

Pendle Borough Council

Sustainability Appraisal of Core Strategy

Preferred Options Sustainability Report



AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited

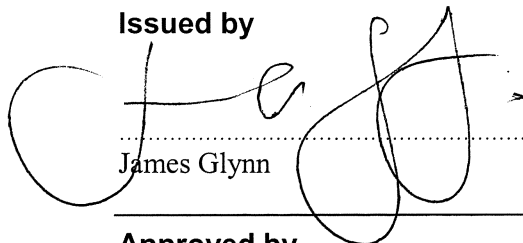
21 October 2011

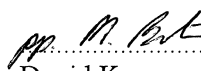
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Document Revisions

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1	Draft Final Report	31 August 2011
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1. Introduction

1.1 Pendle Borough Council Core Strategy

The current development plan for Pendle Borough consists of the following documents:

- Policy 29 of the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan (Adopted 2005);
- The Replacement Pendle Local Plan (Adopted 2006);
- Bradley Area Action Plan Development Plan Document (Adopted 2011);
- The [Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan](#) (Adopted 2001) partly replaced by the [Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework \(Core Strategy\)](#) – Adopted 2009); and
- [North West of England Plan - Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021](#) (Published September 2008).

The current development plan will be replaced by the emerging Local Development Framework (LDF), of which the Core Strategy is a critical element. This will provide the spatial vision, strategic objectives, spatial strategy and spatial policies for Pendle. The Core Strategy will have a major influence on development in Pendle over the next 15 years as it will outline:

- **WHAT** development should take place;
- **WHERE** it should be located;
- **HOW** much is needed;
- **WHEN** it is required; and
- **WHO** will make it happen.

Site Allocations and detailed development management advice will be the subject of other Development Plan Documents (DPDs).

The Core Strategy must be consistent with national planning policy guidance and in general conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West and will bring together the elements of the Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy¹, strategies produced by the Council and by other organisations that have development, land use and other spatial implications for Pendle. It will also set the local framework for other development plan documents that may subsequently be prepared. A separate Minerals and Waste Core Strategy has been prepared which deals with the development of minerals within Lancashire as a whole.

¹ 3 Pendle Partnership, (2008). *Our Pendle Our Future: Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy*, Nelson, Pendle Partnership.

The Core Strategy sets out a vision of the future development of the borough. This is set out below:

“By 2026 Pendle will be a dynamic and beautiful location with a commitment to carbon reduction. Improved links across the Pennines and south to the Manchester City Region will support a growing business sector and help to create accessible sustainable communities that are attractive places to live, learn, work, play and visit.

In the M65 corridor an expanded office and business sector has diversified the economic base and helped to foster growth in the established manufacturing sector. Improvements in education and training have created a more knowledgeable and skilled workforce, generated increased entrepreneurial activity and attracted new business opportunities to the area. This new employment underpins increased shopping activity in a revitalised Nelson town centre, which is complemented by the attractive retail and leisure destination of Colne. A balanced housing market offers an appropriate mix of good quality housing, providing for affordable homes and aspirational moves. A greener urban environment, and improved public realm, enhance the setting of our heritage assets and encourage residents to live more healthy and active lifestyles.

A better connected West Craven will have stronger links with the M65 Corridor, helping to support existing businesses and facilitate the diversification of the local economy. Improved connectivity will ensure that the market town of Barnoldswick continues to be a focus for advanced manufacturing centred on the aerospace industry.

Protecting and enhancing our high quality landscapes will see Rural Pendle become an increasingly attractive destination for tourism and leisure. The diversification of traditional agricultural practices and the establishment of new rural industries will create new employment opportunities. Improvements in broadband will enable the electronic delivery of services in remote rural areas and facilitate home-working. New affordable housing will allow young people to live in the communities where they were brought up. These initiatives will support additional facilities and improved service provision in our larger villages, reducing the need to travel and creating sustainable rural communities.”

The Strategic Objectives of the Core Strategy are identified as:

Table 1.1 Agreed Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective	Description
1	Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and Brownfield sites and directing growth to the most sustainable locations.
2	Ensure that the infrastructure is capable of supporting both new and existing development, thereby helping to create sustainable communities.
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.
4	Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through a process of mitigation and adaptation.
5	Deliver quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable, contributing to the creation of a balanced housing market.
6	Strengthen the local economy by facilitating economic growth, particularly where it supports economic diversification and rural regeneration.
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.
8	Reduce inequalities by ensuring that new community, education and health care facilities and their services are fully accessible.
9	Protect, enhance and improve access to our green open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to improve health and well-being through the promotion of more active lifestyles, encouraging a greater appreciation of the enjoyment they provide and the valuable contribution they make to biodiversity.
10	Ensure that new development respects our natural and man-made heritage, by seeking to protect, maintain and enhance those sites and habitats which are valued for the positive contribution they make to the character of our landscape, townscape or biodiversity.
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 preparation of the Preferred Options and subsequent public consultation is considered by the Council to be in accordance with the detailed guidance as set out by the Department for Communities and Local Government's (CLG) publication Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (PPS12) and CLG's Plan Making Manual.

1.2 Sustainability Appraisal

Pendle Borough Council appointed AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited² (formerly Entec UK Ltd) to undertake a sustainability appraisal of the emerging Core Strategy. 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.

² Hereafter referred to as AMEC E&I UK.

As a tool to assess the Preferred Options, the Council identified a series of Sustainability Objectives. These were set out in a Scoping Report produced for Pendle Borough Council in 2006 and are generic to all Local Development Documents (LDDs) being produced by or on behalf of the Council. The Scoping Report was subject to consultation for 5 weeks between 30 October 2006 and 4 December 2006 and changes were made to it in response to the comments received although no further consultation took place.

Each stage of the Core Strategy is accompanied by a Sustainability Report which informs, but does not dictate, the emerging policy options. The development and appraisal of options is therefore an iterative process, with the options being revised to take account of the appraisal findings and consultation responses.

This report presents the findings of a sustainability appraisal into the Core Strategy Preferred Options Report for Pendle Borough Council. It is designed to inform people of the potential social, environmental and economic implications that might arise as a result of trying to address the issues that the Borough faces in planning its future development and the preferred options that the Council has identified to deal with those options. These sustainability effects may be positive or negative, temporary or permanent and others may occur only in the long or short term. The report provides a commentary on the key sustainability issues and problems arising with recommendations on how each of the Preferred Approaches could be further improved, e.g. through mitigation measures.

1.3 Requirement for SEA/Sustainability Appraisal of Development Plan Documents

The requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) stems from European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment whilst the requirement for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for LDFs is mandatory under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The requirements of the Directive are reproduced within Box 1.

Box 1 What the SEA Directive Requires (Directive 2001/42/EC)

The Environment Report should provide information on (Article 5(1) and Annex 1):

'the relationship (of the plan or programme) with other relevant plans and programmes' (Annex 1(a))

'the environment protecting objectives, established at international, (European) Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme ... and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation' (Annex 1(a) and (e))

'relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and likely evolution thereof without its implementation of the plan or programme' and 'the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected' (Annex 1(b))

'any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC' (Annex 1(c))

'Authorities which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programmes....shall be consulted when deciding of the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report.' (Article 5.4).

SA (incorporating the requirements of SEA) is required for all DPDs including the Core Strategy, site specific allocations and policies, Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), and Area Action Plans (AAPs). The Pendle Core Strategy will form part of the statutory development plan for the area and is required to have an SA as part of the process of ensuring that it will contribute to sustainable development.

1.4 Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations

Table 1.2 indicates where information required by the SEA Directive (Annex I) can be found in this report.

Table 1.2 Comparison of the Contents of this Report with Requirements of the SEA Regulations (an Environmental Report)

Information Requirement of the SEA Directive (as defined by Annex I)	Section in Report
An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Section 1.1 and Table 1.1
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and how it will change without implementation of the plan or programme.	Section 3.3
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Table 4.1
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and the Habitats Directive.	Section 3.2 See also Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Table 3.1 and Appendix B
The likely effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between these issues.	Section 4.2 Appendix C
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Section 4.3
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 3.2 and Section 4.1.
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring.	Section 5
A Non-Technical Summary of the information provided.	See Non Technical Summary

1.5 Structure of the SA Report

This SA Report is structured into the following sections:

- Section 1 Introduction;
- Section 2 Methodology;
- Section 3 Context and Baseline;
- Section 4 Review of Preferred Approaches; and
- Section 5 Monitoring Proposals.

1.6 How to Comment on the SA Report

This SA Report will be subject to a consultation period running from 28 October through to 12 December 2011 alongside the Preferred Options Core Strategy. Representations on the SA of the preferred options can be made online at www.pendle.gov.uk or by post to:

Planning Policy & Conservation
Pendle Borough Council
Town Hall
Nelson
Lancashire
BB9 7LG

2. Methodology

Sustainability appraisals are an effective way of helping to ensure that sustainable development principles are taken into account in the decision making process. By looking in detail at proposals across a broad range of sustainability areas, the appraisal process exposes their strengths 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/or policies and expose the nature of any irreconcilable conflicts. As well as helping to enhance the options and/or policies the appraisal provides a basis for informed discussion between stakeholders around a set of shared goals.

2.1 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 to 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;
- Considering reasonable options and alternatives - these will be developed from the start of plan making and should be subject to SA at this stage to ensure that any adverse effects of proposals are identified as early as possible;
- Consultation on the objectives with stakeholders - involving the public and stakeholders in identifying and refining options can also help to ensure that options that could be considered 'reasonable alternatives' are satisfactorily defined and covered in the sustainability appraisal;
- Carry out a first appraisal - using the objectives to consider the performance of the Plan options;
- Produce an initial SA Report - 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 options, identifying how it has developed from the earlier options appraised;

- Production of the final SA Report, setting out the baseline, methodology used, results, and evolution of the strategy through the objectives, options, and preferred options stages.

2.2 Information Base

The SEA Directive, the requirements of which are included within the guidance on Sustainability Appraisal³, published by the former Officer of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) 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.

2.3 Scoping and the Identification of Sustainability Objectives

The SA framework set out below in Table 2.1 consists of a number of objectives which are being used to appraise the LDF core strategy topic areas in a consistent manner. The SA objectives cover all social, environmental and economic aspects of development. The objectives were subject to consultation as part of the Scoping Report and were used in the SA of the Core Strategy Issues and Options Report.

Table 2.1 Pendle Borough Council Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Objectives
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

³ ODPM, (November 2005). *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*, HMSO: London as updated by CLG Plan Making Manual (September 2009).

Table 2.1 (continued) Pendle Borough Council Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Objectives
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
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

2.4 Pendle Core Strategy Issues and Options

In 2008 Pendle Borough Council published an Issues and Options Report which contained 133 options based around 11 key topics. Consultation took place on this document to see what stakeholders in Pendle thought about the issues and to try to identify a way forward.

The Issues and Options Report was accompanied by a sustainability appraisal which considered the positive, negative or neutral effects of each of the options being considered against the sustainability objectives. The timescale of the likely effect was also considered and where appropriate, the spatial extent of the effect. The temporary or permanent nature of effects was also considered.

The detailed assessments were recorded in matrices which were published in the Initial Sustainability Report in June 2008 along with a Non-Technical Summary. This report is on the Pendle Borough Council website:

http://www.pendle.gov.uk/info/856/local_development_framework/824/development_plan_documents_dpds/3

2.5 Pendle Core Strategy Preferred Options

Following consultation on its Issues and Options, Pendle Borough Council has now identified a series of Preferred Options. These are available for public consultation between 28 October and 12 December 2011 and will be accompanied by this Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal.

This appraisal document considers each of the preferred options in turn against the Sustainability Objectives identified above. These objectives have been broken down into criteria to provide further guidance on the likely social, environmental, and economic implications of each of the options. These are set out in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2 Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria

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

- Will it provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs;
- Will it address market failure.

H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle:

- Will it reduce health inequalities;
- Will it improve access to health and social care facilities.

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

- Will it increase the number of growth businesses;
- Will it build on the existing innovation and science base in the region;
- Will it maximise the tourist potential of Pendle.

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

- Will it reduce unemployment levels;
- Will it improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment;
- Will it increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning;
- Will it provide better paid and higher quality jobs.

E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure:

- Will it reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users;
- Will it increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport;
- Will it improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.

E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance:

- Will it support rural diversification;
- Will it reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites";
- Will it concentrate office development within town centres;
- Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings.

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

- Will it make streets and public places safer for the community.
-

Table 2.2 (continued) Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria

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

- Will it reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult;
- Will it provide physical access for those with disabilities.

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

- Will it respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use;
- Will it use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development;
- Will it improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value.

C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality:

- Will it ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces;
- Will it reduce light and noise pollution.

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:

- Will it create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community;
- Will it support community development and neighbourhood identity;
- Will it protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture.

P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use, and increase the use of energy from renewable sources:

- Will it maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy;
- Will it minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport.

P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change:

- Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions;
- Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change.

P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation, recycling, and recovery:

- Will it reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources;
- Will it promote the use of recycled and secondary materials.

P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources, and minimise development on greenfield sites:

- Will it encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield;
- Will it protect good quality soil resources.

P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive:

- Will it ensure water quality meets the WFD standard.
-

Table 2.2 (continued) Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria

P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources:

- Will it reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources;
- Will it reduce water abstraction and consumption.

P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites:

- Will it contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans;
 - Will it protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation;
 - Will it increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland.
-

A matrix provides for a commentary to be provided against each preferred option. 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. An example of the matrix is shown in Table 2.4. The completed assessments are included in **Appendix A**. The direction and severity of effects are recorded using the categories and symbols shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Possible Alignments between the Options / Policies and the Sustainable Development Objectives

Alignment	Description	Symbol
Move away significantly	The proposed option/policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	<<
Move away marginally	The proposed option/policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	<
No impact	The proposed option/policy does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.	0
Move towards marginally	The proposed option/policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	>
Move towards significantly	The proposed option/policy contributes to the achievement of the objective.	>>
Positive impact	The proposed option/policy has a positive effect on the achievement of the objective.	+
Negative impact	The proposed option/policy has a negative effect on the achievement of the objective	-
Uncertain	The proposed option/policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

There may be scope for some cumulative or trans-boundary effects, to occur for example on an environmental resource or a geographical area. The impact of such effects could be positive or negative in nature. The implications of these effects will be identified and are reported as part of this SA Report(s).

Table 2.4 Sustainability Appraisal Matrix

Policy Area:																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
						Pendle		Trans-boundary	Short Term 0-5 Years	Medium Up to Plan Period	Long Term Beyond Plan Period					
						Urban	Rural									
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs																
b) Address market failure																
H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																
a) Reduce health inequalities																
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities																
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

3. Key Sustainability Issues - Implications for the Core Strategy

3.1 Plans, Programmes and Strategies

The Core Strategy is one of a number of strategies prepared to guide the future of Pendle in both a local and regional context. These documents were identified within the Scoping Report (29 September 2006). Following the receipt of consultation responses to Pendle Borough Council's Scoping Report it was recognised that a number of additional strategies are synergistic with the Core Strategy and these strategies have also been considered. An assessment of the implications of the documents for the SA process was set out in the Scoping Report.

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 DPD. **(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 B**.

The review of plans, programmes and strategies is an iterative one and those reviewed subsequent to the publication of the 2006 Scoping Report or those identified by consultees as missing from the report have been included in **Appendix B**.

In reviewing the other plans, programmes and strategies, a number of environmental protection objectives and issues have been identified which the Pendle Core Strategy should take into account throughout its preparation. These are identified within the following table. The same environmental protection objectives have informed the identification of the SEA Objectives which have been used to assess the performance of the Core Strategy.

Table 3.1 Requirements and Constraints for the Core Strategy

Requirements for the Core Strategy	Constraints for the Core Strategy
Address CO ₂ emissions and stabilise greenhouse gas emissions (Kyoto Agreement, EU Directive 2009/28/EC Renewable Energy, UK Air Quality Strategy).	No development should take place in zones likely to flood (EU Directive on Floods 2007/60/EC, PPS25).
Reduce waste and promote re-use and recycling (Directive on the Landfill of Waste (1999/31/EC, Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC, PPS10).	Development should not take place in protected landscapes, designated nature reserves and European and nationally designated sites (EU Landscape Convention).
Protect and enhance important and protected species and habitats' (Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC and 2006/44/EC).	Development must be sensitive to the historic built environment, scheduled Ancient Monuments and the wider historic environment (Convention on the Protection of Archaeological heritage).
Protect and enhance important endangered species and habitats (Conservation of Natural Habitats Directive & Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC).	Development should be located in accessible locations and promote walking and cycling and the use of sustainable modes of transport thereby reducing the need to travel.
Avoid the harmful impacts of noise and poor air quality on human health (Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC & Air Quality Framework Directive 2008/50/EC).	New residential development should include a mix of both market and affordable housing (PPS3).
Promote sustainable development (PPS1).	Economic development should not compromise a continued reduction of CO ₂ emissions.
Enhance the vitality and viability of town centres (PPS6).	New development must promote energy efficiency, (EU Directive 2009/28/EC Renewable Energy, PPS1 and PPS22).
Ensure the needs of rural communities are met (PPS7).	
Increase the employment rate (Programme for Government).	
Promote a high quality of design in new development (PPS1).	
Protect and enhance the landscape (European Landscape Convention).	
Protect and enhance the cultural heritage of the region. (Convention on the Protection of Archaeological heritage and PPS5).	
Enhance and protect biodiversity (EU Natural Habitats Directive etc).	

3.2 Key Sustainability Issues

An essential part of the appraisal process is the identification of the current state of the environment and its likely evolution. It is only with knowledge of existing conditions and a consideration of their significance, that the issues which the emerging Core Strategy should address can be identified and its subsequent success monitored. **The establishment of environmental characteristics is a requirement of the SEA Directive.**

The SEA Directive and ODPM guidance ‘Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents’ (2005) 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 which may use different data sets making comparisons difficult. Furthermore, the baseline data relative to this wide range of data sets is not always consistent. Finally certain information has not been collected over a sufficient time period to make the identification of trends possible. The information has come from a variety of sources including the County Council, Audit Commission and Office of National Statistics (ONS).

A full baseline analysis was included within the Scoping Report (Appendix C) and this was updated in the Issues and Options Report (Appendix B). A further update has been included as **Appendix C** of this report, with full citations of data source documents listed in **Appendix D**.

3.3 Quality of Life in Pendle Borough

The Borough of Pendle is located in north-west England on the border between Lancashire and Yorkshire. The product of local government reorganisation in 1974, it is one of twelve district councils in Lancashire and together with Blackburn-with-Darwen, Burnley, Hyndburn, Ribbles Valley, and Rossendale it forms part of the Pennine Lancashire sub region. The borough itself is fully parished, with five town councils and 14 parish councils.

Pendle comprises the former municipal boroughs of Nelson and Colne, the former urban districts of Barnoldswick, Barrowford, Brierfield, Earby and Trawden, together with various parishes previously administered by Burnley and Skipton Rural District Council.

The area was transformed in the mid-late 19th century when rapid urban and industrial expansion, fuelled by the rise of the textile industry, saw the population increase rapidly from 10 000 to over 70 000. Today the Borough of Pendle administers an area of 169.4 km², which in 2009 had an estimated population of 89 300.

Pendle remains predominantly rural, with two-thirds of the population concentrated in just four contiguous settlements – Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford – in the south of the Borough. To the north Barnoldswick and Earby are the largest settlements in rural West Craven, which prior to 1974 had been part of the historic West Riding of Yorkshire. Between these two areas small villages and hamlets nestle in the shadow of Pendle Hill and the species rich habitats of the upland moors.

3.3.1 Economy and Regeneration

Despite being in decline nationally in the second half of the 20th century Pendle retains a high level of manufacturing. Over one-quarter of all Pendle employees (26.9%) work in manufacturing compared to just over 10% nationally (ONS: Annual Population Survey, 2009/10). Current strengths are in advanced manufacturing. The presence of the headquarters of the North West Aerospace Alliance (a highly successful business led support agency) in Nelson epitomises the importance of aerospace to the area. In contrast to its established strengths in manufacturing Pendle, like much of Pennine Lancashire, has only limited strengths in the service sector.

A large number of smaller businesses in Pendle play an important part within the supply chain for the advanced manufacturing sector and the majority of employees work on the shop floor. This is reflected in the employment figures by occupation, which shows that Pendle has a lower than average number of residents employed in managerial and professional occupations (36.0%), compared to the North-West (41.2%) and UK (44.6%). In contrast, a higher than average percentage of residents work as process, plant and machinery operatives, or in elementary occupations (24.3%), compared to the North-West (19.8%) and UK (17.8%) (ONS: Employment by Occupation, January-December 2010).

The importance of smaller businesses in the local economy is reflected in the number of micro enterprises to be found in Pendle. Over two-thirds (67.2%) of all businesses operating in the Borough are classified as micro enterprises (i.e. employing less than 5 people) and only 9.2% employ 20 or more people. Of these 1 450 are based in urban areas, compared to just 550 in rural areas (ONS March 2010 – Business: Local Units by Employment Size Band: Urban/Rural, March 2010).

Between 2002 and 2008 the number of workplaces in Pendle increased steadily year-on-year and up to 2005 this was at a greater rate than that being experienced nationally. The onset of the economic recession has seen the number of businesses in Pendle fall by 5.2% between 2008 and 2010. This is approximately half the rate of decline recorded for Lancashire (12 districts), but slightly higher than the North-West regional trend (ONS: UK Business Activity, Size and Location, 2008 and 2010). Pendle's strength in manufacturing is reflected in the fact that the proportion of manufacturing workplaces is 5% higher than that recorded for England (ONS: Annual Business Inquiry, 2008).

Pendle has a lower percentage of economically active residents than the regional and national comparators (ONS: Annual Population Survey, 2009-10). Looking specifically at gender, economic activity amongst females at 67.0% is less than the figures for the North-West (68.3%) and England (70.2%).

At £18 740 median gross annual earnings are just 87.8% of the national figure (£21 342) and are also below those in the county (£19 535) and the North-West region (£20 005) (ONS: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2010). Annual earnings for males (£21 550) are significantly higher than those for females (£13 942), but this trend is mirrored nationally.

Educational attainment in Pendle is significantly below the county and national averages with poor GCSE results and high absence levels. Almost 14% of people in Pendle have no qualifications (ONS: Annual Population Survey, 2010). Although improving over recent years, for the 2009/10 academic year, the percentage of pupils in the authority achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C was 70.9%, well below the England average of 76.1% (ONS: 2009/10). Likewise, the number of working-age people in the Borough with qualifications is falling and is below county and national averages.

The high number of people under-performing in their education has had an impact on employment in the Borough. The employment rate is the third worst in Lancashire and well below the national average.

The number of JSA claimants is relatively low. The total claimant count rate for Jobseekers Allowance in the authority (3.3%, June 2011) is higher than the Lancashire County (12 districts) average (2.9%), but below that for the North-West (4.1%) and UK (3.7%). At the ward level there are some high claimant count rates, reaching in excess of 7% in parts of Nelson and Colne.

Of these claimants the number aged 18-24 is much higher than that experienced nationally. The problem with getting young people in Pendle working is further highlighted by the proportion of 16-18 year olds (9.9%) not in education, employment or training (NEET) (Connexions, March 2010).

Implications for the Assessment of Significance

The assessment should consider opportunities to encourage a balanced economy and support a range of skilled and unskilled jobs to match the labour market.

3.3.2 Housing

A significant element of the area's physical infrastructure continues to date back to the Victorian era. This is particularly true for housing, with over half of the local housing stock (54.0%) built before 1919, a figure almost more than twice the national average (23.6%). Much of this is within the private rented sector (Pendle Council: Housing Stock Condition Survey, 2009).

Terraced houses, built in the late 19th and early 20th century to house workers for the textile mills, form the bulk of Pendle's housing stock (58%), double the national average (29%). This limits the choice of housing types throughout the borough, but particularly within the urban areas. Terraced homes offer poor thermal efficiency and limited outdoor space. They fail to meet the housing aspirations of many local people and have resulted in areas of low demand (Pendle Council: Housing Stock Condition Survey, 2009).

Conversely, just over 12% of housing is detached, which is over 10% below the national average and the percentage of households occupying maisonettes or apartments is only 6.5% which is roughly one-third of the national average of 18.8% (Pendle Council: Housing Stock Condition Survey, 2009).

Of the 39 620 dwellings in the Borough, 89% are in private ownership. The majority of these (71%) are owner-occupied with just 18% in the private rented sector and 11% owned by Housing Associations. However, 36.3% fail the Decent Homes Standard and 22.1% contain a Category 1 Hazard.

It is estimated that there are 2 600 vacant dwellings, equivalent to 6.6% of the housing stock within Pendle, which is higher than the national average (4.1%). In 2006 the estimated proportion of long-term vacant properties at 4.5% was significantly above the average for England (approximately 1.5%), but this figure has reduced slightly to 4.26% in 2011. In some inner urban areas long-term vacancy rates are as high as 10% (Pendle Council: Housing Stock Condition Survey, 2009).

At £105 680 the average price for a house in Pendle is almost £40 000 below the regional average (£151 355), whilst the national average is more than double that figure at £232 628. (CLG: Land Registry data, Q1 2011).

Some 9.2% of Pendle's households contain five or more people compared to just 6.8% in Lancashire and England. It is estimated that there are between 300 and 400 overcrowded dwellings within the Borough. This data should be treated with caution, but both the statutory and bedroom standard calculations reveal that the highest levels of overcrowding are to be found in the inner urban wards of Nelson.

Homelessness figures appear high when compared with other districts in Pennine Lancashire, but are below both the regional and national averages. In March 2009 there were 115 homeless households in Pendle, equivalent to 3.2 out of every 1 000 households in the borough.

In recent years the lack of affordable housing has emerged. The Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a need for 858 affordable units per annum in Pendle. This need is also apparent within the inner urban areas where house prices are traditionally low. Whilst house prices have risen in these areas until recently, income levels have remained low.

A general lack of investment in housing has seen those who are more socially mobile move out of the area. The knock-on effects can be seen in declining town centres, loss of facilities, lower quality employment opportunities and poor levels of educational attainment.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) divides districts into Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) to allow for more accurate statistical analysis between areas. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 reveals that of the 57 LSOAs in Pendle, 17 (30%) are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in the country and 21 (37%) are in the 20% most deprived.

In terms of the living environment indices 9 LSOAs are in the worst 1% in England; over 15% of all LSOAs in Pendle. A further 5 LSOAs are in the worst 10%. In total, 29 of the 57 LSOAs in Pendle fall within the worst 20% in the country, meaning that over 50% of all LSOAs in the Borough suffer from a deprived living environment.

Current monitoring of new housing provision shows that over the last three years the number of new housing completions has failed to meet the annual requirement of 190 dwellings. Indeed, as of 1 April 2011 the deviation from the housing requirement figure stood at 221 dwellings. Pendle is therefore just over one year behind where it should be in terms of housing delivery. Even with a stock of planning permissions equating to 878 dwellings, this under performance in delivery is expected to continue over the next few years due to the slow recovery of the economy (Pendle Council: Housing Land Monitoring Report, 2010/11).

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 was updated in 2010 and now shows that there are a total of 3 650 (net) dwellings which can potentially be provided over the 15 year period (Pendle Council: Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Update, 2010)

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.

Implications for the Assessment of Significance

The assessment of options/policies should consider opportunities to ensure appropriate provision and access to appropriate services and affordable housing for all. It should look for options that support the maintenance and improvement of health and healthy living.

3.3.3 Population, Human Health and Other Social Issues

In 2009 the population of Pendle was estimated at 89 300 (ONS: Mid-year Population Estimates, 2009) representing a modest increase since the previous mid-year calculation in

2008. Most of these people live within the main towns of the Borough, resulting in high population densities.

It is anticipated that the population of Pendle will increase steadily to reach 94 600 by 2033; an increase of 5 300 in just over 20 years (ONS: Sub National Population Projections, 2008).

The gender split for Pendle reflects that of Lancashire, the North West, and England with slightly more females than males.

The age structure reveals that Pendle has a high proportion of young people with 26.2% of the population made up of 0-19 year olds compared to the Lancashire average of 24.0% and the national average of 23.9% (ONS: Mid-year Population Estimates, 2009). As a consequence Pendle must have fewer people within another age group. High levels of out-migration make a significant contribution to the fact that the number of 20-44 year olds is 3.5% less than the national average. It is a concern that so many young people are relocating away from the area in adulthood. The largest group is that aged 40-49, accounting for 14.22% of the population. Whilst our aging population is currently of a similar size to the rest of the country, it can be expected to rise given the increase in live births and over deaths.

The general pattern that emerges from this analysis is one of a growing number of younger families in the deprived inner urban wards and higher numbers of older people in the outer urban and rural wards.

The health of both younger and older residents in the borough remains relatively poor, but has improved significantly in recent years. Low birth weights remain common and infant mortality is high compared to other areas. Deaths and hospital admissions for children aged up to 15 years old are higher than expected and life expectancy is slightly below the national average.

The ethnic mix is similar to other authorities in Pennine Lancashire, but there is a wide variation in its geographical distribution. In 2009 the majority ethnic group was White British (84%); substantially lower than the comparable figure for Lancashire (93%), and slightly lower than that for England (88%) (ONS: Mid year Population Estimates, 2009).

There is a significant Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population (16%), a figure that is almost doubled in the 0-5 year's age group. The BME population is largely of Pakistani heritage (13%), the majority originating from the Kashmiri region. The Whitefield, Bradley and Brierfield wards contain the highest proportion of BME families.

The age profile of the BME community in Pendle is very different to that of the white population, with approximately half of people in BME families being under 17 years old compared to just 22% for white families. 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.

The religious split within Pendle reflects the ethnic heritage of its residents; the two main religions being Christianity and Islam. Three religions that are particularly under-represented in Pendle compared to the rest of the country are Hinduism, Judaism and Sikhism.

Pendle has seen an overall reduction in crime and the crime rate is now lower than both the Lancashire and national average. Between 2003 and 2010 the rate of crime in Pendle has reduced year-on-year and there are now 25 less crimes per 1 000 population. In particular, criminal damage has reduced by nearly 5 instances per 1 000 population since 2007 and the number of robberies has more than halved in the same period.

Implications for the Assessment of Significance

The assessment of options/policies should consider opportunities to address issues of deprivation through opportunities for healthier lifestyles and opportunities to develop relationships between people of different ethnic groups. Consideration of measures which will assist in continuing the reduction in crime statistics e.g. secured by design should be a consideration as part of the future planning policy context.

3.3.4 Environmental Issues

Landscape Character

The Borough of Pendle is covered by three 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 dominated by 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, with rough grazing at higher elevations.

In the south of the Borough, around Trawden, the landscape falls within 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 wind turbines 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 two areas the landscape is classified as 'Lancashire Valleys'. This is a predominantly urban area with a strong industrial heritage, associated with cotton weaving and associated textile industries. The fabric of the built environment largely comprises Victorian stone buildings, which are well-integrated into the landscape. Redundant and underutilised mill buildings can be found throughout the area, whilst large country houses and associated parklands are located on the northern valley sides away from major urban areas. The primary lines of communication, such as the M65 motorway, the Colne-Preston rail link, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, flow from east to west along the line of the valley carved by Pendle Water.

There is some remaining agricultural land in the zone of transition between the urban area and the rural uplands. 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 the valley sides. Marked changes inconsistent with character are associated with urbanisation and farming practices, resulting in the loss of meadows. The 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% (Audit Commission: Data Profile, 2005).

The chemical quality of rivers is not as high, with 43% of the length being considered to be good, compared to 63% nationally. However, 100% of Pendle's 63 km of Main River length is classed as good or fair chemical quality, meaning that they have low levels of organic pollution and adequate levels of oxygen. This compares to just 92.1% across the North West (Environment Agency: General Quality Assessment, 2006).

Flooding

Whilst there have been many incidents of flooding in Pendle going back over many years, in different locations and from different sources and types of events, there have been relatively few in recent years.

Ten flood reaches are identified in the Burnley and Pendle Flood Risk Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2010). Within these 1 100 residential properties and 1 000 commercial premises are identified as potentially being at risk from a 1 in 100 flooding event, including over-topped flood defences.

Recent flood defence works in the lower catchments of Pendle Water, Hendon Brook, and Walverden Water have helped to minimise the future risk of flooding in Barrowford and Nelson.

In the north of the Borough, several flooding incidents have been recorded along tributaries of Earby Beck (Wentcliffe Brook and New Cut) in recent years, flooding parts of Water Street and the centre of Earby.

Air Quality

In 2010 an Air Quality Management Area was designated on the heavily trafficked Windsor Street in Colne. Air quality is approaching thresholds in the vicinity of M65 Junction 13, but elsewhere it is generally good.

Just over 16% of economically active residents travel to work on foot or cycle, which is higher than both the Lancashire and national mean. A contributory factor is the fact that almost 60% travel less than 5 km to work which is considerably higher than the Lancashire and national (40%) averages. Despite this almost 70% of the resident population continue to travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike), which although lower than the comparable figure for Lancashire is higher than the national average.

Previously Developed Land

There is considerable potential to reuse vacant or derelict land in Pendle, but little funding available to help achieve this. It is estimated that 68% of previously developed land may be available for redevelopment (NLUD, 2009/10). In 2010/11, almost 94% of new homes were built on previously developed land in Pendle, far in excess of the figure recorded nationally, and higher than for the other Pennine Lancashire authorities.

Waste

Almost 98% of Pendle residents are served by fortnightly kerbside collections. On average Pendle residents produce 361.04 kg of waste per head. Of the total tonnage of household waste collected 38.2% is sent for recycling, composting or for treatment by anaerobic digestion.

Built Environment

Pendle contains many attractive and important buildings and a wealth of industrial archaeology. There are 23 conservation areas throughout the Borough, three Grade 1 listed buildings, and 21 listed at Grade 2*. In total 71.5% of users surveyed were satisfied with the parks and open spaces (PBC, 2011). Of the eleven municipal parks, eight have achieved a Green Flag Award.

Street cleanliness was identified as the most important priority for improvement in the local area by local residents in the 2011 perception Survey (PBC/NHS, 2011).

Special Protection Areas and Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The northern fringe of the South Pennine Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) lies within Pendle. This area is designated as both a Special Protection Area (Birds) and a Special Area of Conservation (Habitats) under European Directives. It contains a number of habitats including broadleaved and mixed woodland, and species-rich neutral grassland which are identified in the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and are subject to habitat management plans. All 10 of the SSSI units within Pendle, which cover a total area of 1 589 ha, are classified as unfavourable/recovering, as a result of previous overgrazing and air pollution.

Implications for the Assessment of Significance

The assessment should look for opportunities to encourage protection of the existing high quality environment and to improve areas where the environment is under pressure.

3.3.5 Key Sustainability Issues

From above brief overview 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 designation of the area as a Housing Market Renewal pathfinder identified that housing is 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 further 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. In these deprived areas there are a significant number of younger people primarily from the BME community. Racial tensions appear to

be lower than in other parts of East Lancashire, but remain a potential issue. Crime rates have fallen significantly, but personal safety on the streets, particularly after dark, is still an issue;

- **Physical Environment** - Pendle's towns are set within an attractive environment, with hills dominating the skyline to the north and south. The South Pennine Moors are recognised internationally as being of ecological importance. Urban and rural development has, however, eroded away at the character of the area. Local water quality remains good, but there remains a risk of flooding in some parts of Pendle Borough, which may constrain future development in these areas. The industrial legacy of Pendle has left a wealth of industrial archaeology, illustrating the areas role in the development of the textile industry. Whilst the best examples of this legacy should be preserved there is also a large amount of previously developed land, arising from economic restructuring and land use changes. Its redevelopment will be a key to urban regeneration and the future protection of Greenfield sites.

3.4 Summary of Key Baseline Issues and Trends

The SEA Directive and SA Guidance requires that the evolution of the baseline conditions of the plan area that would take place without the plan or programme to be considered (in this case the Core Strategy) should be identified. This is useful in informing assessments of significance, particularly with regard to the effect that conditions may already be improving or worsening and the rate of such change. The information, contained within Table 3.2, has been summarised from the above text but primarily from the baseline data identified in the technical appendix to this SA Report.

Table 3.2 Trend Summary

SA Objective	Trend Summary
Housing and Human Health	
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community.	Pendle was identified as a Housing Market Renewal area due to issues of acute low demand reflecting the significant issues affecting the Borough in establishing a desirable housing stock, particular within the inner urban areas. The annual requirement for affordable housing in Pendle is 858, baseline data illustrates that no new affordable units were provided in 2010 (compared to 10 in 2008-09 and 30 in 2007/08). House prices are identified as being below regional and national averages. House prices for the quarter April-June 2011 illustrate a 5.9% increase in house prices as part of an annual increase of 17.3% which is the highest increase in house prices when compared to neighbouring authorities. This belies an 18.2% decrease in detached properties against a 25% annual increase in terraced housing. As of 1st April 2010 there were 1,673 households on council and housing association waiting lists with 361 lettings made to new social tenants. At this rate it would take 4.63 years to clear the housing waiting list. Some 9.2% of Pendle's households are identified as being overcrowded and some 6.6% of the housing stock is identified as being vacant. It is evident that there are significant housing issues within Pendle. There is a need to address the variation in housing provision across the Borough and to direct a more balanced housing provision within the main urban areas otherwise the imbalance between central urban areas and edge of town/rural will continue to develop.

Table 3.2 (continued) Trend Summary

SA Objective	Trend Summary
H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle.	Average life expectancy for males in Pendle is lower than the National Average. For females the rate is equivalent to national rates. The health of younger and older residents remains low when compared to national rates but has improved in recent years. Over the last ten years all cause mortality rates have fallen, early death from cancer has risen and is similar to the National Average. Early death from heart disease and stroke has fallen but remains worse than the England Average. Approximately 17.8% of Year 6 Children are classified as obese and a lower percentage than average of pupils spend at least three hours per week on school sport. Levels of teenage pregnancy and tooth decay are worse than the England Average. An estimated 22.2% of adults smoke and 24.3% are obese. The rate of hospital stays for alcohol related harm is higher than average. Within the 2010 IMD, 17 LSOAs in Pendle are within the most 10% health deprived output areas in England. Pendle's fertility rates is high, for every 100 women in the borough an average of 239 children will be born (compared to the national average of 199). Infant mortality rates within the Borough are amongst the highest in the country. In broad terms the trend is one of improvement in line with the England Average, albeit the health of people in Pendle is generally worse than the England Average.
Regeneration, Training and Jobs	
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.	Some 26.9% of all employment is through manufacturing compared to 10% nationally, reflecting the Boroughs industrial heritage. In particular Pendle benefits from its role supporting the aerospace industry and its transport links to via the M56. There is a need to ensure that the economic basis for the borough is diversified and the need to commute outside of the Borough is reduced. Skills and training within the borough is identified a key issue with 63.9% of pupils achieving a minimum of 5 A*-C GCSEs. Whilst this is below the national average it does represent a 20% increase between 2001/02 and 2008/09. However there are issues a ward level, particularly Bradley and Craven which has rates of attainment at around 40%. It should also be noted that Pendle does have a higher percentage of population (30.3%) qualified to NVQ Level 4 and above compared to the North West and English Average.
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market.	Unemployment rates within Pendle have reduced and are now below the regional and national averages. The current economic downturn has resulted in a greater decrease in employees compared to workplaces suggesting that some workplaces are reducing staff numbers to remain viable. As identified above, manufacturing accounts for a significant percentage of the employment within Pendle and this is reflected in the higher percentage of employees within Soc 2000 5 (skilled trades occupations) and 8 (process plant and machine operatives) when compared with the National Average. Pendle also has a lower percentage of its workforce within the category of managers and senior officers when compared to North West and GB averages. In 2008 there were a total of 2906 workplaces in Pendle. It is within the wards which cover the two main towns of Nelson and Colne that have the greatest number of workplaces, it is also these central urban wards which display higher levels of deprivation within employment, education, skills, training and development. It is anticipated that given the existing economic circumstances this existing situation is likely to remain static or decline.

Table 3.2 (continued) Trend Summary

SA Objective	Trend Summary
E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure.	The Borough is has access to the national motorway network with direct links to the M56. Cars are identified as the most popular means of getting to work with 70% either driving to work or being a passenger. There are three railway stations within Pendle (Colne, Nelson, with includes a bus interchange and Brierfield). All three stations have seen an increase in passenger numbers year on year from 2004/05 to 2008/09. However public transport is underused by residents with train and bus usage below the national average. It is anticipated that with rising fuel costs there may come a 'tipping-point' which makes public transport a more desirable option. Within the Borough some 8.1% of the population work from home, compared to 9% for Lancashire and 9.2% for England. The development of improved broadband and IT networks may make this a more desirable option. Funding through BDUK may help to facilitate the improvement of existing networks particularly within the rural areas of the Borough.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance.	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey illustrates an upward trend in rural employment. Across the borough there has been an ongoing strategy to reclaim 600ha of derelict land by 2010, in 2010/11 almost 94% of new homes in the borough were developed on previously developed land. There is 64ha of brownfield land within the Borough, 3 ha has planning permission and 14 ha are identified as having 'known potential' for development.
Social Cohesion and Cultural Resources	
C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour.	There has been a reduction in notifiable offences recorded by the police in the last three years. Criminal damage has reduced by nearly 5 instances per 1000 population since 2007 and the number of robberies has almost halved in the same period. Pendle now has a crime rate lower than the average for both Lancashire and England. However the perception of crime i.e. those who believe that anti-social behaviour and drug use/dealing is a problem in their area is higher than the Lancashire and England averages, in addition 61% believe that the crime rates are the same or that there is more crime than in 2009.
C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities	Pendle is identified as having a high density of cultural amenities, such as libraries and cinemas. However its local amenities score is brought down by its low concentration of national heritage sites and its low share of employment in hotels and restaurants. In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing developments were within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery and 96% within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.	The borough has some 314 listed buildings (3 Grade I, 21 Grade II* and 290 Grade II). In addition there are 23 Conservation Areas. Baseline data indicates that there are no buildings at risk within the borough. Of the 11 municipal parks, eight have achieved a Green Flag Award.
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality.	Public satisfaction with parks within Pendle remains high with a number awarded Green Flag Awards. There is one Air Quality Management Area within the borough associated with the heavily trafficked Windsor Street in Colne. Air quality is also approaching thresholds in the vicinity of Junction 13 of the M56. It is likely that unless road traffic reduces or clear fuels are introduced, this issue is likely to worsen. Street cleanliness remains a key concern for local residents when responding to perception surveys of the borough.
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.	The 2008/09 Place Survey identified that 52.4% of the respondents believed that people of different background did get on well together, compared to 74% for Lancashire and 76.4% for England. The Perception Survey for Pendle indicates that this figure is now 48% (2010).

Table 3.2 (continued) Trend Summary

SA Objective	Trend Summary
Physical Environmental	
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources.	Between 2005 and 2008 Pendle's gas consumption from 1,048GWh to 928 GWh. This level of decrease accords with reductions identified at a regional and national level. There has also been a similar reduction in levels of electricity use over the same period. Over the period 2006-2007 use of renewables has increased from 6.58 GWh to 8.89 GWh. The growth in population forecast for the borough is likely to place additional pressures on the need for increased energy usage within the borough. It is important that opportunities to promote renewable energy generation can therefore be promoted.
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.	Data not available to make an assessment.
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation, recycling and recovery.	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08. There has also been an increase of 52.81% in composting between 2004/05 and 2010/11.
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites.	There is an emphasis upon developing previously developed land and remediating contaminated sites. This emphasis is likely to remain as a means of protecting Greenfield sites from inappropriate development.
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.	64% of river length within Pendle is identified as being 'good' in terms of water quality compared to the national mean of 54%. The chemical quality of rivers within the borough records a lower score of 43% compared to 63% nationally.
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.	The impact and likelihood of flood events is likely to increase as a result of climate change and if development pressure increased within the borough. Where appropriate the borough needs to promote the adoption of SuDs techniques.
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites.	All 10 SSSI units within Pendle are classified as unfavourable/ recovering as a result of previous overgrazing and air pollution.

4. Preferred Options Appraisal

Pendle Borough Council commenced preparatory works on its LDF with the collection of a substantial evidence base and the SA Scoping Report in November 2006. The Council is now issuing its Preferred Options Paper for consultation between 28 October 2011 and 12 December 2011.

This section incorporates the requirements of ODPM SA guidance and outlines the options identified and a comparison of the social, environmental and economic issues considered in determining the preferred options. It also briefly considers the alternative options considered and rejected. A full assessment of the approaches chosen and rejected is set out in the Core Strategy document.

The findings build upon the recommendations identified within the Initial SA undertaken for the Issues and Options Report. This SA has been undertaken against the 26 policies identified in the Preferred Approaches Report. Detailed appraisal results for each option are contained within **Appendix A**.

4.1 The Options Appraisal

4.1.1 Policy SPD 1 Spatial Development Principles

Summary Details:

The policy sets out the location priorities and development principles in order to support sustainable growth in Pendle. It seeks appropriate development in key locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy but it is not the purpose of the policy to provide any comment on the scale or nature of development. It is also not the intention of the policy to set out specific timescales or types of development. It is a broad overarching policy which considers the general location of development.

Sustainability Implications:

By concentrating development of all types in key areas it should improve the accessibility of employment, retail and community facilities which might deliver social and economic benefits as well as reducing the need to travel with an associated reduction in carbon emissions providing a move towards conformity with SA objectives E2, C2, P1, and P2.

There is uncertainty with regards to the effects of the policy on SA objective E3 which seeks to reduce congestion since there is a risk that concentrating development in key settlements might increase congestion depending on where within those key settlements development is situated.

Similarly there is uncertainty with regard to conformity with SA Objective E4. The policy allows for appropriate development within rural service centres and rural villages but notes that proposals must be within a settlement boundary which might restrict farm or other rural diversification schemes. Policy SDP6 provides more explicit guidance on this matter and should either be cross referenced or the policy clarified here too.

The policy does not specifically promote Greenfield development so does not necessarily conflict with SA Objective P4. However this land is more at risk of development in harsh economic times since it is less costly to develop than previously used land which is frequently contaminated.

Furthermore it should be noted that it is not the purpose of the policy to look at the type of land for development, policy SDP6 provides more detail on a sequential approach.

Rejected Options

Concentration (Issue 1a - Option 1) - Although this option is closely aligned to the proposed approach, it does not recognise the important interconnections between Nelson and Brierfield in terms of employment, housing, education and retail. Although the option would help to meet housing need within the urban areas with a range of economic benefits including reducing the need to travel and access to goods and services, it does not contribute towards meeting rural needs.

Regeneration (Issue 1a - Option 2) - Concentrating development within key service centres of Nelson and Colne was considered to be sustainable than focusing development within rural areas. However there remains a need to support rural service centres and this option should to define settlements of a scale of Rural Service Centres as villages. People may be attracted into the rural areas which would have a reduced environmental benefit resulting from an increased need to travel.

Dispersal (Issue 1a - Option 3) - Closely aligned to the proposed approach, this option seeks to meet need in urban and rural regeneration areas. This would have the greatest social and economic benefits. In terms of rural housing it would seek to meet the needs only of those people who live in rural areas rather than attracting new residents away from the towns. The identification of rural hamlets within the settlement hierarchy of this option was not considered appropriate as growth in these areas cannot be justified.

4.1.2 Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution

Summary Details

This policy sets out a key principle for development in terms of the distribution of housing across the borough. It does not provide detail on how that development should be implemented as this is considered in other policies within the Core Strategy, e.g. Policy LIV1.

Sustainability Implications

The policy has positive implications in terms of helping to meet SA objective H1 and the sustainable location of housing helping to move towards objectives E2b, E3a, C2a and P1b.

The policy directs new housing provision towards urban areas therefore protecting rural areas from excessive housing development which does potentially have some potential positive impacts on the environmental objectives.

The policy principles set out here could have significant negative implications on the environment but this is mitigated through more detailed policies elsewhere in the Core Strategy.

Rejected Options

Focus new housing development in the Key Service Centres (Issue 1b - Option 1) - This option would help meet housing need within urban areas whilst restricting housing development elsewhere in the borough. Although the option has a range of economic benefits including reducing the need to travel and access to goods and services, it would not contribute toward meeting rural needs.

Key Service Centres, Local Service Centres and Rural Service Centres (Issue 1b - Option 2) - Closely aligned to the proposed approach, this option has greater benefit for providing rural housing but this is not targeted towards 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.

Concentrate new housing development in areas of regeneration need (Issue 1b - Option 3) - This option seeks to meet housing need in both 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.

Balance the distribution of new housing by directing it to areas where there is a proven need (Issue 1b - Option 4) - This option would deliver housing across the borough in rural and urban areas according to need, although it will not necessarily be accompanied by wider regeneration benefits in that no consideration has been given to issues of regeneration, land supply, and infrastructure capacity.

Distribute housing evenly across the borough (Issue 1b - Option 5) - This option would not accord with the principles of sustainable development. Although the option would deliver housing across the borough, there is no mechanism 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. It would also lead to increased levels of development within rural areas which may provide less accessibility to key services and facilities required by communities.

Concentrate new housing where demand is strongest (Issue 1b - Option 6) - This option would not accord with the principles of sustainable development. The option offers a thoroughly market led approach to the distribution of housing. This may deliver the highest financial returns and lead to the greatest level of growth but it would not necessarily 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. It may also result in homes that are less accessible in terms of the key services and facilities required by communities.

4.1.3 Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution

Summary Details

Policy sets out that employment distribution should follow a sequential approach in line with the settlement hierarchy, with priority given to the M65 Corridor and the Key Service Centres of Nelson (including Brierfield) and Colne. Further detail is provided in Policy WRK2 on employment provision.

Sustainability Implications

This policy distributes most employment developments to the areas of greatest demand which will increase the likelihood of them being developed. This will have a positive effect on both the number of businesses and the number of jobs created and thus would contribute to SA objectives E1 and E2. Concentrating development in the main urban areas which will increase accessibility to jobs for those who need them and the number of trips should be reduced, with an associated reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with SA objectives E2, P1 and P2.

However, the drawback of locating most development within key settlements is that it might increase congestion, depending on where within those key settlements development is situated. This would be contrary to SA Objective E3a.

The policy allows for some employment development in rural areas and specifically indicates that development outside of the settlement boundary may be appropriate where it aids rural diversification. This is directly related to SA Objective E4a which looks at supporting rural diversification.

The policy does not explicitly consider the type of land that should be developed (i.e. brownfield or greenfield) as this is considered in the sequential approach to development in Policy SDP6. However, in some areas the infrastructure capacity may restrict new employment developments to brownfield sites in the short term.

Rejected Options

Focus employment opportunities in the borough's Key Service Centres (Issue 1d - Option 1) - This option is reflected in the proposed policy. However, land availability dictates that a more balanced distribution is required in order to meet local needs in a sustainable manner.

Distribute employment sites throughout the borough, based on an assessment of need (Issue 1d - Option 2) - This option is reflected in the policy and is aligned with the findings of the Employment Land Review (ELR) which suggests that the need for employment land is in the M65 corridor. Although the ELR identifies land in the M65 Corridor it may not be sufficient to meet the needs. Therefore, although need is a major factor in determining the proposed distribution, the availability of land does not allow this option to be followed precisely.

Distribute employment sites throughout the borough, based on market attractiveness (Issue 1d - Option 3) - It is considered that this option would be unlikely to address Pendle's regeneration needs, or promote sustainable patterns of development.

Seek to evenly distribute employment opportunities across Pendle (Issue 1e - Option 4) - This option would not adequately address the issue of employment need and would not take into account the current distribution of employment land.

4.1.4 Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution

Summary Details

The retail hierarchy aims to promote sustainable development by location retail and service provision in the areas that are most accessible to the largest proportion of the Borough's

population. As such, the policy seeks to concentrate retail development in the three main town centres of Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick.

Sustainability Implications

Concentrating development in Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community and will reduce the number of trips required reducing congestion and greenhouse gas emissions which is consistent with SA Objective E2, E3, P1 and potentially P2; although restrictions on retail facilities in rural communities which do not already have shops will perpetuate the need to travel to rural service centres to buy basic provisions.

The policy makes no explicit reference to development on brownfield land however, it is unlikely that there will be much greenfield land situated within or on the edges of existing defined town centres which might be suitable for retail development. This moves towards conformity with SA Objective E4. However, other aspects of this policy conflict with SA Objective E4 since the policy allows for appropriate development within rural service centres but makes no reference to opportunities in villages or outside settlements which might restrict farm retail schemes or meet community needs for a small shop. This also poses a conflict with SA Objective C2 since the policy does not allow for retail facilities to be built as part of new developments whether in rural or urban locations.

Rejected Options

Concentration: Town Centres (Nelson, Colne); District Centre (Barnoldswick); Local Shopping Centres (Brierfield, Barrowford, Earby) (Issue 1g - Option 1) - This option concentrates development within the larger centres using a three level hierarchy. This would be of benefit to the greatest number of people. Nevertheless, the option demoted Barnoldswick to a district centre and did not recognise its importance as a town centre to the West Craven area. Furthermore, the option restricted retail development to the more urban areas.

Limited dispersal: Town Centres (Nelson, Colne, Barnoldswick); Local Shopping Centres (Brierfield, Barrowford, Earby) (Issue 1g - Option 2) - Although this option is closely aligned to the proposed approach, it does not take account of the rural retail needs.

4.1.5 Policy SDP 5 Future Infrastructure Requirements

Summary Details

The policy provides for the delivery of infrastructure necessary to facilitate development in the borough.

Sustainability Implications

Policy SDP5 provides a framework for ensuring that infrastructure is delivered, which will support development permitted by other policies. The policy does not actually deliver any development itself and therefore has no direct effect on any element of the sustainability appraisal.

Rejected Options

Focus developer contributions on the delivery of physical infrastructure improvements (Issue 2a - Option 2) & Focus developer contributions on the delivery of social infrastructure requirements (Issue 2a - Option 3) - Although both options were considered sustainable, each option focussed on a specific aspect of the infrastructure improvements required, i.e. either the physical or social delivery, rather than providing a more holistic approach.

Agree the need for contributions on a site-by-site basis, after carefully considering the particular circumstances of each application (Issue 2b - Option 1) - The SA concluded that there was no clear relationship between the mechanism for collecting developer contributions and any of the sustainability objectives. It is considered that this approach does not give developers enough certainty about development costs.

Apply a standard calculation to all applications (based on an agreed formula), in order to determine the appropriate level of contribution (Issue 2b - Option 2) - This option is largely included in the policy in the future proposal to adopt a Community Infrastructure Levy tariff. In sustainability terms, the appraisal concluded there was no clear relationship between this mechanism for collecting developer contributions and any of the sustainability objectives.

4.1.6 Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development

Summary Details

The policy sets out a sequential approach to development prioritising the use of previously development land and derelict buildings as well as the use of other land within existing settlement boundaries, over the use of Greenfield land where there is a proven need. The policy seeks to achieve a balance between achieving sustainable development on the right types of land and not unduly restricting development that may bring employment and housing opportunities to the borough.

Sustainability Implications

The policy delivers a number of indirect benefits including concentrating development in existing settlements which should improve accessibility to jobs, retail and community facilities which might deliver social and economic benefits as well as reducing the need to travel with an associated reduction in carbon emissions providing a move towards conformity with SA Objectives E2, E3, C2, P1, and P2. However, should people still choose to drive, it may increase congestion which would conflict with SA Objective E3.

The policy supports the reuse of vacant buildings which will reduce the amount of waste generated if they are to be reused rather than demolished in accordance with SA Objective P3.

This policy promotes redevelopment on previously development land and therefore limits the likelihood of development on agricultural land (i.e. grade 3 and above). It is therefore in accordance with SA Objectives E4 and P4. The policy does however allow development on Greenfield land in the most exceptional circumstances, as this may facilitate necessary rural development, although it still requires that Greenfield sites should be well located in relation to jobs, services and infrastructure and will normally be on the fringes of settlements rather than in open countryside. The intention of this policy is not to unduly restrict rural diversification

schemes, other policies in the Core Strategy allow such schemes as exceptions to this general policy approach, as such there should be no conflict with SA Objective E4a.

Rejected Options

Direct development in order of preference towards previously developed land and vacant buildings, within existing settlement and other land within the settlement boundary (Issue 1c - Option 1) - Although this option received the majority of the support during the Issues and Options consultation it was not identified as the most sustainable. This option offers the greatest level of environmental benefit by concentrating on brownfield sites and other sites within settlement boundaries; however it does not necessarily deliver social or economic benefits unless housing need is concentrated entirely within urban areas.

In no order of preference allow development on both previously developed and greenfield land within settlements, where this will meet a proven need (Issue 1c - Option 3) - This option was not considered to offer a sustainable approach and would not help meet the previously development land targets for housing.

Allow development to take place anywhere - on both previously developed and greenfield land - within settlement boundaries, where this will meet a proven need, but do not allow development beyond these limits (Issue 1e - Option 2) - Although this option promotes substantial economic benefits in permitting development anywhere within settlement boundaries where there is a proven need, it may result in the development of some greenfield urban land nor does it ensure that sites are accessible. As such, this option was not identified as the most sustainable option. Policy SDP6 takes a balanced, sequential approach to new development requiring that previously developed land is considered first.

Allow fur urban extension on greenfield land outside existing settlement limits, where a suitable need can be demonstrated (Issue 1e - Option 3) - Although this option promotes substantial economic benefits by focussing on sites where there is a need, this is offset against potential adverse environmental effect depending upon the chosen location. As such, it was not identified as the most sustainable option. Policy SDP6 takes a balanced, sequential approach to new development requiring that previously developed land is considered first. However, the proposed policy does allow for greenfield development where there is a proven need and therefore partly incorporates this option.

4.1.7 Policy ENV 1 Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments

Summary Details

The policy seeks to protect and enhance the Borough's natural and historic environments by ensuring the new development respects the status of different landscapes, sites, species and habitats.

Sustainability Implications

The policy has no specific impacts on the economic and housing SA objectives. It will however have an indirect impact on the location of future development by encouraging stricter controls on development within rural areas. This includes open countryside and areas of specific landscape/historic importance or value (The Forest of Bowland AONB, South Pennine Moors SSSI, and Lancashire Green Belt). In urban areas buildings and areas of historic and

environmental importance will also be protected which is likely to lead to development on brownfield sites rather than greenfield land (SA Objective E4).

The policy performs strongly against the environmental SA objectives and aims at protecting and enhancing local biodiversity, creating new habitats including woodland, existing landscapes, open spaces, improving green infrastructure and protecting the Borough's historic environment and built heritage (SA Objectives C3, C4 and P7).

The policy does need to address the potential negative impact renewable energy development can have on the open countryside/ protected areas (SA Objective P1). The policy also performs strongly against the social objectives as the protection and enhancement of areas of open space, open countryside and sites such as the Forest of Bowland AONB will encourage people to use their local facilities for recreation and increase interaction and the quality of life across the community (SA Objective C5).

Rejected Options

Protect areas of open space only in areas where there is an identified deficiency in provision (Issue 9a - Option 2) - This option was not considered sustainable in that it would allow sites in areas where there is a current 'surplus' of open space to be re-designated or redeveloped for an alternative use. It received limited support during the Issues and Options consultation.

Protect only good quality open space (Issue 9a - Option 3) - This option may result in unequal levels of open space provision across the borough and would reduce the overall amount of open space in Pendle. It was not considered to be the most sustainable option.

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 (Issue 9b - Option 1) - This option is addressed through Policy LIV 4, which considers the provision of open space in new housing developments, and Policy ENV 1, which considers the protection of open space. It was considered the most sustainable option as it protects all open space.

Increase the use of Article 4 directions in Conservation Areas (Issue 10a - Choice 5) - This option has been included in the proposed policy as one potential measure which can be used to help protect, conserve and enhance our historic environment, however, it is not the only tool that can be used.

Focus policy on building-in beneficial features for our natural heritage as opposed to conservation and 'no net loss' (Issue 10b - Choice 1) - The proposed policy is closely aligned to this choice but takes into account the need for mitigation measures in some circumstances.

Widen boundaries of designated sites to include buffer zones around the protected areas (Issue 10b - Choice 2) - This choice will be taken forward as part of the Land-use Allocations DPD, which will consider specific designated sites.

Require mitigation measures to be put in place where development will result in adverse impacts on biodiversity and conservation (Issue 10b - Choice 3) - This choice is incorporated into the proposed policy, which also recognises the need to provide beneficial, built-in features to new developments.

Only permit agriculture or forestry related developments in the open countryside (Issue 10c - Option 1) - This option would offer the greatest level of protection to the countryside, but would restrict development in those rural areas with identified needs. This option scored lowest in the SA.

Restrict development generally within the open countryside whilst permitting development related to identified local needs for homes, jobs and community facilities (Issue 10c - Option 2) - Policies ENV1 and SDP1 are closely aligned with this option.

Restrict development generally within the open countryside whilst permitting development related to tourism, renewable energy and innovative rural enterprises (Issue 10c - Option 3) - Policies ENV1 and SDP1 are closely aligned with this option, although they recognise the need to take a flexible approach.

4.1.8 Policy ENV 2 Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Summary Details

The policy seeks to deliver the highest possible standards of design, in form and sustainability and for development to be designed to meet future demand whilst enhancing and preserving heritage assets. Good design should be informed by and reflect history and sense of place. Furthermore, new development should be designed so as to have a positive or at least a neutral impact on climate change. This is a general policy supported by other more specific Core Strategy design policies (LIC4, WRK5, and SUP4).

Sustainability Implications

The policy has a largely indirect and limited impact on the economic objectives. Through the implementation of good design principles the economic value of areas and properties can be increased. If communities and neighbourhoods are desirable to live in the property value is likely to subsequently rise (SA Objective E4).

This ties in with the social objectives where the policy performs positively. Creating a desirable location for people to live, where they feel safe and have easily accessible facilities including access to open space, will improve the resident's quality of living (SA Objective C5).

The policy also performs strongly against the environmental objectives. Sensitive design in new development, particularly where this is in keeping with Pendle's local heritage, can help to protect and enhance the local townscape and landscapes. The policy also recognises the important role design can have on fighting and reducing the impacts of climate change by incorporating sustainable construction methods and promoting renewable energy and water/energy saving technologies (SA Objectives C1-C4 and P2).

Rejected Options

New development should use appropriate materials so that it remains in keeping with the established character of the area in which it is located (Issue 3a - Choice 1) - This choice has been included in the proposed policy and was the most supported choice in the Issues and Options consultation. However, this and the following choices were not seen as mutually exclusive in that development can use appropriate materials but still be innovative in design.

New development should, wherever possible, employ the highest standards of innovation and design, with limited reference to their wider setting (Issue 3a - Choice 2) - Innovative design has been included in the proposed policy. This and the previous choice were not seen as mutually exclusive in that development can be innovative in design but in keeping with character.

New developments should be accessible to all members of society and meet appropriate security standards (i.e. Secured by Design) (Issue 3a - Choice 3) - This option has been included in the proposed policy and scored highest in the SA by ensuring that new development is accessible to all.

Require all new developments to use a set proportion of recycled and/or materials from sustainable sources (Issue 4e - Option 1) - Although considered to be the most sustainable option in the SA, this option has not necessarily been considered in that the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD includes requirements in this respect. The proposed policy does reference that developers should meet these requirements.

Only require major developments to use a set proportion of recycled and/or materials from sustainable sources (Issue 4e - Option 2) - This option has not necessarily been considered in that the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD includes requirements in this respect. The proposed policy does reference that developers should meet these requirements.

Do not require new developments to use a set proportion of recycled and / or materials from sustainable sources (Issue 4e - Option 3) - This option has not necessarily been considered in that the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD includes requirements in this respect. The proposed policy does reference that developers should meet these requirements.

Establish detailed criteria which require higher standards of design throughout Pendle (Issue 10a - Choice 1) - General criteria are included in the proposed policy, whilst more detailed criteria are included in the associated design DPDs.

Identify areas where detailed criteria, requiring higher standards of design, will apply i.e. Conservation Areas, Town Centres, Neighbourhood Renewal Areas etc (Issue 10a - Choice 2) - This choice is not proposed in that the Council want to strive to improve design quality in all areas of the borough, particular with regards to designing in response to climate change. The SA has supported higher design standards across the whole borough.

Establish detailed criteria which require higher standards of design, but only require these to be met in Conservation Areas (Issue 10a - Choice 3) - This choice is not proposed in that the Council want to strive to improve design quality in all areas of the borough, particular with regards to designing in response to climate change. The SA has supported higher design standards across the whole borough.

Establish detailed criteria which require higher standards of design, but only apply these in the immediate vicinity of listed and locally important buildings (Issue 10a - Choice 4) - This choice is not proposed in that the Council want to strive to improve design quality in all areas of the borough, particular with regards to designing in response to climate change. The SA has supported higher design standards across the whole borough.

Increase the use of Article 4 directions in Conservation Areas (Issue 10a - Choice 5) - This choice is covered in Policy ENV1.

4.1.9 Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation

Summary Details

The policy sets out the overall approach to renewable and low carbon energy in the borough and seeks to support renewable and low carbon energy (RLC) developments that contribute to meeting the Renewable Energy Strategy targets. All new residential and commercial developments will be required to generate 10% of their predicted energy use from renewable or low carbon sources, where viable. In rural areas, the policy provides a presumption in favour of development for wind farms and in urban areas, development of community or district heating schemes will be encouraged.

Sustainability Implications

The promotion of renewable and low carbon energy has a positive impact against the economic sustainability objectives. In rural areas in particular there is encouragement for wind farm developers to invest, and in urban areas Pendle hopes to benefit from the promotion of community or district heating systems (SA Objectives E1 and E2). The promotion of wind farms in rural areas is likely to have a range of impacts depending on the sensitivity of the receiving environment and help address climate change and security of supply.

In terms of the environmental SA objectives, the policy offers protection to areas of local landscape, biodiversity and historical importance. Mitigation measures will need to be considered carefully to limit any negative impacts on the local community or the environment.

Rejected Options

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 (Issue 4a - Option 1) - Although considered sustainable, this option was not taken forward as it is felt that by setting a threshold smaller schemes will not make their fair contribution to overall generation targets. Improvements in technologies and financial incentives such as the feed in tariffs should make it possible for all developments to incorporate RLC generation technologies. Both the SA and Issues and Options consultation response supported the option proposed in the proposed policy for all developments to contribute.

Where on-site provision is not feasible require developers to make a contribution to initiatives aimed at reducing the areas carbon footprint (Issue 4a - Option 3) - Judged sustainable, this option has been included in the proposed policy to allow the greatest flexibility whilst still achieving overall RLC generation and carbon reduction aims. This approach is supported by the SA as it would ensure the highest possible levels of RLC generation are achieved.

Be broadly supportive and fulfil sub-regional targets (Issue 4b - Option 1) - With the pending cancellation of RSS, national targets reflecting EU commitments have been chosen as a basis for the targets. Although there is no requirement for individual local authorities to meet these targets, it is considered that Pendle should focus on working towards these aspirational targets.

Identify specific areas of search for the determination of renewable energy schemes (Issue 4c - Option 2) - This option could be restrictive if it limited development to specific areas. The evidence base suggests that most areas are suitable for some renewable energy

developments of a suitable scale. The proposed policy does however suggest what may be the most appropriate types of technologies in certain areas.

Encourage specific renewable technologies in preference to others (e.g. wind farms or biomass) (Issue 4c - Option 3) - Whilst this was the most popular option supported in the Issues and Options consultations, it is considered contrary to national policies which state that Core Strategies should be supportive and not unduly restrictive with regards to the use of different technologies.

In relation to the options identified under Issue 4c 'How can we accommodate stand-alone renewable energy schemes in Pendle?', the SA concludes that it is unknown whether any of the options will actively encourage stand-alone renewable energy schemes and result in a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the Borough. On balance, it is felt that the benefits of delivering renewable energy are likely to be off-set against environmental benefits.

4.1.10 Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility

Summary Details

As well as setting out the approach to managing travel demand and development accessibility, the policy supports strategic transport schemes as outlined in the most up-to-date Local Transport Plan and specifically the longer strategic transport schemes relating to the A56 villages bypass and the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line.

Sustainability Implications

The policy proposes the implementation of two large scale infrastructure projects which include the A56 by-pass and the reinstatement of the Colne-Skipton rail link. This has positive impacts on the economic SA objectives as these projects would potentially create jobs for Pendle and when implemented would ensure towns and villages are more easily accessible thus encouraging businesses to invest within the Borough (SA Objectives E3 and E4)

Environmentally the two large scale infrastructure projects will potentially have some adverse impacts on the local landscape and areas of biodiversity and environmental importance. This is dependent on their routes which will be carefully assessed to avoid areas of environmental importance and mitigation measures should be applied where appropriate (SA Objective P7).

Equally, in the long term the reduction of traffic congestion and reliance on using the car should have a positive impact on the fight against climate change and reducing CO₂ emissions (SA Objectives P1 and P2).

In relation to the social SA objectives, the policy performs well as it seeks to improve linkages between communities by providing a better public transport network and pedestrian and cycle networks (SA Objectives C2, C4 and C5).

Rejected Options

Protect the route of the former Colne-Skipton railway line for the construction of a road only - the potential A56 Villages Bypass (Issue 11a - Option 2) - This option does not offer a flexible approach to solving the transport issues in the borough.

Protect the route of the former Colne-Skipton railway line for the reopening of the railway only (Issue 11a - Option 3) - Although there was significant support for this option, it does not

offer a flexible approach to solving the transport issues in the borough and there are potential issues around the deliverability of this scheme.

Protect the route of the former Colne-Skipton railway line as a green lane for cycling, horse riding and walking (Issue 11a - Option 4) - Although considered to be a sustainable option, it is not considered as a comparable alternative to the bypass or railway.

In relation to the three rejected options set out above, the SA concludes that 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 of the railway were redeveloped for trains or as a cycle/footpath.

Require all new developments to submit transport assessment/travel impact statements (Issue 11b - Choice 1) - The proposed policy requires that major developments should submit a transport assessment/travel plan.

Establish thresholds for developments that will be required to submit travel impact statements (Issue 11b - Choice 2) - The proposed policy incorporates this choice by requiring only major development to submit a travel plan.

Require large scale employment generating development or those which will generate a 'significant' amount of movement, to submit a green travel plan (Issue 11b - Choice 3) - The proposed policy requires major developments to submit a travel plan and this could incorporate green travel options.

Only require developers to address the immediate transport requirements related to their development (Issue 11b - Choice 4) - Choosing this option may have implications for the highways network. The requirement in the proposed policy for major developments to submit a travel plan should identify and help to mitigate any adverse travel impacts.

Require developers to contribute to improvements to the public transport infrastructure, where deficiencies are identified (Issue 11b - Choice 5) - This choice has been included in the proposed policy as part of a wider approach to addressing public transport improvements.

Support measures that help to increase the number and frequency of public transport services (Issue 11b - Choice 6) - This choice has been included in the proposed policy as part of a wider approach to addressing public transport improvements.

Reduce the number of long-stay car parking spaces in town centres (Issue 11b - Choice 7) - The designation of long stay car parking facilities should be considered as part of the Land-use Allocations DPD and as such has not been considered in the proposed policy.

Promote car-free, higher density residential development, in areas with excellent public transport facilities (Issue 11b - Choice 8) - Although not covered in the proposed policy, it is partially covered by Policy LIV4, which promotes a range of densities including higher densities in areas of high accessibility.

Accept that travel by private car is inevitable in the immediate future (Issue 11b - Choice 9) - Although this choice received a reasonably high level of support, it is not considered a long term sustainable option. The proposed policy does take into account that new development may increase traffic levels and therefore aims to limit the impact.

Relax existing car parking requirements (Issue 11c - Option 1) - Although this option was heavily supported in the Issues and Options consultation, it is not considered the most sustainable. The proposed policy takes a balanced approach which continues to apply the existing car parking standards.

Set more restrictive requirements for car parking and reduce the level of on-street parking (Issue 11c - Option 3) - Although supported by the SA, this option was not supported in the Issues and Options consultation. The proposed policy takes a balanced approach which continues to apply the existing car parking standards.

4.1.11 Policy ENV 5 Pollution

Summary Details

In seeking to minimise air, water, noise and light pollution and to address the risks arising from contaminated land and hazardous substances, the policy sets out the requirements that new development in particular should adhere to.

Sustainability Implications

The policy has a minimal impact on the economic SA objectives; however it does refer to the remediation of contaminated sites which will have the potential to provide previously undevelopable land as a feasible brownfield option for future development (SA Objective E4). The performance against the environmental SA objectives is mixed. In the short term, as the process of remediation may have negative impacts on air quality, designated sites, water quality, noise, light pollution, etc. But in the long term the positive impacts of reducing pollution and the number of contaminated sites will outweigh these short term adverse impacts (SA Objectives C4, P2, P4, and P7). This ties in with the social SA objectives as the policy focuses on improved air and water quality and reduced noise levels which is positive as it will improve resident's health and quality of life.

Rejected Options

The rejected options should be read in conjunction with those options rejected in the development of Policy ENV6 (see below).

4.1.12 Policy ENV 6 Waste Management

Summary Details

The policy supports the requirements of the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Framework (LWMDF).

Sustainability Implications

The policy has a positive impact on some of the economic SA objectives as the provision of new waste management facilities outlined within the LWMDF is encouraged, which will generate new jobs and business within Pendle (SA Objective E1 and E2). The policy also aims to encourage the provision of energy from waste facilities and increase recycling across the borough. This has positive impacts in terms of reducing the amount of waste going to landfill from within Pendle, addresses climate change and provides an alternative form of renewable energy (SA Objectives H2, P1, P2 and P3).

Rejected Options

The rejected options below also apply in part to Policy ENV5 above.

Encourage non-polluting forms of transport (Issue 4f - Option 1) - This option is principally addressed through Policy ENV4 and was considered to offer the most sustainable solution.

Encourage non-polluting forms of energy generation (Issue 4f - Option 2) - This option is principally addressed through Policy ENV3.

Require developers to submit Air Quality Assessments (Issue 4f - Option 3) - This option would have a limited impact on the SA objectives and could be controlled through the use of planning conditions.

Require developers to minimise dust from building works (Issue 4f - Option 4) - This option would have a limited impact on the SA objectives and could be controlled through the use of planning conditions.

Encourage better vehicle utilisation on new development projects (Issue 4f - Option 5) - This option is limited in its scope as it can only apply to new developments rather than the general population.

4.1.13 Policy ENV 7 Water Management

Summary Details

The policy applies the sequential and exceptional tests sets out in PPS25 to all development in areas at risk of flooding.

Sustainability Implications

The policy does not have a direct impact on the economic objectives but will potentially have an influence on the location of future development, which through the implementation of the sequential and exception tests outlined in PPS25 should ensure development avoids and does not contribute to future flood risk.

Environmentally and socially the policy ensures that controls on future development are in place to help protect Pendle's built environment, watercourses, and areas of environmental and landscape value from flooding. The policy is specifically relevant to SA Objectives P2 and P6 which encourage mitigation against climate change and a reduction in the number of properties at risk from flooding.

Rejected Options

Rely on national guidance in PPS25 (Issue 4g - Alternative Choice) - This option provides insufficient detail for the local application of water management policies. The Core Strategy needs to retain a local policy for the Flood Risk SPG to 'hang' off.

Encourage better water conservation in new developments (Issue 4g - Choice 1) - Although this option is integral to the proposed policy, it is considered that supporting measures are also required to effectively reduce flood risk and improve water quality in order to meet the Government's ambition for a reduced per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030 from the current 150 litres per person per day.

Encourage the naturalisation of watercourses (Issue 4g - Choice 2) - The naturalisation of watercourses, although desirable, is impracticable in many urban areas. The opening up of culverted watercourses is supported by the proposed policy.

Encourage the installation and reinstatement of natural landscaping (Issue 4g - Choice 3) - Permitted development rights for the hard landscaping of front gardens has recently been removed; furthermore, the use of SUDS also helps permeability reducing run-off.

Require developers to submit Drainage Impact Assessments (Issue 4g - Choice 4) - A Drainage Impact Assessment is frequently undertaken in parallel with a Flood Risk Assessment as a precursor to the design of on-site drainage. PPS25 requires all developments to provide effective and robust drainage systems that do not increase the risk of flooding or pollution, including appropriate allowances for climate change scenarios.

The rejected choices under Issue 4g all scored equally high against the relevant SA objectives but they are not mutually exclusive in sustainability terms. All contribute to the management of water resources but undertaking multiple approaches would have the greatest benefits.

4.1.14 Policy LIV 1 Housing Provision, Phasing and Delivery

Summary Details

The policy provides strategic guidance on the amount of new housing that should be delivered in Pendle by the end of the plan period and its phasing, whilst the broad locations and distribution of the housing allocation has been set out in Policy SDP2. The policy seeks to deliver a minimum housing requirement of 3 000 dwellings between 2011 and 2026, which equates to an average figure of 200 dwellings per annum, slightly higher than the average 190 dwellings per annum set out in the soon to be abolished RSS.

Sustainability Implications

The policy sets overall numbers for the delivery of housing in Pendle over the plan period. It therefore contributes strongly to helping to meet the housing need of the whole community (SA Objective H1) and to reusing brownfield land (SA Objectives E4 and P4). It also contributes to improving health and reducing health inequalities in Pendle through improving the housing stock. The policy does not conflict with any sustainability objectives, although unless carefully managed the requirement to build on brownfield land may increase development costs (as a result of site clearance and remediation) which might slow development rates during difficult economic times.

Rejected Options

Only deliver housing to meet the RSS housing target (Issue 5a - Option 1) - The forthcoming Localism Bill and the emerging National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) will abolish regional planning and is likely to require Local Planning Authorities to set their own housing figures. These new figures will be based on the housing needs, demands, deliverability, and land supply in their area. Consideration has been given to a number of factors to determine the proposed housing allocation for Pendle. The proposed figure is slightly higher than the RSS figure and aims to better meet the housing needs of Pendle's population without unduly affecting the housing market.

Deliver housing in excess of the RSS target, in order to meet the figure identified in the SHMA (Issue 5a - Option 2) - The proposed housing figure for Pendle is slightly higher than the RSS figure but not as high as the SHMA figure. Consideration has been given to a number of factors including land supply, economic growth and empty homes. This has led to a balanced, deliverable figure being proposed that aims to meet the needs of the populations as well as regenerating the housing market.

Deliver housing to meet the RSS target and consider further development in areas where there is an identified regeneration need (Issue 5a - Option 3) - The proposed housing figure for Pendle is slightly higher than the RSS figure but not as high as the SHMA figure. Consideration has been given to a number of factors including land supply, economic growth and empty homes. This has led to a balanced, deliverable figure being proposed that aims to meet the needs of the populations as well as regenerating the housing market.

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. (Issue 5a - Option 4) - The proposed housing figure for Pendle is slightly higher than the RSS figure but not as high as the SHMA figure. Consideration has been given to a number of factors including land supply, economic growth and empty homes. This has led to a balanced, deliverable figure being proposed that aims to meet the needs of the populations as well as regenerating the housing market.

Deliver housing to meet market demands regardless of RSS or SHMA build targets e.g. application led (Issue 5a - Option 5a) - This option would not target the specific housing needs of Pendle's residents and would only deliver housing to meet the market demand. It is considered the least sustainable.

4.1.15 Policy LIV 2 Housing Needs

Summary Details

The policy provides general guidance on the different levels of housing need and where this need is located.

Sustainability Implications

The policy's primary aim is to meet housing needs for all sectors of the community. This is fully in accordance with SA Objective H1: to help meet the housing needs of the whole community. It is also in conformity with SA Objective H2 which seeks to improve health and reduce health inequalities since provision of adequate housing is likely to enhance physical and mental well being. Supported housing allows people to retain their independence for longer which delivers further benefits.

There is uncertainty as to whether the policy would contribute to SA Objective C5 which seeks to develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity of cultural traditions found in Pendle. Appropriate new housing may provide the opportunity to build new communities especially if housing types consider groups of different backgrounds needs and help reinforce community links and neighbourhood identities. It is important to emphasise that care must be taken to ensure that developments maximise the benefits to the community as a whole.

There are no conflicts with any other SA objectives.

Rejected Options

No specific options were identified to deal with issues of housing need. Consideration was given to the need for affordable housing, the alternative options for which have been dealt with under Policy LIV3. Consideration was also given to the different housing types, sizes and tenures, the alternative options for which have been dealt with under Policy LIV4.

4.1.16 Policy LIV 3 Affordable Housing

Summary Details

The policy sets an overall, borough wide percentage target for affordable housing need which has been taken from the SHMA.

Sustainability Implications

There is general conformity between the policy and SA Objective H1 which seeks to meet housing need although with the current economic uncertainty the deliverability of the required amount of affordable housing (and housing in general) is hard to determine. Building viability into the targets generated using the DVM is probably the only way to prevent housing development stalling in the borough but there is a risk that it will under deliver affordable housing in the short term. This is more a result of the economic situation than the policy since the same issues are likely to be faced for any housing development whether affordable or not.

There is also conformity with SA Objective H2 which seeks to improve health and reduce health inequalities, particularly in terms of reducing health inequalities through improved and appropriate housing stock, i.e. allowing people access to affordable housing to meet their needs.

The policy is also consistent with SA Objectives E4 and P4 in terms of utilising PDL since the policy includes a mechanism for financial contribution to be paid, as an alternative to on-site housing provision in some circumstances, which would enable the acquisition and refurbishment of redundant, empty properties.

It is also consistent with SA Objective C5 which seeks to develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle which the policy does through the emphasis on tenure blind developments.

Rejected Options

Set a target of 45% affordable housing across Pendle (Issue 5c - Option 1) - Although this target has been included in the affordable housing policy it is set as an affordable housing needs target rather than a rigid deliverable target. The viability work that was carried out indicated that setting a single 45% target would not be deliverable - even in the rural areas. Furthermore, a single target does not provide the flexibility to respond to changing economic circumstances.

Set a lower affordable housing target of 30% across Pendle (Issue 5c - Option 2) - The viability work carried out indicated that in most of Pendle's urban areas a 30% affordable housing target would not be deliverable and only on certain rural sites would this target be feasible. This option has therefore been dismissed as it would not deliver affordable housing and would not be flexible to respond to changing economic circumstances.

Set an affordable housing target of less than 30% across Pendle (Issue 5c - Option 3) - The viability work carried out indicated that in the urban areas of Pendle most sites would not be viable to develop even without an affordable housing contribution. Although this option would reflect the viability work, it would not ensure the delivery of any affordable housing.

Require all developers to provide affordable housing on-site (Issue 5d - Choice 1) - Choosing this choice would not provide a flexible policy approach. The proposed policy requires developers to provide affordable housing on-site in the first instance, however, to ensure a flexible policy approach where this is not possible the proposed policy allows for a contribution to be made.

Require all developers to provide contributions to the Council to deliver affordable housing off-site (Issue 5d - Choice 2) - Choosing this choice would not provide a flexible policy approach. The proposed policy allows for a contribution to be made where on-site affordable housing provision is not possible.

4.1.17 Policy LIV 4 Designing Better Places to Live

Summary Details

In addition to the general design principles set out in Policy ENV2, the policy sets out the criteria which will be taken into consideration to encourage the provision of well designed housing to meet the needs of Pendle's population. Due regard will be had to various design principles and guidance including the Code for Sustainable Homes and Building for Life Standards. The policy sets out a general guide, on a borough wide scale, for the size and type of market housing required and the size of affordable that is needed.

Sustainability Implications

This policy performs positively against SA Objective H1: to help meet the housing needs of the whole community as it provides for different house types and sizes to meet those needs. It also performs well against SA Objective H2 as the provision of new housing and the refurbishment of existing housing to high standards will mean people are living in better accommodation, which in turn will improve their health and well being.

The policy is also in conformity with the environment SA Objectives C4, P1, P2, P3, P5, P6 and P7 as the policy requires new housing to be well designed using the standards in the Code for Sustainable Homes which considers issues of energy and CO₂ emissions, water usage, surface water runoff, waste and ecology. The policy also requires development to use the Building for Life Standards which considers communities and environment.

Rejected Options

What factors should we emphasise in order to achieve high standards of design in new developments? (Issue 3a) - The options under this issue are considered as part of Policy ENV2.

Require all new housing developments to achieve Code for Sustainable Homes Level 6 by 2016, but don't set any interim targets (Issue 4d - Option 1) - The Government has set a target of requiring all new homes to be zero carbon by 2016 (i.e. to meet Code Level 6). The proposed policy requires that new homes meet this target but also sets interim targets to ensure that progress is made in increasing that number of sustainable dwellings. Although this option received significant support in the Issues and Options consultation, it was not identified as the

most sustainable option. A balanced approach has been taken in the proposed policy to introduce interim Code targets in line with Building Regulation improvements.

Require all new housing developments to meet an interim target of Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3, by 2012 (Issue 4d - Option 2) - Although this option would help to provide more sustainable dwellings quicker it would still involve a significant step-up from Level 3 in 2010 to Level 6 in 2016. The proposed policy requires new dwellings to meet interim standards between 2010-12, 2013-15 and 2016. The intention is to ensure the continual progress in improving the sustainability of new housing. Although this option received nearly a quarter of support during the Issues and Options consultation and is considered as a sustainable option, a more balanced approach has been chosen.

Require all new housing 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 and Level 6 by 2016) (Issue 4d - Option 3) - This option would stagger the introduction of different levels of the code and provide a pro-active approach to ensure that new dwellings are built sustainably. The proposed policy requires a similar staggered approach to new housing development but recognises that the differences between Level 5 and 6 are only minimal so include a step between Level 4 and Level 6. This option was considered as a sustainable approach and is closely aligned to the chosen policy approach.

All types, size and tenure of housing should be supplied equally across the borough, regardless of specific local needs (Issue 5b - Option 2) - This option was not considered to address the different housing needs and requirements in different spatial areas. It would not help to balance the types, sizes and tenures in different areas.

There is no need to stipulate a mix of type, size and tenure, let the market decide (Issue 5b - Option 3) - This option was not considered to address the different housing needs and requirements in different spatial areas. It would not help to balance the types, sizes and tenures in different areas.

4.1.18 Policy WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy

Summary Details

The policy sets out that new opportunities for economic development should help to strengthen and diversify the local economy and specifically sets out the type of proposals that will be supported.

Sustainability Implications

The policy is specifically relevant to the economic SA objectives and focuses on encouraging economic development within the main settlements of the M65 Corridor (Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford) together with the West Craven towns of Barnoldswick and Earby. The supporting text also encourages better broadband linkages and a focus on improving tourist potential with the Borough to help drive the rural economy (SA Objectives E1-4).

The policy has limited impact on the environmental SA objectives. It seeks to support sustainable economic development, by promoting development on accessible/brownfield sites and encouraging the re-use of former agricultural buildings and promoting home-working in the rural areas as ways of minimising the take-up of Greenfield land. This has a positive impact against SA Objective P4.

Against the social SA objectives the policy performs well against SA Objective C5 as it encourages job creation, addresses unemployment and aims to provide training opportunities for local people.

Rejected Options

What type of employment do we need to attract (manufacturing; distribution and warehousing; retailing; service sector; tourism; and renewable energy)? (Issue 6a) - All six options were judged as sustainable. Of the six choices identified manufacturing and tourism were clearly the public's most popular choices at the Issues and Options stage. These would build on the areas existing strengths in advanced engineering and sustainable tourism. Separate comments stressed the need to attract high value added sectors. The area already has a notable strength in advanced manufacturing, in particular precision engineering, allied to the aerospace industry.

4.1.19 Policy WRK 2 Employment Land Supply

Summary Details

The policy sets out the amount of employment land to be brought forward over the plan period as informed by the annual Employment Land Review. The policy also seeks to phase the delivery of employment land, which is considered appropriate to secure the orderly and managed release of employment land over the plan period.

Sustainability Implications

The policy is specifically relevant to the economic SA objectives and focuses on encouraging economic development within the main settlements of the M65 Corridor (Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford) together with the West Craven towns of Barnoldswick and Earby. The policy supports employment development within rural areas where it is sustainable and helps to grow or diversify the rural economy. To minimise development on Greenfield land the policy also supports the re-use of former agricultural buildings and encourages home-working (SA Objectives E1-4).

The policy performs well against environmental SA objectives particularly in the rural areas where it supports development which does not harm the landscape character of the area or have an adverse impact on the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance. The policy directly encourages development on Brownfield rather than Greenfield sites, unless local circumstances dictate otherwise. It also seeks to locate development in close proximity to residential areas on sites that are readily accessible by a choice of means of transport to help reduce the need to travel and use the car. In turn this will reduce CO₂ emissions and help to address climate change (SA Objectives C3, C4, P1, P2, P4, and P7).

Assessed against the social SA Objective C5, the policy performs well by encouraging mixed-use development that supports neighbourhood renewal initiatives and/or delivers schemes that improve the range of local employment opportunities.

Rejected Options

Do not allow inappropriate development in Protected Employment Areas (Issue 6b - Option 1) - Almost 72% of people at the Issues and Options stage favoured offering some form of protection to existing employment areas. In contrast, one-fifth of all respondents felt that a

total ban on non-employment uses was appropriate and this option was not favoured by the SA (see Option 3 below).

Only allow development in Protected Employment Areas where it meets identified regeneration needs (Issue 6b - Option 2) - The redevelopment of vacant sites within Protected Employment Areas was supported by 54% of respondents at the Issues and Options stage, where it could be demonstrated that the proposed development clearly met identified regeneration needs. This approach was also favoured by the SA as it reduces the chance of vacant sites remaining empty when they are no longer considered to be suitable for modern employment uses. The circumstances under which non-employment development may be permissible in a Protected Employment Area will be set out in the Development Management Principles DPD.

Rely on the market to determine the employment land supply (Issue 6b - Option 3) - A reactive approach to employment land provision would leave Pendle at a disadvantage relative to neighbouring districts that have pro-actively sought to assemble and market sites for employment development. Market forces are unlikely to adequately reflect the local settlement hierarchy or take account of local circumstances. There is also a risk that the supply would not address identified needs and make the delivery of specialist facilities less likely. This could result in unsustainable patterns of development that fail to support the transformational agenda for Pennine Lancashire.

Focus development on a large strategic site (Issue 1f - Option 1) - Although favoured by the SA, Pendle has a dispersed settlement pattern. A single site serving the whole of the Borough is unlikely to offer the most appropriate solution for Pendle's employment needs. Large Greenfield sites are however, attractive to inward investors. The failure to provide appropriate employment sites could lead to increased levels of out-commuting and may encourage out-migration as people find suitable employment in other areas. If the need and demand for such a site can be adequately demonstrated, this option should form part of a balanced long term employment land strategy.

Focus development on existing employment areas (Issue 1f - Option 2) - Traditional 'B uses' remain the main source of employment and require a supply of readily available employment land and premises, to facilitate expansion, relocation and modernisation. A lack of employment land will limit future investment in these sectors, which needs to be encouraged to get people back into work by providing means to gain new skills and qualifications. Resisting development proposals for non-employment uses on the best of existing employment sites is an integral part of the proposed policy. However, on its own, this approach will not provide the amount of employment land required up to the end of the plan period.

Focus development on small employment sites throughout Pendle (Issue 1f - Option 3) - Small neighbourhood sites that support regeneration objectives form part of the proposed policy. In isolation such sites cannot provide the required amount of employment land over the plan period.

Encourage the more intensive use of employment land (Issue 1f - Option 4) - This option is in part reflected in the proposed policy. Higher density development is permissible in highly accessible locations (town centres, transport hubs etc) that are served by a range of sustainable transport modes.

Use a sequential approach to determine priority locations (Issue 1e - Option 1) - Two-thirds of all respondents to the Issues and Options consultation selected this as their preferred option. It is also favoured by the SA as it reduces travel to work journeys. The use of a sequential approach is also advocated by PPS4 (December 2009). As such, this approach is at the centre of the proposed policy, although it has been combined with other elements (e.g., Protected Employment Areas) to provide a locally distinctive solution to Pendle's employment needs.

Allow development on Brownfield / Greenfield sites within the settlement boundary (Issue 1e - Option 2) - The proposed sequential approach prioritises the use of brownfield sites. The development of Greenfield land within, or outside, the settlement hierarchy is now a low priority and will only be considered where it can be clearly demonstrated that the economic benefits outweigh the environmental and social impacts of the proposal.

Allow for urban extensions, where there is a proven need (Issue 1e - Option 3) - The development of Greenfield land within, or outside, the settlement hierarchy is now a low priority and will only be considered where it can be clearly demonstrated that the economic benefits outweigh the environmental and social impacts of the proposal.

4.1.20 Policy WRK 3 Retailing and Town Centres

Summary Details

The policy sets out the strategy for retail development in town centres to provide a vibrant shopping experience in locations that are both sustainable and attractive to potential investors, with the main focus for such development being the main settlements in the borough, namely Nelson and Colne.

Sustainability Implications

The policy is specifically relevant to the economic SA objectives and focuses on encouraging retail development within the main settlements in Pendle, with the majority focussed in Nelson and Colne town centres. An appropriate amount of retail provision, in keeping with the scale and nature of the settlement, is encouraged elsewhere within the Borough notably Barnoldswick town centre and the local shopping centres in Brierfield, Barnoldswick and Earby. The policy also supports small-scale retail development outside the main settlements where this helps to support local tourism or meets the needs of a particular neighbourhood.

Rural Service Centres will be the primary focus for new retail provision to serve the needs of the rural community. The policy also goes further than Policy SDP4 which solely promotes retail development within the Rural Service Centres and encourages the provision of village/community facilities in rural areas if need, or provision for a niche tourist market, can be demonstrated. The policy also encourages mixed-use schemes that include a proportion of housing provided that this does not undermine the economic role of the centre (SA Objectives H1 and E1-4).

The policy has little direct impact against the environmental SA objectives. However, new retail development is encouraged to locate in Nelson and Colne town centres and will be resisted in out-of-centre locations. This will improve the efficiency of land use and minimise the need for additional land take-up on Greenfield sites. The policy also allows for small-scale retail development in close proximity to residential areas and places of work, in order to minimise use of the car by reducing the need to travel. In turn this will reduce CO₂ emissions and help to address climate change (SA Objectives C4, P1, P2, and P4).

The policy addresses a number of the social SA objectives. The policy performs well against SA Objective C5 by promoting uses that complement and/or enhance the provision of arts, culture and entertainment and the range of leisure and cultural facilities including restaurants and cafes (A3 uses). This encourages greater levels of social interaction particularly within Nelson and Colne. Resisting retail development, particularly A3 uses, that can compromise the safety and enjoyment of local residents, in terms of noise, disturbance and increased traffic, also has benefits for the local environment (SA Objectives C4 and C5).

Rejected Options

Allow retail provision to exceed forecast growth in expenditure (Issue 7a - Option 1) - This option was considered to have largely positive outcomes in sustainability terms in that it provides additional employment opportunities in the Borough.

Only allow sufficient retail growth to meet forecast expenditure (Issue 7a - Option 2) - This was identified as the most sustainable option and is largely reflected in the proposed policy.

Do not provide sufficient retail floorspace to meet forecast growth (Issue 7a - Option 3) - This option was considered to have a negative effect on the health of the local economy, regeneration and social mobility by restricting access to jobs and services.

Attract national (non-food) multiples irrespective of their locational requirements (Issue 7b - Option 1) & Attract national (non-food) multiples to anchor new town centre or edge-of-centre developments (Issue 7b - Option 2) - Both these options 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.

Do not seek to attract national (non-food) multiples to Pendle (Issue 7b - Option 3) - Although sustainable, this option 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.

Extend existing town centre boundaries - expansion (Issue 7c - Option 1), Re-define existing town centre boundaries - contraction (Issue 7c - Option 2) & Identify and protect premises in primary retail areas (Issue 7c - Option 3) - The proposed approach to improve town centre viability is likely to attract additional business and generate additional jobs. The SA concludes that 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.

Remove existing restrictions from protected retail frontages (Issue 7d - Option 1) - Although popular with the public, this option scored poorly in the SA as it would not help to preserve the retail function of the town centres.

4.1.21 Policy WRK 4 Tourism, Leisure and Culture

Summary Details

The policy sets out to support sustainable tourism by encouraging the provision of facilities and tourist accommodation with the towns and villages of Pendle, wherever possible. The town centres already contain a number of leisure and cultural facilities, and these add significantly to

the quality of life and visitors alike. Thus the social and economic benefits of any new tourism development must be carefully balanced against its potential impact on the wider environment.

Sustainability Implications

The policy performs well against the economic SA objectives. It aims to improve and increase existing tourism, leisure and cultural facilities within Pendle which are seen as a key driver for increasing investment in the Borough. The expansion and improvement of tourist facilities is likely to encourage new businesses to invest in Pendle through a combination of improvements in the image of the area and increased vitality and viability. Expansion of the rural economy and farm diversification projects are also supported through the policy by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and by allowing for their expansion where necessary. The policy also recognises the employment opportunities afforded by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the premises along its route (SA Objective E1-E4).

The policy also performs well against the environmental SA objectives by supporting conservation and ensuring that new tourist facilities are, wherever possible, sited in sustainable locations, of an appropriate scale and do not have significant adverse impacts on the environment, local amenity or character of the area. Achieving high environmental standards in terms of design and accessibility are also promoted through the policy (SA Objective C3, P1 and P4).

In relation to the social SA objectives the policy performs positively by promoting socially inclusive tourism, leisure and cultural uses that will help to improve the vitality and viability of the town centres in the main settlements. Sustainable tourism associated with walking, cycling, waterways and an appreciation of the areas natural and built heritage is encouraged. In particular, the policy recognises the potential of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal as an important tourist attraction within the Borough (SA Objectives C4 and C5). The policy could go further and recognise the value and role of ecology as a tourist attraction for quiet recreation.

Rejected Options

Focus tourism and leisure development in rural locations, provided that it is at an appropriate scale (Issue 6c - Option 1), Focus tourism and leisure development in rural locations, provided that it is accessible (Issue 6c - Option 2) and Focus tourism and leisure development on town centre locations (Issue 6c - Option 3) - All three of these options scored well in the SA in 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.

Remove existing restrictions from protected retail frontages (Issue 7d - Option 1) - Although this option would help to create further opportunities to create a night-time economy, it would not help to preserve the retail function of our town centres and therefore scored poorly in the SA

Allocate town centre sites for leisure/cultural uses (Issue 7d - Option 2) and Allocate edge-of-centre sites for leisure/cultural uses (Issue 7d - Option 3) - Both these options were judged to move significantly towards the relevant sustainability objectives and were therefore judged to have a positive impact upon sustainability.

4.1.22 Policy WRK 5 Designing Better Places to Work

Summary Details

The emphasis of the policy is to work with both people and space to help establish the notion and identity of places by: addressing the appearance and functionality of workspace development; considering the way in which the people who use workspaces and will interact with their immediate surroundings; and appreciating the local character and quality of the area in which new workspaces are located.

Sustainability Implications

The policy is concerned with the siting, accessibility and design of new employment sites and therefore has only an indirect impact on the economic SA objectives as it does not focus on the provision of new employment. Business parks and large scale regeneration schemes are referred to within the policy (SA Objectives E2-E4).

In relation to the environmental SA objectives the policy seeks to maximise the use of existing sites and buildings. The re-use of existing buildings for employment purposes is encouraged, including proposals which seek to re-use the vacant upper floors of retail and commercial buildings. This all contributes to the development of Brownfield over Greenfield land.

The policy also seeks to ensure schemes related to employment development protect or enhance the natural environment SA objectives (C1-C4, P1-4 and P7). Ensuring that green spaces are provided as an integral element of new developments is part of the implementation of the good design principles promoted through this policy. This is particularly relevant to large-scale mixed use developments and business parks.

In relation to the social SA objectives the policy seeks to introduce design principles for new workspaces which help them to better contribute towards the sense of place by respecting the built heritage, local context and the character of the community. New large-scale and mixed use regeneration projects and business parks are likely to provide the best opportunities to provide open spaces, leisure facilities and shops to benefit the local residents (SA Objectives C4 and C5).

Rejected Options

No specific options were considered.

4.1.23 Policy SUP 1 Community Facility Provision

Summary Details

The policy sets out the general approach to the provision of community services and facilities. It sets out both a locational approach - to direct new facilities to location where there is an identified need and/or deficiency in provision - and general principles.

Sustainability Implications

The policy has little impact on the economic and environmental SA objectives. It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and focuses on reducing levels of social deprivation and improving social inclusion throughout the Borough by coordinating planning, regeneration and other strategies to ensure that improved community services and facilities are provided in areas

of deprivation or need, as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Plan (SA Objective C5).

Rejected Options

Provide large centralised facilities where there is greatest population e.g. key service centres (Issue 8a - Option 1); Concentrate facilities where they are most accessible by road and public transport (Issue 8a - Option 2); Target new facilities at areas where there is an identified and/or projected need (Issue 8a - Option 3); Focus new facilities in deprived areas (Issue 8a - Option 4); & Distribute facilities equally across Pendle (Issue 8a – Option 5) - All five options would contribute to the provision of community facilities in sustainability terms. However, by focussing on deprived areas and locations where there is an identified/projected need, Options 3 and 4 would provide the greatest benefits. Option 3 has been included in the proposed policy, alongside other options considered necessary to tackle all the elements of this issue.

Community facilities as a priority - sports e.g. playing fields, sports centres, swimming pools etc (Issue 8b - Choice 4) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made. Nevertheless, support for these facilities is included in the proposed policy. Although it was identified as a relatively low priority during the Issues and Options consultation, it is considered that sports facilities can provide health and community cohesion.

Community facilities as a priority - Cultural and Tourism e.g. cinemas, museums, art galleries, artists workshops etc (Issue 8b - Choice 7) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made. Nevertheless, support for these facilities is included in the proposed policy. This option was the third most supported option during the Issues and Options consultation.

Community facilities as a priority - Community Support e.g. places of worship, youth and older peoples centres etc (Issue 8b - Choice 8) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made.

Community facilities as a priority - Other e.g. banks, post offices etc (Issue 8b – Choice 9) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made. Nevertheless, support for these facilities is included in the proposed policy where they would meet an identified need or deficiency, particularly in rural areas.

4.1.24 Policy SUP 2 Health and Well-Being

Summary Details

The policy sets out the approach to deliver key developments which will improve the health and well-being of people in Pendle.

Sustainability Implications

The policy has a minimal impact on the economic SA objectives but does focus specifically on improving health care within Pendle which will ensure the health of the work force improves and increase the Borough's productivity. The policy has no direct impacts against the environmental SA objectives. It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and priorities in directing health care, leisure and social care facilities to areas with high levels of deprivation or an identified need or deficiency in provision.

Rejected Options

Provide large centralised facilities where there is greatest population e.g. key service centres (Issue 8a - Option 1); Concentrate facilities where they are most accessible by road and public transport (Issue 8a - Option 2); Target new facilities at areas where there is an identified and/or projected need (Issue 8a - Option 3); Focus new facilities in deprived areas (Issue 8a - Option 4); and Distribute facilities equally across Pendle (Issue 8a - Option 5) - All five options would contribute to the provision of community facilities in sustainability terms. However, by focussing on deprived areas and locations where there is an identified/projected need, Options 3 and 4 would provide the greatest benefits. Option 3 has been included in the proposed policy, alongside other options considered necessary to tackle all the elements of this issue.

Community facilities as a priority - recreation e.g. playgrounds, multi-use games areas etc (Issue 8b - Choice 3) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made. Nevertheless, support for these facilities is included in the proposed policy and it is accepted that improved access to recreation facilities can lead to healthier lifestyles.

Community facilities as a priority - Healthcare e.g. Hospitals, health centres, doctors surgeries, dentists etc (Issue 8b - Choice 5) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made. Nevertheless, support for these facilities is included in the proposed policy. This was the third most supported option during the Issues and Options consultation.

Community facilities as a priority - Community Support e.g. places of worship, youth and older peoples centres etc (Issue 8b - Choice 8) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made. Nevertheless, support for these facilities is included in the proposed policy. Although it was identified as a relatively low priority during the Issues and Options consultation it is considered that such facilities are important to meeting the needs of the wider community including the young, elderly and vulnerable.

4.1.25 Policy SUP 3 Education and Training

Summary Details

The policy sets out the general approach to delivery key developments that will improve the educational and training opportunities in Pendle.

Sustainability Implications

The policy has an indirect impact on the economic SA objectives as the creation of better educational and learning facilities will create a better educated and more qualified population within Pendle which will raise employment levels and the quality of jobs within the Borough. The policy has no direct impacts against the environmental SA objectives. It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and focuses on providing facilities for the education and training of all age groups and priority is to be given to directing education and training developments to areas with an identified need or deficiency in provision.

Rejected Options

Provide large centralised facilities where there is greatest population e.g. key service centres (Issue 8a - Option 1); Concentrate facilities where they are most accessible by road and public transport (Issue 8a - Option 2); Target new facilities at areas where there is an identified and/or projected need (Issue 8a - Option 3); Focus new facilities in deprived areas (Issue 8a - Option 4); and Distribute facilities equally across Pendle (Issue 8a – Option 5) - All five options would contribute to the provision of community facilities in sustainability terms. However, by focussing on deprived areas and locations where there is an identified/projected need, Options 3 and 4 would provide the greatest benefits. Option 3 has been included in the proposed policy, alongside other options considered necessary to tackle all the elements of this issue.

Community facilities as a priority - Education e.g. Nurseries, primary and secondary schools, colleges etc (Issue 8b - Choice 6) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made. Support for these facilities are included in the proposed policy. This option was the least supported option during the Issues and Options consultation perhaps suggesting people feel there is currently sufficient provision. However, there may be a need in the future and therefore the proposed policy needs to provide a supportive framework for such eventualities.

4.1.26 Policy SUP 4 Designing Better Public Places

Summary Details

In addition to the general design requirements set out in Policy ENV2, the policy sets out the general approach to achieve well designed, high quality public buildings and spaces.

Sustainability Implications

The policy has no significant impact against the economic SA objectives but will potentially improve the tourist trade within Pendle.

The policy contributes positively towards the environmental SA objectives by encouraging public buildings to be built to sustainability standards (BREEAM) and to be adaptable, therefore able to adapt to climate change and reduce the environmental impacts of demolition and replacement by having a longer useful life as needs change. The policy also encourages the use of natural surfaces and tree and shrub planting in the public realm therefore improving the local environment.

It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and focuses on preserving and enhancing public buildings and improving the quality, appearance and character of the public realm, improving the sense of place and local character which will have a positive impact against community wellbeing and neighbourhood identity. The policy also seeks to promote a pattern of land use and facilities which encourages walking, cycling, leisure, recreation and play which will improve the well-being and health of people within Pendle.

Rejected Options

No alternative options were considered, but a range of choices were available for prioritisation (Issue 3b - Choices 1-6) - In sustainability terms, all six choices 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. All the choices that were

proposed under consideration of the ‘public realm’ issue have been included in the proposed policy. The choices included: seeking to design out the opportunity for crime in public spaces; improving connectivity, where practical, seeking to reduce the potential conflict between pedestrians and traffic; increased use of natural surfaces, trees, shrubs and planting; the use of appropriate materials that are in keeping with the established character of the area; increased use of public art; and controls on outdoor display advertising.

4.2 Characteristics of Areas Likely to be Significantly Affected by the Proposals

The Core Strategy contains preferred options which are likely to have a range of localised effects. Table 4.1 identifies the approximate geographical foci that are most likely to experience change and the relevant baseline context and nature of change anticipated. This is a requirement of the SEA Directive. It should be noted that change may be both positive as well as negative.

Table 4.1 Sustainability Characteristics

Geographical Foci	Baseline Context	Nature of Change
The M56 Corridor (Nelson, Colne, Brierfield, Barrowford)	The towns of Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford form a densely populated urban corridor extending for 8 km in a north-easterly direction beyond the neighbouring town of Burnley. The area has a combined population of almost 140 000. Nelson is the largest town in Pendle and its administrative centre. It remains a major focus for housing and employment. Nelson is also the primary shopping centre for the Borough and the opening of the new Nelson Interchange (2009) has increased the town's role as a transport hub.	Development may increase population and further improve the range and access of facilities available to meet the needs of a larger community. This will aim to be achieved by improving the existing transport network and providing new housing, employment and retail opportunities/provisions within the Borough. Nelson will see the biggest change and focus of development however Brierfield for example has Brierfield Mills which will create the opportunity to create a mixed-use development close to the town centre. Colne aims at establishing and further developing its retail and leisure developments and Barrowfield will use the Riverside Business Park as a key driver in creating new employment opportunities within the area. Nelson is recognised throughout the options as the main settlement within the Borough and is likely to see the most change throughout the plan period. This is reflected through the 30% allocation for future housing to be located within the town. Nelson is also seen as the core location for employment and in the provision of new office development within the Borough.

Table 4.1 (continued) Sustainability Characteristics

Geographical Foci	Baseline Context	Nature of Change
... continued The M56 Corridor (Nelson, Colne, Brierfield, Barrowford)	29,975 residents (one-third of the Borough's population and almost half of those in the M65 corridor) live in areas where significant social issues need to be addressed. Population decline has been most severe in the inner urban wards of Nelson, Colne and Brierfield. Educational attainment levels in the M65 corridor are lower than the Pendle average and considerably lower than the rest of Pendle	The provision of facilities and services for education and training will be provided in areas of greatest need and are in locations which are conveniently accessible to users, including by walking and cycling. Nelson and Colne town centres will see an encouragement of socially inclusive uses. E.g. promoting the provision of arts, culture and entertainment facilities (including the existing ACE Centre) in Nelson town centre; enhancing the range of leisure and cultural facilities in Colne town centre. The Town Centres in the M65 corridor will be the main focus for new retail development and regeneration activity will be supported within the Housing Market Renewal areas of Brierfield, Nelson and Colne which have been recognized as the areas of greatest need.
West Craven towns (Barnoldswick, Earby)	Barnoldswick and Earby are the main settlements in the north of Pendle. The area's isolated feeling is in part reinforced by its relatively poor connectivity with the rest of Pendle. Furthermore, nearly all transport through the area uses the A56. Barnoldswick is the largest town in England not situated on a major (A Class) road. Many of the social issues identified in the M65 corridor are not observed in West Craven. The West Craven towns rank much lower in the Index of Multiple Deprivation.	Growth in this part of Pendle will support and diversify the existing housing and economic base. (This is reflected in the proposed housing and employment figures (16% housing allocation within the two settlements and 18.5% of the total employment distribution proposed). Barnoldswick will be the main centre for employment growth in West Craven, with Earby playing a supporting role. The reinstatement of the railway line between Colne and Skipton as well as the provision of the A56 villages bypass will help to better connect the West Craven towns with the rest of Pendle.
Rural Pendle (sixteen widely dispersed villages and hamlets)	Rural Pendle is home to over 17 000 people, the vast majority living in several large villages centred on former textile mills. In the smaller villages and hamlets, farming remains the primary focus, although tourism is increasingly important (i.e. Barley, Bracewell and Wycoller). Population density is very low, with only 250 people per square kilometre. Area dominated by Pendle Hill and the Forest of Bowland AONB which attract tourists from far and wide.	Barnoldswick is the main focus for shopping in the north of the borough. Its primary role is to serve the day-to-day needs of West Craven residents and to compliment retail provision in Nelson and Colne. In the rural villages development should be of a scale and nature that fulfils the need of local communities. This is reflected within the preferred options, allocating only 13% of housing distribution and 3% of employment distribution to these rural settlements. Provision of local retail services in the rural areas will be acceptable in the Rural Service Centres (Fence, Trawden, Foulridge and Kelbrook) where the proposal aims to meet an identified need. The areas of environmental significance and importance will continue to be protected by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and allowing extensions to existing business premises. Premises alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal will also provide a unique opportunity to preserve our industrial heritage, whilst creating new employment opportunities.

4.3 Proposed Mitigation Measures

Further proposed development within Pendle up to 2026 includes a significant amount of new housing with associated employment, regeneration, leisure, and recreation development. This will inevitably impact on the local environment in and around the Borough. Some of these impacts will be positive and opportunities to enhance the environment should be taken wherever possible. Some of these impacts will be negative and mitigation will be required to minimise adverse environmental effects. It should be noted that due to the strategic nature of the Core Strategy many of the policies are of a generic/higher level nature making it less likely for policies to reflect results of overall significant negatively against the Sustainability Objectives. It is likely that when the related policies are applied in more detail within the Council's developing DPDs their performance maybe become more amplified and therefore more specific mitigation measures will need to be incorporated at this more detailed policy level. Table 4.2 does however identify the potential mitigation for the Sustainability Objectives where there is, or is risk of, conflict which has been identified as part appraisal assessment.

Table 4.2 Suggested Recommendations for Mitigation

Significant Effect	Mitigation/ Enhancement
Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation (SO E1 (c))	Encourage renewable energy development to be located in the most sustainable locations minimising any potential adverse effects on local well-being and specifically areas of local environmental/ heritage importance/value which are of specific tourist value.
Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation (SO C5 (a))	Local communities are likely to be adverse to large scale wind farms, therefore good public relations and community consultation is required to assess/evaluate and address the local peoples needs and concerns.
Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation (SO P7 (a) and (b))	Siting of wind turbines should be chosen carefully with areas of local environmental/heritage importance/value being avoided were possible.
Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility (SO P4 (a) and (b))	Construction of key strategic transport schemes should seek to sight such schemes in the most sustainable locations.
Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility (SO P7 (a) and (b))	Areas of environmental/biodiversity/landscape importance proposed as part of the large scale infrastructure projects to create the A56 by-pass and the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line should be avoided when their routes are planned.

4.4 Conclusion

The sustainability appraisal has considered the performance of each policy/option against a series of objectives and sub-criteria. The 26 policies cover a range of spatial issues from the scale and location of future development to the provision of community facilities. As a result some of the issues presented were considered inappropriate 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 preferred options can be improved against baseline conditions. In broad terms it is considered that the Preferred Options presented in the Core Strategy address all of the sustainability framework objectives as identified in the Scoping Report.

5. Monitoring

5.1 Indicators and Targets

A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring is required in accordance with the SEA Directive.

There are a diverse range of indicators currently defined in national, regional and local documents and in strategies identified within the Scoping Report. Although each of these indicators has value in expressing the performance of social, economic and environmental policies, the assessment of each indicator would require considerable effort, resources and substantial new monitoring to be considered.

To therefore provide a more manageable monitoring requirement, it is considered necessary to develop a reduced list of indicators for the purpose of the sustainability framework. A set of indicators were identified within the 2006 Scoping Report. With the proposed revocation of the North West RSS, the indicators have been simplified, with an emphasis placed towards the data collected and reported within the Council's Annual Monitoring Report.

Table 5.1 Possible Indicators

Sustainability Objective	Possible Indicators
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community.	Gross affordable houses completed. Percentage of Empty Dwellings. Building for Life Assessments. Net additional dwellings completed in the previous year and current year.
H2. To Improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle.	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes of key services.
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.	Changes in the Number of VAT Businesses (stock). Total amount of floorspace for 'Town Centre Uses'. Proportion of people of working age in permanent full time employment. Number of jobs within the tourism sector. Loss of Employment Land.
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market.	Percentage Unemployment (average). Employment land available by type. Average wages (male/female) compared with National and Regional Averages.

Table 5.1 (continued) Recommended Indicators

Sustainability Objective	Indicator
E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure.	Bus Passenger Journeys. Method of Travel to School. Annual route mileage of buses. Number and total length of cycle tracks. Number of AQMA declared.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance.	Total Amount of Employment Floorspace on PDL. New and Converted Dwellings on PDL. No. and Percentage of Vacant Retail Units.
C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour.	% who feel safe out in their local area. Identification of results from local crime surveys. % of households <4 km from a secondary school. % of households <4 km from a primary school. % of households <4 km from a post office. % of households <4 km from food shops. % of households <4 km from a GP.
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.	Number of Planning Applications Refused on the Grounds of Impact to a Conservation Area. Number and condition of listed buildings. Number and condition of scheduled monuments.
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality.	Open Space Provision by Ward. Amount of open space managed to Green Flag Award standard.
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.	% of people who believe that people from difference backgrounds get on well together.
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources.	Percentage of Energy Generated from Renewable Resources
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.	Reduction in energy consumption. Number of planning applications approved which include installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources. Number of properties at risk from flooding. Vehicle km travelled per year per person. CO ₂ emissions per capita per annum. Average energy efficiency in new buildings.

Table 5.1 (continued) Recommended Indicators

Sustainability Objective	Indicator
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation, recycling and recovery.	Total Amount of Waste Collected per Household. Percentage of domestic waste that has to be used to recover heat, power, recycled, composted and sent to landfill.
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites.	Area (in Hectares) of land affected by contamination. Amount of vacant or derelict land.
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.	Biological and Chemical Quality of Rivers.
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds?
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites.	Changes in Areas of Biodiversity Importance. Area and condition of sites of International, National, Regional and Sub-Regional Significance. % of SSSIs in favourable condition. Number of new developments which have incorporated biodiversity assets.

6. Conclusion

The Pendle Core Strategy seeks to provide spatial guidance for the Borough for the next 15 years. The Core Strategy is a central element of the Local Development Framework which will become the development plan for Pendle.

The Core Strategy has been in development since 2007 with the issue of a joint consultation with the Sustainable Community Strategy and later through the publication of an issues and options report in 2008. The selected, preferred approach has been informed by the likely environmental impacts arising from each alternative which were assessed by AMEC as part of the SEA process.

The proposed policies have been subject to an assessment against 18 Sustainability Objectives. Each objective has been designed to ask a question of the Core Strategy and the answer, in terms of likely significant effect, has informed the conclusion of performance and recommendations. The assessment has been set within the wider framework of SEA such that the assessors have developed a prior understanding of baseline environmental conditions within the Borough. Furthermore a review of the wider framework of plans, programmes and strategies within which the Core Strategy will operate.

The Sustainability Appraisal work can only predict likely significant effects. Whether they occur, and in what form can only be known following the Core Strategy's implementation. It is therefore important that the impact of the Core Strategy is monitored and a number of indicators are suggested within Section 5. Information for many of these indicators is already currently collected by Pendle Borough Council as part of their Annual Monitoring Report.

This report will be subject to consultation alongside the Core Strategy Preferred Options Report. Following the consultation, the responses to both documents will be analysed and changes made, where appropriate. As identified within the introduction of this report, any consultation responses should be made to Pendle Borough Council at:

**Planning Policy and Conservation
Pendle Borough Council
Town Hall
Nelson
Lancashire
BB9 7LG**

www.pendle.gov.uk/corestrategy

Or via email – ldf@pendle.gov.uk

Appendix A

Appraisal Tables

500 Pages

Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. It identifies the settlement hierarchy but does not comment on the nature or scale of housing.			
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.					?	0	0	0	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to market failure or regeneration. The settlement hierarchy directs most development to the Key Service Centres, including Nelson and Colne where market failure is a problem. The direction of development to these locations could help address market failure.			
H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.			
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities. This is mainly considered in Policy SUP1. However, the policy aims to direct development to the most appropriate locations and this could include looking at access to health and social care facilities.	

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period					
						Urban	Rural									
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.			
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the nature of economic development.			
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to developing tourism.			
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>	0	0	0	0	+	+	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. By concentrating development of all types in those key areas it should make the physical accessibility of jobs easier to manage. It does not offer any timescale for development.	
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to education or training.	

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure																
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).					?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. Depending on where within those key settlements development is situated it might increase congestion.			
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rail freight transport.			
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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		Urban	Rural						
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to transport links, ICT, homeworking or green travel plans.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	>	0	0	0	0	0	The policy allows for appropriate development within Rural Service Centres and Rural Villages. The supporting text acknowledges that there may be situations where development in Open Countryside may be appropriate. The policy indicates that although in general developments will be restricted to being located within a settlement boundary there may be exceptions to this where schemes would support rural diversification. Other policies within the Core Strategy set out when exceptions will apply. It does not comment on the scale of development or the timescale over which it might come forward.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reclaiming derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”.	
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes provision for appropriate development in settlements but not where, within the boundary, the development should take place.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design standards.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
			Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period							
			Urban	Rural											
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.					
Key															
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
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						Urban	Rural										
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.					>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. By concentrating development of all types in those key areas it should make accessibility to local food shops and services easier. The policy aims and locating some services in rural areas.				
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving physical access.				
Key																	
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.	

Key

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		Urban	Rural						
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality									
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would ‘maybe’ consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting community development and neighbourhood identity.	

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to leisure, art and culture facilities.	
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.	
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. By concentrating development of all types in those key areas, the number of trips should be reduced. The policy also aims at locating some services in rural service centres so the rural population does not have to travel long distances to access local amenities.	

Key

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	0	0	0	0	+	+	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. By concentrating development of all types in those key areas, the number of trips should be reduced which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to adaptation to climate change	

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	

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		Urban	Rural							
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	?	>	0	?	0	0	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield land. The Open Countryside is protected under this policy and this would have a positive impact in rural areas. However, urban Greenfield land is not specifically protected and is more at risk of development in harsh economic times since it is less costly to develop than previously used land which is frequently contaminated. Policy SDP6 looks at the sequential approach and is more relevant to this criteria.	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Open countryside is protected under this policy but there is no specific reference to protecting high quality agricultural land.	

Key

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						Urban	Rural								
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive															
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.		
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.		
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.		
Key															
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
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			Urban	Rural											
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.					
Conclusion: The policy seeks appropriate development in key locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy but it is not the purpose of the policy to provide any comment on the scale or nature of development. It is also not the intention of the policy to set out specific timescales or types of development. It is a broad overarching policy which considers the general location of development. By concentrating development of all types in those key areas it should improve accessibility of jobs retail and community facilities which might deliver social and economic benefits as well as reducing the need to travel with an associated reduction in carbon emissions providing a move towards conformity with E2, C2, P1, P2, There is uncertainty with regards to the effects of the policy on SA objective E3 which seeks to reduce congestion since there is a risk that concentrating development in key settlements might increase congestion depending on where within those key settlements development is situated. The policy allows for appropriate development within Rural Service Centres and Rural Villages. The supporting text acknowledges that there may be situations where development in Open Countryside may be appropriate. The policy indicates that although in general developments will be restricted to being located within a settlement boundary there may be exceptions to this where schemes would support rural diversification. Other policies within the Core Strategy set out when exceptions will apply. It does not comment on the scale of development or the timescale over which it might come forward. The policy does not specifically promote Greenfield development so does not necessarily conflict with SA Objective P4. However this land is more at risk of development in harsh economic times since it is less costly to develop than previously used land which is frequently contaminated.															
Key															
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy looks at the distribution of new housing across the borough in both rural and urban areas over the plan period. The policy takes a balanced approach to the distribution looking at issues such as housing need, available land and the sustainable growth approach which is for the whole plan period. Housing need and amounts are dealt with in the Living Chapter (Policies LIV1 and 2).	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure. However, the majority of new housing is directed to the M65 corridor including the settlements of Nelson, Colne and Brierfield where market failure is a key issue. This policy approach may indirectly help to address this issue.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to health inequalities.			
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.					>	?	0	+	+	+	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to health and social care facilities. However, by focussing development within the larger settlements it is likely to improve accessibility to such facilities. More details regarding the location of health and social care facilities are contained in Policy SUP1.			
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no reference to economic development.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no reference to economic development.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no reference to economic development.	

Key

Key	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to economic development.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to locate new housing near to employment and services thereby improving the accessibility to jobs.	

Key

<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the levels of participation and attainment in learning.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no reference to economic development.

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure																
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).					?	0	0	?	?	?	?	By focussing housing development within the main urban areas the policy makes it easier to use public transport walking and cycling to access goods and services which could reduce congestion. Conversely concentrating development in the urban areas may create traffic hot spots and small pockets of congestion. More specific timescales are included within Policy LIV1			
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to rail freight movement.			
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to transport links, ICT, homeworking or green travel plans.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no reference to rural diversification.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period					
						Urban	Rural									
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to optimising the use of Brownfield sites. It is not the purpose of this policy to direct development to different types of land. Policy SDP6 looks at the sequential approach to new development. However, the policy identifies 5 settlements (comprising 10-15% of new housing) where development, in certain circumstances may be restricted to brownfield sites in the short term .			
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to location of office development.			
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no reference to design standards.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	By focussing housing development within the main urban areas and rural service centres the policy makes it easier to access goods and services.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to physical access.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
			Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period							
			Urban	Rural											
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.					
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.					
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.					
Key															
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
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						Urban	Rural										
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality																	
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.				
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to light and noise pollution.				
Key																	
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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		Urban	Rural						
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to community well being.
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to community development or neighbourhood identity.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)				Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
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					Urban	Rural									
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).				0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to facilities for leisure, art and culture.				
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.				0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.				
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.				>	>	0	0	+	+	+	By focussing housing development within the main urban areas and rural service centres the policy makes it easier to access goods and services by means other than the private car.			
Key															
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	0	0	0	0	0	+	By focussing housing development within the main urban areas the policy makes it easier to access goods and services by means other than the private car which would reduce emissions.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change adaptation.	

Key

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to waste management.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution										
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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to prioritising the use of Brownfield land over Greenfield land. It is not the purpose of this policy to direct development to different types of land. Policy SDP6 looks at the sequential approach to new development. However, the policy identifies 5 settlements (comprising 10-15% of new housing) where development, in certain circumstances may be restricted to brownfield sites in the short term.	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good soil quality.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)				Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
					Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
					Urban	Rural									
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive															
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management. However it can be inferred from the restriction on development within Colne that there are capacity issues at the Waste Water Treatment Works. It is considered that the restriction on development until the capacity issues have been resolved will have a neutral effect rather than an adverse impact on water quality.			
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.			
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.			
Key															
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
			Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period			Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
			Urban	Rural						
Conclusion: This policy sets out a key principle for development in terms of the distribution of housing across the borough. It does not provide detail on how that development should be implemented as this is considered in other policies within the Core Strategy e.g. Policy LIV1. The policy has positive implications in terms of helping to meet objective H1 and the sustainable location of housing helping to move towards objectives E2b), E3a), C2a) and P1b). The policy directs new housing provision towards urban areas therefore protecting rural areas from excessive housing development which does potentially have some positive impacts on the environmental objectives; however issues of rural housing affordability will also require consideration. The policy principles set out here which will inform the selection of individual sites could have significant implications on the environment but this is amplified through more detailed policies elsewhere in the Core Strategy.										

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of housing.			
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.			
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the addressing health inequalities.			
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to health and social care facilities.			
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.					>>	>>	?	+	+	+	+	The highest levels of allocation are located in the areas of greatest demand which will increase the likelihood of them being developed. This will have a positive effect on both the number of businesses and the number of jobs created.			
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the nature of the businesses to be delivered. This is done through Policies WRK1 and WRK2.			
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to developing tourism.			
Key																
Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market																	
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.					>>	>>	?	+	+	+	+	The highest levels of allocation are located in the areas of greatest demand which will increase the likelihood of them being developed. This will have a positive effect on both the number of businesses and the number of jobs created.				
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.					>>	0	?	+	+	+	+	The highest levels of allocation are located in the main urban areas which will increase accessibility to jobs for those who need them.				
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to education or training.				
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain		

Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the nature of employment growth and the types of job which might be generated.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	<	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks appropriate employment development in key settlements. Depending on where within those key settlements development is situated it might increase congestion.	
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rail freight transport.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to transport links, ICT, homeworking or green travel plans.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance																	
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.					0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy allows for appropriate development within rural service centres and rural villages. The policy makes explicit reference to allowing small scale developments outside of the settlement boundary that aids rural diversification. This policy approach is directly related to this criteria.				
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reclaiming derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of Brownfield sites. It is not the purpose of the policy to direct development to different types of land. This is considered in Policy SDP6 which looks at the application of the sequential approach. However, the policy does indicate that in some areas where the infrastructure capacity is not sufficient to cope with increased usage, new developments may be restricted to Brownfield sites in the short term.				
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy looks at the distribution of employment development across the borough but not where, within the settlement boundary, the development should take place.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design standards.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
			Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period							
			Urban	Rural											
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.					
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of people finding access difficult to local services etc.					
Key															
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving physical access.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
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						Urban	Rural									
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.			
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.			
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.	
Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.	
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to developing a sense of community.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community development and neighbourhood identity.	
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to leisure, art and culture facilities.	
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to locate new employment development in the Key and Local Service Centres. In rural areas new employment development will be focussed in the Rural Service Centres. By concentrating development in these areas where accessibility is high the number of trips made by private car should be reduced.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change																	
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.					>	0	0	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to locate new employment development in the Key and Local Service Centres. By concentrating development in these areas where accessibility by alternative modes of transport is high the number of trips made by private car should be reduced which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.				
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to adaptation to climate change				
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	

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		Urban	Rural							
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield. It is not the purpose of the policy to direct development to different types of land. This is considered in Policy SDP6 which looks at the application of the sequential approach. However, the policy does indicate that in some areas where the infrastructure capacity is not sufficient to cope with increased usage, new developments may be restricted to Brownfield sites in the short term.	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.			
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan	Long Term, Beyond Plan			
		Urban	Rural							
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites									
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.				
Conclusion:																	
This policy distributes most employment developments to the areas of greatest demand which will increase the likelihood of them being developed. This will have a positive effect on both the number of businesses and the number of jobs created and thus would contribute to SA objectives E1 and E2.																	
Concentrating development in the main urban areas which will increase accessibility to jobs for those who need them and the number of trips should be reduced, with a associated reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is in accordance with SA objectives E2, P1 and P2.																	
However the drawback of locating most development within key settlements is that it might increase congestion, depending on where within those key settlements development is situated. This would be contrary to criteria a) of SA Objective E3.																	
The policy allows for some employment development in rural areas and specifically indicates that development outside of the settlement boundary may be appropriate where it aids rural diversification. This is directly related to criteria a) of SA Objective E4which looks at supporting rural diversification.																	
The policy does not explicitly consider the type of land that should be developed (i.e. Brownfield or Greenfield) as this is considered in the sequential approach to development in Policy SDP6. However, in some areas the infrastructure capacity may restrict new employment developments to Brownfield sites in the short term.																	
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain		

Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of housing.			
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.			
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.			
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.			
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation or science base.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to developing tourism.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market																	
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not make explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels. However, the provision of new retail development may increase the number of available jobs.				
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.					>>	0	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development in the Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community.				
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to education or training.				
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain		

Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure																
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).					>	0	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development in the Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community without increasing the reliance on the private car, therefore not exacerbating the issue of traffic congestion.			
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rail freight transport.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
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						Urban	Rural										
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to transport links, ICT, homeworking or green travel plans.				
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance																	
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The purpose of the policy is to set the broad retail hierarchy for the Borough. It does allow for appropriate development within Rural Service Centres, but makes no reference to opportunities in the Rural Villages or outside a settlement boundary which might restrict farm retail schemes. Policy WRK3 supports retail schemes outside Rural Service Centres where they contribute towards rural diversification.				
Key																	
Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain		

Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.					>	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reclaiming derelict land and building, optimising the use of Brownfield sites. However it is unlikely that there will be much greenfield land situated within or on the edges of existing defined town centres which might be suitable for retail development. The policy direction would usually require the redevelopment of an existing site thereby supporting this SA criteria.				
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to office development.				
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design standards.				
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)				Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
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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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.				<	<	0	0	0	0	0	The purpose of the policy is to set the broad retail hierarchy for the Borough. It seeks to focus new retail development in existing town centres. In rural areas retail provision is focussed on the Rural Service Centres and the policy does not support new developments within the Rural Villages. Thus it does not permit existing communities with limited retail facilities to obtain such a benefit.			
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving physical access.			
Key															
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
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C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.			
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.			
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution															
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C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality															
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.			
Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.			
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community.			
Key															
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution										
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b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting community development and neighbourhood identity.	
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to leisure, art and culture facilities.	

Key

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		Urban	Rural						
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development in Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community without increasing reliance on the private car. Allowing retail provision in Rural Service Centres will also make the lengths of journeys for rural residents shorter.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution																	
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P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change																	
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.						>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development in Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community without increasing reliance on the private car which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Allowing retail provision in the Rural Service Centres should make journey lengths shorter thereby reducing the usage of the car and levels of greenhouse gases.			
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to adaptation to climate change			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution										
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		Urban	Rural							
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	

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							Urban	Rural									
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites																	
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.						>	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to development on brownfield land however it is unlikely that there will be much greenfield land situated within or on the edges of existing defined town centres which might be suitable for retail development.			
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.			
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																	
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution										
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		Urban	Rural							
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.	
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.	

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		Urban	Rural							
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.
Conclusion: Concentrating development in Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community and which will reduce the number of trips required reducing congestion and greenhouse gas emissions which is consistent with SA Objective E2, E3, P1 and potentially P2, although restrictions on retail facilities in rural communities which don't already have shops will perpetuate the need to travel to rural service centres to buy basic provisions. The policy makes no explicit reference to development on brownfield land however it is unlikely that there will be much greenfield land situated within or on the edges of existing defined town centres which might be suitable for retail development. This moves towards conformity with SA Objective E4 however, other aspects of this policy conflict with SA Objective E4 since the policy allows for appropriate development within rural service centres but makes no reference to opportunities in villages or outwith settlements which might restrict farm retail schemes or meet community need for a small shop. This also poses a conflict with SA Objective C2 since the policy doesn't allow for retail facilities to be built as part of new developments whether in rural or urban locations.									

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 5 Future Infrastructure Requirements																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																	
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including delivery of specialist housing and gypsy/traveller pitches in accordance with LIV2 and LIV3.			
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to market failure or regeneration.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution																	
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H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																	
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to health inequalities.			
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including improved primary care facilities in Colne and other health related services within the rural area in accordance with SUP1.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 5 Future Infrastructure Requirements										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of business.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to innovation or science.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to developing tourism.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 5 Future Infrastructure Requirements																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale				Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period					
						Urban	Rural									
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market																
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of business.			
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving the physical accessibility of jobs			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 5 Future Infrastructure Requirements																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
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							Urban	Rural									
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects for improved school facilities in accordance with SUP3. The table in the policy justification makes reference to the fact that the schools completed under the Building Schools for the Future programme, have made some capacity to accommodate additional pupil numbers.			
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the nature of employment growth and the types of job which might be generated.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 5 Future Infrastructure Requirements																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure																
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including the A56 Villages bypass, reinstatement of the Colne-Skipton railway and improvements to quality bus routes in accordance with policy ENV4.			
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rail freight transport.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 5 Future Infrastructure Requirements																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including improved transport links in accordance with Policy ENV4 and improved broadband (which is not specifically set out in a policy but appears in the supporting text for WRK1 and SUP1.			
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance																
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects such as improved broadband (which is not specifically set out in a policy but appears in the supporting text for WRK1 and SUP1, and improved access to health related services in accordance with SUP2).			
Key																
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the redevelopment of brownfield land.	
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to office development.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to sustainable design and construction.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 5 Future Infrastructure Requirements										
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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period			Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	
		Urban	Rural							
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn’t deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including improved recreational facilities in accordance with SUP1 and increased open space in accordance with policies LIV4 and SUP4, which may help reduce the incidents of anti-social behaviour on the streets?	

Key

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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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including improvements to bus services, schools and health and social care in accordance with policies ENV4, SUP3 and SUP4.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including a more diverse range of facilities to meet the needs of all residents I and specialist housing n accordance with SUP1 and LIV2.	

Key

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C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.			
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.			
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.			
Key																
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C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality																	
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects for increased open space provision in accordance with LIV4.				
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution				
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including improvement of community facilities in accordance with SUP1.				
Key																	
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b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including improvement of community facilities in accordance with SUP1.	
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including improvements to recreation and leisure facilities and open space in accordance with SUP1 and LIV4.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including renewable and low carbon energy projects in accordance with policy ENV3.	
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to location of development or access.	

Key

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		Urban	Rural						
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including renewable and low carbon energy projects in accordance with policy ENV3.
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to adaptation to climate change

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including an expanded waste transfer/sorting station at Colne which will facilitate recycling in accordance with policy ENV6.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	

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						Urban	Rural										
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites																	
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to redevelopment of PDL.				
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to soil resources.				
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																	
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to adaptation to water management.				
Key																	
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							Urban	Rural									
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support projects for flood prevention / flood defence work.			
Key																	
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
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						Urban	Rural									
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption			
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites																
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.			
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.			
Key																
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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.
Conclusion: Policy SDP5 provides a framework for ensuring that infrastructure is delivered, which will support development permitted by other policies. The policy doesn't actually deliver any development itself and therefore has no direct effect on any element of the sustainability appraisal.									

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of housing.			
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to market failure or regeneration.			
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.			
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to health and social care facilities. However the focus on development within existing settlements may make it easier to access such facilities.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of business.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation or science base in the region.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to developing tourism.	

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>	0	0	+	+	+	+	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving the physical accessibility of jobs. However the focus on development within existing settlements may make it easier to access jobs.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to education or training.	
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure																
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users. Concentrating development in existing settlements may reduce car trips, but could also increase congestion in certain hot spots.			
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rail freight transport.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
			Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period							
			Urban	Rural											
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to transport links, ICT, homeworking or green travel plans.					
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance															
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment..		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting rural diversification. However, the policy promotes redevelopment on PDL within a defined settlement boundary. It allows for development on Greenfield land outside the settlement boundaries in exceptional circumstances, which may help to facilitate rural development. The policy suggests that sites should normally be well located in relation to jobs, services and infrastructure and these will normally be on the fringes of settlements rather than in the open countryside. This could limit the potential for rural diversification, but other policies in the Core Strategy promote Rural Diversification as an exception to Policy SDP6. The intention is not to restrict diversification schemes where they are appropriate.					
Key															
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The main focus of the policy is to ensure the priority development of brownfield land. Although this is likely to prioritise urban development requirements the approach will still apply in the rural settlements requiring brownfield sites to be developed first. However the policy is fully in accordance with the SA Objective.	
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to office development within town centres.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design standards.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
			Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period							
			Urban	Rural											
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.					
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.		>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy focuses new development on PDL which is mainly found in urban areas. This will concentrate development within settlements which increases the likelihood of accessibility to shops and services.					
Key															
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving physical access.
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value. However, the policy promotes the re-use of existing buildings, which could be of historic value. Other policies (e.g. ENV2) will ensure that any new development is sympathetic to its environment.
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	If vacant buildings of historic/cultural value are to be converted and reused, this will need to be undertaken sympathetically but it may increase access to such buildings as well as improving and restoring their fabric.	
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting community development and neighbourhood identity.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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		Urban	Rural						
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to leisure, art and culture facilities.
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development on brownfield sites in existing settlements should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community without increasing reliance on the private car.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development on brownfield sites in existing settlements should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community without increasing reliance on the private car which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to adaptation to climate change

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management. However, if vacant buildings are to be reused rather than demolished, it will reduce the amount of waste generated.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period				
							Urban	Rural								
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites																
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.						>>	>	0	?	+	+	+	The main focus of the policy is to ensure the priority development of brownfield land. Although this is likely to prioritise urban development requirements the approach will still apply in the rural settlements requiring brownfield sites to be developed first. Accessing viability of sites leaves uncertainty in the short term against this objective.		
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.						>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy restricts development within the open countryside so soil resources are less likely to be adversely affected by this policy.		
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.		
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.			
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
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						Urban	Rural										
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.				
Conclusion: The policy delivers a number of indirect benefits including concentrating development in existing settlements which should improve accessibility to jobs, retail and community facilities which might deliver social and economic benefits as well as reducing the need to travel with an associated reduction in carbon emissions providing a move towards conformity with SA Objectives E2, E3, C2, P1, P2, However, should people still choose to drive, it may increase congestion which would conflict with SA Objective E3. The policy supports the reuse of vacant buildings which will reduce the amount of waste generated if they are to be reused rather than demolished in accordance with SA Objective P3. This policy promotes redevelopment on PDL and therefore limits the likelihood of development on agricultural land of grade 3 and above. This policy is therefore in accordance with SA Objectives E4 and P4. The policy does however allow development on PDL and greenfield land outside the settlement boundaries in exceptional circumstances as this may facilitate necessary rural development, although it still requires that such sites should be well located in relation to jobs, services and infrastructure and will normally be on the fringes of settlements rather than in open countryside. The intention of this policy is not to unduly restrict rural diversification schemes, Other policies in the Core Strategy allow such schemes as exceptions to this general policy approach, therefore there should be no conflict with Objective E4 criteria a).																	
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain		

Policy Area: Policy ENV1 Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																	
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing provision, but will potentially have an indirect impact on location of future development.			
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.			
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																	
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.						>	0	0	0	0	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities. However, enhancing the quality of the natural environment and improving access to it, will help to promote and increase the opportunity for people to adopt more healthy lifestyles.			
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy ENV1 Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
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		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of new businesses but potentially will on their location.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving science innovation within the Borough.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	Through the policy the protection and enhancement of Pendle's most valuable environmental and historic assets is encouraged. For example the Forest of Bowland AONB will be protected from inappropriate development and enhanced were possible which will indirectly benefit the area and in turn improve Pendle's tourist potential.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV1 Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to employment levels.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility to jobs and transport linkages.	
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning potential.	

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		Urban	Rural							
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision.	

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		Urban	Rural							
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving road safety.	
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rail or freight transport.	

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		Urban	Rural							
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport linkages.	

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		Urban	Rural							
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.	
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Protecting valued landscapes and designating areas of Green Belt helps to prioritise the re-use of previously developed brownfield land over undeveloped sites (particularly Greenfield) will help in protecting Pendle's most valuable natural and historic environments.	
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	>	>	0	0	0	+	+	The policy indirectly steers development away from the open countryside and in particular those areas which are of specific environmental importance e.g. The Lancashire Green Belt and The Forest of Bowland AONB.	

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d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages new development to have regard to how it fits aesthetically within the local townscape/landscape.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving public safety.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to local facilities.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access for people with disabilities.	

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C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy reflects positively against this objective by encouraging the conservation and enhancement of Pendle’s historic environment and heritage assets. This will be achieved through the designation, implementation and regulation of conservation or other heritage designations. New developments will have to demonstrate how they fit with the landscape and townscape character by having regard to the Lancashire Historic Landscape Assessment and Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey Work.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	As above, conservation and heritage designations will assist in providing guidelines for appropriate design in areas which are of local architectural and historic importance.	

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c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims at enhancing local sites of environmental and historic importance which would potentially include making them more accessible to the public.
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality									
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy requests that The Forest of Bowland, Lancashire Green Belt, South Pennine Moors SSSI and other existing open spaces should be protected from development. The Council supports a wider programme of green infrastructure and were open space is lost an alternative site or financial contribution will be required to serve the local population.
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.

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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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims at protecting and enhancing Pendle's most valuable environmental and historical assets therefore it will indirectly have a positive impact against this objective criteria.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community identity.	

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c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	>>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to protect and enhance Pendle's open spaces, which includes areas used for sports and leisure use. It also helps to preserve historic cultural assets and the surrounding countryside, which can be viewed in a broader sense as forming part of the Borough's wider 'leisure' product.
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	<	<	<	-	-	-	-	For larger scale renewable energy projects such as wind farms this policy will have a negative impact on their development as it requires that strict principles are met to develop in protected landscapes and the Green Belt. Mitigation measures may be required before a scheme could be considered.
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to public transport.

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P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	>	0	0	0	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. However, new woodland provision will help to reduce CO2 emissions by acting as a carbon store.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>	>	0	0	0	+	+	The policy will indirectly reduce the amount of built development on Greenfield and. The provision of additional woodland will also help to reduce runoff following major precipitation events.	

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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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to waste reduction.			
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to recycling.			

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P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to protect Pendle’s natural and historic environment which includes areas within (e.g. open space) and outside the main settlements (e.g. open countryside, the Forest of Bowland AONB, South Pennine Moors SSSI and Lancashire Green Belt).	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	As above, the main areas of local biodiversity and environmental importance and agricultural land are afforded protection through the policy.	

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P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring that water quality meets the WFD standard This objective is more directly relevant to Policy ENV 7 Water Management	
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Indirectly the policy promotes strict controls on future development outside the main urban areas and on Greenfield land, which will reduce potential flood risk. Additional woodland planting will also help to reduce runoff following major precipitation events. Areas close to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Main Rivers and their tributaries will be protected from over intensive future development.	

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b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction and consumption.			
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites																
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.					>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy reflects specifically and positively to this objective. It states that the biodiversity and geological assets of the borough will be protected and enhanced, with specific protection given to those sites which have been designated for nature conservation purposes. Actions will be guided by the National and Regional Priority Habitat Targets.			
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.					>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy reflects positively against this objective and promotes the creation and/or restoration of habitats. The Council also support development proposals that design and incorporate beneficial biodiversity features into their developments which include features such as ponds, wild gardens, native species planting and habitat creation. Ecological networks across administrative boundaries are also encouraged.			
Key																
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c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy encourages proposals that involve the creation of new woodland (of native tree species) which will be specifically encouraged to help increase the coverage in Pendle.
Conclusion: The policy has no specific impacts on the economic and housing SA objectives. It will however have an indirect impact on the location of future development by encouraging stricter controls on development within rural areas. This includes open countryside and areas of specific landscape/historic importance or value (The Forest of Bowland AONB, South Pennine Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Lancashire Green Belt). In urban areas buildings and areas of historic and environmental importance will also be protected which is likely to lead to development on Brownfield sites rather than Greenfield land (Objective E4). The Policy performs strongly against the environmental SA objectives and aims at protecting and enhancing local biodiversity, creating new habitats including woodland, existing landscapes, open spaces, improving green infrastructure and protecting the Borough’s Historic Environment and built heritage (Objectives C3, C4 and P7). The policy does need to address the potential negative impact Renewable Energy development can have on the open countryside/protected areas (Objective P1). The policy also performs strongly against the social objectives as the protection and enhancement of areas of open space, open countryside and sites such as the Forest of Bowland AONB will encourage people to use their local facilities for recreation and increase interaction and the quality of life across the community (Objective C5).									

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 2 Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation										
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		Urban	Rural							
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	No direct impact on housing provision numbers or location but will encourage good quality design which will improve residents living conditions within Pendle.	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing market trends.	
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities	
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.	

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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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of new businesses.		
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving science innovation within the Borough.		
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.						>	>	>	0	+	+	+	Through good design principles which have regard for Pendle's historic landscape and built character the tourist potential of the Borough could be improved indirectly.		
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy ENV 2 Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the impact on employment levels.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to .accessibility to jobs and transport linkages.	
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning potential.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV2 Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period			Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
		Urban	Rural						
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV2 Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period			Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	
		Urban	Rural							
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving road safety.	
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to investment in rail freight transport.	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV2 Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural						
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the need to travel.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages the re-use of historic buildings over demolition reflects positively against this objective criteria.

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Policy Area: Policy ENV2 Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments										
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		Urban	Rural							
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to concentrating office development within town centres.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy responds directly to this SA objective. It encourages good quality design which complements the existing townscape and historic character of Pendle.	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 2 Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period			Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	
		Urban	Rural							
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy understands that through good design development can reduce crime and improve community safety and should be a central consideration to the design of new development. Creating an environment which feels safer to the local community will improve the general quality of life within the Borough.	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 2 Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation										
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		Urban	Rural							
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to basic services. Access to basic services is primarily addressed through policies SDP1-4 and ENV4.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year	>>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy does not explicitly refer to improving physical access for people with disabilities, but recognises that an important element of design is for developers to ensure that new developments are accessible to everyone.	

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		Urban	Rural								
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy recognises the importance of protecting Pendle's heritage. There are 23 Conservation Areas covering 14% of the Borough. The diversity across Pendle is also recognised with the Victorian skyline in some of the urban areas to the wide open moorlands within the rural areas. The policy recommends that new developments should respond positively to their local context., layout and through building design provide a development which reflects and enhances the qualities of the local area.		

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b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy outlines that new development will be required to provide the best design solution and using materials appropriate to the setting. Good quality contemporary design will also be permitted where it enhances the character and quality of the environment.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy outlines that the re-use of historic buildings should be considered favorably and should be accessible to all members of the community and be designed in line with the principles of Inclusive Design and Lifetime Neighbourhoods.	

Key

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C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Ensuring that green spaces are provided as an integral element of new developments will be part of the implementation of the good design principles promoted through this policy.	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.	

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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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	Through good design principles developments should create communities which are accessible and welcoming to all and be designed in line with the principles of Inclusive Design and Lifetime Neighbourhoods.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	Through the implementation of good design principles Pendle should be able to reflect the history and heritage of the Borough and create unique neighbourhoods and communities which have a sense of identity.	

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c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).					>	>	0	0	0	0	0	The re-use of historic buildings is considered as part of the policy, but overall is not directly relevant to the provision of new leisure, art and culture facilities.			
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.					>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Policy ENV 3 is more directly relevant, but the policy does recognise the need to design for climate change and promotes the use of renewable and low carbon technologies to further reduce the carbon footprint of the development			
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips. Good design will indirectly address an appropriate mix of uses and access to the local transport network.			
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		Urban	Rural							
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to achieve this objective through promoting the implementation of energy conservation measures and efficiency of design, layout, location and use of materials and natural resources in new buildings. Pendle Council is committed to carbon reduction, including signing the Nottingham Declaration in 2007.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The second half of the policy relates specifically to climate change mitigation and adaptation through the implementation of good design techniques.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	>	>	0	0	0	0	0	The policy requires developers to seek to maximise the use of recycled materials.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	>>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy requires developers to seek to maximise the use of recycled materials.	

Key

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						Urban	Rural									
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites																
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.					>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy promotes the re-use of historic buildings against a presumption against demolition.			
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.			
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality. This issue is more directly relevant to Policy ENV 7 Water Management.			
Key																
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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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The second half of the policy focuses on climate change and reducing the risk of flooding. Policy ENV 7 is more directly relevant, but designing hardstandings that use permeable surfaces and installing SUDs where appropriate is outlined within the policy.	
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy promotes water saving and recycling measures where possible to minimise water usage.	

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P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Through good quality design the policy will indirectly help to improve the character and quality of the local environment .However, this objective is primarily addressed through Policy ENV 1.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Through good quality design the policy will indirectly help to improve the local environment .However, this objective is primarily addressed through Policy ENV 1.	

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c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.					>	>	0	0	0	+	+	The policy makes reference to the provision of trees in new developments. However, this objective is primarily addressed through Policy ENV 1.				
Conclusion:																	
The policy has a largely indirect and limited impact on the economic objectives. Through the implementation of good design principles the economic value of areas and properties can be increased. If communities and neighbourhoods are desirable to live in the property value is likely to subsequently rise (Objective E4). This ties in with the social objectives were the policy performs positively. Creating a desirable location for people to live, were they feel safe and has easily accessible facilities including access to open space will improve the resident's quality of living (Objective C5). The policy also performs strongly against the environmental objectives, sensitive design in new development, particularly where this is in keeping with Pendle's local heritage, can help to protect and enhance the local townscape and landscapes. The policy also recognises the important role design can have on fighting and reducing the impacts of climate change by incorporating sustainable construction methods and promoting renewable energy and water/energy saving technologies (Objective C1-4 and P2).																	
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing requirements.	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.	
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities	
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation										
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		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to growth in businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The Council will encourage the development of innovative renewable and low energy developments in non sensitive and appropriate locations which may indirectly have a positive impact against this objective.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	<	0	0	-	-	-	Although it is acknowledged that there may be some tourist potential, the overall effect of wind turbines in the landscape is likely to be negative for tourism.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation												
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period					
		Urban	Rural									
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market												
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Through the promotion of renewable and low energy technologies within Pendle could help to reduce unemployment levels across the Borough, by providing additional jobs in engineering and installation.			
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility to jobs and transport linkages.			

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		Urban	Rural							
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning potential.	
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision.	

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		Urban	Rural							
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and road safety.	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation										
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		Urban	Rural							
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing rail freight transport.	
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference improving transport linkages.	
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	>	0	0	+	+	+	In rural areas, wind farms may be viewed positively where they do not have a detrimental impact on areas of environmental value. This may encourage wind farm developers to invest in schemes in Pendle’s rural areas providing additional sources of employment and or income generation.	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation										
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		Urban	Rural							
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reclamation of brownfield land.	
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy requires all new developments to generate energy from RLC sources improving the overall sustainability of new development.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to public safety.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference access to local facilities.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access for people with disabilities.	

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		Urban	Rural							
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy recognises that conservation areas and heritage assets should be protected. The policy will not support wind farms where these have a detrimental impact on the value of heritage assets.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to buildings to buildings of historical/cultural value.	

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C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection, creation of, or access to, green spaces. Indirect impacts could include loss or opening up of public access to areas of the open countryside.	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution. The policy aims to protect residential amenity including aspects such as potential noise pollution and shadow flicker.	

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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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	<	<	<	0	-	-	-	This policy makes no explicit reference to community wellbeing, however large scale wind farms are likely to be met with some public opposition.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community development and neighbourhood identity.	
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to provision of leisure facilities.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The Council will support RLC energy developments which assist in the generation of 15.4 MW of electricity and 11.8MW of heat by 2020, To contribute towards this, all new residential and commercial developments will be required to generate 10% of their predicted energy use from renewable or low carbon sources, unless it is demonstrated that this is not viable. In rural areas, wind farms will be viewed positively where they will not have a detrimental impact on any designated area of nature, landscape or heritage value. However, given the large number of such designations in Pendle, those areas which can accommodate commercial wind turbines are likely to be limited.	

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		Urban	Rural						
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to transport linkages.
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	New commercial and residential developments will be required to produce 10% of their energy by low carbon resources. Large scale RLC developments will help to de-carbonise the national grid.
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Pendle's Climate Change Action Plan sets out a commitment to reducing carbon emissions, including supporting the role of the planning service to encourage and facilitate renewable energy development, which is encouraged through this policy.

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		Urban	Rural							
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference waste reduction.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference recycling.	

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		Urban	Rural							
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	>	<	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to development on Greenfield or Brownfield land. However, constraints and opportunities tend to limit wind farms to rural greenfield sites, which can have a negative impact on this objective. Similarly the locational opportunities for hydro schemes are limited in scope. However, other technologies such as commercial scale Solar PV arrays and biomass plants can be developed on Brownfield sites.	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting soli quality. Wind farm schemes are likely to be located in rural areas on greenfield land. However, constraints mapping shows that it is the upland areas that are most likely to be selected and the best soils are in the lowland valleys. The impact on Grade 3 soils is therefore likely to be negligible in an area where soil quality is generally poor.	

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		Urban	Rural							
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality standards.	
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to flood risk.	
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction or consumption.	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation										
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		Urban	Rural							
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	<	<	<	0	-	-	-	The policy is likely to have a negative overall impact against this objective as although areas of biodiversity importance within the Borough should be avoided and protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of environmental value are likely to be affected by renewable energy projects such as wind farms. However sensitive siting of wind turbines can minimise adverse effects on birds and bats	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	<	<	<	0	-	-	-	As above, although the policy specifies that in rural areas, wind farms will be viewed positively where they do not have a detrimental impact on designated sites and landscapes it is likely that negative impacts will be unavoidable. However sensitive siting of wind turbines can minimise adverse effects on biodiversity.	

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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy says there should be no detrimental impact on designated areas of nature conservation, which would include ancient woodland. It is unlikely that existing woodland would be affected by new RLC schemes and more likely that new areas of woodland would be planted as part of mitigation measures.
Conclusion: The promotion of renewable and low carbon energy has a positive impact against the economic sustainability objectives. In rural areas in particular there is encouragement for wind farm developers to invest, and in urban areas Pendle hopes to benefit from the promotion of community or district heating systems (Objectives E1 and E2).. The promotion of wind farms in rural areas is likely to have negative social impacts. Impacts on sensitive areas of landscape/heritage and residential properties are likely to elicit adverse reactions from members of the local community (Objective C5), although, ironically, it may also serve to unite otherwise disparate communities. In terms of the environmental SA objectives, the policy offers protection to areas of local landscape, biodiversity and historical importance. Mitigation measures will need to be considered carefully to limit any negative impacts on the local community or the environment.									

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility										
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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing provision.	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.	
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility									
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		Urban	Rural						
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities. However, the policy in combination with others (i.e. SUP1) seeks to ensure that new developments are accessible to local services and facilities, including the provision of new public transport routes where gaps in the network have been identified.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility																
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							Urban	Rural								
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of new growth businesses, but will influence their location.		
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving innovation and science within the Borough.		
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.						>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line, proposals to improve existing highway linkages and the creation of a better pedestrian/cycle network across Pendle are likely to assist in improving the tourist potential across Pendle.		
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to employment levels. Indirectly improved transport linkages may open up new employment opportunities further afield.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to minimise the need to travel by ensuring developments are located in close proximity to existing or proposed services. Consideration is also given to locating new housing and employment developments near to each other to give people the opportunity to live and work within a sustainable distance of each other.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle’s working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning. Indirectly improved transport linkages may open up access to educational opportunities further afield.	
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of jobs. Indirectly improved transport linkages may open up access to better quality jobs further afield.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility											
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period				
		Urban	Rural								
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure											
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to address traffic congestion, particularly along the North Valley in Colne and through the villages of Foulridge, Kelbrook and Earby by the provision of the A56 by-pass.		

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility									
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		Urban	Rural						
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to strengthen local rail links through the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line.
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy supports two strategic infrastructure projects; namely the reinstatement of the Colne-Skipton railway line and the provision of improved road links along the line of the A56. Existing pedestrian and cycle routes and local transport networks are to be improved through charging methods such as CIL.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	>	>	0	+	+	+	The improvement of the transport network is the key to creating better linkages between the urban areas of the M65 corridor, their rural hinterland and West Craven. Improving accessibility to the more remote parts of the Borough has the potential to have a positive impact on supporting rural diversification.

Key

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reclamation of Brownfield land.	
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the built environment.	

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety..			
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.						>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy requires new development to be located in close proximity to existing or proposed local facilities. The policy also outlines plans to make it easier for people to access local services by improving local transport linkages and pedestrian and cycle networks.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period					Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural								
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.						>	0	0	+	+	+	+	The policy makes reference to the need for public transport facilities to be DDA compliant.		
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of historic buildings and Pendle's heritage.		
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design.		
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value Improvements to the transport network will improve accessibility throughout the area and indirectly this is likely to have a positive impact against this objective.		
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility										
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		Urban	Rural							
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection and creation, or improving access to green spaces. Improvements to the pubic transport network and pedestrian/cycle routes will indirectly increase access to green spaces.	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	>	0	>	0	0	+	+	Plans for the A56 village by-pass will reduce traffic congestion particularly through the North Valley in Colne helping to reduce noise pollution. If additional street lighting is introduced along the route this may increase light pollution in rural areas. However, the overall benefits will be positive.	

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community. The policy will however improve linkages between towns, villages and neighbourhoods which will create the opportunity for increased interaction between local communities and aid social cohesion.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community identity.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility										
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		Urban	Rural							
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of local facilities for leisure , art and culture.	
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.	
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy focus is specifically relevant to this SA objective. It proposes that new developments are located in close proximity to local amenities. Improvements to public transport, pedestrian and cycle networks will help to reduce the number of car journeys by promoting the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	

Key

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period		Long Term, Beyond Plan Period					
						Urban	Rural										
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change																	
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.					>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to reduce reliance on the car by improving the local public transport networks and reducing traffic congestion through the implementation of the A56 by-pass, which will in turn reduce Co ² emissions.				
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to climate change adaptation. This is more directly relevant to policy ENV 3.				
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility										
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		Urban	Rural							
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to waste reduction.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to recycling.	

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		Urban	Rural							
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	0	<	0	0	0	-	-	This policy makes no explicit reference to brownfield land. The construction of the bypass, or railway would require development on Greenfield land.	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	<	0	0	0	-	-	This policy makes no explicit reference to soil quality. The construction of the bypass, or railway may require development on Grade 3 agricultural land to the north of Foulridge.	

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality.	
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to flood risk.	
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction and consumption.	

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		Urban	Rural							
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	<	<	<	0	0	-	-	The policy has no direct impact on this objective. However there is likely to be some potential adverse impacts on some areas of environmental/biodiversity/landscape importance as part of the proposed large scale infrastructure projects to create the A56 by-pass and the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	<	<	<	0	0	-	-	The policy has no direct impact on this objective. However there is likely to be some potential adverse impacts on some areas of environmental/biodiversity/landscape importance as part of the proposed large scale infrastructure projects to create the A56 by-pass and the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line.	

Key

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						Urban	Rural								
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing tree cover and ensuring the sustainable management of existing woodland.		
Conclusion:															
The policy proposes the implementation of two large scale infrastructure projects which include the A56 by-pass and the reinstatement of the Colne-Skipton rail link. This has positive impacts on the economic SA objectives as these projects would potentially create jobs for Pendle and when implemented would ensure towns and villages are more easily accessible which would encourage businesses to invest within the Borough (Objectives E3 and E4). Environmentally the two large scale infrastructure projects will potentially have some adverse impacts on the local landscape and areas of biodiversity and environmental importance. This is dependent on their routes which will be carefully assessed to avoid areas of environmental importance and mitigation measures should be applied where appropriate (Objective P7). Equally, in the long term the reduction of traffic congestion and reliance on using the car should have a positive impact on the fight against climate change and reducing CO ₂ emissions (P1 and P2). In relation to the social SA objective the policy performs well as it seeks to improve linkages between communities by providing a better public transport network and pedestrian and cycle networks (Objective C2, C4 and C5).															
Key															
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy ENV 5 Pollution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing provision.	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.	
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to improve air and water quality by reducing pollution levels which has direct links to human health.	
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 5 Pollution										
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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of new businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving innovation and science within the Borough.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	>	0	0	0	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to tourism. Improvements to water quality and the aquatic environment could help to increase tourism potential in the area.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 5 Pollution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to employment levels.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility to jobs	

Key

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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of jobs.

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		Urban	Rural							
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to traffic congestion and road safety.	
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rail freight transport.	

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		Urban	Rural							
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to transport linkages.	
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.	

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		Urban	Rural						
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The strategy highlights the positive aspects of reusing of derelict buildings and reclaiming of previously developed land. It also recognises the potentially harmful issues associated with remediation and encourages sustainable and green remediation technologies to be used. The policy points out potential adverse environmental issues associated with the remediation of Brownfield land. These are, however, generally less than the long term risks to air and water of leaving sites unrestored and the long term positive effects are likely to outweigh any short term negative impacts.
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.

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		Urban	Rural						
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the built environment.
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.

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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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to facilities.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access for people with disabilities.	

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C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of historic buildings and Pendle's heritage.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to landscapes of historic/cultural value.	

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C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	>	>	0	0	0	+	+	The policy encourages the remediation of contaminated land. In the long term this will lead to an improvement in the quality of the environment and may result in the provision of additional green infrastructure.	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy recognises the increasing level of concern about noise and light pollution in the vicinity of housing, schools, hospitals and other sensitive uses. Mitigation against noise and light pollution is proposed through sensitive design, management and operation.	

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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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community wellbeing, but in terms of health there will be direct benefits from reducing pollution.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to neighbourhood identity.	

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c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of local facilities.	
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.	
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to mixed use transport provision.	

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P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change																	
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.						>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The focus of this policy is to prevent the release of harmful pollutants into the atmosphere, which includes greenhouse gases such as CO ₂ helping to address climate change.			
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.						>	>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to climate change adaptation, but in aiming to minimise pollutant emissions will help to stabilise the effects of climate change.			
Key																	
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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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is more specifically relevant to Policy ENV 6 Waste Management	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is more specifically relevant to Policy ENV 6 Waste Management	

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		Urban	Rural							
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	>	>	0	-	+	+	+	The policy does not explicitly recognise the presumption in favour of developing Brownfield land over Greenfield land. The policy does however recognise that the problems associated with remediating Brownfield land may discourage its re-use in the short-term. To mitigate against these adverse environmental impacts associated with air, noise and light pollution, the use of sustainable green technologies is recommended.	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reducing pollution is unlikely to have any significant effect on high quality agricultural land.	

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						Urban	Rural										
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																	
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is more specifically relevant to Policy ENV 7 (Water Management)				
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy ENV 7 (Water Management) is more directly relevant to this SA objective.				
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction and consumption.				
Key																	
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			Urban	Rural											
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites															
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.		>	>	0	?	+	+	+	The policy focuses on reducing harmful pollution levels in the air, groundwater and on controlled waters. Remediation is recommended for contaminated sites which should include sustainable and green technologies to reduce short term adverse environmental impacts. Overall this will have a long term positive effect on sites of biodiversity importance with some potential short term negative impacts if remediation of nearby sites is required.					
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.		>	>	0	?	+	+	+	The policy focuses on reducing harmful pollution levels in the air, groundwater and on controlled waters. Remediation is recommended for contaminated sites which should include sustainable and green technologies to reduce short term adverse environmental impacts. Overall this will have a long term positive effect on designated sites of wildlife/landscape importance with some potential short term negative impacts if remediation of nearby sites is required.					
Key															
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c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing tree cover and ensuring the sustainable management of existing woodland
Conclusion: The policy has a minimal impact on the economic SA objectives, however it does refer to the remediation of contaminated sites which will have the potential to provide previously undevelopable land as a feasible brownfield option for future development (Objective E4). Tied in with this are the impacts against the Environmental SA objectives which are mixed. In the short term, as the process of remediation may have negative impacts on air quality, designated sites, water quality, noise, light pollution etc. But in the long term the positive impacts of reducing pollution and the number of contaminated sites will outweigh these short term adverse impacts (Objectives C4,P2, P4, P7) This ties in with the social SA objectives as the policy focuses on improved air and water quality, reduced noise levels which is positive as it will improve resident’s health and quality of life, however as above there may be some short negative impacts when should be mitigated for by using sustainable and green technologies (Objectives H2. C4, P5 and P7).									

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H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																	
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing provision.			
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.			
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																	
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.						>	>	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities. Community heating may be delivered as a result of the thermal treatment of waste. This would help to reduce fuel poverty and may contribute to future improvements in the health of those residents who could benefit from it.			
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.			
Key																	
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		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of new businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy focuses on exploring local opportunities to generate low carbon energy from waste.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to tourism.	

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						Urban	Rural										
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market																	
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.					>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The provision of new waste management facilities outlined within the LMWDF has the potential to create new jobs within the Borough.				
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.					>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The provision of new waste management facilities outlined within the LMWDF has the potential to create new jobs within the Borough				
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain		

Policy Area: Policy ENV 6 Waste Management										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning.	
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of jobs.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 6 Waste Management										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	>	>	?	0	+	+	+	This policy refers to the sustainable transport of waste where it cannot be treated at source (e.g. via rail and water). This would reduce the amount of waste transported by road and thus reduce congestion and improve road safety.	

Key

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy refers to the sustainable transport of waste where it cannot be treated at source (e.g. via rail and water)..the most sustainable option would be to treat at source and not require transport but if transport is required then it should be as sustainable as possible.	
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport linkages, homeworking or green travel plans.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 6 Waste Management																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance																
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.			
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The Policy makes no explicit reference to the reclamation of derelict land and buildings.			
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.			
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the built environment.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 6 Waste Management																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.			
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community access.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 6 Waste Management										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access for people with disabilities.	
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of historic buildings and Pendle's heritage.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to landscapes of historic/cultural value.	

Key

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C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of local environmental quality.	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of light and noise pollution.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	?	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community wellbeing. Community heating schemes may be delivered as a result of the thermal treatment of waste.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to neighbourhood identity.	

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c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of local facilities.	
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to explore local opportunities to generate low carbon energy from waste installations which could include community heating / power schemes.	
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips required. The provision of an appropriately located waste transfer station will minimise the number of trips in the borough and Pennine Lancashire (LMWF). Where waste cannot be treated at source sustainable transport methods will be encouraged to help reduce road vehicle movements.	

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages the recycling of waste, the production of energy from waste and the reduction of travel by integrating facilities and making them accessible which will all reduce CO ₂ emissions.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to produce low carbon energy from waste, which will help provide a sustainable form of energy and provide an alternative to fossil fuels and reduce CO ₂ emissions.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective and requires the use of sustainable waste management processes that seek to reduce the generation of waste and prepare waste for reuse, recycling or other forms of recovery, only requiring disposal as a last resort.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective and encourages the inclusion of re-used and recycled materials, and in particular the on-site recycling and reuse of materials recovered through demolition and excavation.	

Key

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							Urban	Rural									
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites																	
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to development on brownfield land.			
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of soils.			
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																	
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 6 Waste Management																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
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						Urban	Rural									
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy ENV 7 (Water Management) is more directly relevant to this SA objective.			
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction and consumption.			
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites																
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 6 Waste Management										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.	
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing woodland coverage.	
Conclusion:										
The policy has a positive impact on some of the economic SA objectives as the provision of new waste management facilities outlined within the LMWDF is encouraged, which will generate new jobs and business within Pendle (Objective E1 and E2). The policy also aims to encourage the provision of energy from waste facilities and increase recycling across the Borough. This has positive impacts in terms of reducing the amount of waste going to landfill from within Pendle, addresses climate change and provides an alternative form of renewable energy (Objectives H2, P1, P2 and P3).										

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing provision.	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.	
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.	
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
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		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of new businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to tourism.	

Key

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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to unemployment.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job creation.	

Key

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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of jobs..

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to traffic congestion and road safety.	
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rail or freight transport.	

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to transport linkages.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The Policy makes no explicit reference to the reclamation of brownfield land.
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the built environment.			
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to facilities.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access for people with disabilities.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of historic buildings and Pendle's heritage.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to landscapes of historic/cultural value.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of local environmental quality.	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of light and noise pollution.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community wellbeing.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to neighbourhood identity.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of local facilities.
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the production of renewable energy.
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to location of provision of mixed use public transport services.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to locate new developments in areas that are not at risk of flooding and promotes the use of SUDS were feasible. The sequential and exception tests will be applied to new developments, to ensure that they are located in areas with the lowest possible flood risk. This will contribute positively towards local adaption to climate change.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference the reduction of waste.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the promotion of recycling waste.	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
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						Urban	Rural									
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites																
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to development on brownfield land.			
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of soils. Flood protection works may indirectly help to protect Grade 3 quality soils from water erosion.			
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%					>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure water quality is not compromised. Pendle Borough Council will need to work with the Environment Agency and developers to seek improvements to the aquatic environment (see also Policy ENV5).			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
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							Urban	Rural									
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.						>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective and aims to reduce the risk of flooding in Pendle by applying the sequential and exception tests outlined in PPS25 to new developments and monitoring and protecting existing watercourses from culverting.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This strategy makes reference to reducing water consumption, which is addressed in Policy ENV2. This should be referenced in the policy. A policy stance on water abstraction needs to be addressed.	
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The supporting text makes reference to the importance of watercourses for people and wildlife. It seeks to prevent the culverting of watercourses which can have a negative effect on ecology and improve the quality of the aquatic environment.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing woodland coverage.				
Conclusion:																	
The policy does not have a direct impact on the economic objectives but will potentially have an influence on the location of future development, which through the implementation of the sequential and exception tests outlined in PPS25 should ensure development avoids and does not contribute to future flood risk. Environmentally and socially the policy ensures that controls on future development are in place to help protect Pendle's built environment, watercourses, and areas of environmental and landscape value from flooding. The policy is specifically relevant to Objectives P2 and P6 which encourage mitigation against climate change and a reduction in the number of properties at risk from flooding.																	
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain		

Policy Area: Policy LIV1 Housing Provision, Phasing and Delivery																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings					>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide appropriate numbers of housing across the borough to meet housing need. There is no specific reference to urban or rural distribution but requires schemes to be deliverable within 5 years. Housing Distribution is considered in Policy SPD2.			
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.					>>	0	0	+	+	?	+	The policy requires development not to prejudice regeneration. Detailed policies for addressing market failure will be included in future DPDs.			
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.					>	>	0	+	+	+	+	In general poor housing is a contributory factor to poor physical and mental health. Improving the housing stock will contribute to reducing health inequalities.			
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.					?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The ease of access to health and social care facilities will depend on the location and distribution and location of new homes.			
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy LIV1 Housing Provision, Phasing and Delivery										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV1 Housing Provision, Phasing and Delivery										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period			Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	
		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reducing unemployment levels is a not a direct objective of this policy. However, the ongoing phased construction of new houses may increase employment opportunities in the building industry, or at least safeguard some jobs.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving the physical accessibility of jobs since it does not refer to residential location.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV1 Housing Provision, Phasing and Delivery										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the levels of participation and attainment in learning.	
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV1 Housing Provision, Phasing and Delivery											
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period				
		Urban	Rural								
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure											
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving road safety for users.		

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV1 Housing Provision, Phasing and Delivery										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the use of rail freight transport.	
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking and green travel plans.	

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy LIV1 Housing Provision, Phasing and Delivery										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.	
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	65% of residential development is to be on previously developed land and the policy includes support for the re-use of empty homes. If the areas of PDL are greater in Pendle than surrounding authorities, or they have weaker policies, it may be cheaper and easier for developers to build elsewhere, thus reducing the likelihood of appropriate numbers of new homes to be built.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV1 Housing Provision, Phasing and Delivery										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to office development within town centres.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to housing design or sustainability.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to crime or anti-social behaviour.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility.	

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		Urban	Rural							
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does make reference to the re-use of empty homes. Some early C20th terraces may have some historic interest e.g. The Whitefield conservation area.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.	

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C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality																	
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to local environmental quality.			
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to local environmental quality.			
Key																	
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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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to community issues.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to community issues.	

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c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to community issues.					
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to energy use and efficiency.				
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development.				
Key																		
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P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change																	
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.			
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.			
Key																	
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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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	

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P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	>>	>>	?	+	+	+	+	65% of residential development is to be on previously developed land and the policy includes support for the re-use of empty homes. If the areas of PDL are greater in Pendle than surrounding authorities, or they have weaker policies, it may be cheaper and easier for developers to build elsewhere, thus reducing the likelihood of appropriate numbers of new homes to be built.	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	>	>	0	+	+	?	+	By pushing development towards PDL, the pressure to build on agricultural land both within the rural areas and on the urban fringe will be reduced.	

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P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																	
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water quality.			
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.			
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.			
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P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to biodiversity.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to biodiversity.	

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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.
Conclusion: The policy sets overall numbers for the delivery of housing in Pendle over the plan period. It therefore contributes strongly to helping to meet the housing need of the whole community (Objective H1) and to reusing brownfield land (Objectives E4 and P4). It also contributes to improving health and reducing health inequalities in Pendle. The policy doesn't conflict with any sustainability objectives, although unless carefully managed the requirement to build on brownfield land may increase development costs (as a result of site clearance and remediation) which might slow development rates during difficult economic times.									

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H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide specific housing for types of housing need across the whole community.	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	>	0	0	+	+	+	+	The policy doesn't specifically address market failure but by increased targeting of housing supply to housing need, a better market balance should be achieved.	
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>>	>	+	+	+	+	+	In general poor housing and over crowding is a contributory factor to poor physical and mental health. Improving the housing stock will contribute to reducing health inequalities. This is particularly the case with supported housing where people will be able to retain their independence for longer which will have substantial benefits on most people's mental health.	

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b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.					>>	>	+	+	+	+	+	Provision of more supported housing will improve care for those members of the community who need it and will allow people to retain their independence for longer.				
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.				
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.				
Key																	
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c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.	
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.	

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b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving the physical accessibility of jobs since it does not refer to residential location.
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the levels of participation and attainment in learning.

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Policy Area: Policy LIV 2 Housing Needs										
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	

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E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users.	

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b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the use of rail freight transport.	
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking and green travel plans.	

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E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.	
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reclaiming derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV 2 Housing Needs										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to concentrating office development in town centres.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to sustainable design standards.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to crime or anti-social behaviour.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local shops and services difficult.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving physical access. However, the policy does consider the provision of supported housing for people with disabilities.	

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		Urban	Rural							
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.	

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						Urban	Rural									
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality																
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.			
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.			
Key																
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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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Appropriate new housing may provide the opportunity to build new communities especially if housing types are clustered and reinforce community links and neighbourhood identities. However, increased clustering may also increase segregation and barriers between different communities. Care must be taken to ensure that the benefits are positive. The policy directs new housing to the areas of need. Provision of supported or adapted housing will allow residents to stay independent for longer and therefore remain in the community for longer. This has the potential to create stable well balanced communities.	

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b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Appropriate new housing may provide the opportunity to build new communities especially if housing types are clustered and reinforce community links and neighbourhood identities. However, increased clustering may also increase segregation and barriers between different communities. Care must be taken to ensure that the benefits are positive. The policy looks to provide appropriate housing for different groups of people to help meet their needs. This has the potential to support community and neighbourhood development.
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.

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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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to energy use and efficiency			
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips required trough encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development.			
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						Urban	Rural									
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change																
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.			
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.			
Key																
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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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.			
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.			

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P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to encouraging the development of brownfield land in preference to Greenfield.	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to protecting soil resources.	
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to meeting WFD standards.	

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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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.	
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.	

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P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	

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c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to woodland
Conclusion: The policy's primary aim is to meet housing needs for all sectors of the community. This is fully in accordance with Sustainability Objective H1: to help meet the housing needs of the whole community. It is also in conformity with SA Objective H2 which seeks to improve health and reduce health inequalities since provision of adequate housing is likely to enhance physical and mental well being. Supported housing allows people to retain their independence for longer which delivers further benefits. There is uncertainty as to whether the policy would contribute to SA Objective C5 which seeks to develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle. Appropriate new housing may provide the opportunity to build new communities especially if housing types consider groups of different backgrounds needs and help reinforce community links and neighbourhood identities. It is important to emphasise that care must be taken to ensure that developments maximise the benefits to the community as a whole. There are no conflicts with any SA objectives.									

Key

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H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	>	>	0	+	+	?	+	The policy seeks to provide appropriate affordable housing to meet people's needs whilst not restricting private market housing which is also needed. The ultimate aim is to secure 45% affordable housing.	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	>	0	0	?	+	+	+	Most affordable housing is to be provided on tenure blind developments although there are alternative mechanisms one of which would allow a financial contribution to enable the acquisition and refurbishment of redundant, empty properties although the timescales for delivery of such investment is uncertain. .	

Key

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H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle									
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	In general poor housing is a contributory factor to poor physical and mental health. Allowing people to access affordable housing to meet their housing needs will contribute to reducing health inequalities.
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.

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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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within ‘science and technology professional ‘category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.	

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E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market											
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.		
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving the physical accessibility of jobs as it only looks at the broad location of affordable housing.		

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c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the levels of participation and attainment in learning.	
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	

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E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure																
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users.		
Key																
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b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the use of rail freight transport.	
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.	

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		Urban	Rural							
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.	
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>	>	0	?	?	?	+	The policy makes no explicit reference to optimising the use of Brownfield sites. However, most affordable housing is to be provided on tenure blind developments although there are alternative mechanisms one of which would allow a financial contribution to enable the acquisition and refurbishment of redundant, empty properties. This would be inline with this SA criteria of reclaiming derelict properties. However, the timescales for delivery of such investment is uncertain.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV 3 Affordable Housing										
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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to concentrating office development within town centres.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to sustainable housing design standards.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to crime or anti-social behaviour.	

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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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving physical access.	

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C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.	

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C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.	

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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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Tenure blind developments may provide the opportunity to build new communities, reinforce community links and creating a sense of belonging for all members of the community.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Tenure blind developments may provide the opportunity to build new communities, reinforce community links and neighbourhood identities.	

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c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.	
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the production and/or use of renewable energy.	
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development.	

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P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.	

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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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	

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P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The purpose of this policy is not to consider the type of land to be developed. This policy ultimately has only a slight impact on encouraging the use of Brownfield land over Greenfield by way of the reuse of empty homes in some circumstances.	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of good quality soil resources.	

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P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to meeting WFD standards.	
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.	
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.	

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P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	

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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.
Conclusion: There is general conformity between the policy and SA Objective H1 which seeks to meet housing need although with the current economic uncertainty the deliverability of the required amount of affordable housing (and housing is general) is hard to determine. Building viability into the targets generated using the DVM is probably the only way to prevent housing development stalling in the borough but there is a risk that it will under deliver affordable housing in the short term. This is more a result of the economic situation than the policy since the same issues are likely to be faced for any housing development whether affordable or not. There is also conformity with SA Objective H2 which seeks to improve health and reduce health inequalities, particularly in terms of reducing health inequalities through improved and appropriate housing stock i.e. allowing people access to affordable housing to meet their needs. The policy is also consistent with policies E4 and P4 in terms of utilising PDL since the policy includes a mechanism for financial contribution to be paid, as an alternative to on-site housing provision in some circumstances, which would enable the acquisition and refurbishment of redundant, empty properties. It is also consistent with SA Objective C5 which seeks to develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle which it does through the emphasis on tenure blind developments.									

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H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy makes explicit reference to the type, size and tenure of housing to be delivered to ensure that it meets the needs of the community. The policy encourages housing to be well designed ensuring good quality.	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy doesn't specifically address market failure but by increased targeting of housing supply to housing need, a better market balance should be achieved. The policy does include specific provision for ensuring that refurbishment of existing stock meets the decent homes standard and Breeam standards for refurbishment. This may increase the attractiveness of this type of housing thereby improving the likelihood of it being reoccupied and indirectly improving the housing market. Oversupply of terraced housing is referred to in the supporting text.	

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H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	Increased energy efficiency will reduce fuel poverty which will contribute to reduced mortality. Appropriate housing and lifetime homes will increase opportunities for independent living and longevity of tenure which would enhance mental health and there is anecdotal evidence which suggests that lower density and better designed homes should contribute to improved health.	
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Provision of more supported housing will improve care for those members of the community who need it and will allow people to retain their independence for longer. However the policy does not include specific reference for proximity to external health and social care facilities.	

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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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.	

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c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Improving housing stock will lead to visual improvements in residential areas which may improve visitors' perceptions of Pendle but these would be indirect and very slight.
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.

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b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving the physical accessibility of jobs as it does not refer to the location of residential development.	
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the levels of participation and attainment in learning	

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d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	

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E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users. However, it does encourage the use of Building for Life standards which look at streets, parking and pedestrianisation.	
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the use of rail freight transport.	

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c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking and green travel plans.	
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Number of new business start-ups in rural areas is monitored through the Pendle Economic Strategy. It aims to increase business start-ups in rural areas by 20% 2001-2021. The same strategy seeks to Increase locally based employment by 5% in rural areas over the same period.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.	
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy includes provision for housing improvement, refurbishment and extension to better meet needs but is mainly focussed on new build with no reference to where this might occur.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV 4 Designing Better Places to Live										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to office developments within town centres.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy's main focus is on sustainable housing design requiring all homes to meet CSH Levels 3, 4 and 5 by specific dates. It also requires compliance with Building for Life and Lifetime Homes standards.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Anecdotal evidence suggests that mixed housing densities, better design and improved access to open space will deliver community benefits including reduced social unrest, health and crime. The policy requires developments to use the Building for Life Standards. These look at environment and community including issues of security.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Consideration of Lifetime Homes should improve the design of new developments to improve access for people with disabilities.	

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C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	The policy requires that townscape and landscape are taken into account in the design of new housing developments. Specifically the density of developments should have regard to adjacent developments. House types are likely to become more diverse to overcome the oversupply of terraced housing and accommodate more environmental features and this may change local character but not necessarily for the worse depending on the design, context and subject opinion.	

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c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.

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C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality																	
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.						>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	Open space and green infrastructure are to be incorporated into all new developments.			
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing noise and light pollution.			
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.						>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages developments to use the Building for Life Standards which includes a requirement to consider the community. A mix of house types and density may lead to an increased sense of belonging, or result in an increase in antagonism between different social groups. The positive use of green open spaces can provide a quality environment and help to ensure that the overall benefits are positive.			
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b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages developments to use the Building for Life Standards which includes a requirement to consider the community. A mix of house types and density may lead to an increased sense of belonging, or result in an increase in antagonism between different social groups. The positive use of green open spaces can provide a quality environment and help to ensure that the overall benefits are positive.	
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires increased open space provision which may be used for formal or informal leisure activities.	

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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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.					>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	The policy requires that new homes follow the energy hierarchy which will result in improved energy efficiency but also increased generation of renewable energy.				
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number if trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development.				
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P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change																	
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.					>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	The policy requires increased energy efficiency in new and refurbished homes plus generation of energy which is likely to be low carbon., thereby helping to reduce / minimise greenhouse gas emissions.				
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the ability to adapt to climate change. However the supporting text makes reference to the fact that the design of new housing needs to be such that it is adaptable to changing circumstance and that this is important when considering how the borough will respond to climate change.				
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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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	CSH includes a requirement to reduce construction waste and provision for recycling within the dwelling.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to promoting the use of recycled and secondary material. However, the policy does promote the use of the Code for Sustainable Homes which includes a category relating to the responsible sourcing of materials which may include recycled materials.	

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P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites															
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the location or type of land required by new housing.			
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of good quality soil resources.			
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive															
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to meeting WFD standards.			
Key															
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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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.						>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management. However, the policy requires new housing developments to use the Code for Sustainable Homes which includes a criteria looking at surface water run-off.			
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.						>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires the use of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developers to consider the use of water in their developments and ideally reduce the amounts consumed.			
Key																	
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P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to biodiversity.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires new housing developments to follow the Code for Sustainable Homes which includes a criteria looking at ecology. The provision of new open space and green infrastructure within new housing developments will also provide the opportunity for new habitat creation.	

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c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.
Conclusion: This policy performs positively against SA Objective H1: to help meet the housing needs of the whole community as it provides for different house types and sizes to meet those needs. It also performs well against H2 as the provision of new housing and the refurbishment of existing housing to high standards will mean people are living in better accommodation, which in turn will improve their health and well being. The policy is also in conformity with the Environment SA Objectives C4, P1, P2, P3, P5, P6 and P7 as the policy requires new housing to be well designed using the standards in the Code for Sustainable Homes which considers issues of Energy and CO2 emissions, water usage, surface water runoff, waste and ecology. The policy also requires development to use the Building for Life Standards which considers communities and environment.									

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy																	
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						Urban	Rural										
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																	
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing provision.				
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.					>>	0	0	+	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing housing market failure. However, it does seek to concentrate economic development opportunities within the Housing Market Renewal Area to help support local regeneration and to rebalance the housing market.				
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																	
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.					>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities. However, increased economic activity leads to more job opportunities. Employment provides income and generally helps to improve physical and/or mental health, which all contribute to reducing local health inequalities.				
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.				
Key																	
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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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.					>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	This policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective by supporting the expansion of local companies and in particular investment by businesses in the priority growth sectors identified within the North West Regional Economic Strategy and/or the Integrated Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy. Such investment may also have cross-boundary benefits for businesses located outside Pendle, or for people living outside Pendle, but working within the Borough.				
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)					>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy promotes entrepreneurial activity and new business formation and supports the locally important aerospace and advanced manufacturing sectors.				
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.					>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The supporting policy text highlights that the policy seeks to improve business investment within the visitor and tourism sector, which is a recognised growth sector represented in the local economy.				
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E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market												
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy is specifically aimed at creating new businesses and strengthening the local economy which will in turn help reduce local unemployment levels in areas of most need.			
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy encourages economic activity in identified areas of regeneration need. The M56 corridor and the West Craven towns are specifically outlined for future employment development and are in more easily accessible locations.			

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c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to offer training opportunities and help to improve skills levels, particularly in young people and maximise access to work or training opportunities for those wanting to enter the labour market and upgrade their skills..
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy specifically seeks to strengthen the local economy which will aim to provide better quality jobs within Pendle.

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E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide new employment in locations which are easily accessible. to help reduce reliance on the car, promote walking and cycling and thereby help to reduce traffic congestion. Promoting homeworking in rural areas will also help to reduce the need to travel.	

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing investment in, or the use of rail freight transport.	
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	In rural areas homeworking is promoted, which will reduce the need to travel. This can be achieved by improving the broadband linkages within the Borough and supporting the re-use of former agricultural buildings for homeworking and farm diversification projects, as ways of minimizing the take-up of Greenfield land.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to support the provision of sustainable employment opportunities within rural areas, to help grow and diversify the rural economy. The policy also supports the re-use of former agricultural buildings and promotes home-working as ways of minimizing the take-up of Greenfield land.	
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy promotes sustainable patterns of development in accessible locations, which indirectly encourages development on urban and Brownfield sites. Within the rural areas it supports the re-use of former agricultural buildings and promotes home-working as ways of minimizing the take-up of Greenfield land.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to promote economic development, which will include office developments in the main town centres. However it is policies WRK2 and WRK 3 that are most relevant to this objective.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design standards.	

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving public safety.			
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to local facilities.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access for people with disabilities.	
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of Pendle's heritage.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to buildings of landscape/historical value.	

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection and creation of green spaces.	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.	
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to reduce levels of unemployment and worklessness. Creating new employment opportunities and improving training and skills, particularly for young people, will help to increase incomes and improve health and well-being in the community in the longer term.	

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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		Urban	Rural						
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy will help to support community development by creating new employment opportunities and offering training to young people. It will do little to help address neighbourhood identity.
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing facilities for leisure, culture and art.
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the production of renewable energy, which is addressed in Policies ENV2, ENV3 and WRK5. It is acknowledged that increasing manufacturing and engineering operations is likely to increase demand for power, except where such developments generate their own electricity.

Key

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips for employment.			
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change																
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.					>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide new employment in locations which are easily accessible to help reduce reliance on the car, promote walking and cycling and thereby reduce traffic congestion. Promoting homeworking in rural areas will also help to reduce the need to travel. In part, this is offset by the intention to increase manufacturing activity, which is likely to increase the consumption of non-renewable energy resources and generate additional traffic movements..			
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to waste reduction.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to recycling.	

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
			Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period							
			Urban	Rural											
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites															
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.		>	>	0	0	+	+	+	In rural areas the policy encourages the re-use of former agricultural buildings for home-working and farm diversification projects as ways of minimising the take-up of Greenfield land.					
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of soil resources.					
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive															
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality, an issue that is more directly relevant to Policy ENV7 Water Management					
Key															
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to flood risk.	
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction and consumption.	

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites																	
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.			
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing woodland coverage.
Conclusion: The policy is specifically relevant to the economic SA objectives and focuses on encouraging economic development within the main settlements of the M65 Corridor (Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowfield) together with the West Craven towns of Barnoldswick and Earby. The supporting text also encourages better broadband linkages and a focus on improving tourist potential with the Borough to help drive the rural economy. (Objectives E1-4) The policy has limited impact on the environmental SA objectives. It seeks to support sustainable economic development, by promoting development on accessible/Brownfield sites and encouraging the re-use of former agricultural buildings and promoting home-working in the rural areas as ways of minimising the take-up of Greenfield land. This has a positive impact against Objective P4. Against the social SA objectives the policy performs well against Objective C5 as it encourages job creation, addresses unemployment and aims to provide training opportunities for local people.									

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 2 Employment Land Supply										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing provision.	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.	
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities	
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.	

Key

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Policy Area: WRK 2 Employment Land Supply										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective with Pendle proposing to bring forward 50.58ha of land for employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8) within the plan period.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to enhance the functionality of the areas existing specialism in advanced manufacturing, allied to the aerospace industry.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	In rural areas the policy seeks to support the development of sustainable tourism, leisure and recreation.	

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 2 Employment Land Supply										
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		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy is specifically aimed at supporting the formation of new businesses and the expansion of existing companies, thereby strengthening the local economy. In turn this will help reduce local unemployment levels in areas of most need.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy requests that sites are well located in relation to the public transport infrastructure and that locations are accessible by a variety of means of transport. Major employment proposals are therefore encouraged to locate along the M65 corridor.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 2 Employment Land Supply									
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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing levels of participation and attainment in learning, an objective more relevant to Policy WRK1.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs, an objective more relevant to Policy WRK1.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 2 Employment Land Supply																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure																	
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).					>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide new employment in locations which are easily accessible to help reduce reliance on the car, promote walking and cycling and therefore help to reduce traffic congestion. In rural areas working from home is encouraged, which will also help reduce traffic movements.				
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing investment or the use of rail freight transport.				
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy WRK 2 Employment Land Supply									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	In rural areas the policy promotes the introduction and improvement of information and communication technology (ICT) networks, to support business and community use.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy sets out specific aims to strengthen and diversify the rural economy. It supports development which is of an appropriate scale and character and does not have an adverse effect on the natural environment.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 2 Employment Land Supply										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>>	?	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to encourage new employment development in Nelson and Colne town centres, which will improve the efficiency of land use and minimise the need for additional land take-up.	
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	>>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks develop the role of Nelson as the core location for employment and establish the town centre as the focus for new office development.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design standards.	

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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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving public safety.		
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to local facilities.		
Key																
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b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities			The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access for people with disabilities.		
C3. To protect 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			Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14				0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	In rural areas the policy seeks to provide development which is of an appropriate scale and character, which does not harm the rural, or landscape, character of the area or have an adverse impact on the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance.		
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development			Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design.		
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value			It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to buildings and landscapes of historical/cultural value.		
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C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	In rural areas the policy seeks to re-use existing sites and premises, protecting valued landscapes and land covered environmental designations from development. In urban areas development on Brownfield land is encouraged over Greenfield.	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.	

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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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to create more jobs and make them more accessible, which as part of a regeneration initiative will help to improve community well being.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy promotes mixed-use development to support neighbourhood renewal initiatives and/or deliver schemes that improve the range of local employment opportunities.	

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c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing facilities for leisure, culture and art.				
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the production of renewable energy.			
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.						>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages major employment proposals requiring good transport links, to be located in the M65 corridor. The policy also encourages growth that meets identified local needs should go to neighbourhood opportunity sites that are situated close to transportation hubs, or within high accessibility corridors. In rural areas working from home is encouraged.				
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P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change																	
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.						>	>	0	-	+	+	+	This policy aims to focus employment development in urban areas and in particular areas that are easily accessible to the local community. This will help to reduce the number of car journeys and therefore CO ₂ emissions. In rural areas working from home is encouraged.			
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.			
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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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to waste reduction.			
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to recycling.			
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P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites																	
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.						>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy directly encourages development on Brownfield rather than Greenfield sites, unless local circumstances dictate otherwise. The policy aims at facilitate mixed-use development in Nelson and Colne town centres and where appropriate on Brownfield sites adjacent to transport hubs and the main accessibility corridors. The policy also states that Greenfield development in parts of West Craven will not be permitted until at least 2015-2020, which is the first opportunity to increase capacity at the waste water treatment works in Earby and Foulridge.			
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of soil resources.			
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P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																	
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	More directly relevant to Policy Env 7 Water Management				
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to flood risk.				
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b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction and consumption.					
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites															
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.		0	>>	0	+	+	+	+	Within rural areas the policy supports development which does not have an adverse impact on landscape character or the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance.					
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.		0	>>	0	+	+	+	+	Within rural areas the policy supports development which does not have an adverse impact on landscape character or the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance.					
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c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing woodland coverage.					
Conclusion: The policy is specifically relevant to the economic SA objectives and focuses on encouraging economic development within the main settlements of the M65 Corridor (Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowfield) together with the West Craven towns of Barnoldswick and Earby. The policy supports employment development within rural areas where it is sustainable and helps to grow or diversify the rural economy. To minimize development on Greenfield land the policy also supports the re-use of former agricultural buildings and encourages home-working (Objectives E1-4). The policy performs well against environmental SA objectives particularly in the rural areas where it supports development which does not harm the landscape character of the area or have an adverse impact on the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance. The policy directly encourages development on Brownfield rather than Greenfield sites, unless local circumstances dictate otherwise. It also seeks to locate development in close proximity to residential areas on sites that are readily accessible by a choice of means of transport to help reduce the need to travel and use the car. In turn this will reduce CO ₂ emissions and help to address climate change. (Objectives C3, C4 and P1, P2, P4, P7). Against the social SA objectives the policy performs well against Objective C5 by encouraging mixed-use development that supports neighbourhood renewal initiatives and/or delivers schemes that improve the range of local employment opportunities.															
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Policy Area: Policy WRK 3 Retailing and Town Centres																	
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H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																	
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings						>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages mixed-use schemes that include a proportion of housing provided that this does not undermine the economic role of the centre			
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing housing market failure.			
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																	
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities			
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.			
Key																	
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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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.					>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective which aims to focus retail development in town centres along the M65 corridor. Barnoldswick and the rural service centres (Policy SDP4) will be the primary focus for new retail provision to serve the needs of the rural community.			
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the innovation or science base in the region (see Policy WRK1).			
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.					>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	Outside the main settlements the provision of small-scale retail units, which help to support local tourism or neighbourhood provision is encouraged. Promoting arts, cultural and recreation facilities within Nelson and Colne is also promoted through the policy.			
Key																
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E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market																	
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.					>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy aims at encouraging retail development within the main settlements, which will create new jobs.				
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.					>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to focus new retail development in town centres along the M65 corridor, which are more readily accessible to the majority of the local community.				
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c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit links between employment and education, which is addressed in Policy WRK1.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This objective is more relevant to Policy WRK 1. This policy refers more specifically to the location of retail development This policy encourages additional retail development. Although this provides new employment opportunities many jobs in retailing tend to pay towards the minimum wage..

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E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to focus retail development in town centre locations which are easily accessible and in particular those in the M65 corridor, which are accessible to the majority of the population. Locating retail development in accessible locations helps to reduce reliance on the car by promoting walking, cycling and the use of public transport, thereby helping to reduce traffic congestion and CO ₂ emissions.	
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing investment in rail freight transport.	

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c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, or green travel plans.	
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy outlines that Barnoldswick and the rural service centres (Policy SDP4) will be the primary focus for new retail provision to serve the needs of the rural community.	

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b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to encourage new retail development locate in Nelson and Colne town centres. This will improve the efficiency of land use and minimise the need for additional land take-up. Large scale retail development in out of centre locations and rural areas will be resisted.	
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to office development in town centres, which is addressed through Policy WRK2.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design standards.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 3 Retailing and Town Centres																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving community safety.			
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.						>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The provision of small-scale retail uses that enable people to meet their daily needs for convenience shopping, within walking distance of their homes and places of work is encouraged, particularly where this relates to the re-opening of village or corner shops.			
Key																	
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b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access for people with disabilities.	
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of Pendle's heritage.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to buildings of landscape/historical value.	

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		Urban	Rural							
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection and creation of green spaces.	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	>	0	0	+	+	+	+	The policy demonstrates awareness of the dangers of over concentrating A3 uses which can compromise the safety and enjoyment of local residents, in terms of noise, disturbance and increased traffic and seeks to mitigate this.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	In Nelson and Colne town centres, the policy encourages socially inclusive uses that help to improve their vitality and viability in the early evening and into the night. This will be achieved by promoting uses that enhance the provision of arts, culture and entertainment facilities in Nelson town centre and compliment the range of facilities in Colne town centre, including restaurants and cafes (A3 uses).	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The provision of more arts, leisure and cultural facilities will increase and help to encourage interaction between people from different communities.	

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c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to improve and enhance the range of leisure and cultural facilities available within Pendle's main settlements.
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the production of renewable energy.
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages new retail development to be located within the main urban areas and in close proximity to main public transport hubs. Small-scale retail uses are encouraged that enable people to meet their daily needs for convenience shopping, within walking distance of their homes and places of work

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
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P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change																	
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.						>	>	0	-	+	+	+	This policy seeks to focus retail development in urban areas and locations that are easily accessible for the local community. This will help to reduce the number of car journeys and therefore CO ₂ emissions. In rural areas working from home is encouraged.			
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy WRK 3 Retailing and Town Centres										
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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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to waste reduction.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to recycling.	

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P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	New retail development should re-use existing premises or sites within a town or local shopping centre. Any retail proposals on edge-of-centre or out-of-centre sites will generally be resisted.	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of soil resources.	

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						Urban	Rural										
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																	
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.				
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to flood risk.				
Key																	
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		Urban	Rural						
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction and consumption.
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites									
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.

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c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing woodland coverage.				
Conclusion:																	
The policy is specifically relevant to the economic SA objectives and focuses on encouraging retail development within the main settlements in Pendle, with the majority focussed in Nelson and Colne town centres. An appropriate amount of retail provision, in keeping with the scale and nature of the settlement, is encouraged elsewhere within the Borough notably Barnoldswick town centre and the local shopping centres in Brierfield, Barnoldswick and Earby. The policy also supports small-scale retail development outside the main settlements where this helps to support local tourism or meets the needs of a particular neighbourhood. Rural Service Centres will be the primary focus for new retail provision to serve the needs of the rural community. The policy also goes further than Policy SDP4 which solely promotes retail development within the Rural Service Centres and encourages the provision of village/community facilities in rural areas if need, or provision for a niche tourist market can be demonstrated. The policy also encourages mixed-use schemes that include a proportion of housing provided that this does not undermine the economic role of the centre (Objectives H1 and E1-4). The policy has little direct impact against the environmental SA objectives. However, new retail development is encouraged to locate in Nelson and Colne town centres and will be resisted in out-of-centre locations. This will improve the efficiency of land use and minimise the need for additional land take-up on Greenfield sites. The policy also allows for small-scale retail development in close proximity to residential areas and places of work, in order to minimize use of the car by reducing the need to travel. In turn this will reduce CO₂ emissions and help to address climate change. (Objectives C4 and P1, P2, and P4). The policy addresses a number of the social SA objectives. The policy performs well against Objective C5 by promoting uses that compliment and/or enhance the provision of arts, culture and entertainment and the range of leisure and cultural facilities including restaurants and cafes (A3 uses). This encourages greater levels of social interaction particularly within Nelson and Colne. Resisting retail development, particularly A3 uses, that can compromise the safety and enjoyment of local residents, in terms of noise, disturbance and increased traffic, also has benefits for the local environment (Objectives C4 and C5).																	
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy WRK 4 Tourism, Leisure and Culture										
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		Urban	Rural							
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	In the past Pendle has not had a lack of general needs affordable housing. However to address future need, the North West Housing Statement suggests that at least 30% of all new homes should be affordable.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing provision.	
b) Address market failure	7% of dwellings in Pendle in 2004 were empty. This figure is similar to Hyndburn, Burnley and Blackburn. The North West Housing Statement has set a target of 3% by 2021.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.	
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
a) Reduce health inequalities	Standardised male mortality rate is 109. For women it is 100 (2004).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities	
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	In 2004-5, 91% of new dwellings were constructed within 30 minutes of a GP's surgery by public transport and 73% within 30 minutes of a hospital by public transport:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.	

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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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	Tourism is recognised as a growth sector in both Pendle and Pennine Lancashire. Improving tourism, leisure and cultural facilities in Pendle's main towns may encourage new businesses to invest in the area due to increased vitality and viability. The policy also seeks to support regeneration and/or economic development objectives, including the promotion of cross-border initiatives.
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing innovation within the region.
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy is specifically relevant to this objective, as tourism related proposals associated with the provision of new or improved facilities and visitor accommodation will be encouraged.

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E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to encourage tourism within Pendle. This will create more jobs, particularly in rural areas, where sustainable development is a key to the strengthening and diversification of the local economy.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy encourages the provision of tourist, leisure and cultural facilities particularly within Nelson and Colne town centres, which are readily accessible to the majority of the local population.	

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c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The provision of additional or improved tourist facilities, particularly those related to culture, will help to improve peoples learning.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	<	0	0	-	0	0	0	This policy encourages sustainable development for tourism, leisure and culture. Although this provides new employment opportunities many of the jobs tend to pay towards the minimum wage. In the long-term this should be offset by an increased number of employment opportunities in higher paid growth sectors such as advanced manufacturing.

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E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to focus leisure and cultural facilities in locations that are easily accessible, namely the M56 corridor and the West Craven towns. Wherever possible tourist facilities will also be located in accessible locations to help reduce car trips, traffic congestion and CO₂ emissions. However, it is recognised that some opportunities will be location specific and may not be able to respond to this requirement. The use of sustainable modes of transport, in particular walking and cycling, are encouraged throughout the policy.	

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b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing investment with rail freight transport.	
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving communication links, or homeworking, which are more relevant to Policies WRK 1 and 2.	
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	Sustainable expansion of the rural economy and farm diversification projects will be supported through the policy. Premises alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal provide a unique opportunity to preserve the industrial heritage of the area, whilst at the same time creating new employment opportunities.	

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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	In rural areas the re-use of existing buildings and the extension of existing business premises is encouraged.	
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to concentrating office development within town centres.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	New build schemes should typically be of traditional design although innovative contemporary schemes, with high design values, may also be acceptable. All new development should be at a scale that is appropriate and in keeping with the area in which they are located.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 4 Tourism, Leisure and Culture										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale		Trans-Boundary	Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle			Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving public safety.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to accessing basic local amenities.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access for people with disabilities.	

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		Urban	Rural						
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	This policy supports improvements to the areas built heritage where this is associated with enhancing Pendle's cultural assets.
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy encourages new build schemes, particularly those in areas of conservation value, to be sympathetic to the built heritage of the area and at a scale that is appropriate and in keeping with their surroundings.
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to promote sustainable tourism. A key element of this objective is to ensure that new development is accessible by a choice of means of transport. Individual buildings should, as far as reasonably practical, be accessible to all members of the community (see Policies WRK4 and ENV2).

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C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	This policy promotes sustainable development that will not have any adverse impacts on valued landscapes or areas of open space protected for their recreational or nature value.	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.	

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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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	In support of Policy WRK3, socially inclusive tourism, leisure and cultural uses that help to improve the vitality and viability of Nelson and Colne town centres in the early evening and into the night will be encouraged.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The provision of more tourism, leisure and cultural facilities will help to encourage greater levels of social interaction between people from different communities.	

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c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).						>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	The policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective and encourages the enhancement, expansion, and provision of tourism, leisure and cultural facilities, particularly in nelson and Colne town centres the West Craven towns and along the Liverpool Leeds Canal.				
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the production of renewable energy.			
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.						>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages new tourism, leisure and cultural facilities to be located within the main urban areas and in close proximity to main public transport hubs. The policy focuses on reducing car usage by ensuring facilities are accessible by public transport, and sustainable modes of transport (e.g. walking and cycling).				
Key																		
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P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	>	0	-	+	+	+	This policy seeks to focus new tourism, leisure and cultural facilities in urban areas which are easily accessible for the local community. This will help to reduce the number of car journeys and CO ₂ emissions. In the rural areas new developments should seek to re-use existing buildings, preferably in sustainable locations.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.	

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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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to waste reduction.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to recycling.	

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P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites																	
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.						>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	New developments are required to address a range of sustainability criteria which seek to balance their potential impact against wider environmental and social objectives. The regeneration of existing facilities is encouraged within urban areas, whilst in rural areas the policy supports the re-use of existing buildings and extensions to existing premises.			
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of soil resources.			
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																	
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to meeting WFD standards, which is more directly relevant to Policy ENV7 Water Management.			
Key																	
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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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to flood risk.	
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction and consumption.	

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P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites																	
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.				
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.				
Key																	
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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing woodland coverage.
Conclusion: The policy performs well against the economic SA objectives. It aims to improve and increase existing tourism, leisure and cultural facilities within Pendle which are seen as a key driver for increasing investment in the Borough. The expansion and improvement of tourist facilities is likely to encourage new businesses to invest in Pendle through a combination of improvements in the image of the area and increased vitality and viability. Expansion of the rural economy and farm diversification projects are also supported through the policy by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and by allowing for their expansion where necessary. The policy also recognizes the employment opportunities afforded by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the premises along its route (Objective E1-E4). The policy also performs well against the environmental SA objectives by supporting conservation and ensuring that new tourist facilities are, wherever possible sited in sustainable locations, of an appropriate scale and do not have significant adverse impacts on the environment, local amenity or character of the area. Achieving high environmental standards in terms of design and accessibility are also promoted through the policy (Objective C3, P1 and P4). In relation to the social SA objectives the policy performs positively by promoting socially inclusive tourism, leisure and cultural uses that will help to improve the vitality and viability of the town centres in the main settlements. Sustainable tourism associated with walking, cycling, waterways and an appreciation of the areas natural and built heritage is encouraged. In particular the policy recognises the potential of the Leeds and Liverpool as an important tourist attraction within the Borough (Objectives C4 and C5). The policy could go further and recognise the value and role of ecology as a tourist attraction for quiet recreation.									

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 5 Designing Better Places to Work										
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		Urban	Rural							
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing requirements.	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.	
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities	
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.	

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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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses. The policy refers to the siting, appearance and design of business premises. Better quality workspaces will help to attract better quality businesses to the area.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing innovation the science base within the region.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to tourist potential.	

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E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the impact on employment levels.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy requests that new build schemes should be constructed on sites that are easily accessible for all the community. Developments should maximise the potential of a particular site by building at an appropriate density and, as far as possible, be designed for multiple uses.	

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c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning potential.	
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision.	

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E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	?	>	0	-	+	+	+	The policy requires business parks to provide for safe access and freedom of movement throughout the site for both pedestrians and cyclists. The re-use of vacant upper floors of retail and commercial buildings will be encouraged to maximize the use of existing floor space thereby helping to avoid the need for new development and minimize trip movements. However, increased density of use may lead to more traffic congestion, particularly in town centre locations.	
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to investment in rail or freight transport.	

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c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ICT, green travel plans etc.	
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The re-use and extension of existing buildings will be prioritized in rural areas, particularly where these support farm diversification.	

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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to maximise the use of existing buildings. In urban areas proposals which seek to re-use the vacant upper floors of retail and commercial buildings will be encouraged. Similarly the re-use of existing buildings for employment purposes is also encouraged, particularly in rural areas.	
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference concentrating office development within town centres.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy relates directly to this SA objective. It encourages good quality design, which contributes to the sense of place by respecting an areas built heritage, local context and the character of the community.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK 5 Designing Better Places to Work										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale		Trans-Boundary	Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle			Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy supports the provision of new development (buildings and public realm) that is designed to help reduce crime and improve community safety.	

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		Urban	Rural									
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to proximity of local facilities, nor does it encourage additional development in areas where such services are lacking.			
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy does not directly refer to improving physical access for people with disabilities. However, ease of movement and legibility are recognised as an important element of design, helping to securing improved levels of access for all members of the community.			

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C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy states that development should contribute to the sense of place by respecting the built heritage, local context and the character of the community.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy outlines that new development should deliver the highest possible standards of design and maximise the potential of a site by building at an appropriate density.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historical/cultural value. However, the policy supports innovative proposals for the re-use and adaptation of existing workplaces, which could open up buildings of historic interest.	

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		Urban	Rural							
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Ensuring that green spaces are provided as an integral element of new developments is an integral part of the good design principles promoted through this policy. This is particularly relevant to large scale mixed use developments and business parks.	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution, which is addressed in Policy ENV5.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Through good design principles developments should create places of work that are accessible and support inclusive communities, in terms of their accessibility, permeability and functionality for all users.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to incorporate design principles into new workplaces, which contribute to the sense of place by respecting the built heritage, local context and the character of the community.	

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c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The provision of new leisure facilities may be appropriate on new business parks and as part of large scale mixed use developments.	
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.	
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Large scale mixed use developments and business parks are required to be accessible by a variety of sustainable modes of transport options and the site should provide for safe access and freedom of movement as part of their design.	

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							Urban	Rural									
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change																	
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.						>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy requires all new developments, to deliver the highest possible standards of design - in terms of both their built form and sustainability - and contribute towards the aim of zero carbon growth in Pendle.			
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.						>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy requires that new workspaces are sustainable, durable and adaptable, reducing local impact on climate change.			
Key																	
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						Urban	Rural									
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.			
Key																
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		Urban	Rural							
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.	
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	>>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to maximise the use of existing buildings, including proposals to re-use the vacant upper floors of retail and commercial buildings. The re-use of existing buildings for employment purposes is also encouraged, and in rural areas this is seen as making a major contribution to the development of Brownfield over Greenfield land.	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.	

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						Urban	Rural										
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																	
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1 km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to meeting standards of water quality, which is addressed by Policy ENV7.				
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to meeting standards of water quality, which is addressed by policy ENV7				
Key																	
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		Urban	Rural						
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	More directly relevant to Policy ENV2 Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites									
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure schemes related to employment development protect or enhance the natural environment.
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure schemes related to employment development protect or enhance the natural environment. In addition larger scale mixed use schemes and business parks will be encouraged to include areas of open space, which could include new habitats.

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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the sustainable management of existing woodland.
Conclusion: The policy is concerned with the siting, accessibility and design of new employment sites and therefore has an indirect impact on the economic SA objectives as it does not focus on the provision of new employment. Business parks and large scale regeneration schemes are referred to within the policy (Objectives E2-E4). In relation to the environmental SA objectives the policy seeks to maximise the use of existing sites and buildings. The re-use of existing buildings for employment purposes is encouraged, including proposals which seek to re-use the vacant upper floors of retail and commercial buildings. This all contributes to the development of Brownfield over Greenfield land. The policy also seeks to ensure schemes related to employment development protect or enhance the natural environment Objectives C1-C4, P1-4 and P7). Ensuring that green spaces are provided as an integral element of new developments is part of the implementation of the good design principles promoted through this policy. This is particularly relevant to large scale mixed use developments and business parks. In relation to the social SA objectives the policy seeks to introduce design principles for new workspaces which help them to better contribute towards the sense of place by respecting the built heritage, local context and the character of the community. New large scale and mixed use regeneration projects and business parks are likely to provide the best opportunities to provide open spaces, leisure facilities and shops to benefit the local residents (Objectives C4 and C5).									

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Policy Area: Policy SUP1 Community Facility Provision										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing requirements.	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.	
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities	
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP1 Community Facility Provision																
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							Urban	Rural								
E1. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the creation of new businesses.		
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing innovation the science base within the region.		
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.						>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes reference to the provision of new arts, culture and leisure facilities, particularly those which enhance the existing ones in Nelson and Colne. This will help enhance the tourist potential within the Borough.		
Key																
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E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the impact on employment levels.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility of jobs.	

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c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning potential.	
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision.	

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E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	>	>	0	-	+	+	+	The Council will aim to facilitate the co-location of services where opportunities arise to ensure better access to services and more efficient use of land and resources which will hopefully reduce traffic congestion.	
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to investment in rail or freight transport.	

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		Urban	Rural							
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy refers to encouraging improved rural facilities through 'community hubs'. As set out in the strategy, this includes access to broadband services.	
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	In Rural Areas, the provision of new facilities or the diversification of existing community facilities to provide further key local services, where there is an identified need, will be encouraged.	
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the use of brownfield land for community facilities.	
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP1 Community Facility Provision										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy refers users to policies SUP4 and ENV2 for guidance on the design of new community facilities..	
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide community facilities including youth centers, which may reduce anti-social behaviour amongst young people.	

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy encourages the co-location of rural services including post offices and grocery stores with community facilities to improve rural access to essential services.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities. This is dealt with in Policy ENV2 which seeks to ensure that all new development is accessible to all members of the community..	

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to heritage conservation.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design or sense of place. This is covered in other policies including SUP4 and ENV2.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value.	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP1 Community Facility Provision										
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C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection, creation and access to green spaces	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP1 Community Facility Provision										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale		Timescale				Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective and seeks to provide new community facilities to be directed to locations where there is an identified local need and/or a deficiency in provision, as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Plan	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The Council seeks to reduce levels of social deprivation and improve social inclusion throughout the Borough by coordinating planning, regeneration and other strategies to ensure that improved community services and facilities are provided in areas of deprivation or need.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP1 Community Facility Provision										
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		Urban	Rural							
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The provision of new leisure, art and culture facilities is promoted strongly as part of this policy in locations of most need.	
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.	
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The Council will aim to facilitate the co-location of services where opportunities arise to ensure better access to services and more efficient use of land and resources which will reduce the number of trips.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP1 Community Facility Provision										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference climate change.	

Key

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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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP1 Community Facility Provision										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the brownfield land development.	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to soil quality.	
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality.	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP1 Community Facility Provision										
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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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality.	
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP1 Community Facility Provision										
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P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP1 Community Facility Provision									
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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the sustainable management of existing woodland.
Conclusion: The policy has little impact on the economic and environmental SA objectives. It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and focuses on reducing levels of social deprivation and improving social inclusion throughout the Borough by coordinating planning, regeneration and other strategies to ensure that improved community services and facilities are provided in areas of deprivation or need, as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Plan (Objective C5).									

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																	
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings						>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims at supporting regeneration schemes which involves improving the quality of existing sub standard housing stock			
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.			
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																	
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.						>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy specifically seeks to support the provision of new or improved facilities for health, leisure and social care.			
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.						>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy seeks to direct health care facilities to areas with high levels of deprivation or an identified need or deficiency in provision as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Plan or partners plans.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being										
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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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the creation of new businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing innovation the science base within the region.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising tourist potential.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being											
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		Urban	Rural								
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market											
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the impact on employment levels.		
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility of jobs.		

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being										
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c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning potential.	
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision.	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being										
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		Urban	Rural							
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of traffic congestion.	
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to investment in rail or freight transport.	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being										
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		Urban	Rural							
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ICT, green travel plans etc.	
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.	

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		Urban	Rural							
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the use of brownfield land for community facilities.	
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design quality.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being										
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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period			Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	
		Urban	ural							
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to making streets safer.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy refers to the provision of health care facilities; this would include GP provision. The policy would improve access to GP services through considering need and deficiency in provision when providing new services.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities. This is dealt with in Policy ENV2 which seeks to ensure that all new development is accessible to all members of the community.	

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being											
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period				
		Urban	Rural								
C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to heritage conservation.		
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design and sense of place		
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value		

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period		Long Term, Beyond Plan Period				
						Urban	Rural									
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality																
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.					>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The strategy makes reference to the importance of open space for its health and well-being benefits.			
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy specifically refers to the provision of community facilities.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Through the provision of improved health and social care facilities the wellbeing and community cohesion of communities could be improved.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Through the provision of improved health and social care facilities the wellbeing and community cohesion of communities could be improved.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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		Urban	Rural						
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy supports the provision of new or improved facilities for leisure due to its health benefits.
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The Council will aim to facilitate health care, leisure and fitness facilities together and where they are accessible to all the community and by a range of public transport methods.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change																	
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions			
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference climate change.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being										
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		Urban	Rural							
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the brownfield land development.	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to soil quality.	
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality.	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
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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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding			
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption			
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites																
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being									
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		Urban	Rural						
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the sustainable management of existing woodland.
Conclusion:									
The policy has a minimal impact on the economic SA objectives but does focus specifically on improving health care within Pendle which will ensure the health of the work force improves and increase the Borough's productivity. The policy has no direct impacts against the environmental SA objectives. It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and priorities in directing heath care, leisure and social care facilities to areas with high levels of deprivation or an identified need or deficiency in provision.									

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training																
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						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing requirements.			
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.			
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities			
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training										
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		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the creation of new businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Indirectly, the context and strategy refer to the need and desire to ensure the locally available curriculum reflects the economic and employment needs of the area. In the long-term this could help to build the innovative / science base in the region.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising tourist potential.	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training										
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		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to deliver key developments that will improve the educational and training opportunities in Pendle which should reduce unemployment levels.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility of jobs.	

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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	This policy aims at delivering key developments that will improve the educational and training opportunities in Pendle.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	A better educated workforce should help to attract businesses offering higher paid jobs.

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		Urban	Rural						
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure									
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to ensure new educational developments are in accessible locations including for walking and cycling thereby reducing car journeys and traffic congestion. It also makes reference to the siting of different educational establishments close by to each other to reduce multi-child families travel requirements.
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to investment in rail or freight transport.

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		Urban	Rural							
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ICT, green travel plans etc.	
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.	
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the use of brownfield land for community facilities.	
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.	

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		Urban	Rural							
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design quality.	
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to making streets safer.	

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		Pendle			Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to direct new educational developments to areas of identified need and in locations that are accessible to users, thereby improving access for people.
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities. This is dealt with in Policy ENV2 which seeks to ensure that all new development is accessible to all members of the community..

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training																
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C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to heritage and conservation,			
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design and sense of place.			
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value			
Key																
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						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality																	
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection, creation and access to green spaces				
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution				
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain		

Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	Policy supports the upgrading of secondary school facilities particularly where the schemes would bring wider community benefits. These enhanced community facilities and activities could help improve community cohesion and relationships and in improving skills and education improve well-being.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	Policy supports the upgrading of secondary school facilities particularly where the schemes would bring wider community benefits. These enhanced community facilities and activities could help improve community cohesion and relationships.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancement of leisure facilities etc.			
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.			
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.						>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to reduce the number of trips by locating education and training facilities in locations that are conveniently accessible to users, including by walking and cycling. It also encourages the provision of primary and secondary facilities in close proximity where possible to reduce multi-child families travel requirements,			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference climate change.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
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							Urban	Rural									
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites																	
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the brownfield land development.			
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to soil quality.			
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																	
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training																	
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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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding			
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption			
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites																	
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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		Urban	Rural						
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the sustainable management of existing woodland.
Conclusion:									
The policy has an indirect impact on the economic objectives as the creation of better educational and learning facilities will create a better educated and more qualified population within Pendle which will raise employment levels and the quality of jobs within the Borough. The policy has no direct impacts against the environmental SA objectives. It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and focuses on providing facilities for the education and training of all ages groups and priority is to be given to directing education and training developments to areas with an identified need or deficiency in provision.									

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																	
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing requirements.				
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.				
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																	
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.					>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy makes reference to promoting a pattern of land use and location of facilities which provides for an active and healthy lifestyle. This could help reduce health inequalities in areas which currently have poor public realm and therefore limited opportunities.				
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.				
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places											
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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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the creation of new businesses.		
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing innovation the science base within the region.		
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to work with partners and developers to achieve well designed, high quality public buildings and spaces which is positive for tourism within Pendle		

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		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to employment levels	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility of jobs.	

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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to learning.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to jobs.

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						Urban	Rural										
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure																	
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of traffic congestion.				
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to investment in rail or freight transport.				
Key																	
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		Urban	Rural							
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ICT, green travel plans etc.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.

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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the use of brownfield land.	
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to design sustainable buildings which meet the highest level of the appropriate BREAAAM scheme as possible.	

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						Urban	Rural										
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.					>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to design out the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour and encourage natural surveillance.				
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to local facilities.				
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training									
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		Urban	Rural						
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy refers users to ENV2 which states that developments should be accessible to all members of the community.

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Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
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C3. To protect 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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14						>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to contribute to sustaining or improving the quality, appearance and character of the public realm.			
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.						>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy requires proposals to have regard to the relationships between public buildings and the public realm to achieve a quality sense of place and local identity. It also requires new public realm proposals to incorporate materials which are in keeping with the character of the area.			
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value. Indirectly, it seeks to improve connectivity in the public realm to ensure ease of movement for all users and thereby improving access to public buildings, including historic/cultural assets.			
Key																	
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						Urban	Rural										
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality																	
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.					>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to sustain or improve the quality and appearance of the public realm – which could include green spaces – and includes the requirement to increase the use of trees, shrubs and planting.				
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.				
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.					>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires proposals to have regard to the relationships between public buildings and the public realm and improve the character of the public realm, which will have a positive impact on the public's sense of belonging and community wellbeing. The policy also seeks to promote a pattern of land use and facilities which encourages walking, cycling, leisure, recreation and play, to provide for an active and healthy lifestyle for all.				
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places										
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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires proposals to have regard to the relationships between public buildings and the public realm and improve the character of the public realm, which will have a positive impact on the community development and neighbourhood identity.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training									
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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to protect and enhance public buildings which will include buildings of arts and culture. The policy also encourages the use of public art in the public realm.
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy requires that the on-site energy requirements as set out in ENV3 are met in the development of new public buildings. The policy also encourages buildings to be built to BREEAM standards which incorporates the use of renewable energy technologies to reach the higher levels of the scheme.
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of trips.

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy encourages buildings to meet as high a level as possible of the appropriate BREEAM scheme, thereby reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions from new public buildings. It also encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings which can adapt to a changing climate and which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings. It also encourages the use of natural and soft landscaping in areas of public realm which will provide carbon capture, water storage and shading and cooling benefits, helping to adapt to a changing climate.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste. However, the policy encourages developments to be built to BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for minimising construction waste. The policy also encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings which will have a longer life and thereby reduce the need to demolish and build replacement buildings in the future.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to the use of recycled and secondary materials. However, the policy encourages developments to be built to BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for encouraging the use of recycled and secondary aggregates. The policy also refers users to policy ENV2 which does explicitly promote this requirement.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the brownfield land development.	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to soil quality.	
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality. .	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.					>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding. However, the policy encourages developments to be built to BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for minimising surface water run-off including through the use of SUDS.				
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain		

Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural									
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.					>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption, However, the policy encourages developments to be built to BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for reducing water consumption. The policy also refers users to ENV2 which does explicitly state this requirement.			
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites																
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.			
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.					>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape habitats. However, the policy encourages developments to be built to BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for maintaining or enhancing the ecology of development sites.			
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to the sustainable management of existing woodland. However, it does encourage proposals for public realm provision or improvement to increase level of tree planting.
Conclusion: The policy has no significant impact against the economic SA objectives but will potentially improve the tourist trade within Pendle. The policy contributes positively towards the environmental SA objectives by encouraging public buildings are build to sustainability standards (BREEAM) and are adaptable, therefore able to adapt to climate change and reduce the environmental impacts of demolition and replacement by having a longer useful life as needs change. The policy also encourages the use of natural surfaces and tree and shrub planting in the public realm therefore improving the local environment. It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and focuses on preserving and enhance public buildings and improving the quality, appearance and character of the public realm, improving the sense of place and local character which will have a positive impact against community wellbeing and neighbourhood identity. The policy also seeks to promote a pattern of land use and facilities which encourages walking, cycling, leisure, recreation and play which will improve the well-being and health of people within Pendle.									

Key

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Appendix B

Update of Plans, Programmes and Strategies Review

100 Pages

Table B1 Update of Plans, Programmes and Strategies Review

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
International Documents			
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development			
<u>Sustainable consumption and production patterns</u> Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production <u>Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency</u> Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy. <u>Biodiversity</u> Significantly reduce rate of loss by 2010	No explicit target and indicators.	Plan can encourage sustainable use of resources, encourage energy efficiency and protect and enhance biodiversity.	SA should ensure objectives include for sustainable use of resources, energy efficiency and biodiversity.
EU Directives			
These Directives are translated into UK policy and legislation and provide the framework against which the following documents are prepared. EU Framework Waste Directive (Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended). EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC). EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC). EU Air Quality Framework Directives (96/62/EC), (1999/30/EC) and (2002/3/EC). EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).	Targets or indicators which should be translated into national legislation: Seeks to protect the environment through reduction and reuse of waste. Seeks to ensure that there is a reduction in the level of waste going to landfill. Seeks to maintain good air quality and reduce sulphur and nitrogen dioxide particulates and lead. Protection of controlled surface waters, transitional, coastal and groundwater.	Plan can promote measures to reduce impacts on air quality.	SA should ensure that it includes objectives relating to air quality.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
EU Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC). Bathing Water Quality Directive (Council Directive 76/160/EEC). Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC). EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC). EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (92/43/EEC). EU Directive 2002/49/EC Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise. EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. The European Landscape Convention (2002) European Spatial Development Perspective Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (2000);	Reduction of nitrates. Sets legally binding bathing water standards. Sets drinking water standards. Identifies 181 endangered species. Protection afforded under SPAs. Requires identification of conservation areas – Article 3 SAC and Candidate SACs. Seeks to avoid harmful effects of noise on human health. Requires preparation of noise maps. Identifies that landscape is important as a component of the environment and of people's surroundings in both town and country, whether the landscape in question is ordinary or of outstanding beauty. The public is accordingly encouraged to take an active part in landscape management and planning, and to feel it has responsibility for what happens to the landscape Respect of sustainability goals by economic decisions with spatial implications. Seek to balance social cohesion and sustainability with competitiveness and the markets. The Convention applies to all remains and objects, or any other traces of human existence, which bear witness to epochs and civilisations for which excavations and discoveries are the main source, or one of the main sources, of scientific information.		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
National			
Draft National Planning Policy Framework (July, 2011)			
The purpose of this document is to replace the existing series of 30 Planning Policy Statements, Planning Policy Guidance and Minerals Policy Guidance and 15 letters to chief planning officers. PPS10 (waste) is to survive for the moment, until the arrival of the National Waste Management Plan. The document recognises that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development which is deemed central to the economic, environmental and social success of the country and the core principle underpinning planning. The Government seeks to give more power to local authorities. The Framework seeks to deliver sustainable development through the production of Local and Neighbourhood Plans. The Framework maintains the expectation that councils should have a rolling five year supply of deliverable sites to meet their housing needs with at least a 20% additional allowance to create competition and choice in the land market. The Framework promotes bringing back into use empty homes and buildings wherever possible. The Framework aims to remove the Whitehall target specifying the levels of housing development that should take place on previously developed land. It will put decision making power back into the hands of local people, rather than imposed upon by central directives. Local planning authorities are advised to set out their policy on local standards in the Local Plan, including requirements for affordable housing.	No targets provided	Has significant implications for the Plan. The Core Strategy will carry even greater weight in driving development within Pendle. Decision making will be considered in more detail by the local communities/neighbourhoods. The Core Strategy will set the blueprint for decision making within the Borough.	No direct impact on SA Framework but principles of new Planning Policy Framework will need to be considered.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Community Infrastructure Levy should support and incentivise new development, particularly by placing control over a meaningful proportion of the funds raised with the neighbourhoods where development takes place. The Framework supports the implementation of neighborhood planning which is currently being introduced in the Localism Bill. Neighbourhood plans give communities direct power to plan the areas in which they live. Local people will be able to define types of development which will be given planning permission through a Neighborhood Development Order or Community Right to Build Orders. If approved by a local referendum, the neighborhood plan will need to be put into force by the local council. The Framework recognises this is a key mechanism as part of determining planning applications and it encourages applicants who are not already required to do so by law to engage with the local community before submitting their applications. The Framework maintains the 'town centres first' policy approach which means that retail and leisure development should look for locations in town centres first, and only if suitable sites are not available look for edge of centre and then out of centre sites. Local Plans, including any neighbourhood plans, are required to set out the quality of development expected for an area, ensuring development that reflects the character and identity of local surrounding areas. Climate change, heritage local environment, including natural and built need to be considered when assessing planning applications.			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Groundwater (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 (Defra, October 2009)			
The Groundwater Regulations are designed to implement a daughter directive to the European Water Framework Directive. It is designed to prevent or limit the inputs of polluting substances into groundwater. Substances controlled under these regulations fall into two categories: a) Hazardous substances, defined as those which are toxic, persistent or liable to bioaccumulate must be prevented from entering groundwater. Substances in this list may be disposed of to the ground, under a permit, but must not reach groundwater. They include pesticides, sheep dip, solvents, hydrocarbons, mercury, cadmium and cyanide. b) Non-hazardous pollutants are less dangerous, and can be discharged to groundwater under a permit, but must not cause pollution. Examples include sewage, trade effluent and most wastes. Non-hazardous pollutants include any substance capable of causing pollution and the list is much wider than the previous List 2 substances.	No explicit targets or indicators.		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010 (Defra & DECC, March 2010)			
These Regulations consolidates a range of previous permits required for processes which might cause pollution. It covers water discharges, groundwater activities, radioactive substances, waste, mining and installations. It requires operators to obtain permits for some facilities, to register others as exempt and provides for ongoing supervision by regulators. The aim of the Regime is to: • protect the environment so that statutory and Government policy environmental targets and outcomes are achieved; • deliver permitting and compliance with permits and certain environmental targets effectively and efficiently in a way that provides increased clarity and minimises the administrative burden on both the regulator and the operators; • encourage regulators to promote best practice in the operation of facilities; • continue to fully implement European legislation. No implications for Core Strategy or SA which operate at a strategic level. Developers and operators of individual sites will need to be aware of them and abide by them.	No explicit targets or indicators.	No implications for Core Strategy or SA which operate at a strategic level. Developers and operators of individual sites will need to be aware of them and abide by them.	

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Waste Strategy for England (Defra, March 2007)			
Aim: to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. We must break the link between economic growth and waste growth. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered from other wastes where possible. For a small amount of residual material, landfill will be necessary. Strategy: The role of central government is to enable each part of society to take responsibility, and show leadership through reducing its own waste. This new strategy builds on Waste Strategy 2000 (WS2000) and the progress since then but aims for greater ambition by addressing the key challenges for the future through additional steps. The main elements of the new strategy are to: • incentivise efforts to reduce, re-use, recycle waste and recover energy from waste; • reform regulation to drive the reduction of waste and diversion from landfill while reducing costs to compliant businesses and the regulator; • target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes; • stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered; and (continued ...)	The Government's key objectives are to: • decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use; • meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; • increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste; • secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and • get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground.			
Securing the Future			
This document sets out the Government's new purpose and principles for sustainable development and new shared priorities agreed across the UK. It contains five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits and four agreed priorities. Principles: Living within environmental limits; Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; Achieving a sustainable economy; Promoting good governance; Using sound science responsibly; Priorities: sustainable consumption and production; climate change; natural resource protection; and sustainable communities.	The document does not include targets itself, but identifies indicators which may be used to show movement towards sustainable development, and cross-refers to other Government targets for sustainable development such as the PSA targets for government departments, and international agreements such as Kyoto.	Strategy must set out an integrated approach to sustainable development.	Framework should address the principles and priorities.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Government/DfT 10 Year Transport Plan 2000			
Strategy - the overarching strategy for transport is to tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice. The ten-year plan sees the following as key: • Integrated transport: looking at transport as a whole, matching solutions to specific problems by assessing all the options; • Public and private partnership: government and the private sector working more closely together to boost investment; • New projects: modernising our transport network in ways that make it bigger, better, safer, cleaner and quicker.	Summary of targets/improvements set out in Plan - include: Locally across England: • 10% increase in bus passenger journeys; • Extensive bus priority schemes, and improvements also benefiting coaches; • More cities and towns with park and ride schemes; • Extension of Rural Bus Subsidy Grant to cover more journeys serving market towns; • Support for flexible transport in rural communities; • Modern and integrated transport information, booking and ticketing services; • Safer cycling and walking routes, more 20mph areas and Home Zones for safer roads, particularly around schools.	Policies should recognise that an integrated transport network is necessary to promote sustainable economic and social development. Policies should identify where appropriate Park and Ride facilities, promote Home Zones.	SA Framework should support sustainable transport alternatives and the modal shift away from the private car.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
(continued) Vision - Sustainability issues raised by the ten year vision are:	Rail:	As Above.	As Above.
- Improved public transport choice so more people will use public transport; - Integrated light rail systems and bus services; - Park and ride schemes so people do not drive into town centres; - Access to jobs and services through improved transport links especially in regeneration areas; - The role of integrated public transport information, booking and ticketing systems, with a single ticket or card covering the whole journey; - Ensure transport system makes less environmental impact.	50% increase in use, measured by passenger kilometres; 80% increase in rail freight; - Improved commuter services in London and other cities; - Upgrading of freight routes to major ports; - Better integration with cars, buses, taxis, bicycles and better links to airports. 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents - Accelerated take-up of cleaner vehicles to reduce air pollution and CO2 emissions.		
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future			
To ensure that all tenants have a decent home by 2010.	No Targets or indicators	Encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities.	SA to acknowledge local action to meet local needs.
To improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation.		Prioritise the vulnerable for housing improvements out of the single regional housing pot.	Recognition that Housing should be provided for all groups in society.
To ensure all tenants, social and private, get an excellent service from their landlord.			
To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride.		Encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions.	Environmental improvements can improve quality of life.
Low demand and abandonment - bring back life to those cities where there is low demand for housing, and where homes have been abandoned.		Not.	Not directly relevant.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Land, countryside and rural communities - Ensure that in tackling housing shortages the countryside is protected and enhanced rather than creating urban sprawl.		Encourage restoration and management of brownfield land. Have due regard for landscape character and designations, and encourage green space networks as basis for development.	Review SA framework against these objectives.
(continued) Address housing needs of rural communities who are often the guardians of the countryside.		Address affordable housing need in rural areas as well as urban settlements.	Affordable housing should be provided in all parts of the Borough where there is need.
Working with the grain of nature – a biodiversity strategy for England” (Defra 2002)			
The vision is for ‘a country – its landscapes and water bodies, coasts and seas, towns and cities – where wild species and habitats are part of healthy functioning ecosystems; where we nurture, treasure and enhance our biodiversity, and where biodiversity is a natural consideration of policies and decisions, and in society as a whole.’	Agreement targets have been set to bring 95% of SSSIs into favourable condition by 2010 and to reverse the decline in farmland birds. Headline Indicators include: • The population of wild birds; • The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; • Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans; • Area of land under agri-environment agreement; • Biological quality of rivers; • Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits; • Progress with Local Biodiversity Action Plans; • Public attitudes to biodiversity.	Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.	Include sustainability objectives and criteria that address the headline indicators. Consider targets that require 95% of SSSIs within PBC to be of a favourable condition.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Rural Strategy 2004			
1. Economic and Social Regeneration - supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need. - building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas; - tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions. 2. Social Justice for All - tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people. - social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services and affordable; and - in both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs. 3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside - protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.	No targets or indicators	Plan policies should seek to support the overarching themes contained within the Rural Strategy. In particular promoting economic development in rural areas and tackling social exclusion, including the promotion of good access to services and facilities. Policies to maintain and to enhance the quality of the countryside should also be considered.	The SA framework should consider policies that encompass the overarching actions of the strategy, in particular the promoting access to services and facilities, protecting the countryside and promoting appropriate economic development.
"Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990			
Identifies requirement to protect buildings of special historic or architectural interest and where appropriate designate areas of special historic or architectural interest.	Act does not contain any specific targets.	Ensure that there is adequate policy protection and proactive policy support for listed buildings and conservation areas.	Ensure that there is an objective relating to cultural heritage.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979			
Defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as ancient monuments. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or any other monument which is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it.	No targets or indicators identified.	Ensure that there is adequate protection afforded to features of archaeological interest within Tameside.	

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (DCMS 2001)			
Identifies and illustrates the role that the historic environment plays in everyday life and attempting to further involve the public, and utilising the asset of cultural heritage for its economic potential. Document also outlines a number of roles and responsibilities of key organisations with regard to cultural heritage.	No specific targets or indicators were identified.	Opportunity for plan to support opportunities the positive role of features of cultural heritage.	
UK Air Quality Strategy			
This sets out the emissions limits for a range of air pollutants. It is largely now out of date, but the Air Quality Strategy is being reviewed	31 December 2000 Nitrogen oxides†; 30µg/m3 (16ppb) annual mean Sulphur dioxide; 20µg/m3 (8ppb) annual mean Sulphur dioxide; 20µg/m3 (8ppb) winter average 31 December 2003 Benzene; 16.25µg/m3 (5ppb) running annual mean 1,3-Butadiene; 2.25µg/m3 (1ppb) running annual mean Carbon monoxide; 11.6mg/m3 (10ppm) running 8 hour mean 31 December 2003 31 December 2008 lead; 0.25µg/m3 annual mean	When allocating sites the development plan should consider their location in terms of trip generation and impact on traffic, and other emissions.	The SA framework should consider air quality, particularly in relation to vehicle movements.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	31 December 2004 Lead; 0.5µg/m3 annual mean Particles (PM10); 50µg/m3 not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year Particles (PM10); 40µg/m3 annual mean Sulphur dioxide; 350µg/m3 (132ppb) 1 hour mean not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year Sulphur dioxide; 125µg/m3 (47ppb) 24 hour mean not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year 31 December 2005 Nitrogen dioxide; 200µg/m3 (105ppb) 1 hour mean not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year Nitrogen dioxide; 40µg/m3 (21ppb) annual mean Sulphur dioxide; 266µg/m3 (100ppb) 15 minute mean not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year Ozone‡ 100µg/m3 (50ppb) daily maximum not to be exceeded more than 10 times a year		
State of the Countryside Report 2006			
The State of the Countryside contains an examination of rural England and of the ways that it is changing - socially, economically and environmentally	It monitors existing change and therefore has no indicators	The plan should include policies to protect rural landscape whilst promoting sustainable rural living. and	The SA framework should consider landscape quality, and adverse changes to landscapes as well as the economy and social facets of rural areas. and

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Countryside Quality Counts			
Countryside Quality Counts (CQC) is a project to develop a national indicator of how the countryside is changing. It aims to understand how and where change is occurring, and most importantly, where change matters the most. This information can be used to help plan future landscapes and inform change that delivers public benefits - enhancing and maintaining the character and quality of our countryside for this and future generations. The project is currently undergoing a second phase of development and consultation, involving updating and further refinement of CQC data for the period 1998 to 2003.	It monitors existing change and therefore has no indicators	The plan should include policies to protect landscape.	
England's Rural Areas Steps to release their Economic Potential (CRC, 2008)			
Considers how to strengthen rural economies in the aftermath of the flooding and foot and mouth disease incidents of 2007. The report sets out a package of proposals for coordinating government action in order to improve support for and development of people and enterprises in the rural business sector.	Uses case studies to demonstrate how rural economy can be improved. No specific targets, largely recommendations	The plan needs to consider the rural economy and how it can be improved.	Improving the rural economy is considered of importance and is covered within the SA Objectives
National – Planning Policy Statements			
PPS1 Creating Sustainable Communities (2005)			
Sustainable development is the core principle underpinning planning. Planning is a tool for local authorities to use in establishing and taking forward the vision for their areas as set out in their community strategies. Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the principles for sustainable development set out in the UK strategy.		The plan should consider the issues raised in the Community Strategy and how spatial planning can contribute to their delivery. In all policies the plan should promote sustainable development.	Review wording of sustainability objectives to ensure all relevant sustainable community objectives are covered. Review wording of sustainability objectives to ensure integrated sustainable development objectives are covered.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development. Promote communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free, whilst respecting the diverse needs of communities and the special needs of particular sectors of the community. Bring forward sufficient land of a suitable quality in appropriate locations to meet the expected needs for housing, for industrial development, for the exploitation of raw materials such as minerals, for retail and commercial development, and for leisure and recreation – taking into account issues such as accessibility and sustainable transport needs, the provision of essential infrastructure, including for sustainable waste management, and the need to avoid flood risk and other natural hazards. (continued) Support the Regional Economic Strategy, by promoting a positive planning framework for sustainable economic growth to support efficient, competitive and innovative business, commercial and industrial sectors. Promoting communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free, whilst respecting the diverse needs of the communities. Provide improved access for all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure and community facilities, open space, sport and recreation, by ensuring that new development is located where everyone can access services or facilities on foot, bicycle or public transport rather than having to rely on access by car, while recognising that this may be more difficult in rural areas.		Consider how the plan can contribute to creating sustainable communities through mixed use developments, promoting inclusive communities and creating links between places and services. Plan policies to encourage economic development. Policies should consider how the Plan can encourage diverse, secure communities. Policies should encourage new development in accessible locations.	Objectives should include health and crime Framework should be reviewed to support development in accessible locations. SA should seek to support competitive and innovative business. Framework should consider explicit recognition of supporting a diverse community structure. Framework should be reviewed to support development in accessible locations.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Focusing developments that attract a large number of people, especially retail development, in existing centres to promote their vitality and viability, social inclusion and more sustainable patterns of development. Reduce the need to travel and encourage accessible public transport provision to secure more sustainable patterns of transport development. Planning should actively manage patterns of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport and focus development in existing centres and near to major public transport interchanges. Recognising the need to enhance as well as protect biodiversity natural habitats, the historic environment and landscape and townscape character. (continued) Address, on the basis of sound science, the causes and impacts of climate change, the management of pollution and natural hazards, the safeguarding of natural resources, and the minimisation of impacts from the management and use of resources.		High intensity uses should be located in the most accessible locations. Plan policies when considered cumulatively should seek to reduce the need to travel Policies should seek to protect and enhance the natural and built environment .	As above. Framework should recognise that this can reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Framework criteria should include a recognition of the importance to enhance as well as protect biodiversity. Framework should include an assessment of the impact of policies on climate change and resource consumption

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPS: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1 (DCLG, December 2007)			
This PPS sets out how regional and local planning can best support achievement of the zero-carbon targets alongside meeting community needs for economic and housing development. To deliver sustainable development, all planning authorities should prepare, and manage the delivery of, spatial strategies that: • make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability; • in providing for the homes, jobs, services and infrastructure needed by communities, and in renewing and shaping the places where they live and work, secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions; • deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car; • secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience, to climate change; and in ways that are consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; • conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; • reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and (continued ...)		Planning authorities should consider the opportunities for the core strategy to add to the policies and proposals in the RSS, such as where local circumstances would allow further progress to be made to achieving the Key Planning Objectives set out in this PPS. In doing so, the core strategy should be informed by, and in turn inform, local strategies on climate change including the sustainable community strategy.	

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
- respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Decision Making Principles; all planning authorities should apply the following principles in making decisions about their spatial strategies: - the proposed provision for new development, its spatial distribution, location and design should be planned to limit carbon dioxide emissions; - new development should be planned to make good use of opportunities for decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy; - new development should be planned to minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate; - climate change considerations should be integrated into all spatial planning concerns; - mitigation and adaptation should not be considered independently of each other, and new development should be planned with both in mind; - sustainability appraisal (incorporating strategic environmental assessment) should be applied to shape planning strategies and policies that support the Key Planning Objectives; and - appropriate indicators should be selected for monitoring and reporting on in regional planning bodies' and planning authorities' annual monitoring reports. Such monitoring should be the basis on which regional planning bodies and planning authorities periodically review and roll forward their planning strategies. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should adhere to the following: - controls under the planning, building control and other regulatory regimes should complement and not duplicate each other; - information sought from applicants should be proportionate to the scale of the proposed development, its likely impact on and vulnerability to climate change, and be consistent with that needed to demonstrate conformity with the development plan and this PPS; (continued ...)			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
- specific and standalone assessments of new development should not be required where the requisite information can be made available to the planning authority through the submitted Design and Access Statement, or forms part of any environmental impact assessment or other regulatory requirement; and - in considering planning applications before Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) and Development Plan Documents (DPDs) can be updated to reflect this PPS, planning authorities should have regard to this PPS as a material consideration which may supersede the policies in the development plan¹¹. Any refusal of planning permission on grounds of prematurity because a DPD is being prepared or is under review but has not yet been adopted should be consistent with Government policy.			
PPS3: Housing (DCLG, June 2011)			
The PPS is underpinned by a number of housing policy objectives which provide the context for planning for housing through development plans and planning decisions. The specific outcomes that the planning system should deliver are: - High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard; - A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural; - A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice; - Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure; (continued ...)	Based upon the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and other local evidence, Local Planning Authorities should set out in Local Development Documents: - The likely overall proportions of households that require market or affordable housing, for example, x% market housing and y% affordable housing; - The likely profile of household types requiring market housing e.g. multi-person, including families and children (x%), single persons (y%), couples (z%); - The size and type of affordable housing required. (continued ...)		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate. Local Planning Authorities should encourage applicants to bring forward sustainable and environmentally friendly new housing developments, including affordable housing developments, and in doing so should reflect the approach set out in PPS on climate change, including on the Code for Sustainable Homes.	In addition, Local Planning Authorities should continue to make effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed. And to ensure land is used efficiently by developing housing density policies.		
PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (DCLG, December 2009)			
The planning system needs to deliver economic development in a way which is sensitive to the challenges of climate change. Businesses which are able to respond rapidly to environmental challenges by adopting new technologies such as low-carbon innovation may also be able to improve their competitiveness in the global marketplace. Economic development can also help to deliver environmental and social benefits. Government's policies on tackling climate change through the planning system are set out in the annex to PPS1 on Climate Change.			
Local planning authorities should plan to encourage economic growth. In seeking to achieve positive planning for economic development The Government's overarching objective is sustainable economic growth. To help achieve sustainable economic growth, the Government's objectives for planning are to:			
- build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, towns, regions, sub-regions and local areas, both urban and rural; - reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation; - deliver more sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel, especially by car and respond to climate change; - promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres as important places • for communities. To do this, the Government wants:			
(continued ...)			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
- new economic growth and development of main town centre uses to be focused in existing centres, with the aim of offering a wide range of services to communities in an attractive and safe environment and remedying deficiencies in provision in areas with poor access to facilities; - competition between retailers and enhanced consumer choice through the provision of innovative and efficient shopping, leisure, tourism and local services in town centres, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community (particularly socially excluded groups); - the historic, archaeological and architectural heritage of centres to be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced to provide a sense of place and a focus for the community and for civic activity; • raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by promoting thriving, inclusive and locally distinctive rural communities whilst continuing to protect the open countryside for the benefit of all.			
Recognising that they will not be able to anticipate all changes in the economic climate, local planning authorities should plan for, and facilitate a supply of land which will be able to cater for the differing needs of businesses and the expected employment needs of the whole community but which is flexible enough to be responsive to a changing economy or new business requirements. Local authorities should avoid designating sites for single or restricted use classes wherever possible and avoid carrying forward existing allocations where this cannot be justified.			
The statement also encourages the efficient and effective use of land: Due to the increasing demands on the land available for development, local planning authorities should seek to make the most efficient and effective use of land and buildings, especially vacant or derelict buildings (including historic buildings). They should also take into account changing working patterns, economic data including price signals and the need for policies which reflect local circumstances.			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment (DCLG, January 2010)			
The Government's objectives for planning for the historic environment are: - to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment: - recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource; - take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and - recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. - to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that: - decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset; - wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation; - the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and - consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping. - to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost. (continued ...)		Whilst not containing any targets or indicators, the PPS does require LPAs to consider how they can best monitor the impact of their planning policies and decisions on the historic environment. Regard should be had to this in both the Core Strategy and the Sustainability Appraisal.	

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The PPS considers the effect of climate change on heritage assets, and sets the framework of developing planning policies and monitoring regimes. It contains a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and notes that the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. However it also notes that there are many assets which are not designated (including those which the Secretary of State has chosen not to designate) but that the absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance and they should be considered in accordance.			
PPS6 Planning for Town Centres (2005)			
The Government is committed to developing and supporting successful, thriving, safer and inclusive communities, both urban and rural. It's key objective for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability by: • Planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and • Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all. Other Government objectives which need to be taken account of in this context include: • provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially excluded groups; • To support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism; • and other sectors, with improving productivity; and • To improve accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport; • To enhance consumer choice by making.	Targets: This PPG does not contain any targets. Indicators: The core output indicators for RSSs of particular relevance to town centres are: • The amount of completed retail, office and leisure development; and • The percentage of completed office, retail and leisure development in town centres. The following matters should also be kept under regular review: _ the network and hierarchy of centres (at both the regional and local levels); _ the need for further development (as set out in Chapter 2); and _ the vitality and viability of centres (at the local level).	The plan should consider the need for new retail facilities in appropriate centres, define primary shopping areas and allocated new sites where appropriate.	The framework should assess whether policies will contribute to sustainable communities in terms of provision of facilities which can be accessed by accessible means of transport whilst remaining economically viable.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Government is committed to developing and supporting successful, thriving, safer and inclusive communities, both urban and rural. It's key objective for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability by: • Planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and • Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all. Other Government objectives which need to be taken account of in this context include: • provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially excluded groups; • To support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism; • and other sectors, with improving productivity; and • To improve accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport; • To enhance consumer choice by making.	Targets: This PPG does not contain any targets. Indicators: The core output indicators for RSSs of particular relevance to town centres are: • The amount of completed retail, office and leisure development; and • The percentage of completed office, retail and leisure development in town centres. The following matters should also be kept under regular review: _ the network and hierarchy of centres (at both the regional and local levels); _ the need for further development (as set out in Chapter 2); and _ the vitality and viability of centres (at the local level).	The plan should consider the need for new retail facilities in appropriate centres, define primary shopping areas and allocated new sites where appropriate.	The framework should assess whether policies will contribute to sustainable communities in terms of provision of facilities which can be accessed by accessible means of transport whilst remaining economically viable.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
(continued) Local planning authorities should work in conjunction with stakeholders and the community to: • assess the need for new floorspace for retail, leisure and other main town centre uses, taking account of both quantitative and qualitative considerations; • identify deficiencies in provision, assess the capacity of existing centres to accommodate new development, including, where appropriate, the scope for extending the primary shopping area and/or town centre, and identify centres in decline where change needs to be managed; • identify centres where development will be focused, as well as the need for any new centres of local importance; • define the extent of the primary shopping area and the town centre, for the centres in their area on their Proposals Map; • identify and allocate sites; • review all existing allocations and reallocate sites which do not comply with this policy statement; • develop spatial policies and proposals to promote and secure investment in deprived areas by strengthening and/or identifying opportunities for growth of existing centres, and to seek to improve access to local facilities (paragraphs 2.55–2.59); and • set out criteria-based policies, in accordance with this policy statement, for assessing and locating new development proposals, including development on sites not allocated in development plan documents	The following key indicators could also be used to measure the vitality and viability and monitor the health of town centres and how this is changing over time: • Diversity of main town centre uses (by number, type and amount of floorspace); • Amount of retail, leisure and office floorspace in edge-of-centre and out-of-centre locations; • Potential capacity for growth or change of centres in the network; • Retailer representation and intentions to change representation; • Shopping rents; • Proportion of vacant street level property; • Commercial yields on non-domestic property (i.e. the capital value in; • relation to the expected market rental); • Pedestrian flows (footfall); • Accessibility; • Customer and residents' views and behaviour; • Perception of safety and occurrence of crime; • State of the town centre environmental quality.		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPS7 Sustainable development in Rural Areas			
Central objectives to improve the quality of life in rural areas through support for sustainable communities, economic growth and development whilst protecting open countryside.	No targets or indicators	Consider how the plan can contribute to sustainable development in rural areas, including the protection of existing services and facilities and encouragement for new.	Review wording of objectives and criteria to ensure all areas of rural sustainable development are covered.
Promote sustainable patterns of development focusing on existing towns and villages and to promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors.			
PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)			
PPS 9 gives guidance on how the planning process should protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity considerations.	This PPS contains no specific targets.	Ensure the plan gives due consideration to biodiversity matters, including the identification of protected sites and priority habitats..	Framework criteria should include a recognition of the importance to enhance as well as protect biodiversity
It also states that			
Local development frameworks should:			
(i) indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites; and			
(ii) identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats which contribute to regional targets, and support this restoration or creation through appropriate policies.			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPS12 Local Development Frameworks			
Sec 39 of the Act requires LDFs to be prepared with a view to contributing towards sustainable development. It also requires compliance with the requirements of the SEA Directive. SA should be fully integrated within the LDF process and monitoring should have regard to the principles of sustainable development within PPS1.	No targets or indicators. Refers to the need for monitoring and the subsequent production of a LDF Monitoring Guide.	Ensure that the Plan fully integrates sustainability through SA and SEA in line with the directives.	Ensure compliance with the SEA directive and have due regard for the principles contained within PPS1.
PPS22 Renewable Energy			
LPAs can include policies requiring a percentage of renewable energy generated by new development. LDDs should contain specific criteria policy to guide the location of renewable energy development.	No targets or indicators	Ensure the Plan includes policies on renewable energy with an emphasis on new development. Consideration should be given to a criteria based policy to guide the location of renewable energy development.	Review objectives and criteria to include energy conservation through encouraging renewable energy generated by new development.
PPS23 Planning and Pollution control			
LDDs should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered. LDDs should include appropriate policies and proposals for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed development/use.	No targets or indicators	Policies to address pollution control and remediation.	To ensure the reduction in pollution through objectives and appraisal criteria.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPS25: Flood Risk (DCLG, March 2010)			
Positive planning has an important role in helping deliver sustainable development (see Annex A) and applying the Government's policy on flood risk management. It avoids, reduces and manages flood risk by taking full account in decisions on plans and applications of: • present and future flood risk, involving both the statistical probability of a flood occurring and the scale of its potential consequences, whether inland or on the coast; and • the wider implications for flood risk of development located outside flood risk areas. The aims of planning policy on development and flood risk are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall. Regional planning bodies (RPBs) and local planning authorities (LPAs) should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by: (continued ...)	No explicit target or indicators set.	LPAs should consult the Environment Agency and other relevant bodies (including adjacent LPAs), when preparing policies in their LDDs on flood risk management and in relation to areas potentially identified as at risk of flooding. Their sustainability appraisals, land allocations and development control policies should all be informed by a SFRA carried out in liaison with the Environment Agency.	

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Appraising Risk - identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas; - Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) as appropriate, as freestanding assessments that contribute to the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans. Managing Risk - framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change; - only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding. Reducing Risk - safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management e.g. conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences; - reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS); - using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding e.g. surface water management plans; making the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and SUDS; re-creating functional floodplain; and setting back defences.			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Planning Policy Guidance Notes considered to be of greatest relevance.			
PPG 13 Transport (Jan 2011)			
Objectives to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for the moving of freight. Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.	Annex D to the PPG provides updated maximum parking standards.	Develop policies that support sustainable transport through reductions in the need to travel by car. Consider appropriate level at which maximum parking standards should be set.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to promote sustainable transport choices particularly a reduction in the need to travel, especially by car.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Regional Plans and Programmes			
Future North West: Our Shared Priorities (4NW, August 2010)			
Formerly the Regional Strategy (RS2010), Future North West provides a high level statement of strategic priorities and framework for activity over the next 20 years. The vision sets out: The quality of life for the people of the North West will be excellent and the area will become more prosperous, more equitable and low carbon. By 2030 it will be a better place to live, learn, work, visit and invest in, with: - job opportunities for all in a highly productive, well-skilled, internationally competitive, knowledge-based and resource-efficient economy which is adapting to climate change and living within environmental limits; and - high levels of health and social wellbeing, minimal deprivation and child poverty, good housing and excellent physical and digital connectivity; and where: ... those parts of Pennine Lancashire, Blackpool, Barrow and West Cumbria, ..., which face substantial social and economic challenges will have been revitalised; and - there will be thriving, economically and socially sustainable towns and communities in both rural and urban areas. (continued ...)	A series of objective is set out under each of the four overarching themes, the most relevant of which are: 1b: Ensure the North West understands and adapts to the implications of unavoidable climate change. 1c: Stimulate key sectors, including housing, transport and industry, to develop low carbon, resource-efficient solutions and alternatives. 3a: Increase the potential of the workforce by improving employment opportunities, enterprise and skills. 3c: Revitalise areas with deep-seated economic and social challenges and build strong communities. 3e. Address the implications of demographic change for our workforce and services. 4a. Secure a high-quality housing offer in locations which support sustainable economic growth and communities. 4c. Improve internal connectivity through a sustainable transport infrastructure which better connects opportunity and need. (continued ...)		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The vision is supported by four overarching themes: 1) Capitalise on the opportunities of moving to a low carbon economy and society, and address climate change and resource efficiency; 2) Build on our sources of international competitive advantage and distinctiveness; 3) Release the potential of our people and tackle poverty; and 4) Ensure the right housing and infrastructure for sustainable growth.	4e. Safeguard the natural environment and develop green infrastructure.		
North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) to 2021 (Adopted September 2008)			
The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for North West England provides a framework for the physical development of the region over the next fifteen to twenty years. Incorporating the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS), it addresses the scale and distribution of future housing development and sets priorities for dealing with environmental issues, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and the treatment and disposal of waste. By 2021 we intend to achieve the following, through the whole range of RSS policies and proposals: • Improved, sustainable economic growth, closing the gap with parts of the country that have the highest economic performance; • a more competitive, productive and inclusive regional economy, with more people in employment that uses and develops their knowledge and skills; (continued ...)	At least 80% housing to use brownfield land and buildings on Pendle	The plan should be in conformity with the RSS. The status of regional planning has recently changed. On the 6th July 2010 the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government revoked the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the North West. This meant that the RSS no longer formed part of the Statutory Development Plan for Pendle and the policies contained in this document were no longer to be used when determining planning applications or preparing the Local Development Framework. (continued)	

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
- the development of urban, rural and coastal communities as safe, sustainable, attractive and distinctive places to live, work and visit; - the reduction of economic, environmental, educational, health and other social inequalities between North West communities; - the protection and enhancement of the region's built and natural environmental assets, its coastal areas and unique culture and heritage; - the active management and prudent use of our natural and man made resources, with fewer emissions of key greenhouse gases, and the most efficient use of infrastructure; and - the introduction of a safe, reliable and effective integrated transport network that supports opportunities for sustainable growth and provides better links with jobs and services.		A ruling in the High Court on the 10 November 2010 found that the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategies was unlawful. Consequently the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) have issued a statement which re-establishes the RSS as part of the Development Plan. However, the Secretary of State has emphasised his intention to abolish RSSs as part of the Localism Bill and that Local Planning Authorities should have regard to this intention as a material consideration in any planning decision.	
Action for Sustainability - Regional Sustainable Development Framework			
Provides ten priorities and long term goals: Sustainable transport and access reducing the need to travel and allowing access for all to places, goods and services; Sustainable production and consumption, ensuring energy and resources are used both efficiently and effectively by all; Social equity, that respects, welcomes and celebrates diversity and allows all communities and generations a representative voice;	The RSDF does not contain targets or indicators.	The LDF core strategy should support the principles of the RSDF.	SA Framework should be compatible with SDF. Detailed objectives should be consistent with the overarching RSDF objectives.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Biodiversity and landscapes that are valued in themselves and for their contribution to the region's economy and quality of life; Active citizenship that empowers people and enables them to contribute to issues that affect the wider community; A culture of Lifelong Learning that allows people to fulfil their duties and potential in a global society by acquiring new skills, knowledge and understanding; Cultural distinctiveness, nurturing and celebrating diversity to create a vibrant and positive image. An active approach to reducing our contribution to climate change whilst preparing for potential impacts. Healthy communities where people enjoy life, work and leisure and take care of themselves and others. Enterprise and innovation, harnessing the region's educational and scientific resources and the creative and entrepreneurial skills of its people to achieve sustainable solutions.			
NWRA Spatial Implications of Climate Change 2003 http://www.nwra.gov.uk/documents/551063150606.pdf			
Identifies a number of policy implications if detrimental effects of climate change in the north west to be mitigated. - Combined adaptation/mitigation strategies and targets; - Direct physical intervention: e.g. flood defence, coastal infrastructure; - Direct climate impacts policies: e.g. floodplain protection; - Indirect climate-related policies: e.g. agricultural conversion, soil protection; - Development policies with climate objectives: e.g. housing, public transport; - Policies for monitoring and target-setting: ongoing research into hydrology, urban ecology, agriculture, forestry etc.	Revisions to RSS should include: - Spatial 'Climate Development Zones', Climate impacts response objectives and targets: e.g. development in floodplains; - Climate emissions mitigation objectives and targets: e.g. CO2 reductions; - Link to a regional energy-climate approach, - Link to a strategic energy-climate partnership,	LDF should seek to reduce climate change through promotion of sustainable transport, and location of new development in accessible locations	SA should consider climate change objective for framework.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	- Link this strategy to economic interests, particularly insurance, property, construction and tourism - Link to an ongoing programme of national and regional monitoring and research.		
Productivity Through Employability - the Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action			
Key commitments: - Provide the context for the skills and employment framework through the regional economic strategy; - Establish a robust current and future evidence base on which decisions are taken, under the leadership of the RIU; - Agree the priorities at regional level for action, with particular emphasis on the employer dimension; - Establish the fit between the FRESA and existing sub-regional plans; - Confirm the scope for adaptation and focus at the sub-regional level; - Work towards the more effective use of public and private resource to address identified skills issues; - Establish FRESA as the reference point for deployment of all European funding in the North West; - Strengthen regional and sub-regional dialogue and communication mechanisms; - Identify and replicate effective practices; - Influence the infrastructure, particularly the new Sector Skills Councils to improve the quality of learning opportunities and; Monitor and review progress, through the FRESA forum.	The Framework supports the vision for the region set out in the Regional Economic Strategy. See the RES's targets for employment and skills.	LDF policies should seek to promote skills training and ensure that opportunities to use skills within the wider economy are provided.	SA Framework should include for skill and learning within objectives.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Northwest Regional Economic Strategy 2006 (NW Regional Development Agency)			
Integrated regional economic strategy focusing on five key policy areas: productive and competitive businesses; skills and training; economic inclusion and increased participation; regional connectivity and integration; and investing in the future. The overall objectives are: • Encouraging enterprise, creating more new businesses and helping small, young business to grow; • Working with companies to help them take up new opportunities, strengthen their long term competitiveness and develop their knowledge assets; • Developing economic and business infrastructure to encourage innovation, re-investment and new investment; • Promoting skills development at all levels – targeting those without level 2 qualifications; supporting those with intermediate qualifications in developing higher level skills; encouraging the recruitment and retention of graduate level workers; • Tackling urban deprivation across Pennine Lancashire and promoting the high quality neighbourhood environments needed to attract and retain skilled labour; • Tackling worklessness (through skills development and more targeted engagement as support activities) to ensure that all parts of Pennine Lancashire benefit from its economic growth;		The plan should contribute to the delivery of the overall economic strategy objectives within Pendle Borough	SA should include economic growth, learning, skills, and employment.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
- Addressing image and quality of place to make Pennine Lancashire a natural place for new investment and a desirable place to live; - Promoting links with neighbouring economies (particularly Manchester and Preston) which can act as an additional employment destination for Pennine Lancashire residents, increasing their access to higher paid employment; - Increasing the influence Pennine Lancashire wields with government and within the region; - Reorganising delivery to enable key projects to be implemented within a robust management regime and to give funding bodies increased confidence in the ability of the area to deliver.			
Facing the future - A Delivery Plan For Sustainable Farming And Food In The North West Of England (GONW 2003)			
This document sets out the following priorities: 1. A More Effective Food Chain: - Promoting locally sourced produce: this includes identifying public procurement opportunities and developing the capacity to meet them. - Supporting the continuing development of regional, speciality and organic foods: this includes promoting market opportunities linked with tourism. - Establishing a regional network of advisers to assist farmers who wish to develop co-operation.	none	Supporting spatial planning initiatives which arise from this document.	The framework should consider the environmental costs and benefits of the rural economy and the integration between the rural economy and health and education. human health.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
2: Managing the Environment Actions will include: • Developing a regional action plan to deal with problems such as farm-related pollution and agricultural waste. • Developing integrated farm business support services that include environmental advice. • Promoting appropriate uptake of the new agri-environment schemes when rolled out in the North West. 3: Healthy Communities Actions will include: • Developing and supporting market opportunities arising from national and regional health initiatives such as the 'Five a Day' fruit and vegetable scheme. Educating and persuading consumers of the importance of a more healthy diet. 4: Investing in the Future Actions will include: • Developing better links between farming and schools, including promoting farming as a career. • Developing and using demonstration/innovation farms to disseminate best practice. • Identifying skills gaps and how they can best be filled.			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
England's North West Connected: ICT Strategy (September 2005)			
The NW ICT strategy aims to - Promote ICT to those who are yet to use it. - Highlights the potential benefits of ICT through appropriate skills provision. - Harnesses the benefits of ICT, thereby maximising the impact of ICT on how people work and live.	Targets for 2008: Figures in brackets show performance at 2004. Percentage of businesses using computer systems at their location 80% (73.9%) Percentage of businesses with a broadband Internet connection 50% (39.5%) % of businesses where more than 50% of employees make daily use of computer systems 75% (63.4%) Percentage of businesses offering online training for employees 35% (20.5%) Percentage of businesses able to develop new products and services using ICT 35% (23.6%) Percentage of households with access to the Internet 70% (39.8%) Percentage of households with Internet access that have a high-speed Internet or broadband connection 80% (68.7%) Percentage of unemployed citizens who are confident or very confident using e-mail 50% (31%) Percentage of adults using a computer in the home for work or learning 50% (29.4%)	The plan needs to make provision for infrastructure, whilst encouraging sustainable benefits if increased technology such as remote working.	The framework should consider whether the most sustainable benefits of ICT are being achieved and encouraged.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
England's North West: Science Strategy			
Vision "England's Northwest will be renowned as an area of world-class scientific achievement, creating a magnet for talent and science investment, a powerful driver for innovation and enterprise, and an effective force for delivering benefits to health, the environment and society".	Key indicators will cover the areas of Science Excellence, People, Finance, and Exploitation. Indicators are not yet published.	LDF should set a policy context that promotes science and innovation.	SA Framework should consider innovation and science base of the region.
Regional International Trade Strategy 2001-2005			
The overarching objective is to maximise the international trade performance of North West businesses. Operational objectives fall under four themes: - Joined up high quality delivery; - Prioritisation of key markets and sectors; - Maximisation of company trade performance; - Making it happen.	Five quantitative targets are set out including: - Value of exports of manufactured goods (at current prices) £15b by 2005. Baseline £10.5bn (1999). - Number of exporters 12,000. Baseline (1999) 10570.	LDF should seek to support local businesses in international trade primarily through consideration of strategic infrastructure.	SA Framework should recognise the need for a strong economic base in the region but elements of a strategy that seek to promote global trade could conflict with SA objectives for sustainable consumption and transport. SA should encourage trade in information, R & D with reduction in physical goods moved internationally.
Northwest Regional Housing Strategy 2009 (4NW, January 2009)			
Overarching driver for the Housing Strategy is to ensure that the Region's housing offer supports sustained long term economic growth, inclusion and regeneration, whilst playing a central role in delivering the benefits of this to all communities. The overall vision is: "to create balanced housing markets across the North West that support economic growth, strengthen economic and social inclusion and ensure the everyone has access to appropriate, well-designed high quality, affordable housing in sustainable, mixed and vibrant communities". The three equally important and connected objectives are: - Achieving the right quantity of housing - Continuing to raise the quality of the existing housing stock - Connecting people to the improved housing offer.	No explicit targets or indicators set out.		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Northwest Equality and Diversity Strategy Review (2006-2008 and Future Activity (2008-2010))			
Action Plan sets out three priorities: 1) Economic participation for all 2) Reducing hate crime and violence; and 3) Promoting diversity as an asset	The Action Plan sets out a number of objectives for each of the three priorities identified.	The LDF should seek to promote equality for all sections of the north west community. At a spatial level this can be supported through the provision of accessible services, facilities and economic opportunities, ensuring that new development supports and where appropriate enhances existing facilities	The SA Framework should ensure that objection and questions cover issues of equality within the region.
Investment for Health: A Plan for the North West of England			
Objectives are: “to achieve significant reductions in health inequalities between groups and areas in the North West, within a framework of sustainable development which supports economic, social, and environmental regeneration”. Seeks to be compatible with findings of the Wanless Report.	Proposed priority groups for the Investment for Health Plan are: Children and young people. Declining in numbers but crucial to the region's economic and social future, and to breaking the inter-generational cycle of deprivation. Older people. A major policy challenge to improve their quality of life and contribution to the region's economic and social life. Black and ethnic minority groups. A rapidly growing population, with relatively poor health, and for some groups a younger population with the potential to support economic and social regeneration. Disabled people. At particular risk of social exclusion, and the numbers claiming Disability Living Allowance projected to increase by 11%. Lists Public Sector Agreements related to health.	Health and health inequality is not an issue which can be explicitly addressed through the LDF	SA Framework should consider specific health objectives.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Agri Food Sector: Strategy for the North West			
The Agri Food Sector Strategy's vision is to "keep the North West Agri Food Sector in business and to keep Agri-Food businesses in the North West". Strategic priorities are: • Leadership; • Image; • Market Development; • People; • Technology and Innovation; • Support and Advice; • Organising For Success; • Regional Investment; • Environment. Each of these contains a number of relevant objectives.	Some significant investment output targets, for example: • Exports of food rising by 5% per annum over 5 years; • £10m of public sector per annum funding supporting SME/Farm investment; • Regional organic farm conversion coming to UK norms within 3 years.	The general objective to support the development of the agri food sector, both in terms of attracting investment and encouraging opportunities for developing markets may have implications for the LDF insofar as these efforts may affect agricultural land-use.	SA should seek to promote objectives such as the increase in organic farms as potentially improving environmental conditions.
The Updated Regional Waste Strategy for England's North West (4NW, February 2010)			
The key aim of the Regional Waste Strategy (RWS) has remained unchanged, i.e. "to contribute to the sustainable development of the Northwest region by promoting and supporting waste management infrastructure, facilities and systems which reduce harm to the environment (including reducing impacts on climate change), improve the efficiency of resources, stimulate investment and maximise economic opportunities in line with specific targets". The updated RWS maintains, and also builds on, the objectives of the 2004 RSW to: • Ensure that waste management infrastructure, facilities and systems are developed in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, the low carbon agenda and integrated waste management at the highest practicable level in the Government's waste hierarchy, by:	Reuse / recycling / composting targets for household waste: • 40% by 2010; • 45% by 2015; • 55% by 2020. Recycle 55% of all commercial and industrial waste by 2020. Recovering value (including recycling, composting and energy recovery) from at least 70% of all commercial and industrial waste by 2020.	LDF should recognise the requirements to develop a sustainable waste strategy and consider a policy framework to encourage reduction, re-use and recycling.	SA Framework should consider objectives to reduce, re-use and recycle waste.
(continued ...)			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
– Preventing waste; – Maximising the re-use of materials for the same or different purpose; – Increasing the proportion of recycling and composting of waste; – Provision of treatment capacity for hazardous waste; – Production of refuse derived fuels from waste; – Recovering energy from residual waste and refuse derived fuels; – Maintaining sufficient landfill capacity ... • Provide a clear framework for stakeholders to guide future development of waste management in the Northwest and to support local MWMSs and private investment decisions; • Deliver waste planning policy so that it is consistent with, and contributes to, the overall aims of NMW2007, the RSS, and the Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan for the Northwest; • Maximise opportunities for businesses arising from sustainable waste management, including the not-for-profit sector; • Ensure the RWS offers a clear, transparent and information approach that is valued by local and regional stakeholders and is supported by local communities; • Ensure there is sufficient flexibility to incorporate changes to targets, legislation and improvements to technologies for handling waste; • Reduce environmental effects of waste management through the implementation of SEA, SA and AA to ensure the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water.			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Regional Cultural Strategy (July 2001)			
Key objectives are: • Advocacy - making the case for the role of culture and creativity within all aspects of regional policy; • Image - make culture central to the region's self-image and the external marketing of the region as a place to live, learn, work, visit and do business with; • Cultural Economy - develop a sustainable, innovative cultural and creative economy; • Social Economy - develop the role of culture in sustainable, healthy communities that work, in education and in employment; • Environment - promote heritage and landscape as central to the culture of the region, and its role in developing excellent design and planning in the public realm.	The Cultural Strategy's aims and objectives link with the Northwest Development Agency and the North West Regional Assembly. In particular, the England's North West – a Strategy towards 2020, and the Regional Planning Guidance. There are no quantifiable performance indicators as such, however the strategy states that the “Strategic Opportunities” should: • Achieve “medium- to long-term benefit” across the region and making a “national and international impact”; • Add value to existing policy priorities, as well as building on current strengths and commitments; • Provide demonstrable and tangible long-term cultural impacts in all of the Strategy's Aims – economy, society, and image; • Acknowledge the importance of education and life-long learning and seek to link with relevant initiatives such as Creative Partnerships; • Involve new partnerships and significant support from the public, private and voluntary sectors and have the potential to open up new sources of finance; • Deliver sustainable activities or legacies to the region.	LDF will provide a policy framework within which the Cultural strategy can be delivered. LDF policies to be compatible with RCS and promote the cultural and social economy, particularly the role of local culture which is accessible to the wider community.	SA Framework should recognise the importance of culture and cultural heritage. It should also recognise the need to promote local cultural distinctiveness and access.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Tourism Strategy for the North West Tourist Board Region (2003)			
The vision of the strategy is: • A Responsible Tourism Industry; • A Competitive Tourism Industry; • A Customer-focused Tourism Industry; • A Tourism Industry Working in Partnership; • A Dynamic Tourism Industry.		LDF policies should seek to promote tourism throughout the Borough, ensuring that the economic benefits are spread and disbenefits reduced.	SA Framework should include tourism within the broader objectives.
The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004 - 2008			
The key objectives of the Plan are: Highlight priorities for sport and physical activity as identified by health needs and inequalities. Influence future developments, policy and investment in sport and physical activity. Utilise sport and physical activity more widely to reach target populations. Identify, map and understand key policies which could potentially influence and increase sport and physical activity participation across the northwest. Identify and collate evidence of 'best' practice for dissemination to inform future programme developments. Create successful partnership working and links. Communicate and promote the positive contribution sport and physical activity can make in terms of social, mental and physical well being. Increase the capacity of the sport, physical activity and health sectors. Develop sport and physical activity policies and programmes in key settings. Ensure the North West Sports Board and the health sector support and influence each other when developing delivery plans and setting targets / collection of data.	A key target of the Plan is to increase participation in 30 minutes of moderate activity five times per week by one per cent year on year, leading to 50% participation. Baseline: 32.8% of the north west adult population meets the target of 30 minutes of moderate activity five times a week (Health Survey for England, 1998). Headline indicators: • Increased participation (50% target); • Widening access (by demographics); • Increased success at all performance levels.	LDF policies should provide a framework within which increased participation can occur. In particular opportunities to improve access to existing facilities, the prevention of their loss and to support the provision of new should be considered.	SA Framework should consider objectives to increase participation in sport through improved access and additional facilities.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
North West Objective 2 Single Programme Document 2000-2006			
Priority 1: Business and Ideas - providing support to improve the competitiveness of existing business, and develop new and higher growth sectors. Priority 2: People and Communities - providing comprehensive support to communities and individuals "most in need" to ensure access to training and employment opportunities. Priority 3: Strategic Regional Investment - creating infrastructure to allow the region to benefit from new investment and to ensure that benefits are made available to disadvantaged communities and the wider SME business base.	- P1: Creation and Establishment of Entrepreneurial Business Starts. Targets include 'New companies assisted' (7450). - P1: Investment In Premises for New and Expanding SMEs. Targets relate to 'premises constructed' (204,130 m3). - P2: Developing Enterprise and Employment Opportunities - targets relate to 'community enterprises established/assisted' (194/194). - P3: Maximising the Economic Potential of the North West's Natural, Cultural and other Heritage Assets. Targets relate to 'premises constructed' (49,700 m2), new jobs created/safeguarded (30,273/22516).	LDF will be part of the overall policy context against which the programme will continue to be operated.	SA Framework should be broadly compatible with priorities.
The Northern Way Growth Strategy: Business Plan 2005-2008			
The Northern Way Growth Strategy's overarching measure of success is to achieve national UK average GVA per head within 25 years. 10 investment priorities are:	- To bring a further 100,000 people currently on Incapacity Benefit into work by 2014; - Increase expenditure on R&D by both business and Government by 25% in the five year period through to 2010 and a further 25% by 2015;	LDF should support the economic growth and transport objectives of the Growth Strategy where possible.	SA framework should consider objectives to minimise the impacts of economic growth and increased air traffic.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
C1 Bringing More People into Employment; C2 Strengthen the North's Knowledge Base: Drive Innovation; C3 Build a More Entrepreneurial North; C4 Capture a Larger Share of Global Trade: Key Clusters; C5 Meet Employer Skills Needs; C6, 7, 8. The North's Connectivity; C9 Create Truly Sustainable Communities; C10 Market the North to the World.	• increase the rate of new business start-ups from 30 per 10,000 people (2002 rate) to 33 per 10,000 people by 2008; • ensure that the companies in key manufacturing and services clusters across the North continue to employ at least 1.75 million people in 2025; • Regional Skills Partnerships will make provision for 200,000 employer- specified learner places by 2008; • achieve at least 17.2 million business and 6.4 million inbound leisure travellers each year through northern airports by 2030, as a key contributor to the overall target of 82 million passengers per annum identified in the Future of Air Transport White Paper; • To increase ship arrivals and throughput tonnes of northern ports to around, respectively, 25% and 35% of the national total by 2010; • To reduce congestion on our inter-urban strategic road network to below the national average, where appropriate, by 2010; • increase the number of overseas tourist visits to the North by 20% to 3.5 million by 2008, against a baseline average of 2.9 million visitors per year from 1999 to 2002, with a further increase to 4.5 million visits by 2015.		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Regional Transport Strategy			
This document has the following aims: Support economic growth and business competitiveness through the introduction of a range of measures to tackle congestion and improve journey time reliability in the region's principal North-South and East-West transport corridors to maintain their strategic national function Support regeneration and reduce social exclusion through the development of effective, integrated transport networks within, to and between the North West's city regions, and between these city regions and others in the North of England Underpin the gateway functions of the region's main airports (Manchester, Liverpool John Lennon and Blackpool) and ports (Liverpool, Manchester and Heysham) through improved surface access, in particular to Manchester Airport as the North of England's key international air gateway and the Port of Liverpool as the UK's key Atlantic seaport Improve the public realm in the North West's regional centres, regional town and cities and key tourist destinations through the introduction of an integrated range of measures to manage travel demand and encourage a shift from the car to more sustainable modes of transport Support regeneration, reduce social exclusion and encourage sustainable tourism in rural areas through enhanced accessibility, by developing integrated transport networks based on hubs at key service centres		The LDF should ensure development is located in accessible locations to reduce reliance of the private car. The LDF should promote integrated transport both within and between neighbouring boroughs. The LDF should complement the LLTP in improving public realm and traffic management.	The framework needs to recognise that there is an inherent conflict between facilitating increasing and easing road transport and emissions of CO₂.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Reduce the wider environmental, social, health and quality of life impacts of road transport and infrastructure through the development of a structured framework for managing and improving the region's highway network Contribute towards the aims and objectives and objectives of the Regional Freight Strategy and in particular, facilitate opportunities for increasing the movement of freight by rail and on water			
Streets for All North West			
Streets for All, set out principles of good practice for street management – such as reducing clutter, co-ordinating design and reinforcing local character. It considers acts as a source book for examples of good and bad ground surfaces, street furniture and signage, new equipment, traffic management and environmental improvements with an emphasis on their use in the historic environment.	There are no objective targets.	The plan should consider these elements in terms of its design policies.	The SA should promote good urban design and streetscape

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
North West Climate Change Action Plan 2010-2012 (4NW)			
Four key Issues outlined: - key that we achieve carbon reduction as quickly as possible, reducing the cumulative effect of carbon in the atmosphere and reducing the severity of climate impacts - Continued access to secure and affordable energy supplies is important. Our transition to a low carbon economy, which reduces the amount of carbon required for economic activity and diversifies our energy supply, will be a key factor in reducing these risks. - Past emissions mean that some climate change effects are inevitable and already visible in the Northwest. In the region's urban areas, higher temperatures and increased exposure to flood risk are beginning to have direct consequences for spatial decision making, health, logistics and the management of people and property. - Although regional businesses have begun to explore the new opportunities that climate change presents, the impacts to growth of not taking action are significant. The Stern Review identified climate change as the biggest market failure ever known and demonstrated that cost-effective, early action can prevent its worse excesses.	To ensure the transition to a low carbon economy, the Climate Change Act and its legally binding carbon budgets now commits the UK to a 34% emissions reduction by 2020.	The Plan outlines the consequences of climate change and how the unpredictable and adverse weather conditions we have experienced can influence where new development is allocated. This is particularly relevant to areas now potentially at risk from flooding. Carbon reduction should be encouraged throughout the plan by increasing sustainable methods of transport and building more sustainable homes	The SA should encourage carbon reduction through sustainable transport and construction. Impacts of climate changes are important considerations as part of the assessment.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Moving On: A Progressive Transport Policy for Northern England (2008)			
The report explores how the transport network can be improved to support economic development in the North more effectively and considers whether it can contribute to faster and more balanced economic growth across the region. It also seeks to establish whether the government's plans for aviation and the road and rail networks in the North are compatible with Britain's long-term commitments on climate change and asks what governance arrangements for transport at the national, regional and local level are most conducive to a dynamic, well-functioning, pan-Northern transport system.	No specific targets.	The provision of the A56 villages bypass and the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line are important considerations. As demonstrated within the Plan they can encourage and support economic development within Pendle.	The SA needs to consider the implications and relationships of improving the transport network within Pendle which can reduce carbon emissions and increase economic development.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
North West Environmental Capacity Scoping Study (4NW, 2007)			
Six recommendations put forward: • Address the immediate priorities raised through the RSS EiP, namely water supply and disposal and climate change mitigation and adaptation; • Explore other urgent issues, particularly climate change impacts and responses at the landscape scale, building on existing initiatives and well-developed arenas such as estate management; • Invest in a demonstration study to look at a small-scale example of how sustainable development might be advanced by using environmental capacity thinking. • Review the current arrangements for the collection of environmental data in the region, aiming for a centralised collection of state of the environment and environmental capacity maps and other data. • Ensure that future iterations of all regional strategies are informed and guided from the outset by the most up-to-date information available on the key elements of environmental capacity. • Appoint a 'champion' who can act as a focal point for interested parties to discuss and co-ordinate their various interests in respect of environmental capacity.	No specific targets.	The environmental impacts of climate change and water supply need to be considered when considering locations and constructing new developments.	The SA needs to consider the potential impacts of climate change.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
North West Green Infrastructure Guide (2008)			
The plan details eight principles of green infrastructure planning, design and implementation 1 Identify and protect green infrastructure before development 2 Engage diverse people and organisations from a range of sectors 3 Linkage is key, connecting green infrastructure components with each other and with people 4 Design green infrastructure systems that function at different scales and across boundaries 5 Green Infrastructure activity must be grounded in good science and planning practice 6 Fund green infrastructure up-front as a primary public investment 7 Emphasise green infrastructure benefits are afforded to all; to nature and people 8 Green infrastructure should be the framework for conservation	No specific targets.	The plan needs to consider implementing a green infrastructure network within Pendle. This could be achieved by: promoting recreation and tourism, public access, green education, biodiversity, water management, the protection and enhancement of the local landscape and mitigation of climate change, along with green economic uses and sustainable land management.	The wide spectrum of ways green infrastructure can be implemented need to be considered when assessing the Plan.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
North West Regional Homelessness Strategy (4NW, 2008)			
The Plan sets of 3 priority Areas: Prevent Homelessness (this includes reduce the number of households who present as homeless; Prevent evictions and loss of existing homes from social housing and the private sector; prevent repeat homelessness to reduce the impact of this on individuals, families and communities and reduce the level of rough sleeping Increase Access to choice of settled homes this includes increasing the supply of social rented stock in the region; Increasing the role of the private rented sector in providing a choice of settled and affordable homes; increasing access to social housing for homeless and vulnerable households and Increasing the number of homeless and vulnerable people receiving basic skills training and/or entering into employment. Develop Plans with more understanding of homelessness and local housing need which includes increasing understanding of the: • Causes of homelessness • Housing needs of homeless and vulnerable households • Nature of rough sleeping in the region • Impact of the housing market, and housing market interventions e.g. tackling overcrowding • Develop an understanding of the supply of temporary and supported housing.	No specific targets.	Identifying Pendle's housing need is important to consider as well as making provisions for social/affordable housing as part of the allocations and making sure homeless people are not overlooked or forgotten.	Considering social/affordable housing and homelessness are important aspects to be considered within the social SA objectives and assessment.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Towards Broad Areas for Renewable Energy Development (4NW, 2008)			
The Plan develops the pattern for regionally and sub-regionally renewable energy developments. The key finding of the study were that the North West region faces a considerable challenge if it is to meet the current renewable energy targets in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), and this challenge will become greater if these targets are increased in the near future.	No specific targets.	Pendle needs to deliver much more renewable energy than it currently does (0.1mw) which is well below regional targets.	Promotion of renewable energy will form and important aspect of the SA Framework.
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy (Adopted February 2009)			
The vision and ambition of the LMWDF Core Strategy is for sustainable resource management in the plan area, i.e. to manage waste and minerals extraction according to the principles of sustainable development. The following objectives have been set out in order to achieve this: 1) To identify and safeguard mineral resources for specific purposes which meet a proven and sustainable need, recognising their environmental, cultural and landscape value and their potential for future working. 2) To encourage the availability and use of recycled and secondary minerals, supported by resource-efficient construction techniques. 3) To provide a sustainable supply of locally sourced minerals, sufficient to meet our contribution to local, regional and national needs. 4) To provide certainty for businesses, operators and the public by identifying sites and areas for new minerals extraction, whilst seeking to conserve and enhance Lancashire's environmental assets and ensure a high quality of life for all. (continued ...)	No specific targets.	LDF should recognise the requirements to develop a sustainable resource management strategy and consider a policy framework to encourage reduction, re-use and recycling.	SA Framework should consider objectives to reduce, re-use and recycle waste.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
5) To support high standards of working practices and environmental protection, and take an integrated and innovative approach to enhancing the quality of land and our landscapes during extraction and in restoration for beneficial after-use, including potential benefits to biodiversity, amenity and access to the countryside. 6) To encourage and enable local communities, businesses and local authorities to work together in coming to decisions and delivering solutions for sustainable resource management. 7) To encourage greater understanding and responsibility among residents, businesses and developers to reducing and recovering value from waste. 8) To contribute to breaking the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste by minimising waste requiring final disposal and promoting the development of environmental technologies for sustainable waste management. 9) To provide a sufficient capacity of waste management facilities, including landfill needed for final disposal, that prioritises waste reduction, then reuse, recycling and recovery so that the plan area will be net self sufficient in waste management capacity by 2021. 10) To identify and safeguard sites to deliver sustainable waste management to allow waste to be dealt with as close to its source as possible, whilst conserving and enhancing Lancashire's environmental assets.			
(continued ...)			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
11) To promote high quality design and working practices in waste management facilities, to minimise harm caused to local communities, the landscape and local environment and encourage the satisfactory restoration of landfill sites for beneficial after-uses.			
Lancashire SPG on landscape heritage adopted 2006			
The Policy and Supplementary Guidance is designed to accommodate and guide landscape change in a positive way. The following guiding principles are essential to the implementation of the policy and integral to the identification of landscape strategies: • Recognise and enhance local distinctiveness. • A positive approach towards landscape change. • Adopt an integrated approach to landscape resources. • Monitor landscape change.	Area of new native woodland in Lancashire. Area of native woodland planted/regenerated through development. Area of native woodland lost through development. Length of hedgerows lost through development. Length of hedgerows planted through development. Number of ponds created through development. Number of ponds lost through development. TARGET: Create two ponds for every pond lost through development. <i>Newly laid hedge</i>	The plan should take these objectives into account through appropriate policies. A strategic policy on landscape management should be included the Core Strategy.	The SA should assess landscape change, seeking to protect and enhance the heritage landscapes of the rural areas of Pendle Borough.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Developments in Lancashire			
This document considers the landscape character areas within Lancashire and identifies their capacity to absorb, and sensitivity to wind energy developments.		Pendle Hill shows high sensitivity to wind energy development, the high moorland areas of the south Pennines and Rolling Upland Farmland north and south of the Borough show moderately high sensitivity, the urban fringe moderate sensitivity and a strip between the urban fringe and the high moors Rolling Upland Farmland where there is an area of moderately low sensitivity to wind energy development. This should be considered as appropriate LDF policies are drafted.	The SA should encourage renewable developments in appropriate locations. This document will help to define appropriate locations.
Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan			
The BAP does not identify specific targets other than the following: • Develop targets for our most threatened and declining species and habitats; • Establishing an effective system for handling the necessary biological data at both local and national level; • Promoting increased public awareness of the importance of biodiversity; and • Promoting Local Biodiversity Action Plans as a means of implementing the national plan.	There are not specific targets identified. There is also no local BAP for Pendle.	The LDF should include objectives which serve to support the protection of biodiversity.	SA should consider objectives compatible with the objectives of the BAP.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Lancashire County Council Local Transport Plan			
Objectives include: • Protect valuable natural and built environments and biodiversity; • Improve safety for all transport users; • Reduce the number and length of journeys; • Maintain and expand sustainable economic activity; • Promote accessibility to everyday facilities, especially for those without a car; • Realise the potential of public transport; • Address the transport issues in rural areas; • Integrate land use and transportation planning; • Integrate land use and transportation planning; • Integrate all forms of transport to give a more efficient transport system; • Enhance social inclusion through a real choice of transport. Rosendale is identified as a key stop on a series of priority bus routes within Lancashire and through to Manchester. The East Lancashire Railway is identified as having potential to reopen and for use as a freight line.	No targets or indicators.	Consider how the LDF can contribute to the Lancashire Local Transport Plan. In particular consider policies to support the reduction in traffic congestion, and the accessible location of development.	Ensure wording of sustainability objectives include those objectives contained within the Lancashire Local Transport Plan.
Shaping the Future of Lancashire - Lancashire Sub-Regional Action Plan 2006 - 2007			
Lancashire faces a number of key challenges if it is to increase the sub-regional contribution to the region's economy and narrow the GVA gap. These are: • Accelerating the transition to higher value added advanced manufacturing. • Improving the productivity of the service sector. • Improving basic and higher level skills and qualification levels.	Actions are identified, but they are not quantifiable and no deadlines are set.		SA framework needs to cover skills and training

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
- Expanding the role and impact of higher education. - Improving intra- and inter- sub-regional connectivity (real and virtual). - Stimulating enterprise growth. Increasing economic activity rates, particularly in Blackburn, Blackpool and Preston. - Developing regionally significant, high quality sites and premises for business. - Improving the quality of the visitor economy. - Diversifying and strengthening the rural economy. - Transforming the economy, housing market and image of East Lancashire as Pennine Lancashire. - Building the knowledge economy. - Increasing the number of employees with higher - level skills. The Partnership has identified six priorities for the immediate future to address some of these challenges, which are: - Blackpool: World Class Resort Destination - Preston City Vision - Pennine Lancashire Transformational Agenda - Aerospace and Advanced Manufacturing - Skills - Rural and Tourism			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Lancashire Waste Strategy A Greener Strategy for a Greener Future 2001-2020			
The objectives of the strategy are to: - Effectively manage all of Lancashire's municipal waste; - Promote and enable waste reduction and re-use; - Maximising recycling and composting; - Minimising landfill disposal as far as practicable; - Manage the waste which is left over by Energy-from-Waste incineration; - Develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector; - Deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible; - Achieve sustainable environmental waste management within Lancashire at an acceptable cost; - Provide a review of waste management in Lancashire in 2005.	- Reduce waste growth throughout Lancashire, and stabilise it at 1% per year; - Recycle and compost 40% of all waste by 2005; - Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015; - Waste collection authorities to implement a segregated waste collection system covering 90% of Lancashire households by 2005; - Reduce the total quantity of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill, from the current 85% to 20% by 2010; - Provide capacity for 325,000 tonnes of energy from waste incineration by 2010.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the Lancashire Waste Strategy.	Review wording of sustainability objectives to ensure that all relevant Waste Strategy objectives are covered.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Lancashire Environment Strategy			
The purpose of the strategy is to provide an over-arching framework to protect and enhance Lancashire's environment. The strategy is divided into the following hierarchical themes: • Climate change; • Health and the environment; • Sustainable resource management; and • Landscape, Heritage and Wildlife.	Against each of the key themes identified in the strategy there are a number of measurable targets, these include: • Achieve a 30% improvement in domestic energy efficiency by 2007 measured on 1st April 1996 baseline; • 10% of Lancashire's energy to come from renewable sources by 2010; • Reclaim 600ha of Lancashire's derelict, underused and neglected land by 2010; • 70% of all new housing development to be on brownfield land. • Secure a 10% increase in the amount of land farmed organically in Lancashire.	LDF objectives should support the ES' targets.	SA objectives should consider the need to support energy efficiency targets, renewable energy and development on previously developed land.
Lancashire School Organisation Plan 2003-2008			
The key purpose of the SOP is to set out clearly how the Local Education Authority (LEA) plans to meet its statutory responsibility to secure sufficient and suitable primary and secondary education provision within its area, in order to promote higher standards of attainment, and the provision the LEA proposes to make for children with special educational needs. The Plan is also expected to set out conclusions on the need to add or to remove school places during the period covered by the Plan. It should help the key stakeholders - LEA, schools, promoters, parents and local communities - to understand what school places are needed at present and in future, and how they will be provided. Importantly, it will be the starting point for the School.	No targets or indicators.	Develop policies that support the Lancashire School Organisation Plan.	Include sustainability objectives that result in people being better trained and improve the average school qualifications.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Policing Lancashire 2005-2008 (June 2005)			
Overriding objectives are to: - To reassure the public, particularly those who are vulnerable, and - To reduce and investigate crime, particularly those offences that are of concern to the public.	The national standard is for Each Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership to achieve a reduction of between 12.5% and 17.5% by 2008. There are no further targets set out in this document.	LDF should take account of the need to promote crime reduction within development.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
Cumbria and Lancashire Strategic Health Authority Local Delivery Plan June 2003			
	Targets include: - Increase the number of consultants by 7500 and GPs by 2000. - Offer 24hr crisis resolution to all eligible clients by 2005. - Improve GP premises. - Ensure 100% of patients can see a GP within two working days.	Compare plan target for the Strategic Health Authority with the County targets.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
Ambition Lancashire (2008 Edition)			
Key ambitions identified in the Working draft include:	Targets include: By 2016, levels of vacant property in town centres will be less than the national average.	Develop policies which support the key targets identified in Ambition Lancashire.	SA framework should be broadly compatible with key ambitions and targets.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
• Improve business performance and skills shortages to secure Lancashire's economic growth; • Provide the infrastructure to deliver a urban renaissance of Lancashire's towns, cities and rural areas; • Achieve a highly effective and efficient transport and communications system; • Invest in Lancashire's strategic highway network; • Invest in rail. Rapid transit and bus improvements and infrastructure • Broaden the rural economic base and assist in the support and diversification of agriculture; • Deliver social rural regeneration; • Promote Lancashire as a successful place to live, work and enjoy life; • Raise standards, learning and attainment levels for children and young people; • Ensure opportunities are provided for all to benefit from learning and development • Invest in and strengthen access to high quality health services to improve public health; • Promote awareness and understanding between Lancashire's communities; • Make living, working and travelling in Lancashire safer; • Maximise the life opportunities for older people and engage them in all levels of decision making • Protect and improve air, water and land quality and use resources wisely	• By 2016 reduce traffic flows to and from the centres of Lancashire's principal urban areas and main towns by 5% compared to 2001 levels; • By 2016, the number of new business start-ups in rural areas to be 20% higher compared to 2001; • By 2007 deliver the Lancashire Rural Recovery Action Plan; • By 2010 substantially reduce mortality rates from heart disease and stroke related diseases by at least 40%; • By 2010 increase the existing capacity for onshore renewable energy electrical generation in Lancashire from 47MW (2002) to a minimum of 116 MW with an interim target of 96MW by 2007; • By 2016 annual average air quality measurements for nitrogen oxides and particulates in centres of principal urban areas and traffic related air quality management areas to be at least 10% better than national standards.		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Towards Black and Minority Housing Strategy for East Lancashire (2003)			
Objectives identified in the strategy are: • Improve direct communication between social landlords, different services and other local authorities and BME communities; • Improve the condition and image of LA and RSL estates; • Challenge social landlords letting systems to consider specific needs of BME communities; • Strengthen local neighbourhoods; • Maximise regeneration opportunities to achieve sustainability; • Combat violence, disorder and harassment; • Encourage cross cultural awareness.	There are no specific, measurable targets identified in the strategy.	The LDF should seek to promote equality for all sections of the community.	The SA Framework should ensure that objectives cover issues of equality within the Borough.
The Strategy for East Lancashire's Future - East Lancashire Partnership 2004-2007 (Working Draft)			
The following priorities have been identified: • Regeneration; • Economic Performance; • Image; • Infrastructure; • Learning and skills.	With each of those priorities are a series of agreed objectives e.g. expand the number of knowledge based businesses and jobs. These are further developed into more specific actions which include: • Establish a LSP network group; • Reduce to zero the number of wards ranked within the rank of income domain; • Increase locally based employment by 5% in rural areas. The document reviewed is a working draft and as such there are a number of targets which are to be identified.	The plan should seek to ensure that each of the five priorities identified as reflected within the LDF.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Elevate East Lancashire - A Strategy for the HMR Pathfinder. Prospectus 2004 The Vision underpinning the prospectus is to create a place to live, work and relax. The core objectives are summarised as: • Maximise access to high value employment; • Maximise value of the areas landscape and historic character; • Establish housing choice and create sustainable communities; • Build community cohesion; • Develop effective neighbourhood management and service delivery.	The pathfinder provides a series of sub-objectives which underline the core objectives. However these are not measurable, instead an assessment will need to be made of the ADF.	The LDF needs to be prepared in accordance with the overarching aims and objectives of the HMR Pathfinder.	The SA will take into account the objectives of the HMR.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Elevate East Lancashire – Prospectus Update 2006			
Twelve detailed priorities have been identified in the Prospectus update. The following are relevant to Pendle: • Create an attractive, sustainable and affordable housing offer. • Work towards establishing a dedicated University of Pennine Lancashire. • Promote greater levels of business involvement and direct intervention to develop the skills agenda and more closely link skills requirements to jobs. • Establish a Centre of Community Health Excellence for research, training, treatment and education purposes. • Create an 'English for Speakers of Other Languages' centre and promote East Lancashire as a destination for international students. • Intervene to remove supply-side constraints on economic change, providing suitable development sites and premises - with the Pennine Gateway Strategic Site as the top priority - and a more highly skilled workforce. • Re-brand East Lancashire with a more contemporary, positive identity. • Improve town centre public space by delivering the Pennine Squared Programme. • Develop the Leeds and Liverpool Canal corridor as a business, residential and visitor destination • Establish East Lancashire as a destination by developing a series of high profile visitor attractions. • Create settings for investment along A56, M65, M66 & Leeds and Liverpool Canal, supported by environmental improvements, re-forestation and the greening of key gateway routes.		The LDF needs to be prepared in accordance with the overarching aims and objectives of the HMR Pathfinder.	The SA will take into account the objectives of the HMR.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan (2009-2014)			
The Forest of Bowland AONB is situated in North West England, covering 803 square kilometres of rural land in the counties of Lancashire (730 sq.km) and Yorkshire (73 sq.km). The overall vision for all stakeholders to work towards is: <i>the Forest of Bowland retains its sense of local distinctiveness, notably the large-scale open moorland character of the Bowland Fells, traditional buildings and settlement patterns of villages, hamlets and farmsteads. Natural and cultural resources are sympathetically managed and contribute to a sustainable and vibrant local economy. The management of the Forest of Bowland AONB has improved the quality of the landscape for all stakeholders.</i>	No targets outlined.	The Core Strategy needs to recognise the role of the Forest of Bowland AONB within the Borough and ensure its protected from future development and is recognised as an area which has an important role in promoting tourism and a recreation.	The AONB needs to be afforded environmental protection while still recognising its benefits against the social SA objectives.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Lancashire Climate Change Strategy (2009)			
The Objectives Include: • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the use of energy in homes, by improving energy efficiency, minimising waste and exploiting renewable sources of energy; • Minimise waste through careful purchasing and disposal. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through better waste management, including waste minimisation and increased recycling. • Develop and maintain integrated transport system. Increase public transport, walking and cycling • Encourage a sustainable and competitive Lancashire economy that will measure, mitigate and reduce its contribution to climate change, through energy and resource efficiency actions • Actively promote medium and large scale renewable energy production • Make most of Lancashire's environmental assets and ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation functions of Lancashire's green infrastructure are maximised to deliver economic, environmental and social benefits. • Reduce the risks to people, public health and public services associated with climate change and extreme weather events. • Ensure development and critical infrastructure is resilient to flooding and other climate change impacts and the risk of these impacts are managed effectively.	In 2020 Lancashire will have reduced its emissions of CO₂ by at least 30% relative to 1990	Renewable Energy production, including technologies to reduce Co2 emissions will need to be encouraged through the Plan	The SA will need to take in Objectives which encourage the reduction of Co2 Levels.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Municipal Waste Management Strategy Lancashire			
- To recognise municipal waste as a resource. - To minimise the amount of municipal waste produced. - To maximise recovery of organic and non-organic resources. - To deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible. - To minimise contamination of the residual waste stream. - To minimise the amount of waste going for disposal to landfill. - Where landfill does occur to minimise its biodegradable content. - To effectively manage all municipal waste within the wider waste context. - To develop local markets and manufacturing for recovered materials. - To achieve sustainable waste management. - To develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector. - To ensure services are accessible to all residents.	- Reduce and stabilise waste to 0% growth each year - Continue to provide financial support for awareness raising, education campaigns and other initiatives - Extend the three-stream collection to all households and to extend the segregated collection service to all households to include the collection of food waste for composting. - Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015, increasing to 61% by 2020 - Recover 81% of all waste by 2015 and 88% by 2020 - Reuse, recycle and compost 70% every year at each Household Waste Recycling Centre - Provide a network of facilities to manage and treat Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council's municipal waste. - Create new native woodland across Lancashire and Blackpool with 2.5M trees planted over the next 25 years	The implications of the targets need to be considered within the Plan	SA objectives need to consider waste strategy and targets.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Transport Framework for Lancashire (Atkins, 2009)			
Transport in Lancashire will support the following outcomes: • Competitiveness and growth – we will manage and improve transport as one of the elements to enable Lancashire to attract new jobs, tackle the 'productivity gap' and secure a strong economic future. • Climate change – we will reduce carbon emissions from transport to enable Lancashire to play its role in contributing to UK carbon targets. • Equality of opportunity – we will build strong communities by enabling the people of Lancashire, particularly the most vulnerable in society, to access education, employment, health and public services. • Health, safety and security – we will tackle the negative impacts of mobility, by reducing accidents, improving personal security, promoting physical activity and improving air quality. • Quality of life and natural environment – movement in Lancashire will be managed to support improved quality of life in our towns, through tackling noise, reducing severance and creating liveable communities. We will respect Lancashire's high quality natural environment.	No targets are outlined.	Consider how the Core Strategy can contribute to the Lancashire Local Transport Plan. In particular consider policies to support the reduction in traffic congestion, and the accessible location of development.	Ensure wording of sustainability objectives considers sustainable transport.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Local Plans and Programmes			
Pendle Anti-social Behaviour Strategy (Feb 2005)			
The overall aims of the Pendle Anti-social Behaviour Strategy are to help make the Borough a safer and more enjoyable place to live and work in, by preventing and responding to anti-social behaviour based on a better understanding of its nature and causes. A variety of measures will be employed which are summarised below; the partner agencies will seek to: • Support victims and witnesses • Target persistent offenders • Target anti-social behaviour 'hot spots' • Rationalise and integrate relevant Council services • Get a better measure of the problem • Provide strategic and operational coordination		The LDF can contribute to reducing anti-social behaviour through promoting good design, natural surveillance and ensuring that spaces and places where activities can take place without disturbing others.	The framework needs to consider crime and fear of crime.
Pendle Community Safety Partnership Plan 2011-12			
The priorities identified for 2011-12 are: 1. Reduce the harm caused by alcohol & drug misuse 2. Protecting vulnerable people including domestic abuse and child sexual exploitation 3. Reducing the harm caused by anti-social behaviour 4. Reduce all violent crime 5. Reduce serious acquisitive crime, including organise crime groups 6. Improve road safety.	The action plan sets out how the priorities are to be delivered, including outlining the proposed outcome / output target.	The LDF can contribute to reducing anti-social behaviour through promoting good design, natural surveillance to reduce criminal activity and other dangers to community safety.	The SA Framework needs to consider crime and fear of crime.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle community cohesion action plan			
In this strategy, community cohesion is viewed in its broadest sense. It is about respecting one another, valuing diversity & celebrating differences of age, faith, place of residency, ability/disability, culture and other differences in our backgrounds. It identifies a range of priorities including: Facilitating wide consultation among all communities to encourage involvement and participation of different ethnic, gender, cultural, faith, ability and age groups. Providing the media with accurate information about community cohesion activities to encourage them to: • increase the amount of accurate and positive media coverage • promote an honest and open debate about attitudes, behaviour and culture • not focus on extremist or negative views	Targets include: Sharing consultation exercises across agencies to avoid duplication. Monitoring media coverage of cohesion issues. Establishing a protocol for dealing with negative / divisive coverage.	The LDF should promote policies which encourage social inclusion and	The framework should consider social cohesion and social exclusion.
Pendle contaminated land strategy			
The strategy sets out how the Council will meet its statutory obligations for identifying and dealing with contaminated land.		The LDF should encourage reuse and remediation of contaminated sites.	The framework should encourage remediation of derelict and contaminated sites.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Climate Change Action Plan (2009-2012)			
- Pendle's Vision reflects that for Lancashire: "A low carbon and well adapted Pendle by 2020" - The Action Plan aims to deliver this Vision through a series of strategic objectives and priority objectives, all of which are aligned to the climate change indicators: <i>Priority objectives:</i> - Reduce the amount of energy we use - Reduce overall CO2 emissions of our vehicle fleet and leased cars - Introduce planning policy that supports low carbon communities - Reduce the carbon footprint generated through our procurement procedures - Reduce the amount of waste we generate - Support the Community, Voluntary and Faith Sectors (CVFS) to become more energy efficient - Increase the number of energy efficient homes and reduce fuel poverty - Influence retailers to cascade message about energy efficient appliances - Deliver climate change initiatives within schools - Increase our recycling rates - Undertake a publicity campaign - Promote new development resilient to climate change - Incorporate climate change into risk management procedure and emergency planning	No specific targets are outlined.	Renewable Energy production, including technologies to reduce Co2 emissions will need to be encouraged through the Plan	The SA will need to take in Objectives which encourage the reduction of Co2 Levels.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle cycling strategy (2006-11)			
The strategy aims to increase cycling within the Borough. Its objectives are: - To increase the level of cycling in the borough. - To increase the number of off-road cycleways in the borough. - To increase the number of on-road cycle lanes in the borough. - To increase cycle parking facilities in the borough. - To encourage council employees to cycle to and from their workplace. - To encourage major employers in the borough to provide secure cycle parking facilities, and to encourage their employees to cycle to work.	Increase percentage trips by bicycle from 1.3 per cent in 1991 to 2.6 per cent by 2006 and to 5.2 per cent in 2016. Increase off-road cycleways from 15km in 2000 to 30km in 2006 and to 50km in 2016. Increase on-road cycle lanes from 5km in 2000 to 15km in 2006 and 30km in 2016. Provide new cycle parking facilities at 20 locations by 2006. Provide secure cycle parking and shower room facilities at each of its main offices by 2006. Sign up 10 local companies to make a commitment to the cycling strategy and its objectives by 2006.	The LDF should direct developments to places which are safely accessibly by bike, and require developers to provide facilities for cyclists.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to promote sustainable transport choices such as cycling.
Pennine Lancashire Integrated Economic Strategy (2009-2020)			
The strategy embraces the following objectives: Encouraging enterprise, creating more new businesses and helping small, young business to grow (continued ...)	No specific targets or indicators set.		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
- Working with companies to help them take up new opportunities, strengthen their long term competitiveness and develop their knowledge assets - Developing economic and business infrastructure to encourage innovation, re-investment and new investment - Promoting skills development at all levels – targeting those without level 2 qualifications; supporting those with intermediate qualifications in developing higher level skills; encouraging the recruitment and retention of graduate level workers - Tackling urban deprivation across Pennine Lancashire and promoting the high quality neighbourhood environments needed to attract and retain skilled labour - Tackling worklessness (through skills development and more targeted engagement as support activities) to ensure that all parts of Pennine Lancashire benefit from its economic growth - Addressing image and quality of place to make Pennine Lancashire a natural place for new investment and a desirable place to live - Promoting links with neighbouring economies (particularly Manchester and Preston) which can act as an additional employment destination for Pennine Lancashire residents, increasing their access to higher paid employment - Increasing the influence Pennine Lancashire wields with government and within the region			
(continued ...)			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Reorganising delivery to enable key projects to be implemented within a robust management regime and to give funding bodies increased confidence in the ability of the area to deliver.			
Pendle Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2003-2008			
The following Key Objectives are recommended: - To promote the role of sport and recreation (and associated facilities) in meeting wider corporate, social and health objectives - To continually review and reassess the quantity and quality of outdoor sports facilities - To increase the quantity of outdoor recreation facilities to meet identified deficiencies - To improve the quality of outdoor recreation provision across the Borough - To ensure that outdoor recreation facilities are effectively, efficiently and economically managed - To ensure that new facilities are developed as a result of comprehensive forward planning - To ensure that outdoor recreation provision reflects local need - To ensure that outdoor recreation facilities are accessible to the local community	No SMART targets are included in the strategy.	The LDF should incorporate a policy framework which considers quality of existing facilities, additional need in local areas, and which facilitates the provision of such facilities.	The framework should consider the potential impacts for outdoor recreation in terms of access, land take, social inclusion,

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle Parks Strategy			
To ensure that Pendle's parks meet the changing needs and wishes of Pendle people and are well-used and appreciated by local people and visitors. This means: • Retaining the current wide variety of parks to serve the Borough's different communities • Building on the strengths and individuality of each park, rather than seeking to provide a standard range of attractions in all parks • Increasing the variety of activities and attractions in parks, where this is compatible with the characteristics of individual parks • Ensuring that the Borough's parks are perceived as safe and accessible for all sections of the community • Improving the quality and accessibility of children's play areas • Integrating environmental concerns into the management of parks, to increase the variety of wildlife in the Borough. • Promoting Pendle's parks as a means of improving economic and health benefits to the local area and population.		The LDF should contain policies which protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's parks.	The importance of parks within urban areas should be recognised.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle supporting people 5 year plan			
In Lancashire the SP Programme will: • Provide a stable environment that helps vulnerable people achieve greater independence. • Establish support services that are reliable, cost effective, consistent, well managed and which complement existing care services. • Consider the needs of all, identifying the relative priority for developments both on a service user and geographical need basis, using priorities already identified in corporate partnership strategies and those identified by the Supporting People partners. • Contribute to meeting the targets in other strategies. • Contribute to the reduction of social exclusion. • Help prevent people becoming vulnerable or their circumstances deteriorating. • Reflect the diverse needs of the people of Lancashire.		The LDF should provide criteria based policies which facilitate the development of supported housing.	The need for and role of supported housing should be taken into account in the SA framework

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
'Our Pendle, Our Future': Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018			
The strategy sets out the key challenges over the next 10 years and the key priorities for improving the quality of life for everyone in Pendle. The priority goals are to: • 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 of 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.	With each of the identified priority goals are a series of agreed objectives, most of which have measurable indicators.	The objectives should be taken forward within the LDF.	The SA Framework should cover social cohesion and inclusion, environmental quality, jobs, economic vibrancy and viability, education, crime and fear of crime, health, culture and leisure facilities.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Our Future: Pendle's Employment strategy (2009-12)			
To successfully implement this Strategy, Pendle is committed to the following actions: • Develop strong partnerships to reduce the number of people out of work; • Work with employers to identify and fulfill their employment needs • Increase the number of working age adults in work by providing high quality support • Link new employment developments with unemployed people • Actively promote Skills and Workforce Development in local companies	The Strategy contains a number of targets to reach its goal to <i>'Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy'</i>. These are to: • increase the number of working age adults in work • increase numbers of 16-18 year olds in education, training or employment • develop a more entrepreneurial culture • increase the proportion of adults with vocational skills and • skills for life • maximise employment opportunities by encouraging the diversification of Pendle's economy.	The Plan will need to consider employment distribution and focus on areas where need is identified.	The SA Framework should cover employment within its economic and social objectives.
Pendle Borough Council's Air Quality Management Plan			
Levels of PM10 are close to the objective maximum of 20 ug/m			The SA framework should consider air quality.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle Borough Council's Sustainability Action Plan 2003 Pendle Borough Council is committed to persistent progress towards embedding sustainability into all its Service Areas, to develop as a leading Local Authority that can clearly demonstrate its practical commitment to the principles of economic, environmental and social wellbeing, both locally and globally. This document sets out how the Council's departments will contribute to the corporate aim of sustainable development. The strategy for sustainable development is based on four strategic objectives, as set out below. • Creating an understanding and commitment to sustainable development • Creating a culture of change • Identification of underlying themes for action consistent with sustainable development • Adoption of actions conducive to sustainable development	Planning related targets are: • Working with the Community and Colne Area Committee to complete Colne Area Map in 2003/04. • Progress Conservation Area in Trawden and around Edge End. • Depending on Secretary of State decision, declare extended Conservation Area around St Mary's Church. • Continue to work with East Lancashire Partnership to develop East Lancashire Regional Park in Pendle through projects such as 'Steam and Stream' in Barnoldswick. • Issue advice on renewable and recycled materials and energy efficiency to all applicants through a series of new leaflets. • Include policies to promote sustainability in 'Pendle Local Plan' and in 'Issues papers' e.g. develop a policy to ensure alternative land or resources will be made available to ensure that biodiversity is not reduced where destruction of a wildlife site is unavoidable through new development. Through joint working with El Wood and other agencies increase tree cover in the Borough. In 2003, 20,000 trees spread over approx. 8.39 hectares will be planted in the Borough.		Sustainability should automatically be considered in all council documents. The SA needs to reflect this consideration and take it forwards.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle Homelessness Strategy 2007			
The strategy is intended to be a long term initiative that recognises the complexity of homelessness and does not promote 'quick fix' solutions. Multi agency co-operation at strategic and operational level is crucial to the success of the strategy which is itself part of a much wider raft of social inclusion initiatives Homelessness Key Objectives The key objectives of the Homelessness Strategy are: • To prevent homelessness • To ensure that there is sufficient accommodation available for people who are or may become homeless • To ensure that there is satisfactory support for vulnerable people to maintain tenancies • To demonstrate compliance with the Homelessness Act 2002 and the new Priority Needs Order • To reduce the use of B&B accommodation for vulnerable people • To develop and maintain the links with other social inclusion strategies • To develop and sustain effective multi agency working • To ensure that information regarding homelessness in Pendle is accurate and up to date. • To develop the private sector as a resource	The strategy is accompanied by an action plan that incorporates SMART targets. These should have all been completed by April 2006.	The LDF should provide criteria based policies which facilitate the development of affordable and supported housing.	The need for affordable housing and role of supported housing should be taken into account in the SA framework

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Pendle covers the following wards: • Bradley • Brierfield • Marsden • Southfield • Walverden • Waterside • Whitefield, and • Vivary Bridge The Vision for the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Pendle is: - To reduce the gap between the deprived areas and the rest of Pendle by providing targeted services appropriate to the needs and issues identified by all stakeholders within those areas. The Strategic Objectives are: - • Create a safe environment • Increase the attainment of pupils at key stage 2 and GCSE level • Create a competitive and sustainable economy • Improve health by addressing lifestyle, and socio-economic factors • Improve standards of public and private sector housing and it's surrounding environment	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. Increase in employment rates by 2004 to ensure a reduction in the difference between employment rates in deprived areas and the overall rate. By 2005, no local authority area has a domestic burglary rate more than three times the national average. 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. Reduce by at least 60% by 2010, the conception rate among the under 18s in the worst 20% of wards. The number of families living in non-decent social housing falling by 33% by 2004.		The SA framework needs to consider impacts on health, education, crime, and employment levels. ,

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Colne Market Town Health check and Action Plan			
<i>“To further develop Colne as an attractive and thriving area that promotes its heritage and provides a good quality of life with improved access to facilities and services for residents and visitors alike.”</i> 6.1 The vision will be delivered through the following six objectives. • To improve the vitality and viability of Colne • To improve transport and accessibility and create safer communities • To improve and provide better access to services and facilities • To promote Colne's heritage and develop its potential as a visitor • destination and “festival town” • To provide more facilities and activities for children and young • people • To improve health and well-being	The strategy is accompanied by an action plan but does not incorporate SMART targets.	To provide appropriate policies which encourage the appropriate development of all centres within the Borough	

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Our Place Our Pendle LA21 Strategy 2000			
The Vision we share is of a better world characterised by: • Cultural diversity and a good spirited community • A clean and safe environment in our towns and the countryside • Jobs and prosperity for local people • Opportunities for everyone The 4 priority actions are: 1. Building communities 2. Acting locally 3. Protecting Pendle 4. Thinking globally	Action include: • Improving and increasing the number of play areas and providing more equipment in the parks • Designating more listed buildings and conservation areas • Converting empty shops into living accommodation to protect the buildings • Regenerating the deprived area of Waterside • Re-using stone and brick when buildings are demolished • Safe routes for cycling to all schools • Protect trees and woods from house building, industrial units and other such developments		The framework should consider protection of listed buildings and conservation areas, density, accessibility, trees and woods and waste.
Pendle Rural Strategy 2004 – 2009			
Pendle Rural Strategy has been developed to help target the delivery of regeneration activity in the Borough. It aims to identify a number of priority actions and to provide an integrated approach to addressing environmental, economic and social issues including; • Land use and management • Transportation and accessibility • Diversity of the natural and built environment • Economic activity, employment and training • Services and facilities, housing, education leisure and recreation • Health and social services, public order, arts and culture • Community development, Information and advice, lifelong education, resources and funding.			The SA framework should include Land use and management, transport and accessibility, diversity of the natural and built environment, employment and training, services and facilities, housing, education leisure and recreation, health and social services, public order, arts and culture community development, Information and advice, lifelong education, resources and funding.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle Countryside Access Strategy 2008-2013			
The aim of the strategy is to maintain a safe, well-maintained network of public rights of way which are easy to use and contribute to meeting the needs of local people and visitors to the area. The vision set out in the strategy is supported by a number of key objectives, namely to: - ensure that all public rights of way within Pendle are safe, well defined, easy to use and kept free of obstruction; - ensure that when problems with public rights of way are identified, the necessary measures are put in place to resolve them; - improve the accessibility of the public rights of way network for people with limited mobility; - improve access to the countryside for cyclists and horse riders; - promote the opportunities for access to the countryside via the public rights of way network to all sections of the community; - promote the value and raise the profile of the public rights of way network in improving the environmental, recreational, social and economic benefits to the local area; - provide a framework for resource allocation that maximises funding to support the implementation of improvement proposals from internal budgets and external funding opportunities; and (continued ...)	A number of actions are outlined for each of the identified issues in the strategy.	LDF policies should encourage the development of appropriate footpaths, bridleways and cycle ways, particularly where they are traffic free routes and enhance accessibility by means other than the private car.	The SA should consider whether proposed developments are in accessible locations, or should be made accessible by non-car means.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
develop a vision shared by councillors, officers, rights of way user groups, key partners and communities for access to the countryside.			
Pendle Council Strategic Plan 2005 – 2006			
The Pendle Strategic Plan sets out the objectives and priorities of the Council under the following vision: “A Borough that provides a high quality of life for all its citizens and this is known regionally and nationally as a great place to live, learn, work and visit.” The strategic plan is built around three objectives which are delivered by a series of priorities; i) Successfully engaging and leading our community ii) Achieving successful regeneration and sustainable development iii) Delivering accessible services of good value and quality Within these there are 5 major priorities which have been identified: - To create a strong housing market that is capable of delivering good quality housing that is available and affordable and meets the needs of the Borough. - To reduce crime and anti social behaviour. - To provide cleaner streets, an improved environment and more recycling - To improve our town centres, encourage tourism and support the development of the local economy. - To improve Customer and Citizen access to services, facilities and decision making.	All relevant targets should have been met by April 2006.		The Sa framework should consider the potential impacts on the housing market, crime and anti social behaviour, public realm, recycling, town centres, tourism, the local economy and democracy.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Barrowford Parish Plan (2008)			
The Plan addresses local issues raised following consultation and are grouped under the following headings. • Community Wellbeing- Personal Safety • Community Wellbeing - Health Facilities • Community Wellbeing - Social and Spiritual Support • Civic Pride and Responsibility • Tourism, Heritage and Countryside • Barrowford's Heritage • Retail Business • Sustainable Transport • Young People • Development			The SA framework should consider the potential impacts on the housing market, regeneration and the different centres through the Borough.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Bradley Area Action Plan DPD (2010) Bradley Area Action Plan Objectives: Economic 1. Transform the housing market in terms of housing types, tenure and quality 2. Maintain and enhance the local shopping and business offer within the Priority Action Area, link local residents to job opportunities and improve the local skills base 3. Facilitate the redevelopment of Riverside Mills site Social 4. Improve local access to services and facilities, including publicly accessible open space and appropriate play facilities 5. Promote healthy living environments 6. Increase community safety and help reduce crime Environmental 7. Extend and enhance the open space network through the creation of new open space and improvements to the river corridor 8. Improve the environmental quality of Scotland Road (A682) and Leeds Road (A56) – both key routes into Nelson town centre 9. Secure the productive use of vacant land and buildings to improve the urban environment. 10. Promote quality new development that respects local character and contributes to local distinctiveness 11. Adapt to and reduce contribution to climate change and, in particular flood risk			
			The SA framework should consider the potential impacts on the housing market, regeneration and the different centres through the Borough.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Brierfield Neighbourhood Action Plan (2007)			
This is one of the delivery documents of the HMRP. The key aspects of the framework are: • Rapidly delivering a scale of new housing development that significantly increases the available spending power of the residential community and underpins the viability of local business and service development. • Fully utilising the canal and the edge of the town as an environmental/leisure asset and as a 'driver' for regeneration by facilitating appropriate high quality development along its edge as a platform upon which to construct a "value cluster" to draw in investment and feed it into the settlement core • Consolidation of Brierfield Town Centre along Burnley Road/ Colne Road and down the Railway Street corridor to tie the Canal corridor and Railway Station more tightly into the heart of the community, creating renewed thoroughfares around which new investment in homes and jobs will support better shopping and other services. • Direct intervention to shrink the private rented sector and recycle empty properties to deliver new terraced housing products to underpin a revival in sustainable owner/occupation, addressing the issues of unfitness and ensuring a choice of housing in size, tenure and price terms for local residents.			The SA framework should consider the potential impacts on the housing market, regeneration and the different centres through the Borough.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
- Highly focussed and systematic roll-out out of development opportunities aligned with public policy interventions including neighbourhood management and private sector housing renewal investment to achieve incremental housing market recovery from west to east to west across the settlement. - Supporting existing businesses and exploiting development opportunities in existing buildings and on brownfield sites as these become available. - Addressing the 'entry' points to the town to establish a sense of arrival and to 'define' Brierfield by a combination of appropriate development, environmental treatment and signage. - Introducing a linked open space network which enhances the streetscape and provides accessible parks and quality spaces for all residents. - Building upon previous programmes to implement a coherent environmental improvement plan for the town, focusing on the shopping core, but feeding into the adjoining neighbourhoods addressing, lighting, paving, street furniture and signage and streetscape. - The Priority Areas are: 1: Canal Corridor 2: Railway Street Neighbourhood 3: Stanley Street Neighbourhood			
Children's And Youth Play Area Strategy			
The strategy aims to improve quality and quantity of, and access to play facilities across the borough.		Ensure the LDF takes into account the local needs and priorities in terms of provision of facilities through site identification and s106 criteria.	Ensure the SA framework considers the accessibility to, and the quantity and quality of play areas and other facilities.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Colne ADF			
The strategic vision for this plan is: • maximising access to high value employment; • establishing housing choice and creating sustainable communities; • capturing the potential of the natural environment and heritage; • building community cohesion; and • developing effective neighbourhood management and service delivery.		Plan needs to provide support for intervention within the housing market and encourage further economic development, regeneration and renewal in Colne town centre. Health, crime, housing and social cohesion are big issues in Colne which the plan needs to consider..	The SA framework must consider health, crime, housing and social cohesion
Colne Market Town healthcheck -action-plan			
The vision for Colne is: • To improve the vitality and viability of Colne. • To improve transport and accessibility and create safer communities. • To improve and provide better access to services and facilities. • To promote Colne's heritage and develop its potential as a visitor destination and "festival town". • To provide more facilities and activities for children and young people. • To improve health and well-being.	None quantifiable		To consider vitality and viability of centres, accessibility, enhancement of heritage health, young people.
Nelson Neighbourhood Action Plan (2007)			
This document sets appraises the possible options for housing market restructuring in Nelson. It puts forwards a comprehensive and integrated approach to regeneration which includes housing investment, demolition and rebuilding, mixed use developments, emphasis on heritage, creation of industrial improvement areas, town centre improvements.			The SA will take into account the objectives of the HMR the framework will need to consider waste, health and economic growth among other things.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Rights of Way Improvement Plan			
This County wide document aims to: - improve the network of local rights of within the powers available to us, to better meet the needs of local people (including those with impaired vision and reduced mobility) and our visitors; - increase the public's enjoyment and the benefits it derives from the Lancashire countryside; - monitor the improvements against clear targets during the life of the Plan.	Each action has		The SA framework must take into account accessibility of development by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.
Tourism strategy			
This strategy aims to enhance the tourism potential for Pendle Borough based on its natural and built heritage.			The framework should consider both the economic benefits of increased tourism such as increased employment and income, as well as the disbenefits such as increased traffic movements,
Road Safety Strategy 1996			
Although Pendle Borough Council is not a Highway Authority, it is able to implement schemes which should improve road safety. This document sets out a range of policies regarding traffic and transport management.		The LDF should consider highway safety within appropriate policies.	The framework should consider highway safety.
Walking Strategy			
The objectives of the Walking Strategy are to: - Improve the quality of the walking environment for all vulnerable road users. - Work with partners in promoting walking as the most environmentally and socially sustainable form of transport. - Work with partners to improve safety and security for vulnerable road users. - Integrate walking into other relevant policy initiatives and programmes.	- Increase the percentage of journeys to work on foot to 12% by 2016. - Increase the percentage of school children walking to school. - Reduce the time taken to repair reported defects. - Increase the percentage of traffic signals with pedestrian phases. - Reduce the number of pedestrian casualties and footway falls. - Reduce traffic volumes and speed.	Local transport Plan will be increasingly important in setting the transport context and therefore walking issues for documents within the LDF.	The SA framework must take into account accessibility of development by a range of transport modes including walking.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	• Increase the number of people walking to key destinations. • Increase the number of school travel plans. • Increase the number of business travel plans. • Increase the number of 20 mph zones introduced. • Increase the number of home zones introduced. • Increase the kilometrage of pedestrian priority area clear zones introduced. Additional indicators are required by the Best Value Performance Plan	At a neighbourhood and site specific level Action Area Plans (AAPs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) are significant in setting out detailed transport and design considerations. They are of particular importance in establishing the context for 'Quality of Life' issues such as streetscape and would be invaluable in determining where people wish to walk and identifying barriers to walking as well as possible solutions.	
Draft Empty Homes Strategy 2006			
The Empty Homes Strategy is one of the planks of the Borough's regeneration strategy. It complements the Housing Strategy. The primary aims are: • To reduce homelessness and housing need • To reduce temporary accommodation costs • To secure repairs and improvement for homes in disrepair • To provide good quality affordable housing • To remove magnets for vandalism, squatting, crime and anti-social behaviour • To support the HMRP. • To contribute to regeneration • Raise awareness of the issues of empty homes • To support other Borough wide and sub- regional strategies and plans. • To promote social cohesion and sustainable communities		The SA framework will consider efficient use of land and take into account to objectives of the HMRP.	

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Private Sector Housing Strategy 2005 Private Section Housing Renewal Policy (2010-11)			
This strategy complements the Housing Strategy Its primary aims are to: - offer a raft of advice to elderly people and vulnerable client groups, from advice regarding sources of funding to undertake repairs to properties - facilitate Property based improvements - promote Energy Efficiency measures - to promote Housing Renewal Through management orders, licensing and other tools;	- Number of PS Dwellings reoccupied or demolished from LA action. - Number of houses in GRS completed - Number of grants completed % Of clients satisfied with Service - Enforcement of standards in PRS -number of PSH notices complied with. - Enforcement of standards in PRS -number of PSH notices served. - Number of landlords accredited - Number of houses improved through landlord accreditation - Number of houses acquired for Improvement for Sale scheme - Number of houses improved through Improvement for Sale scheme - Number of energy efficiency measures provided - Number of empty properties on database		The SA framework will consider the impact of policies on private housing both rented and owned and take into account to objectives of the HMRP

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	• Number of dwellings in ongoing GRS • Number of service requests PRS • Number of total Service Requests • The number of properties made decent • The number of properties where category 1 and 2 HH&SRS hazards have been removed or reduced • The number of properties adapted to meet the needs of the disabled person.		
Canal Corridor Study (2003)			
This plan covers the Leeds & Liverpool Canal within Lancashire. It promotes regeneration of the canal and the canalside environment, identifying potential for waterside development, restoration, environmental enhancement, tourism and social inclusion.	The plan contains a series of actions within Pendle Borough, such as tow path resurfacing	The LDF needs to take into account the regeneration potential offered by the canal.	The SA should consider the costs and benefits of regeneration, tourism, economic development, environmental enhancement and social inclusion.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Home Energy Strategy (2008-11)			
The strategy will focus on three key themes of Home Energy: 1) Improving Energy Efficiency The Government's 2003 Energy White Paper set energy efficiency at the heart of UK energy policy, announcing a long term goal to reduce the UK's carbon emissions by some 60% by about 2050. The aim of reducing consumption may be focused on low incomes and rising fuel prices, energy waste reduction or limiting climate change and environmental impact. 2) Reducing Fuel Poverty The increase in fuel prices over the past few years has had an immense impact on households ability to pay their fuel bills and as such fuel poverty occurs where households cannot afford to heat their homes adequately at a reasonable cost. Typically, a fuel poor household is defined as a household needing to spend 10% or more of their income to heat their home to an adequate standard of warmth. The most significant effect of fuel poverty is in relation to the health of people living in cold homes with an average of 80 excess winter deaths across Burnley and Pendle per year between 2001-2006. ... (continued)		The Plan can play an important role in improving Home Energy through providing better design guidance principles when delivering housing.	The SA Framework should recognise the role improving energy efficiency has on the social and environmental objectives.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
3) Tackling Climate Change The term climate change is generally used when referring to changes in our climate which have been identified since the early part of the 1900's. The changes we've seen over recent years and those which are predicted over the next 80 years are thought to be mainly as a result of human behaviour rather than due to natural changes in the atmosphere. The main greenhouse gases resulting from human activities are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane and nitrous oxide. Scientists and politician now agree that emissions need to be reduced; therefore an important aim of this strategy is to reduce household emissions of CO₂			

Appendix C

Baseline Data

21 Pages

Table C1 Population and Human Health

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
Improve access to good quality, and resource efficient housing	Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents needs	Number of additional affordable houses completed	AMR	Pendle: 0.	B'burn / 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 / 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%	B'burn / 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: http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file18549.xls	Pendle 4148 kWh	Rochdale 4 233 Blackburn 4 312 Burnley 4 055	Data gap	Data gap

Table C1 (continued) Population and Human Health

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
		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
To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle	a) Reduce health inequalities	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 C1 (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% Rossendale N/A	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%)	Blackburn: N/A Burnley: 86% Hyndburn 100% Rossendale N/A	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)	Burnley, Pendle & Rossendale PCT performance ratings http://ratings2005.healthcarecommission.org.uk/Reports/PctTrustDetail.asp?TrustCode=5G8#key_targets	(Burnley, Pendle & Rossendale) 4.354	England – 10.696	Reduce by 20%	No data
		Death from cancer ages under 75 (change in rate)	Burnley, Pendle & Rossendale PCT performance ratings http://ratings2005.healthcarecommission.org.uk/Reports/PctTrustDetail.asp?TrustCode=5G8#key_targets	(Burnley, Pendle & Rossendale) 9.02%	England – 3.87%	Reduce by 20%	No data

Table C2 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	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 ¹	Average 2002-2004: Pendle: +1.79%	Lancashire: +1.74% North West +1.87%	No specific target	Data Gap
	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

¹ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

Table C2 (continued) Economic Development & Regeneration

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
	Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	Percentage of occupations within 'science and technology professional' category	ONS ²	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
	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 http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/lancashireprofile/sectors/tourism.asp	2300	B'burn / Darwen 4300 Burnley: 3000 Hyndburn: 2400 Ribble Valley: 3300 Rossendale: 1600	No specific target	Data Gap

² Statistics by subject, 'Occupation Groups (UV30)'.

Table C2 (continued) Economic Development & Regeneration

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market	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	B'burn/ Darwen N/AN/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	B'burn / 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 C2 (continued) Economic Development & Regeneration

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
		% people aged 16-74 with: Highest qualification attained NVQ level 4	NOMIS – official labour market statistics www.nomisweb.co.uk . 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 ³ 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
E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure	a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Number children KSI	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	No specific targets.	Data Gap
		Number of Air Quality Management Areas declared.	LPA AQMS	None	Data Gap	No specific targets.	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 http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/regional/index.html	11.4	B'burn / Darwen 17.5 Burnley 12.1 Hyndburn 18.3 Rossendale 13.4	No specific targets.	Data Gap

³ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

Table C2 (continued) Economic Development & Regeneration

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
E3 (continued)	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
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% B'burn / 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%	B'burn / Darwen 60% Burnley 87% Hyndburn N/A Rossendale N/A	70%	Data Gap

Table C2 (continued) Economic Development & Regeneration

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
	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 C3 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/ 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 / Darwen 79% Hyndburn 82% Rossendale 83% Ribble valley 93%		
	b) Promote design that discourages crime and anti social behaviour? ⁴	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

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

Table C3 (continued) Cultural Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
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 County Council	99.98	Burnley 99.98 B'burn/ Darwen Hyndburn 100 Ribble valley 97.56 Rossendale 99.94	No specific targets.	Data gap
		% of households <4 km from food shops	Lancashire County Council	99.98	Burnley 99.98 B'burn/ Darwen Hyndburn 100 Ribble valley 98.79 Rossendale 99.94	No specific targets.	Data gap

Table C3 (continued) Cultural Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
		% of households <4 km from a GP	Lancashire County Council	99.9	Burnley 99.66 B'burn/ Darwen Hyndburn 100 Ribble valley 99.01 Rossendale 99.90 NW 92	No specific targets.	Data gap
		% of households <4 km from a primary school	Lancashire County Council	99.9	Burnley 100 B'burn/ Darwen Hyndburn 100 Ribble valley 99.24 Rossendale 99.92	No specific targets.	Data gap
		% of households <4 km from a secondary school.	Lancashire County Council	99.47	Burnley 99.73 B'burn/ Darwen Hyndburn 100 Ribble valley 88.65 Rossendale 99.83	No specific targets.	Data gap

Table C3 (continued) Cultural Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
	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 B'burn/ Darwen 90.90% Hyndburn no data Lancashire County Council 92%	No specific targets.	No data for Pendle
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 B'burn/ Darwen 1 Hyndburn 1 Rossendale 0	No specific targets.	Data gap
		Number of Scheduled Monuments at Risk		Pendle - none	Burnley 0 B'burn/ Darwen 0 Hyndburn 1 Rossendale1	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

Table C3 (continued) Cultural Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
	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 1 000 population (BVPI 2003-2004)	ODPM Best Value Performance Indicators (2003/04) Visitor Attractions Trends in England, Visit England 2010 http://www.visitengland.org/Images/Final%20report_tcm30-27368.pdf	There were 134 432 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2009/10. This represents a small decline on previous years. (Excludes figures for the Yorkshire Dales Mining Museum.)	Burnley 1450 B'burn/ Darwen 420 Hyndburn 194 Lancashire County Council 215	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%	Data gap	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/' 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 C3 (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% B'burn / Darwen 51.1% Hyndburn 48.13% Rossendale 50.13%		
		% Belong to Local Neighbourhood	Life in East Lancashire Survey 2004	72.08%	Burnley 78.07% B'burn / 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 B'burn / 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% B'burn/ 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% B'burn/ Darwen 61% Hyndburn 63.6% Rossendale 49.6%		

Table C4 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	B'burn / 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	B'burn / Darwen 4312 Burnley 4055 Hyndburn 4190 Rossendale 4428	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%	National mean 24.3% Lancashire: 20.4%	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 by 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.	

Table C4 (continued) Physical Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
		% 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	Unknown
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)

Table C4 (continued) Physical Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery	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 B'burn / 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.
		Household waste recycling rate.	ODPM BVPI 82a (2003/04)	12.8%	Burnley 8.28% B'burn / Darwen 16.6% Hyndburn 16.5% Rossendale 17.71	Increase to 20%	Levels of recycling increased over previous period but have fluctuated.
		Household waste composting rate.	BVPI 82b (2003/04)	9.43%	Burnley 4.14% B'burn / Darwen 6.5% Hyndburn 7.4% Rossendale 6.04	Increase to 10%	Static over two previous periods.

Table C4 (continued) Physical Resources

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

Table C4 (continued) Physical Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources	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 / Darwen 0 Burnley 0 Hyndburn 0 Rossendale 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 C4 (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	http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/default.asp	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	English Nature	Pendle: 0	Rossendale 93% Burnley 0% Hyndburn 100% National mean: 48%	95% in favourable condition by 2010	
		Percentage change in areas and populations of priority habitats and species (by type);	AMR	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.			
	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	Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992 and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover. Since 2004/5 a minimum of 21.5 ha of new public and private woodland has been planted in Pendle.

Appendix D

References

2 Pages

Pendle SA Updated Baseline Data Sources

- 1 Nomis, 2011
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/imp/la/2038432058/report.aspx>
 - 2 Perception Survey 2011 (PBC & East Lancashire NHS Trust, 2011)
 - 3 Lancashire Walking Strategy (LCC, 2010)
 - 4 Open Space Audit (OSA) (2008)
 - 5 Business Register Employment Survey (2009)
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=15390>
 - 6 Housing Land Monitoring Report 2010/2011
 - 7 Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA) (CLG, 2009)
 - 8 British census 2001
 - 9 Occupation Groups (UV30) (ONS, 2001)
<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=7&b=309544&c=pendle&d=13&e=16&g=462791&i=1x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1244536705183&enc=1&dsFamilyId=175>
 - 10 Building at Risk Register (English Heritage, 2011)
 - 11 Annual Population Survey (ONS, 2010)
 - 12 Neighbourhood Statistics (ONS, 2010)
 - 13 Reported Road Casualties English Local Authority Tables (DfT, 2010)
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.dft.gov.uk/excel/173025/221412/221549/228019/gordistrictlevel09.xls/#Tab2.1abc!A22>
 - 14 CO₂ Emissions (DECC, 2008)
http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/statistics/climate_change/localAuthorityCO2/457-local-regional-co2-2005-2008-full-data.xls
 - 15 Road transport energy consumption at regional and local authority level (DECC, 2009)
http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy_stats/regional/road_transport/road_transport.aspx
 - 16 Pendle Cycling Strategy (PBC, 2006)
 - 17 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2006)
 - 18 Pendle Council NLUD Return 2009/10
 - 19 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (Workplace Based) (ONS, 2010)
http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/main/earningshours.asp
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 - 21 Housing, Employment and Retail & Leisure Land monitoring reports 2010/11
 - 22 Sustainable Settlements Study (SSS) (December 2008)
 - 23 Renewables Study (RLCES) (December 2010)
 - 24 Ribble Catchment River Basin Management Plan
 - 25 Annual Monitoring Report 2009/2010
 - 26 Pendle Biodiversity Audit (Pendle Council, 2010)
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Pendle SA Updated Baseline Data Sources

- 28 Regional Energy Consumption Statistics
http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy_stats/regional/regional.aspx
 - 29 Covalent (Pendle Borough Council, 2009/10)
 - 30 NHS The Information Centre
www.nchod.nhs.uk/
 - 31 Business Demography Statistics (ONS, 2009)
 - 32 Pendle Borough Council Economic Development Unit 2010/11
 - 33 Employment Land Monitoring Report 2010/11 (PBC, 2011)
 - 34 Retail Capacity Study (RCS) (May 2007)
 - 35 Employment Land Review (ELR) (March 2008)
 - 36 Affordable Housing Site Viability Study (AHSVS) (Feb 2011)
 - 37 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (May 2008)
 - 38 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (March 2008)
-