rossendale: Ribble Valley	No specific target	Data Gap
		Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of employment	AMR	Data Gap	Bburn w Darwen N/A Burnley: N/A Hyndburn N/A Rossendale: N/A Ribble Valley N/A	No specific target	Data Gap
	c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	% population with no qualifications	NOMIS – official labour market statistics 2007	Pendle: 15.1 (18.9)	NW: 15.8 (17.7) GB: 13.8(15.1) Burnley: 16.3 (11.9) Rossendale: 14.1 (16.6) Ribble Valley n/a (4.1)	Increase the %age of pupils obtaining 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* to C to at least 38% in every local education authority (and at least 25% in each school) by 2004.	Pendle rate is reducing and is lower than the regional average.

Table B2 (continued) Economic Development &amp; Regeneration

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure		% people aged 16-74 with: Highest qualification attained NVQ level 4	NOMIS – official labour market statistics <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a> . Local authority profile 2007. (2004 in brackets)	Pendle: 20.6% (was 18.2 in 2004)	NW: 24.8 (23.1) GB: 27.4 (25.2) Rossendale: 18.3 (25.6) Burnley: 20.2 (21.4) Ribble valley: 35.5 (39.8)	No specific targets.	Increasing everywhere.
	d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	Gross weekly pay (men and women)	Nomis <sup>3</sup> 2007 (2005 in brackets)	£371.1 (£398)	North West: 432.7 (407)	No specific targets.	Salaries in Pendle appear to be falling, although they are rising across the North West
	a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Number children KSI Number of Air Quality Management Areas declared.	Data Gap LPA AQMS	Data Gap None	Data Gap Data Gap	No specific targets. No specific targets.	Data Gap Data Gap
	b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Thousands of tonnes of fuel consumed for freight journeys	DTI 2002-4 <a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/regional/index.html">http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/regional/index.html</a>	11.4	Bburn w Darwen 17.5 Burnley 12.1 Hyndburn 18.3 Rossendale 13.4	No specific targets.	Data Gap
	c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Percentage of non-householder planning applications which include a green travel plan	Pendle LPA	Data Gap	Data Gap	No specific targets.	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.
		% homes connected to broadband	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	No specific targets.	Data Gap

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

**Table B2 (continued) Economic Development & Regeneration**

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance	a) Support rural diversification?	Number of new business start-ups in rural areas	Pendle Economic Development Strategy	Data Gap	Data Gap	By 2016, the number of new business start-ups in rural areas to be 20% higher compared to 2001;	Data Gap
		Locally based employment in rural areas.	Pendle Economic Development Strategy	Data Gap	Data Gap	Increase locally based employment by 5% in rural areas	Data Gap
	b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"?	Percentage of previously developed land that is vacant or derelict but may be available for redevelopment	National Land Use Database (Table S1). Percentages calculates from figures in Table S1. (2004/5)	2004/2005 - 68%	North West 76% Bburn w Darwen 79% Burnley 42% Hyndburn 89%	Reclaim 600ha of Lancashire's derelict, underused and neglected land by 2010	2003/4 was 88%
		Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.	AMR	77%	Bburn w Darwen 60% Burnley 87% Hyndburn N/A Rossendale N/A	70%	Data Gap
	c) concentrate office development within town centres	Percentage of completed office development in town centres	AMR	Data Gap	Data Gap	No specific targets.	Data Gap
	d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	See Bream					

**Table B3 Cultural Resources**

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour	a) Make streets and public places safer for the community?	% who feel safe out in their Local Neighbourhood During the Day	Lancashire Constabulary - The Citizens Panel for Lancashire Police Authority and Constabulary	90%	Burnley 83% B'burn w'Darwen 93% Hyndburn 85% Rossendale 91% Ribble valley 98%		
		% who feel safe out in their Town Centre During the Day	Lancashire Constabulary - The Citizens Panel for Lancashire Police Authority and Constabulary	83%	Burnley 73% B'burn w'Darwen 79% Hyndburn 82% Rossendale 83% Ribble valley 93%		
	b) Promote design that discourages crime and anti social behaviour? <sup>4</sup>	Number of new developments achieving secure by design awards	PBC	Data gap	Data gap	No specific targets.	Data gap
		Number of applications recommended for approval by PALO.	PBC	Data gap	Data gap	No specific targets.	Data gap
C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities	a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult?	% of households <4 km from a post office	Lancashire Council	County 99.98	Burnley 99.98 Bburn/Darwen 100 Hyndburn 97.56 Ribble valley 99.94 Rossendale 99.94	No specific targets.	Data gap
		% of households <4 km from food shops	Lancashire Council	County 99.98	Burnley 99.98 Bburn/Darwen 100 Hyndburn 98.79 Ribble valley 99.94 Rossendale 99.94	No specific targets.	Data gap

<sup>4</sup> Interesting that the Community Safety Strategy doesn't make any reference to the built environment...

Table B3 (continued) Cultural Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
		% of households <4 km from a GP	Lancashire Council	County 99.9	Burnley 99.66 Bburn/Darwen 100 Hyndburn 99.01 Ribble valley 99.90 Rossendale NW 92	No specific targets.	Data gap
		% of households <4 km from a primary school	Lancashire Council	County 99.9	Burnley 100 Bburn/Darwen 100 Hyndburn 99.24 Ribble valley 99.92	No specific targets.	Data gap
		% of households <4 km from a secondary school.	Lancashire Council	County 99.47	Burnley 99.73 Bburn/Darwen 100 Hyndburn 88.65 Ribble valley 99.83	No specific targets.	Data gap
	b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities?	% of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people (BVPI 2003-2004)	ODPM Best Value Performance	Requested 13/7 hazel Straw	Burnley no data Bburn/Darwen 90.90% Hyndburn no data Lancashire County Council 92%	No specific targets.	No data for Pendle



Table B3 (continued) Cultural Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
C3. To protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value	a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Percentage of listed buildings at risk	EH BAR Register	Pendle - none	Burnley 5 Bburn/Darwen1 Hyndburn 1 Rossendale 0	No specific targets.	Data gap
		Number of Scheduled Monuments at Risk		Pendle - none	Burnley 0 Bburn/Darwen 0 Hyndburn 1 Rossendale 1	No specific targets.	Data gap
	b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	% Conservation Areas with management plans	LPA records			No specific targets.	Data gap
		The number of characterisation studies informing development proposals	LPA records			No specific targets.	Data gap
	c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	% of land area protected by one or more landscape designations		14.3% (2,145 ha)		No specific targets.	Data gap
		Number of visits to/usage's of museums per 1000 population (BVPI 2003-2004)	ODPM Best Value Performance Indicators (2003/04)	Pendle No data	Burnley 1450 Bburn/Darwen420 Hyndburn 194 Lancashire County Council 215 Data gap	No specific targets.	Data gap
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality	a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces?	Percentage of Parks Management Plans introduced	PI 2004/5	0%		9.1%	Data gap
		Percentage residents satisfied with local parks and open spaces.	Audit Commission area profiles. Data Profile for Pendle. 2003/04	Pendle 77.24%	B'burn w' Darwen 78.10% Burnley 90.36% Rossendale 78.24% Hyndburn 78.89%	80%	Percentage has increased significantly in line with national and regional trends.
	b) Reduce light and noise pollution	Number of complaints to Council about noise					

Table B3 (continued) Cultural Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
C5. To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle	a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community?	% Belong to East Lancs	Life in East Lancashire Survey 2004	53.27%	Burnley 54.42% Bburn/Darwen 51.1% Hyndburn 48.13% Rossendale 50.13%		
		% Belong to Local Neighbourhood	Life in East Lancashire Survey 2004	72.08%	Burnley 78.07% Bburn/Darwen 72.04% Hyndburn 73.3% Rossendale 67.02		
	b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	% of people that 'strongly agree' and 'tend to agree' that their neighbourhood's residents respect ethnic differences	Life in East Lancashire Survey 2004	37.82%	Burnley 39.24 Bburn/Darwen 42.76 Hyndburn 33.04 Rossendale 35.12		
		% of respondents with a level of agreement that their area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on	Life in East Lancashire Survey 2004	45.42%	Burnley 47.57% Bburn/Darwen 45.9% Hyndburn 49.45 Rossendale 47.03%		
	c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture?	% 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with Sports / Leisure Facilities and Events service	Life in East Lancashire Survey 2004	64.5%	Burnley 50.4% Bburn/Darwen 61% Hyndburn 63.6% Rossendale 49.6%		

**Table B4      Physical Resources**

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources?	a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy?	Renewable energy capacity installed by type in last 12 months	AMR 2004/5	0	Bburn/Darwen 0 Burnley N/A Hyndburn 0 Rossendale N/A	No specific targets	
		Average domestic consumption kWh	DTI Regional and local electricity consumption statistics, 2004 (experimental)	4148kWh	Bburn w Darwen 4312 Burnley 4055 Hyndburn 4190 Rossendale 4428 National mean 24.3% Lancashire: 20.4%	No specific targets	
	b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport?	% of the resident population who travel to work by public transport, foot or cycle	Audit Commission area profiles. Data Profile for Pendle. 2001	22.7%		Increase the percentage of journeys to work on foot to 12% by 2016.	In the UK overall, it is unlikely that the majority of car commuting trips will transfer to the public transport system. (Commission for Integrated Transport (2003). Research Report: 10 Year Transport Plan, Second Assessment Report).
		% trips made my bicycle	Pendle Cycling Strategy 1991	1.3%	No data	Increase percentage trips by bicycle to 2.6 per cent by 2006 and to 5.2 per cent in 2016.	
		% of the resident population who travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike)	Audit Commission area profiles. Data Profile for Pendle. 2001	68.80%	National mean 65.27% Lancashire 70.20%	No specific targets	

Table B4 (continued)      Physical Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change	a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	CO2 emissions per capita	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory –		Unknown	No specific targets	
	b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	Total energy consumption	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No specific targets	Total energy consumption in the UK increased by 7% over the 1990s. It is projected that final energy demand in the UK will grow at around 1% a year to 2010. (DTI. Energy Paper 68: Energy projections for the UK)
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery	a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	Kg of household waste collected per head (BVPI 2003-2004)	ODPM BVPI 84 (2004/5)	387.08kgs	Burnley 402.0 Bburn with Darwen 499.7 Hyndburn 338.9 Rossendale 377.0	Reduce to 380kg/head	Pendle produces an lower than average level of waste per household. Pendle has increased production of waste per head significantly over recent years. Levels of recycling increased over previous period but have fluctuated..
		Household waste recycling rate.	ODPM BVPI 82a (2003/04)	12.8%	Burnley 8.28% Bburn with Darwen 16.6% Hyndburn 16.5% Rossendale 17.71	Increase to 20%	
		Household waste composting rate.	BVPI 82b (2003/04)	9.43%	Burnley 4.14% Bburn with Darwen 6.5% Hyndburn 7.4% Rossendale 6.04	Increase to 10%	Static over two previous periods.

**Table B4 (continued)      Physical Resources**

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites	b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials					No specific targets	
	a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	Number of contaminated land sites remediated.  Percentage of new dwellings completed at less than 30 dwellings per hectare	Current data gap.  AMR	Data gap  36%	Data gap  B'burn w Darwen 38% Burnley 10% Hyndburn 70% Rossendale N/A	Reclaim 600ha of Lancashire's derelict, underused and neglected land by 2010; Local planning authorities should encourage housing development which makes more efficient use of land (between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare net) (PPG 3)	Unknown  Density of new dwellings has recently shown overall increase in the UK. This trend is predicted to continue as planning authorities come under increased pressure to support higher density development.
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive	b) Protect good quality soil resources	Area of development on agricultural land of grade 3 and above	Pendle Borough Council	Data gap	Data gap	No specific targets	Data gap
	a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	% of river length meeting . WFD	River basin management reports available 2008/9				

**Table B4 (continued)      Physical Resources**

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources	a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Number of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) included in new development schemes	Current data gap.	Data gap	Data gap	No specific targets	Nationally, the number of SuDs schemes is predicted to increase as developers come under increasing pressure to make water efficiency savings in new development.
		Number of developments approved in the flood plain contrary to a sustained Environment Agency objection.	Pendle 2006 AMR	3	B'burn w Darwen Burnley Hyndburn Rossendale	0 0 0 2	No specific targets Unknown
	b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction	Data on water abstraction is held by the Environment Agency but not readily available. There may be a charge.	Data gap	Data gap	No specific targets	Unknown

Table B4 (continued)      Physical Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity?	a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Progress to BAP targets	<a href="http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/default.asp">http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/default.asp</a>	Data being collated	Data gap	No specific targets	Data gap
	b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated and non-designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The % area of land designated as a SSSI within the local authority area, which is found to be in favourable condition Percentage change in areas and populations of priority habitats and species (by type);	English Nature  AMR	Pendle: 0  The Councils are unable to monitor this indicator at present, and therefore data is not currently available. It is anticipated that local monitoring procedures will be unable to meet this requirement for the foreseeable future. A coordinated approach to monitoring, in conjunction with Lancashire County Council, will be required to provide meaningful data in the future.	Rossendale 93% Burnley 0% Hyndburn 100% National mean: 48%	95% in favourable condition by 2010	
	c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Percentage of land area covered by woodland.		Area of woodland in Pendle  426.882	Data gap	No specific targets	Data gap

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# Appendix C

## References

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## Pendle SA Baseline Data Sources

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1	Nomis <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/</a> and <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432058/report.aspx?c1=2013265922&amp;c2=1967128595">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432058/report.aspx?c1=2013265922&amp;c2=1967128595</a>
2	Pendle Borough Council Housing Strategy
3	Pendle Borough Council 2006 Empty Homes Strategy
4	<a href="http://www.emptyhomes.com/resources/policy/EDMO%20briefing%20Jun%202006.doc">http://www.emptyhomes.com/resources/policy/EDMO%20briefing%20Jun%202006.doc</a>
5	Pendle Borough Council Private Sector Housing Strategy undated
6	Housing Investment programme 2005: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix. (2005)
7	Housing Investment programme 2004: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (2005)
8	British census 2001
9	ONS midyear estimates 2004
10	LCC Economic Intelligence Team; <a href="http://www.lancashireprofile.com">www.lancashireprofile.com</a>
11	ONS 'Population Trends 120' (2004)
12	ONS 'Neighbourhood Profile' (2001)
13	Teenage Pregnancy Unit: 'Under 18 Conception data for top-tier Local Authorities (LAD1), 2001-2003')
14	Audit Commission area profiles; Data Profile for Pendle <a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk">http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</a>
15	PBC/ODPM Best Value Performance Indicators 2004/5.
16	Countryside Quality Counts <a href="http://www.cqc.org.uk/archive/oldweb/cap/northwest/CA033.htm">http://www.cqc.org.uk/archive/oldweb/cap/northwest/CA033.htm</a>
17	Countryside Quality Counts <a href="http://www.cqc.org.uk/archive/oldweb/cap/northwest/CA035.htm">http://www.cqc.org.uk/archive/oldweb/cap/northwest/CA035.htm</a>
18	National Land Use Database (Table S1). Percentages calculates from figures in Table S1. (2004)
19	Preston Borough Council, Annual Monitoring Report 2005
20	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs/ CIPFA 2006 <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2006/060324a.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2006/060324a.htm</a>
21	EU Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora
22	Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan
23	English Nature Condition of SSSI units
24	Pendle Strategic Flood Risk Assessment produced by Entec, forthcoming
25	Annual Monitoring Report 2006/2007
26	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2008

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