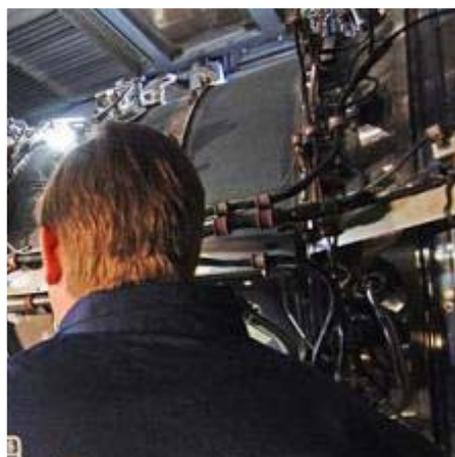


Local Plan for Pendle



Core Strategy Publication Report

September 2012



Foreword

Pendle is a unique and special place: attractive, diverse, yet constantly changing.

We care about our community, so it is important that we recognise the challenges that the future holds, and that we plan for those changes.

We live in an age where rapid advances in technology are changing how we communicate, the way we shop, where and how we work and the life choices we make. We are living longer too; and have higher expectations for a future where we expect to enjoy good health and greater prosperity.

We must direct future growth to the right locations and carefully manage regeneration activity. We need to provide guidance so that new development benefits those people who live and work in our towns and villages, whilst continuing to protect and enhance those assets that make the area both attractive and locally distinctive.

In doing so we must carefully consider the social, economic and environmental impacts of our actions. Only in this way can we hope to realise our vision of making Pendle a better place to live, work, learn, play and visit.

The Core Strategy will work alongside Our Pendle, Our Future: Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy, to help us shape the future of Pendle, by addressing issues that are important to our locality as well as matters of wider concern such as climate change.

The policies in the Core Strategy have been influenced by the evidence available to us. In particular they reflect the responses you have supplied in response to earlier public consultations. As such, I would like to thank everyone who has taken the time to comment.

We believe that this strategy provides the best possible response to your future needs and aspirations. It takes a balanced approach that helps to achieve the best possible outcome for you, your children and Pendle.

I believe that by working together we can show the pride, passion and belief needed to successfully deliver our sustainable vision of Pendle's future.



Councillor Joe Cooney

Leader of Pendle Council

July 2012

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1 Preface

1 Preface

- 1.1** We are increasingly concerned that our way of life is placing an increasing burden on the planet. But, without change we all face a future that is less certain and less secure. It is important to manage change if it is to benefit us all.
- 1.2** The Lyons Inquiry made it clear that the main function of local government is to shape places through the "...creative use of powers and influence to promote the general well-being of a community and its citizens."⁽¹⁾
- 1.3** Planning plays a major role in influencing places and the way in which they function, placing it at the heart of the Government's place-shaping agenda. As acknowledged in the Ministerial foreword for the National Planning Policy Framework the planning system is about helping deliver positive growth through sustainable development, ensuring economic, environmental and social progress for this and future generations.

What is Sustainable Development?

"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Our Common Future - The Bruntland Report (World Commission on Environment and Development, April 1987)

- 1.4** Everything we do is about achieving a better future for Pendle and the people who chose to live, work, learn or visit our community. This means providing: good quality affordable homes that meet the needs of all our residents; educational opportunities that allow our children to reach their full potential; a diverse range of jobs that enable young people to meet their aspirations locally; a selection of shops and services that cater for our daily needs; open space, leisure and cultural facilities that allow us to enjoy rewarding, happy and healthy lifestyles; all connected by an efficient and sustainable transport system.
- 1.5** The Core Strategy is the spatial expression of Our Pendle Our Future: Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS), which reflects the community's vision for improving quality of life in the area and establishes a blueprint for the social, economic and environmental transformation of the borough.⁽²⁾

1 HM Government (2007) Lyons Inquiry into local government - Place-shaping: a shared ambition for the future of local government. London, TSO.

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

2 About the Core Strategy

The Publication Report

- 2.1** The Core Strategy (Publication Report) represents our proposed strategy for managing development and growth in Pendle over the next 15 years. It is the first of two documents that will succeed the Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016, which was adopted by Pendle Council in May 2006.
- 2.2** To help deliver confidence in the Core Strategy, the Government requires it to be the most appropriate strategy when considered against all the reasonable alternatives. The Publication Report is the product of extensive engagement and consultation with members of the local community and a wide range of organisations that have an interest in the future of Pendle (see the section on 'How Has It Been Prepared?' below). The views expressed in these consultations, together with an analysis of the available evidence and some new research to fill gaps in our knowledge, have helped to highlight the important roles played by each of our communities and the complex relationships between them.
- 2.3** Of course where there is more than one possible solution to a particular issue or problem, differences of opinion will undoubtedly arise. Pendle Council, and its partners, are committed to achieving the best we can with the resources available to us. We believe that on balance this strategy offers the best possible quality of life for all concerned, both now and in the future, minimises our impact on the environment and makes sure that scarce resources, such as land, are used efficiently.

Why Do We Need It?

- 2.4** The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) introduced significant reforms to the planning system for England and Wales and the format of the statutory Development Plan for the area. The Localism Act (2011) and the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) have introduced further reforms.
- 2.5** These changes have resulted in a more streamlined planning system, which adopts a more proactive approach to managing development, promotes growth and provides increased opportunities for public participation.
- 2.6** The Core Strategy is the first of two documents that will replace the existing Local Plan. It represents the key local component of the statutory Development Plan (Figure 2.1), setting out our vision for the future of Pendle; a clear strategy for the delivery of this vision and the strategic planning policies against which all applications for new development will be assessed.⁽³⁾
- 2.7** To ensure that decisions on planning applications are both rational and consistent they should be made in accordance with the Development Plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.⁽⁴⁾ As such the policies and proposals in local planning documents such as Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans, where these are prepared, must be in general conformity with the Core Strategy.
- 2.8** In turn, policies in the Core Strategy must be consistent with national planning policy, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).⁽⁵⁾ Published by the Government on 27th March 2012, the NPPF replaces over one thousand pages of national policy - previously contained in Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and some Circulars - with a single 59 page document.

3 Statutory means that it is required by Government legislation.

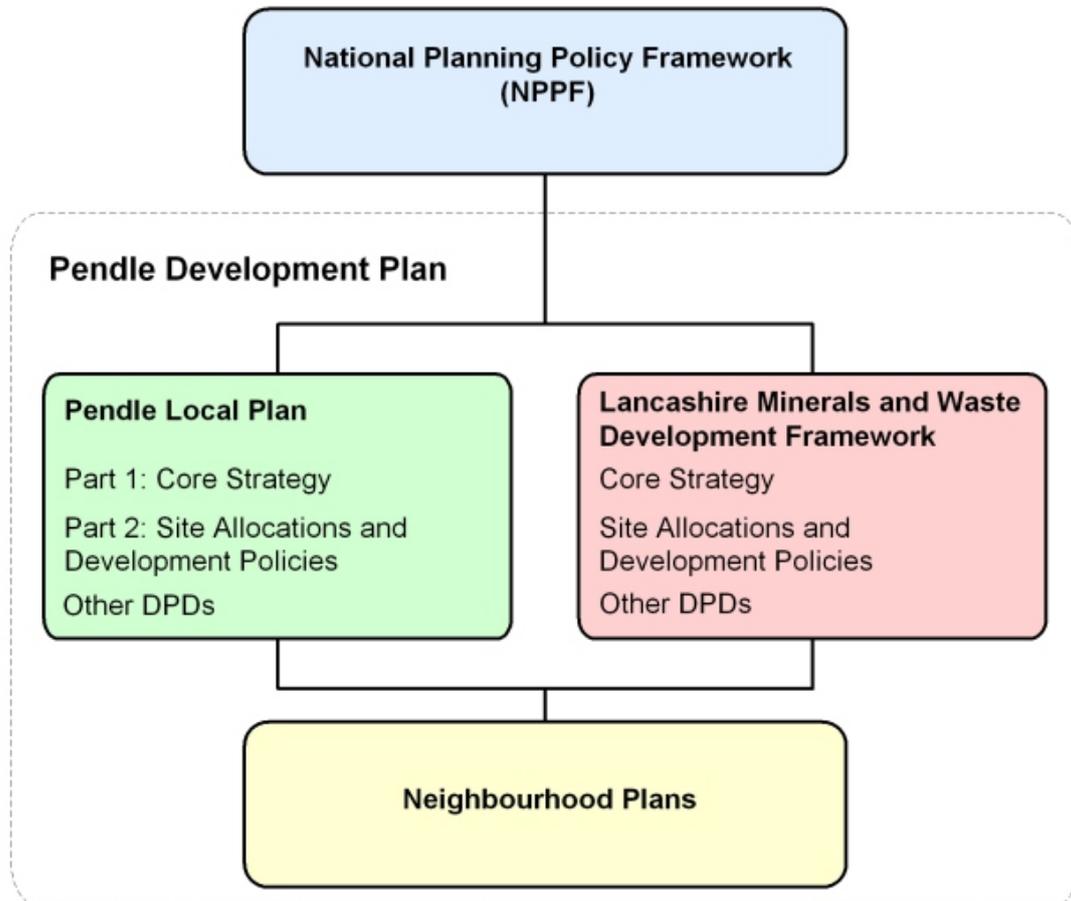
4 Section 54A of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990).

5 Communities and Local Government (2012) *National Planning Policy Framework*.

2 About the Core Strategy

- 2.9** At the time of writing the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) remains an integral part of the Development Plan for Pendle (Figure 2.1). However, the Government has indicated its intention to abolish regional planning at the earliest opportunity. As such, this Core Strategy only references RSS policies where this is unavoidable.

Figure 2.1 The Development Plan for Pendle



Using the Development Plan

All planning applications in Pendle are judged against the policies in the statutory Development Plan. In Pendle this contains documents from the Pendle Local Plan and the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

In the future it may also contain one or more Neighbourhood Plans prepared by local communities to establish general planning policies for the development and use of land in all, or part, of their area.

The policies in these development plan documents (DPDs) are mutually supportive and should not be read in isolation.

Furthermore emerging DPDs, neighbourhood plans and supplementary planning documents (SPDs)⁽⁶⁾ will expand on some of the objectives and policies in these key documents.

⁶ Supplementary Planning Documents do not form part of the Development Plan, but add further detail to policies in the Local Plan.

About the Core Strategy 2

What Does It Tell Me?

- 2.10** The Core Strategy is a strategic document, which will guide development and growth in Pendle over the next 15 years, by setting out:
1. The amount of development that will be required over the plan period and the broad areas in which this development should take place; in particular:
 - WHAT we want to see
 - WHERE it should be located
 - HOW much is needed
 - WHEN it is required
 - WHO will make it happen
 2. The strategic policies that will guide development towards the most sustainable locations and those which address issues of widespread concern such as climate change; protection of the environment and good design.
- 2.11** The Core Strategy does not:
- Identify site-specific allocations for development, or set out policies for individual sites. These will be addressed in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies (see highlight box) and any Area Action Plan DPDs or Neighbourhood Plans that are prepared;
 - Provide highly detailed planning policies. Its role is limited to setting out strategic planning guidance and principles for development and growth across the Borough. Where justified, more detailed planning policies will be provided in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies and any supplementary planning documents (SPDs).

Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies

Early consultations on this document ran in parallel with the Core Strategy and two 'Call for Sites' public consultations were held in 2008 and 2010.

The final document will:

1. Identify those sites that are considered to be best placed to help deliver the strategic objectives set out in the Core Strategy, and their proposed use.
2. Establish the boundaries for areas where development will be resisted, or required to meet higher standards of design.
3. Set out detailed development management policies that will be used to inform day-to-day decisions on planning applications.

A review of the continued validity of the following planning designations, established in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016), will be an integral element of our public consultation on the Preferred Options Report in 2013.

- Settlement Boundaries (Policy 1)
- Protected Areas (Policy 3A)
- Sites of Settlement Character (Policy 12)
- Housing Land Allocations (Policies 17 and 18)
- Protected Employment Areas (Policy 22)
- Employment Land Allocations (Policy 23)
- Town Centre Boundaries (Policy 25)
- Primary, Secondary and Local Shopping Frontages (Policy 26)

2 About the Core Strategy

- Retail Land Allocations (Policy 27)
- Protected Car Parks (Policy 31)

At this time there are no plans to review the extent of the Green Belt in Pendle (Policy 3), no exceptional circumstances having been identified in the preparation of the Core Strategy.⁽⁷⁾

Whilst the objectives of many other designations – e.g. Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Biological Heritage Sites, conservation areas etc – are supported by planning policies, their boundaries are not established through planning policy and, as such, will not form part of this consultation process.

Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework

- 2.12** Lancashire County Council has the responsibility for identifying sites and preparing policies relating to minerals and waste development in the county. Whilst these matters are not dealt with in detail by the Pendle Core Strategy; Policy ENV1 makes reference to the need for applicants to consider the potential impact that their proposed development may have on the sterilisation of mineral resources and Policy ENV7 addresses waste management and encourages the use of recycled materials.
- 2.13** No strategic development sites have been identified in the Core Strategy. But the methodology used to select sites for allocation in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies will consider the need to avoid the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources. Relevant policies in this document will also indicate the need for applicants to refer to Policy M2 and the Proposals Map of the Joint Minerals and Waste Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD, in order to identify the extent of Mineral Safeguarding Areas in the borough.

Structure of the Core Strategy

- 2.14** The Core Strategy (Figure 2.2) begins by providing an overview of how Pendle is today. This **spatial portrait** highlights the key **spatial issues** we need to address if Pendle is to become “a better place to live, learn, work, play and visit”.
- 2.15** Having considered where we are, we need to decide what we want Pendle to be like in the future so that we can decide what action needs to be taken.
- 2.16** The **spatial vision** sets out what we want Pendle to be like at the end of the plan period (i.e. By 2028). It is the starting point for the strategy, expanding on the vision in the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) by considering the role of our individual communities and how they function together. It responds to local challenges and opportunities, and is based on evidence, a sense of local distinctiveness and community derived objectives, within the overall framework of national planning policy.
- 2.17** Our eleven **strategic objectives** helped to guide the preparation of the **spatial strategy**.⁽⁸⁾ This strategy shows how certain types of development will be prioritised or resisted in different parts of the Borough, and forms the basis for the detailed spatial policies we will use to help deliver our strategic objectives.
- 2.18** The physical changes this strategy will have for Pendle are illustrated on the **Key Diagram** for the Borough.

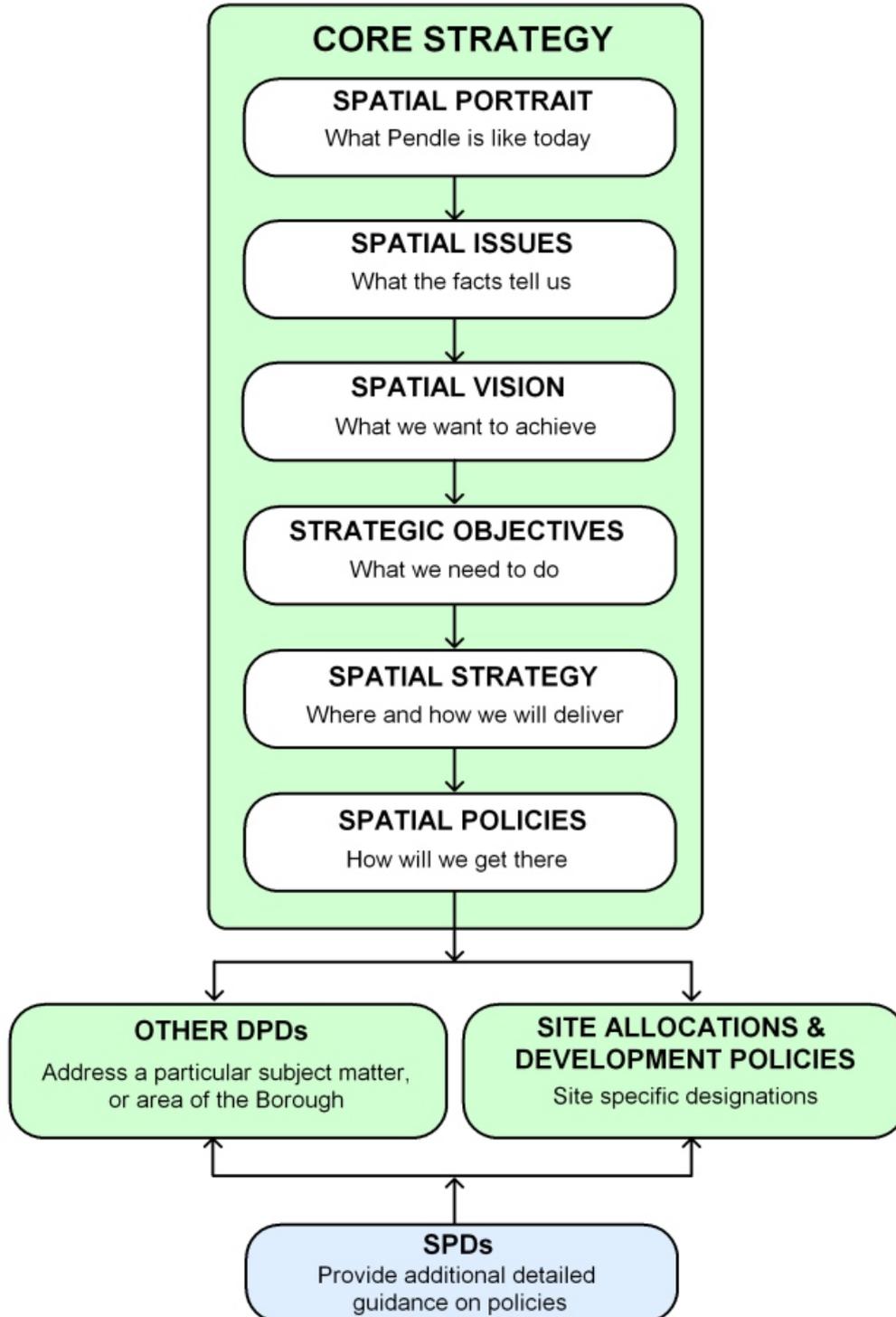
7 In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 82).

8 Our strategic objectives (Chapter 7) were finalised following consultation on the Issues and Options Report for the Core Strategy in summer 2008.

About the Core Strategy 2

2.19 In a letter dated 21st April 2009, the Secretary of State issued a direction confirming that policies in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016 could be saved. These saved policies remain part of the Development Plan until they are replaced. A schedule showing which Local Plan policies are to be replaced by a policy, or policies, in the Core Strategy is set out in Appendix B.

Figure 2.2 Structure of the Core Strategy



2 About the Core Strategy

How Has It Been Prepared?

- 2.20** The Government requires all Local Plan documents to be based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic, social and environmental characteristics of the area, and that they take full account of relevant market and economic signals. ⁽⁹⁾
- 2.21** As the Key Diagram (Chapter 6) shows, the policies in the Core Strategy will have far reaching effects. As such they are based on a thorough assessment of all the realistic possibilities available to us. The evidence to support this assessment and the choices made by the plan has been obtained: through early engagement and collaboration with the local community, the analysis of published information and additional research.

Engagement with the Local Community

- 2.22** To be effective our policies must be based on a thorough understanding of the needs, opportunities and constraints in the Pendle area. To achieve this we engaged with the local community at the earliest opportunity, and worked closely with neighbourhoods, local organisations and businesses to co-ordinate their activities and meet agreed objectives.
- 2.23** The Core Strategy (Publication Report) is therefore the product of extensive engagement with members of the public and others who have an interest in the Pendle area. ⁽¹⁰⁾
- 2.24** To ensure that our spatial strategy and policies are appropriate and locally distinctive they have been shaped by three earlier rounds of public consultation ⁽¹¹⁾:
1. **You Choose** in summer 2007, a joint consultation with the Sustainable Community Strategy, which sought to identify the main issues of concern to the people of Pendle.
 2. In summer 2008, the **Issues and Options Report** built on the findings of the You Choose campaign, by highlighting the key spatial issues facing Pendle. Your comments on this helped us to identify the best ways to address these issues.
 3. In autumn 2011, the **Preferred Options Report** illustrated what we believed to be the most appropriate strategy when considered against all the reasonable alternatives identified at the Issues and Options stage.
- 2.25** The introduction of the Localism Act in 2011 placed a **Duty to Co-operate** on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries and to carry out joint working on areas of common interest; a requirement that is reinforced in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). ⁽¹²⁾⁽¹³⁾ Pendle Council has collaborated with neighbouring authorities and other bodies, such as utility providers, to prepare evidence and ensure that any local or cross-boundary impacts have been fully considered. As far as possible, the Core Strategy reflects a collective vision and a set of agreed priorities for the sustainable development of the area, including those contained in any neighbourhood plans that have been made.

Evidence Base

- 2.26** An up-to-date evidence base, providing information on the key social, economic and environmental characteristics of the area, helps to confirm that people's perceptions of the area are correct, whilst statistical projections help to identify possible future requirements.

9 Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. London, TSO. Para. 158.

10 Full details of the consultation process for the Core Strategy can be found in the accompanying Consultation Statement.

11 Each of these public consultations was carried out in accordance with Regulation 18 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (formerly Regulation 25 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, as amended).

12 HM Government (2011) Localism Act. London, TSO. (Section 21).

13 Department of Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. London, TSO. (Paragraphs 178-181 inclusive).

About the Core Strategy 2

- 2.27** The NPPF states that the evidence base should be proportionate to the job being undertaken by the plan and relevant to the place in question.⁽¹⁴⁾ To address any significant gaps in the evidence available to us, new studies have been carried out either in-house by officers of Pendle Council or, where specialist knowledge has been required, commissioned from external consultants.
- 2.28** Given the strategic and complex nature of the issues addressed by policies in the Pendle Core Strategy, and their potential to affect areas beyond the borough boundary, the supporting evidence is reasonably extensive.

Key Linkages

- 2.29** To ensure that our strategic objectives and policies are both realistic, and deliverable, within the lifetime of the plan, we have taken into account the strategies, action plans and delivery programmes of the many organisations that are active in the Pendle area.
- 2.30** Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) provides the overall vision for the future of the area, and the objectives and policies in the Core Strategy flow directly from this strategic document. As such the Core Strategy also helps to deliver many of the county-wide targets established in the county-wide SCS, Ambition Lancashire.⁽¹⁵⁾
- 2.31** The priorities set out in the Pendle SCS and the Council's Strategic Plan are used to focus action and measure performance locally. The Core Strategy will help to deliver the targets set out in these key documents, which are underpinned by the Pennine Lancashire Integrated Economic Strategy and the Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy.
- 2.32** To help meet agreed objectives over the plan period, and co-ordinate the spatial activities of the many agencies and organisations operating in the Pendle area, a monitoring and delivery schedule follows each policy. In addition, the table in Policy SDP5 (Future Infrastructure Requirements) identifies those projects that will need to go ahead if we are to successfully deliver our spatial vision for Pendle. Up-to-date information on these and a number of other important infrastructure projects is presented in Appendix 1 of the Pendle Infrastructure Study. This delivery schedule, which is reviewed in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report, identifies the following information:
- Name and location of the project
 - Strategic objectives addressed
 - Cost of implementation
 - Sources of funding
 - Delivery and management partners
 - Anticipated timescales
 - Risks should the project not be delivered (including those for the Core Strategy)

Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.33** The sustainability appraisal process assesses the likely significant environmental, economic and social effects of each policy, both individually and in combination.⁽¹⁶⁾ The process is proportionate to the plan and does not repeat the appraisal of higher level policy.
- 2.34** The accompanying Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report performs a key role in providing a sound evidence base for the plan and is an integral part of the plan making process. It informs the evaluation of alternatives and demonstrates to the public that the plan represents the most appropriate combination of the reasonable alternatives that were considered.

14 Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. London, TSO.

15 Ambition Lancashire is the Sustainable Community Strategy for Lancashire.

16 As required by S19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, fully incorporates the requirements of the European Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment.

2 About the Core Strategy

- 2.35** A Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) has been carried out to test whether any impacts arising from implementation of the plan are likely to have a significant effect on an international or European sites of nature conservation importance (Natura 2000 or 'N2K' sites). The HRA includes the process known as Appropriate Assessment, required by Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (November, 2001), to ensure that any adverse impacts on the integrity of any of these sites are properly addressed.

What Happens Next?

Publication

- 2.36** The Core Strategy (Publication Report) represents what Pendle Council considers to be the final version of the document. A formal six week public consultation must be held to allow all interested parties to comment on the 'soundness' of the document.⁽¹⁷⁾

What Is Soundness?

The National Planning Policy Framework states that to be considered 'sound' a plan must be:

Positively prepared - the plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development;

Justified - the plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence;

Effective - the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities; and

Consistent with national policy - the plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the Framework.

Submission

- 2.37** Once the formal six-week consultation has closed, Pendle Council will send copies of the Core Strategy (Publication Report); any representations it has received, commenting on its soundness⁽¹⁸⁾; and all supporting documents to the Secretary of State.
- 2.38** Only minor changes to improve the clarity of the Core Strategy (Publication Report) can be made prior to its submission.⁽¹⁹⁾ Provided that they do not require further public consultation, any other amendments proposed by the Council should be included in a Schedule of Proposed Changes.

17 In accordance with Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations, 2012 (formerly Regulation 27 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, as amended).

18 Only representations submitted at this stage (i.e. in accordance with Regulation 20 (2)) will be considered by the Inspector. Those comments made during earlier consultations will not be considered at the Examination.

19 In accordance with Regulation 22 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations, 2012 (formerly Regulation 28 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, as amended).

About the Core Strategy 2

Examination

- 2.39** The Examination officially begins with submission to the Secretary of State.⁽²⁰⁾
- 2.40** The Planning Inspectorate will appoint an Inspector to assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Co-operate, legal and procedural requirements, and whether it is sound.
- 2.41** The examination will normally include a series of public hearing sessions on issues the Inspector would like to discuss in detail, with participants being invited to relevant hearing sessions. The Inspector will be assisted by a Programme Officer who will organise the hearing sessions and be the main point of contact for participants.
- 2.42** The Inspector will normally convene a Pre-Hearing Meeting approximately eight weeks after the date of submission and six weeks before any hearing sessions are due to start. This meeting provides an opportunity for procedural and administrative matters relating to the hearings to be explained and discussed. The form and content of the hearings will be described and the anticipated timetable for the hearing sessions outlined. The Inspector may also invite statements from the participants on the matters and issues identified for discussion at any hearing sessions.
- 2.43** Detailed agendas for these discussions will be circulated to participants at least one week before the hearing sessions commence.
- 2.44** Informal hearing sessions form an important part of the examination process. The Inspector will have completed a desk based examination of the Core Strategy and will be looking to the hearing sessions to resolve any issues where clarification is required to determine soundness.
- 2.45** Following the hearing sessions, the Inspector will take time to consider what he/she has heard. The Inspector's Report, concluding whether or not the Core Strategy is considered to be legally compliant and sound, or can be made sound with some changes, will normally be issued within four months.

Adoption

- 2.46** If the Core Strategy is found to be legally compliant and sound, or can be made sound, the Council can proceed with its **Adoption**.⁽²¹⁾ The Core Strategy will then be used as the main document for determining planning applications in Pendle.
- 2.47** It is currently anticipated that the Pendle Core Strategy will be adopted in Summer 2013.
- 2.48** Any person aggrieved by the adoption of the document may make an application to the High Court not later than the end of a six-week period starting from the date of adoption⁽²²⁾, on the ground that:
- a. the document is not within the appropriate power;
 - b. a procedural requirement has not been complied with.
- 2.49** If the document is found to be unsound by the Inspector, the Council will be directed to return to an earlier stage in the process.

20 In accordance with Regulation 24 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations, 2012 (formerly Regulation 34 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, as amended).

21 In accordance with Regulation 26 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations, 2012 (formerly Regulation 36 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, as amended).

22 Regulation 17(c) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations, 2012 and Section 113 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

3 Our Spatial Issues: Pendle Today

3 Our Spatial Issues: Pendle Today

Introduction

- 3.1** This chapter provides an essential introduction to our overall strategy for achieving a better future for Pendle. It sets the scene for all that follows, by highlighting the main characteristics of the area and drawing out the key spatial issues that we need to address in the Core Strategy and all the other documents that will make up the new Local Plan for Pendle.
- 3.2** The chapter is divided into the following sections:
- A portrait of Pendle provides a snapshot of what it is like to live in the borough today. It provides a summary of the main features of the area in terms of its geography, social and cultural characteristics, economy, environment, and patterns of movement.
 - Our key issues picks out the main spatial issues that we need to address in the Local Plan, if we are to realise our aspiration of creating a better future for Pendle.

A Portrait of Pendle

Where is Pendle?

- 3.3** The Borough of Pendle is situated in north-west England (Figure 3.1 'Borough of Pendle'). It is a product of local government reorganisation in 1974. Today it is one of twelve district councils in the county of Lancashire and together with Blackburn-with-Darwen, Burnley, Hyndburn, Ribble Valley and Rossendale it forms part of the Pennine Lancashire sub-region.

Figure 3.1 Borough of Pendle



- 3.4** To the north and west, Pendle shares its border with the Lancashire districts of Ribble Valley and Burnley. To the south are Calderdale and Bradford, both part of West Yorkshire, whilst to the east lies Craven in North Yorkshire (Figure 3.2 'Pendle in Context').

Our Spatial Issues: Pendle Today 3

What is Pendle like?

Geography

- 3.5** Pendle covers a total area of 169.4 km² and the 2011 Census reveals that it has a population of 89,500 giving it an overall population density of 528 persons per km². The borough is made up of 20 electoral wards, represented by 49 councillors, and 57 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA).⁽²³⁾ It also has four town and 15 parish councils.
- 3.6** The borough takes its name from the imposing Pendle Hill, which rises high above a rich and varied landscape, which offers one of the lowest crossings of the Pennines and has been an important gateway between Lancashire and Yorkshire for several generations.
- 3.7** The Leeds and Liverpool Canal carved its way across the landscape in the late 18th century, followed by the turnpike roads and railway by the mid 19th century. Good communications and the availability of natural resources were the catalysts for a period of rapid industrial and urban growth, which was fuelled by the rise of cotton weaving in the late 19th century. Almost overnight the area was transformed as textile mills and terraced housing for their workers began to dominate the skyline. Over the course of the century the population of the area grew from just 10,000 to over 70,000 as small villages rapidly evolved into industrial towns.
- 3.8** Today two-thirds of the population is concentrated in just four settlements - Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford - in the south of the borough. To the north, Barnoldswick and Earby are the largest settlements in largely rural West Craven, which prior to 1974 was part of the historic West Riding of Yorkshire. A series of widely dispersed villages and hamlets, of varying size and importance, characterise the rural areas lying between the towns of the M65 Corridor and West Craven.
- 3.9** As a result three clearly identifiable spatial areas are readily apparent, each with its own distinctive characteristics and unique opportunities.
1. The M65 Corridor – Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford
 2. West Craven Towns – Barnoldswick and Earby
 3. Rural Pendle – 16 widely dispersed villages and hamlets (13 with a defined settlement boundary)
- 3.10** The individual needs of these three areas and the interactions between them must be carefully considered if we are to plan a future for Pendle that is fully inclusive and meets people's aspirations. Pendle's role in the economic success of the North West, and in particular the Pennine Lancashire sub-region, will help to determine the contribution that these three areas can reasonably be expected to make, in helping to meet future development needs.

What are its main characteristics?

- 3.11** As a result of rapid, rather than planned growth, in the late 19th century, many of the former textile towns across Pennine Lancashire exhibit similar characteristics.
- 3.12** Employment remains highly dependent on the manufacturing sector, and the average wage level remains well below the national average. The large number of older terraced properties subdues average house prices and contributes to high rates of unfit housing. These factors help to account for the relatively slow rate of population growth in recent years and the emergence of pockets of severe deprivation and localised health issues.

23 LSOAs are a statistical area with a specified minimum population of approximately 400 households or 1,500 people. As they are consistent in size and have reasonably static boundaries they are better than wards when comparing data over time.

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- 3.13** But Pendle also has some real strengths. Advanced precision engineering businesses, many serving the locally important aerospace industry, operate at the cutting edge of new technology, and are a source of high value employment. The quality of the natural environment and elements of our built heritage are key drivers behind the recent growth of tourism, which has done much to improve the area's image.
- 3.14** Historically the area has undergone some dramatic changes. But in the immediate future this pace of change is likely to increase, as we respond to the challenges ahead.

Deprivation

- 3.15** Deprivation is the term given to the disadvantage that results from being in an inferior or less favourable position, when compared to others. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures the extent of deprivation across the country by assessing indicators such as income, employment, health, education, housing and crime.
- 3.16** In 2010 Pendle was ranked as the 41st most deprived local authority out of 326 in England. This represents a fall of 3 places since the previous Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) was published in 2007, and 30 places since 2004, putting it just outside the worst 10% nationally.
- 3.17** Almost one third of the population (26,945 people) live in our most disadvantaged neighbourhoods, so the increasing levels of deprivation are a major concern. Poverty and deprivation have a particularly significant effect on children, young people and their families, and a major impact on their aspirations, educational achievements and health. Pennine Lancashire's investment plans seek to address this underperformance by increasing prosperity for the sub-region as a whole. This involves providing a better balanced housing market, creating new employment opportunities by facilitating the growth of local businesses, encouraging inward investment and supporting new start-ups, ensuring that education and skill provision reflects the needs of the local business community, thereby improving the links between local people and employment.
- 3.18** The national and local indicator groups in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 show that deprivation in Pendle closely aligns with the boundaries of the three spatial areas, and that deprivation is most acute in the centre of Nelson.

Population

- 3.19** The population has a relatively young profile, with birth rates in the borough having increased steadily since 2003. Whilst the age structure is broadly similar to both the regional and national averages, there are two notable exceptions; the number of people in the 0-15 year old age group is higher and there are fewer people of pensionable age.
- 3.20** The ethnic mix is similar to other authorities in Pennine Lancashire, but there is a wide variation in its distribution. In 2001 the majority ethnic group was White (85%); substantially lower than the comparable figure for Lancashire (92%), but only marginally below that for England (88%).⁽²⁴⁾ There is a significant Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population (16.1%), a figure that is almost doubled in the 0-5 years age group. The BME population is largely of Pakistani origin, many originating from the Kashmiri region. There was a significant influx of new residents to Pennine Lancashire after 2004, when eight Eastern European nations joined the European Union, but many of these economic migrants have since left the area.⁽²⁵⁾⁽²⁶⁾

24 Office for National Statistics (2001) *Census of Population*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/census-2001/index.html> [Accessed 2nd July 2012].

25 Approximately 2,800 Eastern European migrants are estimated to have entered Pennine Lancashire between 2004 and 2006, although only 60% are thought to have registered due to a lack of incentives. Of these just under 400 moved to Pendle. Source: Home Office (2006) *Worker Registration Scheme*. London: Home Office.

26 A total of 874 international migrants are estimated to have entered Pendle between 2006 and 2010, falling steadily from a high of 346 in 2006 to just 52 in 2010. Source: Office for National Statistics (2011) *Improved Methodology for Estimating Immigration to Local Authorities in England and Wales*. Table A Indicative Local Authority Immigration Impacts by Year

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- 3.21** Work carried out by the Building Bridges inter-faith organisation and targeted initiatives such as 'Streets Together- Streets Apart' and 'Up My Street' have been successful in showing that diversity is a positive aspect in the make-up of our society. But, in 2011 only 42% of local residents felt that people from different backgrounds got on well together in Pendle, compared to just 37% in neighbouring Burnley.⁽²⁷⁾
- 3.22** Internal migration figures show that the number of people moving away from Pendle is higher than the number of people moving into the borough, particularly in the age groups for children (0-15) and young people (16-24).⁽²⁸⁾
- 3.23** The latest population projections show that a modest level of growth is expected over the next 15 years. By the end of the plan period in 2028, it is estimated that the population of Pendle will reach 99,500, a growth rate of just 12.9% compared to 14.3% in the North West and 18.9% in England. Over the same period the population aged 65 and over is expected to rise significantly from approximately 16% of the total population to just over 21%. The increase in those under the age of 16 is more modest at just 0.5%.⁽²⁹⁾

Community safety

- 3.24** On a more positive note, recorded figures show that Pendle has below average crime rates for most key indicators when compared to the nation as a whole. Of particular note is that burglary in a dwelling has fallen significantly from 764 incidents in 2003/04 to just 234 in 2011/12. But, many people continue to highlight the fear of crime as one of their main concerns. The 30% reduction in actual crime over the last four years is beginning to be acknowledged by residents. The latest figures show that 81% of people feel safe during the day, although this falls to only 40% cent at night.⁽³⁰⁾
- 3.25** Pendle was one of the first areas of Lancashire to move from a response to anti-social behaviour that focuses on type to one that focuses on harm to the victim. Although the focus is now on a case management approach some progress can be measured through Police incident reporting. These show that incidents have fallen from 10,630 in 2005/06 to 6,082 in 2011/12 a reduction of 43%. More significantly there has been sustained and substantial improvement across the board on the seven key perception indicators for anti-social behaviour as measured through the Citizens Panel.

(mid-2006 to mid-2010). [online]. Available from:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/improvements-to-local-authority-immigration-estimates/index.html> [Accessed 27th June 2012]

27 Pendle Borough Council and NHS East Lancashire (2011) *Pendle Perception Survey 2011*. Based on the response to Question 21: "To what extent do you agree or disagree that this your local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together." [online]. Available from: <http://www.feedbackonline.org.uk/consultation/3966/> [Accessed 27th June 2012].

28 Office for National Statistics (2010) *Internal Migration Figures 2008-2009*. London: ONS.

29 Office for National Statistics (2012) *2010-based Sub-national Population Projections*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/stb-2010-based-snpp.html> [Accessed 27th June 2012].

30 Pendle Borough Council and NHS East Lancashire (2011) *Pendle Perception Survey 2011*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.feedbackonline.org.uk/consultation/3966/> [Accessed 27th June 2012].

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Housing and households

- 3.26** Access to affordable and decent housing is the fourth most important concern for local residents, after cleanliness, crime, and health.⁽³¹⁾
- 3.27** Whilst significant regeneration has taken place, a major part of the area's physical infrastructure continues to date from the Victorian era; and this is particularly true for housing. Over half of the local housing stock (54%) was built before 1919, more than twice the national average. By a significant margin the private rented sector has the highest proportion of all pre-1919 stock (87%).⁽³²⁾
- 3.28** Property conditions are measured in terms of the effect that individual hazards may have on the health and safety of residents. The Pendle House Condition Survey completed in 2009 reveals that of the 39,670 dwellings in the borough, 36.3% fail the Decent Homes Standard and that according to the Housing Health and Safety Rating System, 22.1% contain a Category 1 hazard.
- 3.29** Terraced housing accounts for 58% of the total housing stock, compared to only 29% in England.⁽³³⁾ This limits the choice of housing types throughout the borough, but particularly in the inner urban areas, which are dominated by street upon street of small terraced houses, many without gardens. Indeed the lack of trees and green spaces is a feature of our inner urban areas.
- 3.30** Of all the Lancashire districts, Pendle has the highest proportion of its housing stock (63%) in the lowest council tax band (Category A)⁽³⁴⁾, and for a number of years it has recorded average house prices well below the county and national averages.⁽³⁵⁾ This may help to explain why three-quarters of all homes are owner occupied.
- 3.31** In 2001, Pendle had 38,448 household spaces⁽³⁶⁾, a figure that is expected to grow by 12% to 43,000 in 2028.⁽³⁷⁾ Although recent efforts have reduced vacancy levels, many houses are empty and have been so for long periods of time: long-term vacancy rates are as high as 10% in some inner urban areas and in 2008 almost 7% of all homes were vacant, the second highest figure for any local authority in England and Wales.⁽³⁸⁾

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- 31 Pendle Borough Council and NHS East Lancashire (2011) *Pendle Perception Survey 2011*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.feedbackonline.org.uk/consultation/3966/> [Accessed 27th June 2012].
- 32 CPC Project Services LLP (2009) *Private Sector House Condition Survey 2009*. [online]. Available from: http://www.pendle.gov.uk/info/100007/housing/1077/research_and_data_analysis/1 [Accessed 27th June 2012].
- 33 CPC Project Services LLP (2009) *Private Sector House Condition Survey 2009*. Nelson: Pendle Borough Council. [online]. Available from: http://www.pendle.gov.uk/info/100007/housing/1077/research_and_data_analysis/1 [Accessed 27th June 2012].
- 34 Valuation Office (2009) *Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band*. [online]. Available through: http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/main/dwellcounciltax.asp [Accessed 27th June 2012].
- 35 Communities and Local Government (2010) *Housing Statistics*. [online]. Available through: http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/main/propertyprice.asp [Accessed 27th June 2012].
- 36 Office for National Statistics (2001) *Census of Population*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/census-2001/index.html> [Accessed 28th June 2012].
- 37 Communities and Local Government (2010) *Household Projections to 2033*. [online]. Available through: http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/main/houseprojection.asp [Accessed 27th June 2012].
- 38 CPC Project Services LLP (2009) *Private Sector House Condition Survey 2009*. Nelson: Pendle Borough Council. [online]. Available from: http://www.pendle.gov.uk/info/100007/housing/1077/research_and_data_analysis/1 [Accessed 27th June 2012].

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- 3.32** Of the 35,961 household spaces that are occupied, one-third are single person households and half of these are pensioners.⁽³⁹⁾ Almost 3% of households contain more than six people, more than double the regional and national average of just 1.4%. It is estimated that there are somewhere between 300 and 400 overcrowded dwellings across the borough.⁽⁴⁰⁾
- 3.33** The overall level of satisfaction with the home as a place to live was 86%.⁽⁴¹⁾ But only 59% of private rented tenants were satisfied and almost one-quarter (24%) of private rented tenants were dissatisfied with their homes.
- 3.34** The profile of the rented stock differs markedly from the national profile with private rented housing (18%) significantly higher than the national average (11%) and the overall proportion of social rented housing significantly lower at 11% compared to 18%.⁽⁴²⁾ To access affordable housing it is highly likely that newly forming households seeking rented accommodation will have to turn to the private rented sector rather than social landlords.
- 3.35** Older homes, which dominate the private rented sector, tend to have a lower energy efficiency rating, a major factor in contributing to fuel poverty.⁽⁴³⁾ Households in the lower income brackets are most susceptible to fuel poverty, as they are likely to pay a greater proportion of their income on fuel and keeping warm. Tackling fuel poverty in Pendle has been identified as a key priority, with 27.7% of all households considered to be in fuel poverty, compared to the county and regional averages of approximately 20% and the average for England of just 16.4%.⁽⁴⁴⁾
- 3.36** The problems with the local housing market are deep-seated and challenging. This was recognised in 2003, when ELEVATE⁽⁴⁵⁾, one of nine Housing Market Renewal (HMR) pathfinders across the country, was established to help revitalise failing housing markets in the former mill towns of Pennine Lancashire. This regeneration programme brought almost £50 million of Government funding to Pendle. But, recognising that improving the quality and diversity of the housing stock in itself will not create sustainable neighbourhoods and a healthy housing market, Regenerate Pennine Lancashire also works closely with public and private sector partners to improve economic prosperity, the environment, community safety, cohesion, educational attainment and health.

Health and well-being

- 3.37** Pendle's health records are influenced by poor housing conditions, high levels of worklessness and low educational attainment. As such they are generally worse than their national equivalent. Of particular concern are the high level of infant deaths, the overall health of children and young people, healthy eating amongst adults, and increasing levels of deprivation in urban wards. A couple of indicators - the infant death rate and the percentage of physically active children - are amongst the worst in the country.

39 Office for National Statistics (2001) *Census of Population*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/census-2001/index.html> [Accessed 28th June 2012].

40 CPC Project Services LLP (2009) *Private Sector House Condition Survey 2009*. Nelson: Pendle Borough Council. [online]. Available from: http://www.pendle.gov.uk/info/100007/housing/1077/research_and_data_analysis/1 [Accessed 27th June 2012].

41 Lancashire County Council (2009) *Pendle Place Survey 2008/09*. Preston, Lancashire County Council.

42 CPC Project Services LLP (2009) *Private Sector House Condition Survey 2009*. Nelson: Pendle Borough Council. [online]. Available from: http://www.pendle.gov.uk/info/100007/housing/1077/research_and_data_analysis/1 [Accessed 27th June 2012].

43 Fuel poverty exists where poor housing conditions, combined with low levels of income, mean that a household cannot afford sufficient warmth for health and comfort. The widely accepted definition of fuel poverty is where as household needs to spend 10% or more of its income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime.

44 Department for Energy and Climate Change (2012) *Fuel Sub Regional Statistics*. [online]. Available from: http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/fuelpov_stats/regional/regional.aspx [Accessed 6th July 2012].

45 Responsibility for housing regeneration transferred to the Pennine Lancashire Leaders and Chief Executives (PLACE) group in 2011.

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- 3.38** At the local level figures for infant death rates can vary greatly from year to year. But Pendle has had the highest infant mortality rate, of all local authorities in England and Wales, in four of the eight three-year periods covered by the data between 1998 and 2007. For the three-year period 2006/08 the figure (7.2 deaths per 1,000 live births) represents an improvement over previous results, but remains significantly higher than the national average (4.4 deaths per 1,000 live births).⁽⁴⁶⁾
- 3.39** The incidence of low birth weights is significantly higher than in neighbouring districts and the nation as a whole.⁽⁴⁷⁾ In 2009 the total fertility rate in Pendle was 2.5 children per female (aged 15-44)⁽⁴⁸⁾, significantly above the county, regional and national averages of around 2.0, ranking Pendle as the 12th highest out of 326 local authorities in England.⁽⁴⁹⁾
- 3.40** Figures for life expectancy at birth for both males and females are well below the national average, with the borough ranking 308th and 272nd out of 374 districts in England and Wales respectively. But, there are wide disparities both within Pendle and by gender.⁽⁵⁰⁾ For example, men in the least deprived areas can expect to live nine years longer than men from the most deprived areas, and for women this difference is eight years.
- 3.41** Over the last ten years the all age, all cause mortality rate for males and females has fallen, although, the rates for Pendle remain above the England average. Whilst the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has also fallen, early death rates from cancer have increased since 2002-2004.⁽⁵¹⁾
- 3.42** The number of deaths of children under 15 in Pendle was also significantly higher than the national rate for the three year period 2003-2005.⁽⁵²⁾ Indeed the health of children and young people in Pendle is generally worse when compared to the nation as a whole. In particular the percentage of children who are physically active is the eighth worst in England, significantly below the county and national rates. Childhood obesity in reception classes and Year 6 throughout Pendle are correspondingly high. Immunisation rates for children are significantly below the regional and national rates and successive surveys have shown that rates of tooth decay in children in Pendle have tended to be well above the national average.⁽⁵³⁾
- 3.43** Strengthening service delivery at the local level is a key objective in achieving the NHS Plan. This also seeks to advance medical technology and develop a wider range of expertise in primary care by providing training for General Practitioners (GPs) and nurses with specialist interests. This approach to delivering healthcare is supported by the larger "one stop" primary healthcare centre, which offers a much wider range of services targeted at local health needs. The first of these to open in the Pendle area was £6.3 million Yarnspinners Wharf in Nelson, in 2005. The East Lancashire Primary Care Trust has acquired a site in Colne for a new health centre, which will bring additional day care services to the town.

46 National Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base (2010) *Infant Mortality Rates 2006-2008*. [online]. Available through: http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/main/infantmortality.asp [Accessed 28th June 2012].

47 Office for National Statistics (2007) *Key Population and Vital Statistics*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/kpvs/key-population-and-vital-statistics/no--34--2007-edition/index.html>

48 In the most developed countries a total fertility rate, or completed family size, of about 2.1 children per woman is required to maintain long-term population levels to take account of infant mortality and the unbalanced sex ratio at birth.

49 National Health Service (2009) *Total Fertility Rate*. [online]. Available through: http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/main/fertility.asp [Accessed 27th June 2012].

50 Office for National Statistics (2008) *Life Expectancy at Birth*. [online]. Available through: http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/main/lifeexpect.asp [Accessed 27th June 2012].

51 Association of Public Health Observatories (2011) *Pendle Health Profile*. [online]. Available from: www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=105227 [Accessed 27th June 2012].

52 Healthcare Commission (2008) JAR Toolkit. Taken from: Lancashire County Council (2010) *A Profile of Outcomes for Children and Young People in Pendle*. [online]. Available from: www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/viewdoc.aspx?id=28545 [Accessed 28th June 2012].

53 Lancashire County Council (2010) *A Profile of Outcomes for Children and Young People in Pendle*. [online]. Available from: www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/viewdoc.aspx?id=28545 [Accessed 28th June 2012].

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- 3.44** The relocation of the Accident and Emergency Unit from Burnley General Hospital to the Royal Blackburn Hospital on 1st November 2007, continues to be a concern for local residents and politicians, as the nearest 'blue light' facilities are now over 22km away.

Children and young people

- 3.45** The Government's commitment to children and young people aims to ensure that they are able to make a positive contribution, by creating a safe and healthy environment where they are encouraged to enjoy themselves and achieve the best they can. The long term goal is to help secure their economic well-being and eradicate child poverty.⁽⁵⁴⁾⁽⁵⁵⁾⁽⁵⁶⁾
- 3.46** Education is at the heart of these ideals. Levels of educational attainment in Pendle have been well below county and national averages for many years and Asian heritage pupils have tended to do slightly less well in Pendle than elsewhere in the county. The attainment gap at Key Stage 4 between boys and girls has been greater in Pendle than across the county as a whole.⁽⁵⁷⁾
- 3.47** Levels of absenteeism from school and the numbers of pupils permanently excluded from school have been consistently worse than the county average. The percentage of pupils in receipt of free school meals is also well above the county rate.
- 3.48** Whilst in the recent past Pendle may not have performed at the highest levels, progress is being made. There has been a steady reduction in class sizes (i.e. an improvement in pupil-teacher ratios) across Pendle over recent years. Coupled with significant investment in new facilities – new Children's Centres have opened in Nelson, Colne and Brierfield and £52 million has been invested in new schools through the Building Schools for the Future programme – we are better prepared to give our children the best possible start in life.⁽⁵⁸⁾

Income and employment

- 3.49** The poor level of educational attainment is reflected in the qualifications of the workforce. And the proportion of 16 to 18 year olds not in employment, education or training in Pendle is well above the county average.
- 3.50** Pendle's median weekly earnings (full-time employees) are consistently below the level of the North West and Great Britain. They also demonstrate a significant difference between male and female full-time employees. Average (median) weekly earnings for Pendle residents (£343.70) are significantly below the comparable county (£370.20), regional (£373.70) and national (£406.40) figures. Positive effects from commuter flows mean that wage rates in the local authority area are higher by place of residence than place of work (£358.70).⁽⁵⁹⁾
- 3.51** The average (mean) household income in Pendle is just 83% of that for Great Britain (£36,000).⁽⁶⁰⁾ Households with the lowest incomes are largely concentrated in the urban centres of Brierfield, Nelson and Colne. Of the 20 wards with the lowest average figures three are in Nelson, with Bradley

54 Department for Children, Schools and Families (2003) *Every Child Matters*. [online]. Available from: <https://www.education.gov.uk/publications/standard/publicationDetail/Page1/DfES/1081/2004> [Accessed 8th October 2012].

55 Office of Public Sector Information (2004) *Children Act 2004*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/31/contents> [Accessed 8th October 2012]

56 Department for Children, Schools and Families (2007) *The Children's Plan: Building Brighter Futures*. [online]. Available from: https://www.education.gov.uk/publications/standard/_arc_SOP/Page11/CM%207280 [Accessed 8th October 2012]

57 Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A*-C (ONS, 2001/02-2007/08).

58 Pendle was included in the first wave of the Government's Building Schools for the Future programme, which intends to renew or replace all secondary schools over a 10 to 15 year period. The process began in 2005/06 and new schools have already opened at Pendle Vale in Nelson and Marsden Heights in Brierfield.

59 Office for National Statistics (2011) *Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcM%3A77-235202> [Accessed 28th June 2012].

60 CACI Ltd. (2011) *Average (mean and median) gross household income, 2011*. [online]. Available through: http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/main/grossincome.asp [Accessed 28th June 2012].

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being the lowest (£20-21,000). There are concentrated levels of benefit dependency (and worklessness) at LSOA levels, with around one-third of working age people in the wards of Southfield, Bradley, and Whitefield in Nelson and Waterside in Colne reliant on benefits.

- 3.52** Recent research indicates that people on low incomes are significantly more likely to experience financial exclusion, be 'unbanked'⁽⁶¹⁾ and have no savings.⁽⁶²⁾ It is estimated that a total of 19,038 people in Pendle experience income deprivation, equivalent to 21% of the population.
- 3.53** The production and retail sectors are locally important. Of the 2,430 businesses in Pendle 47% have been established for 10 years or more, which is higher than the county (45%), regional (43%) and national (44%) figures. In contrast only 25% have been established for less than three years, compared to 28% nationally, suggesting lower levels of entrepreneurial activity and/or survival rates for new businesses. The size of businesses is comparable with the national profile, almost three quarters employing 4 or fewer people.⁽⁶³⁾
- 3.54** The areas economic foundations are built on manufacturing. But, the globalisation of world trade has seen many manufacturing jobs lost from the area since the end of the Second World War. In the immediate post-war period the focus was on attracting new businesses to the area, to replace jobs being lost from the textile industry, as it faltered and then restructured. Later the emphasis was on reducing the area's dependence on a declining manufacturing sector. Indeed the nature of work within many 'manufacturing' businesses has changed significantly in recent years, with office based employment and lower skilled jobs increasing as the importing and warehousing of goods has gradually replaced local manufacturing capacity.
- 3.55** Pendle retains a strong presence in manufacturing. The production sector, which includes manufacturing, accounts for 11.1% of all businesses, a figure significantly higher than that for Lancashire (7.8%), the North West (7.3%) and Great Britain (6.4%). At its heart is the Rolls-Royce fan blade manufacturing facility in Barnoldswick, which supports a network of advanced precision engineering companies throughout both Pendle and Pennine Lancashire. Despite this, Pennine Lancashire including Pendle, is highlighted as one of five areas nationally that is most likely to be vulnerable to a decline in employment.⁽⁶⁴⁾
- 3.56** In contrast to its established strengths in manufacturing Pendle, like much of Pennine Lancashire, has only limited strengths in the service sector. In particular the close proximity of Manchester, and to a lesser extent Leeds, mean that few higher order service sector businesses are based in the area.
- 3.57** The post 2007 economic downturn, as would be expected, had a negative impact on employee numbers. The 2010 estimate of 28,000 employee jobs in Pendle was 4.1% lower than the figure for 2008, a rate of decline slightly higher than the county (3.2%) and Great Britain (3.4%) averages. Pendle is estimated to have 82.5% of its employees working in the private sector. This is considerably higher than the national average of 77.3%.⁽⁶⁵⁾

61 People with no basic checking or savings account.

62 HM Treasury (2007) *Financial Inclusion Taskforce Report*. London: HM Treasury. Page 15.

63 Office for National Statistics (2010) *Annual Business Survey*. [online]. Available through: http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/main/employchange.asp [Accessed 2nd July 2012].

64 Healthcare Commission (2008) *JAR Toolkit*. Taken from: Lancashire County Council (2010) *A Profile of Outcomes for Children and Young People in Pendle*. [online]. Available from: www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/viewdoc.aspx?id=28545 [Accessed 28th June 2012].

65 Office for National Statistics (2010) *UK Business: Activity, Size and Location, 2010*. [online]. Available from: http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/main/businessstructure.asp [Accessed 2nd July 2012].

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- 3.58** In 2008 just 6.1% of commercial and industrial floorspace in Pendle was allocated to offices compared to 10.7% in Lancashire and 17.4% nationally. The average rateable value for commercial and industrial floorspace (£24 per m²) is the second lowest average figure in the country, well below the figures for Lancashire (£37 per m²), North West (£50 per m²) and England & Wales (£66 per m²).⁽⁶⁶⁾
- 3.59** Whilst poor road access and potential conflict with local residents is often a concern, the large number of businesses housed in the former textile mills still to be found in the heart of our urban areas, helps to account for the high percentage of people that travel a short distance to their place of work (49.5% travel less than 0.5km compared to just 19.0% nationally) and therefore choose to walk (14.2% compared to 10.0%).⁽⁶⁷⁾
- 3.60** It wasn't until the arrival of the M65 motorway in the mid-1980s that the first modern industrial estates were established in edge-of-town locations, at Lomeshaye (Junction 12 on the M65) and White Walls (Junction 14). More recently the West Craven Business Park north of Earby has proved to be a big success, and the new Riverside Business Park (Junction 13), will provide almost 28,000m² of high quality office space.

Town centres and retailing

- 3.61** Although many people live in close proximity to a town or local shopping centre, the increased mobility of the population has seen their retail function decline in importance over recent years. In particular Nelson has lost trade to other centres, even ones within the district such as Barrowford, where independent boutiques stocked with designer fashions line the high street attracting some of the North West's most affluent customers to the area. Others simply travel further afield to easily accessible and larger centres such as Burnley, Manchester, Blackburn and Skipton and the regionally significant Trafford Centre.
- 3.62** Despite this, retailing is a major source of employment. Pendle is home to one of the most successful retail ventures in the country. Boundary Mill Stores, established in 1983, attracts visitors from across the north and midlands. In 2008 it relocated to a purpose built store off Junction 14, where it employs almost 700 people. Part of their vacated site has become the new Boundary Retail Park. Together with the North Valley Retail Park (Colne) and the Junction 12 Shopping Outlet (Brierfield), these are the most notable non-food retail facilities outside the areas traditional centres.
- 3.63** A number of town centre, edge-of-centre and out-of-town supermarkets serve Nelson (Morrisons and Lidl), Colne (Asda, Sainsbury's and Aldi) and Barnoldswick (Co-operative). In 2008, Booths obtained planning permission to build a new store in Barrowford and in 2011/12 Tesco, Aldi and an un-named operator submitted applications for three separate out-of-centre supermarkets in Barnoldswick.⁽⁶⁸⁾

Tourism and the environment

- 3.64** The three peaks of Pendle (557m), Weets (397m) and Boulsworth (517m), overlook an area of countryside that has an understated beauty. Hidden amongst this gently rolling landscape are some of the most interesting and attractive villages in Lancashire. Those lying in the shadow of Pendle Hill are most famously linked with witchcraft, whilst the isolated hamlet of Wycoller has associations with the Bronte sisters. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal flows through the heart of the area, passing

66 Communities and Local Government (2008) *Floorspace and rateable value of commercial and industrial properties*. [online]. Available through: http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/main/floorspace.asp [Accessed 2nd July 2012].

67 Office for National Statistics (2001) *Census of Population*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/census-2001/index.html> [Accessed 2nd July 2012].

68 Pendle Borough Council (2011) *Retail Vacancy Survey 2010*. Nelson: Pendle Borough Council. [online]. Available from: http://www.pendle.gov.uk/downloads/download/1453/pendle_retail_survey [Accessed 8th October 2012].

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through the towns with a rich industrial heritage and numerous buildings of historic interest. For many years these attractions provided a popular day out for local people, but more recently they have been the catalyst for the growth of tourism in the area.

- 3.65** Tourism makes an increasingly important contribution to the local economy. There are currently 40 visitor attractions in the district and a similar number of accommodation providers. In 2010 almost 2.4 million tourists visited the area, the vast majority being day visitors, and total visitor spend was £85 million. Over one-quarter of this spend (26.5%) can be attributed to staying visitors, although they only account for 8% of all visitors to the area.⁽⁶⁹⁾
- 3.66** Almost 62% of the borough (16,660 hectares) is officially designated as open countryside. Agricultural land in the authority is mainly classified under the lower grades of four or five. As such the grazing of sheep and livestock are the most common farm types.
- 3.67** A total of 18 UK BAP key habitats and 39 key species (of which 29 are UK Priority Species) have been identified in Pendle.⁽⁷⁰⁾ The high quality of the countryside, and the importance of the habitats and species found within it, is recognised by the fact that one-third of the borough and over half of the open countryside is protected by an international, national or local environmental designation.
- 3.68** Three landscape character areas are defined by the boundaries for the Natural Areas⁽⁷¹⁾ and Natural Character Areas⁽⁷²⁾, which are almost co-existent in Pendle: Forest of Bowland and Pendle Hill (NA12/JCA33); Lancashire Plain and Valleys (NA13/JCA35) and South Pennines (NA14/JCA36).
- 3.69** In the vicinity of Pendle Hill 2,415 hectares lies within the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Beauty (AONB). Its essential landscape character is one of grandeur and isolation, where gritstone fells with summits above 500 metres and vast tracts of heather clad moorland are dissected by steep sided valleys, which open out into rich green lowlands.
- 3.70** In contrast the Lancashire Valleys are an intensively farmed landscape, where agricultural intensification and urban development over the past 200 years has seen the majority of wildlife habitats – notably species rich grasslands and lowland heath – reduced to fragmented remnants of a once extensive resource.⁽⁷³⁾ Lying largely within the M65 Corridor over 2,067 hectares of Green Belt land helps to preserve the openness of the countryside and prevent the towns and villages of the M65 Corridor from merging into one another.
- 3.71** The South Pennines is one of the largest unenclosed moorland areas in the country. The peat moorland and Atlantic blanket bogs along the fringes of Boulsworth Hill is internationally recognised for its upland bird and plant communities and consequently 1,542 hectares are designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
- 3.72** Of particular note is the low woodland coverage in Pendle. At 699 hectares this equates to just 4.1% of the total land area, compared to 12.7% nationally. Of this total, semi-natural ancient woodland can be found in 17 locations, but accounts for less than 10% of total woodland cover.
- 3.73** Sites of biodiversity value are protected by a wide variety of statutory and local designations. In addition to the South Pennine Moors SSSI referred to above, Pendle also has four Local Nature Reserves (LNR) offering statutory protection to 15.3 hectares. Locally designated sites account

69 Global Tourism Solutions (2011) *Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Model, 2011*. New Holland: Global Tourism Solutions (GTS) (UK) Ltd.

70 Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2007) *United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan*. [online] Available from: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=5705> [Accessed 5th July 2012].

71 Natural England (2012) *Natural Areas*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/englands/naturalareas.aspx> [Accessed 5th July 2012].

72 Natural England (2005) *National Character Areas*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx> [Accessed 5th July 2012].

73 Thirty examples of species rich grassland are designated as Biological Heritage Sites (BHS).

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for a further 1,427 hectares in the form of 62 Biological Heritage Sites (BHS); seven Sites of Local Natural Importance (LNI) and eleven Special Biodiversity Verges. Areas of particular geological interest can be found at three locations in the borough. These have Local Geodiversity Site (LGS) status and offer protection to an additional 6.0 hectares. These sites form the basis for the creation of an Ecological Network that will protect, enhance and connect sites of biodiversity value necessary for flora and fauna to adapt to the effects of climate change.⁽⁷⁴⁾

Recreation

- 3.74** Seven of our municipal parks have green flag status. Although each of our towns has large areas of formal parkland, access to good quality green spaces is limited in many urban neighbourhoods. In 2008 deficiencies in natural green space were particularly acute in parts of Nelson and Barnoldswick.⁽⁷⁵⁾
- 3.75** Sports facilities allow people to participate in a wide range of activities that help to support healthy lifestyles. The Pendle Open Space Audit records a total of 82 outdoor sports facilities covering a total of 256 hectares, almost one quarter of all open space provision in the borough. Pendle Council maintains 28 football pitches, 7 rugby pitches, 7 cricket wickets, 15 tennis courts and 10 bowling greens across the borough. In 2011 almost three-quarters (71.5%) of the respondents to the Customer Satisfaction Survey felt that the Council's outdoor sports and recreation facilities were good or excellent.
- 3.76** Community use of the new sports and recreation facilities at Pendle Vale College and Marsden Heights Community College has helped to increase sports provision and levels of participation in Nelson and Brierfield respectively; two towns where health issues amongst young people were of greatest concern. Three of the four golf courses in Pendle are in private ownership, but the Marsden Park Golf Course and four sports centres in Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick are operated by Pendle Leisure Trust. Three of these sports centres incorporate a public swimming pool, with the Wavelengths Leisure Pool in Nelson also offering a modern health spa and gymnasium.
- 3.77** Our built heritage is well protected, with over 14% of the borough included within one of 23 Conservation Areas. In addition there are 314 Listed Buildings and 11 Scheduled Ancient monuments in Pendle. Although many of the mill chimneys that once punctuated the skyline are now gone, and the skies above our towns are consequently much clearer, fine examples of the areas rich industrial heritage abound, and 76 of the 177 textile mills that remain are largely intact.
- 3.78** But, simply protecting the environment will have limited success if pursued in isolation. We need to modify our existing lifestyles if we are to protect the environment and have a positive impact on the global issues such as climate change.
- 3.79** Total carbon emissions of 6.1 tonnes per resident are below the UK average (7.4 tonnes) and less than half the worst figure recorded in the country (15.7 tonnes). Of the Pendle total 42% of emissions were attributable to industry and commerce, 35% to domestic sources, 23% to road transport and a small amount to land use change and forestry. While emissions per resident may be a useful measure for domestic emissions, emissions from industry and road transport are affected by many factors other than the size of the resident population so these ratios should be interpreted with caution. However, between 2005 and 2009 there has been an encouraging year-on-year decline in emission levels.⁽⁷⁶⁾

74 Further information can be found in the Pendle Biodiversity Audit (Pendle Borough Council, 2010).

75 Pendle Borough Council (2008) *Pendle Open Space Audit*. Nelson: Pendle Borough Council. [online]. Available from http://www.pendle.gov.uk/site/scripts/download_info.php?downloadID=1747 [Accessed 8th October 2012].

76 Department of the Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs (2009) *Total end-user CO2 emissions per capita*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/?siteid=6116&pageid=35382&e=e> [Accessed 2nd July 2012].

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- 3.80** The household recycling and composting rate for Pendle in 2009/10 (35.6%) was below the county average (45.0%), but improving at the fastest rate in Lancashire.⁽⁷⁷⁾

Connections

- 3.81** The main focus for public transport in Pendle is the £4.5 million Nelson Interchange, which opened in December 2008 and provides direct connections between local bus and rail services. The major provider of local bus services is Burnley and Pendle Transport (part of Transdev Holdings). Together with other operators they provide services linking Pendle with nearby towns in Pennine Lancashire, North and West Yorkshire and Manchester, whilst National Express offer a daily service between Colne, Nelson and London.
- 3.82** Northern Rail maintains three railway stations in Pendle at Brierfield, Nelson and Colne. An hourly schedule from the terminus at Colne offers a direct service to Burnley, Blackburn, Preston and Blackpool.⁽⁷⁸⁾
- 3.83** Following the closure of the railway north of Colne in 1970, the single carriageway A682, A56 and A6068 have had to bear the heavy burden of transporting goods and people over the border into Yorkshire. Since the M65 motorway reached Colne in the mid-1980s, the high volume of traffic on these three routes has increased significantly. As traffic levels have increased parts of Colne have shown a corresponding deterioration in air quality. Despite this road transport (CO₂) emissions within the district are amongst the lowest in the sub-region and well below both the Lancashire and UK averages.
- 3.84** Pendle Council has for many years actively pursued the construction of the A56 bypass, to take traffic away from the congested North Valley in Colne and the villages of Foulridge, Kelbrook and Earby. Until the publication of the latest Local Transport Plan (LTP3) in 2011, the scheme was a permanent fixture in the top three priority road building schemes in Lancashire, an economically viable alignment that does not prejudice the re-opening of the Colne to Skipton railway has yet to be agreed.

Conclusions

- 3.85** There is no single solution to the difficulties facing Pendle, but we must not lose sight of our strengths and seek to build on those. If we are to overcome issues of severe deprivation in several parts of the borough we must attract new and better paid jobs to the area, to help revitalise our town centres and improve the overall quality of our housing stock. Above all we must help the members of our community to achieve their full potential, in order to realise their personal aspirations and make a positive contribution to creating a better future for Pendle.
- 3.86** We are already making significant progress and more than eight in ten residents are satisfied with Pendle as a place to live.⁽⁷⁹⁾ This represents a 15% increase compared to when the same question was asked in 2006/07, but is still below the scores for the county (79%) and England (80%). Satisfaction levels vary from as low as 46% in Brierfield and Reedley to 82% in Barrowford and the Western parishes.
- 3.87** The number of people who felt they belong to their immediate neighbourhood was 60%, comparable to the county and national figures, as was the figure for the number of people who felt they could influence decisions in the local area.

77 Pendle Borough Council (2011) *Retail Vacancy Survey 2010*. Nelson: Pendle Borough Council.

78 The opening of the £6.8 million Todmorden Curve in 2014, should see a significant reduction in journey times to Rochdale and Manchester.

79 Pendle Council and NHS East Lancashire (2011) *Pendle Perception Survey 2011*. Based on the response to Question5: "How satisfied, or dissatisfied are you with your home as a place to live." [online]. Available from: <http://www.feedbackonline.org.uk/consultation/3966/> [Accessed 27th June 2012].

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Detailed Analysis of Spatial Areas

It is important to note that statistical data, particularly where it is based on samples, is less reliable at smaller geographies, such as wards and Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs).

In addition, the area profiles that follow also include comments made in response to local surveys and public consultations.

M65 Corridor

- 3.88** Nelson (population 28,998) is the largest town in Pendle and its administrative centre. Together with Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford it forms a densely populated urban corridor, which extends for 8km in a north-easterly direction beyond the neighbouring town of Burnley (73,021). With a combined population of almost 140,000 this extended urban area is comparable in size with Oxford, Swindon or Bournemouth.
- 3.89** Until the middle of the 19th century only a few scattered households could be found in the countryside between Burnley and Colne. But improved transport links saw the emergence of Victorian new town Nelson in the latter part of the 19th century, together with the expansion of existing settlements such as Colne and Barrowford. This rapid and largely unplanned growth underpins many of the issues that need to be addressed throughout the borough.
- ...
- 3.90** Nelson occupies the sharply rising south-eastern slope of a wide valley formed by Pendle Water and many residents can enjoy uninterrupted views across open countryside towards Pendle Hill. The town didn't officially exist until 1864, then its population doubled in size between 1881 (16,725) and 1891 (31,339). By 1911 the population had increased still further to 39,479 and its compact urban form was complete.⁽⁸⁰⁾ Although housing and industrial development has taken Nelson up to the boundaries with neighbouring Brierfield and Colne, each town retains its own identity. With no significant expansion beyond the river, the small village of Barrowford, to the north, also retains its independence.
- 3.91** Nelson remains a major focus for housing and employment. The towns appearance changed little over the years until the construction of a new Arndale Centre, in the late-1960s, replaced much of the old town centre. Although it has a relatively weak retail offer, Nelson remains the primary shopping centre for the borough. A Masterplan for Nelson Town Centre was published in 2006.⁽⁸¹⁾ The bus-rail interchange, Arts, Cultural and Enterprise Centre (The ACE Centre) and an office development at Number One Market Street represent the first stages of this ambitious scheme to regenerate the town centre and the important civic quarter.⁽⁸²⁾
- 3.92** Former textile mills and the utilitarian terraced housing built to house their workers surround the town centre. But the town has no clearly identifiable suburbs, merely pockets of more modern housing with gardens. The result is that wealth and poverty sit side-by-side and in places this leads to the apparent segregation of the population. High density urban development means that informal green spaces within the town are limited, although Victoria Park and Marsden Park are attractive and well-used by locals.

80 At its widest point the town measures only 4km across.

81 Building Design Partnership (2006) *Nelson Town Centre Masterplan*. Nelson, Pendle Borough Council. [online]. Available from: http://www.pendle.gov.uk/downloads/file/1287/nelson_town_centre_masterplan [Accessed 5th October 2012].

82 The ACE Centre opened in 2009. It provides residents with a new multi-purpose town centre venue, which includes a cinema, theatre, conference facilities, business centre and bistro.

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- 3.93** With the arrival of the motorway in the early-1980s the Lomeshaye Industrial Estate, alongside Junction 12, expanded rapidly to become the town's major employment location. Today it extends to over 40 hectares and is home to more than 80 businesses, who between them employ almost 4,000 people on the estate.
- 3.94** The opening of Nelson Interchange in 2008 has increased the town's role as a transport hub. The new facility is served by 25 local bus services, a daily inter-city coach service to London and an hourly train service, which connect with services on the West Coast Mainline between London and Scotland at Preston.
- 3.95** Immediately east of Nelson is the ancient market town of Colne the second largest town in Pendle, and the oldest settlement of any size. Only 5km from the border with West Yorkshire, the centre of the town sits atop a prominent ridge, separating the North Valley from the South Valley. The busy A56 passes through the town centre, but the vast majority of traffic travelling east from the end of the M65 motorway into North and West Yorkshire passes through the North Valley along the busy A6068. As a result an Air Quality Management Area was established in 2010.
- 3.96** As the cotton industry grew in importance in the latter part of the 19th century, the town extended down the steep sides of the ridge and industry took over the North and South valleys. Today Whitewalls, adjacent to Junction 14 on the M65 motorway, is the town's major employment area. The site covers almost 22 hectares and 2,000 people are employed by the 24 businesses on the estate. Also off Junction 14 is the new store for Boundary Mill. Established as a factory outlet in 1983, this business has grown steadily to become the borough's largest employer. The town centre has retained a number of independent retailers, but it is the large number of quality restaurants that line the high street, which make the town a popular night-time destination.
- 3.97** Alkincoats Park, on western edge of the town, is the town's largest park. Like the more informal Ballgrove Park, on the eastern edge of the town, it is a useful starting point for several well-used walks into the open countryside.
- 3.98** At the bottom of the high street, 1km west of the town centre, the railway station is the eastern terminus of the East Lancashire Line, which runs through Nelson and Brierfield to Burnley, Blackburn, Preston and Blackpool. The route beyond Colne towards Skipton, was closed in February 1970. In recent years a significant amount of housing development has taken place to the south of the town centre, on land formerly occupied by the railway.
- 3.99** The bus station in the town centre, is served by 17 local bus services and a daily coach service to London. The Mainline service between Colne, Nelson and Burnley operates every 7/8 minutes during the day and every 15 minutes in the evening. All Mainline buses offer an easy-access step-free entrance. Beyond Burnley services operate to Padiham, Clitheroe or Accrington and those that pass through Colne serve Earby, Barnoldswick, Trawden or Keighley. There is also an hourly service from Skipton to Burnley via Colne.
- 3.100** To the west of Nelson is the small town of Brierfield, which like its neighbours expanded rapidly in the late 19th century with the growth of the cotton industry. Several former textile mills line the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal immediately west of the town centre. Some lie derelict, others are underused or have been converted to non-employment uses. The imposing Brierfield Mills is the largest of these and dominates the skyline. Manufacturing ceased in 2006, but the premises were recently purchased by Pendle Council and leased to its redevelopment partner Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL).
- 3.101** New estates of semi-detached and detached homes built in Reedley and Higher Reedley since the mid-1960s have gradually blurred the distinction between Brierfield and neighbouring Burnley to the south. But they have also helped the town centre to retain a number of shops and local

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services. In contrast much of the terraced housing surrounding the town centre is in poor condition. Under the Housing Market Renewal (HMR) programme 137 homes along Clitheroe Road were demolished in 2008 to make way for new housing.

- 3.102** Unlike its neighbours Barrowford is situated to the north of the M65 motorway. It is a large linear village that sits astride the busy A682, one of the original turnpike roads into Yorkshire.
- 3.103** As its name suggests, the origins of Barrowford are based on its historic importance as a river crossing. Pendle Water flows through the centre of the village, and has flooded with catastrophic results, on a number of occasions in the past.⁽⁸³⁾ A £4 million flood alleviation scheme, completed in 2006, offers protection to almost 500 homes and 18,000m² of business space in the village.
- 3.104** Barrowford has been a centre for textile production since at least the 16th century and many weavers' cottages can still be seen in the village. By the middle of the 19th century it was second only to Colne in terms of population and fuelled by the growth of the textile industry, its population of continued to increase. By 1891 the population of Barrowford exceeded 4,000 and by 1911 it had reached 5,527.
- 3.105** Completed in the mid-1950s the council estate at Oaklands Farm was the first of many new housing developments in Barrowford. Further estates sprung-up at Lupton Drive, Appleby Drive and Stone Edge in the 1970's followed by developments at Wheatley Springs and Park Avenue in the late 1980's. Together with Higherford and Carr Hall the village now has a population of 6,039 and over 2,750 households.⁽⁸⁴⁾ Today Barrowford is a desirable place to live, and renowned throughout the North West for the designer shops that line either side of the main road through the village.

...

- 3.106** Over two-thirds of Pendle's population (59,423) is concentrated in these four settlements and the population density of 2,027 people per square kilometre, is almost four times the Pendle average.⁽⁸⁵⁾ In parts of the Bradley and Southfield wards in Nelson there are over 12,000 people per square kilometre reflecting the fact that terraced housing dominates the central parts of Nelson, Colne and Brierfield. In 2006 the average house price for the area reached £103,000, but by late 2012 it was once again possible to purchase properties for under £50,000 in parts of Nelson and Brierfield.
- 3.107** The Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment reveals that there is a shortage of social rented housing.⁽⁸⁶⁾ This is a major concern in an area where the average household income is significantly below that for the remainder of the Borough.⁽⁸⁷⁾
- 3.108** With many households having comparatively low incomes, it is not surprising that fuel poverty is also a major issue. The problem is most acute in parts of the Brierfield and Nelson, where over 30% of households are estimated to be in fuel poverty.⁽⁸⁸⁾ There is some evidence that overcrowding is also an issue. For example 90% of the housing stock in Whitefield is terraced, but nearly one-third

83 Major floods affected housing near Clough Springs and along the main street through Barrowford most notably in 1967 and more recently in 1992 and 2000.

84 Office for National Statistics (2001) *Census of Population*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/census2001.asp> [Accessed 4th June 2010].

85 Office for National Statistics (2001) *Census of Population*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/census2001.asp> [Accessed 4th June 2010].

86 Fordham Research (2008) *Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment*. Nelson: Pendle Council. [online]. Available from: http://www.pendle.gov.uk/info/856/local_development_framework/829/ldf_evidence_base_documents/4 [Accessed 8th October 2012].

87 CACI Ltd. (2008) *Average Income Per Household 2010/11*. [online]. Available through: http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/main/grossincome.asp [Accessed on 7th July 2012].

88 Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2007) *United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan*. [online] Available from: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=5705> [Accessed 5th July 2012].

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of all households contain five or more people, compared to just 6.8% nationally. The majority of people declaring a limiting long-term illness are also found in the inner urban areas of the M65 Corridor and figures for life expectancy are particularly low in several inner urban wards.

- 3.109** In Nelson, Colne and Brierfield almost half of all LSOAs (17 out of 34) are ranked in the worst 10% nationally. Of these, eight are ranked in the worst 5% and one in the Southfield area of Nelson is in the worst 1%. This means that 28,283 residents (one-third of the borough's population and almost half of those living in the M65 Corridor) live in areas where significant social issues need to be addressed. In contrast there are no LSOAs ranked in the worst 20% outside the urban areas of the M65 Corridor.
- 3.110** Poor living conditions, poor health, and low educational attainment are both the causes and the results of declining housing markets, and contribute to issues with community cohesion.
- 3.111** Population decline has been most severe in the inner urban wards of Nelson, Colne and Brierfield. These areas were the focus for Pendle's Housing Market Renewal (HMR) programme, which between 2002 and 2011 sought to revitalise a number neighbourhoods in Pendle.
- 3.112** Although a small increase in Pendle's population was projected for the period 2001-2008, a small decline was anticipated across the towns in the M65 Corridor. However, in 2004 there was a significant influx of economic migrants from Eastern Europe. The majority were males aged between 18 and 34 from Poland, Lithuania and Slovakia. Many took up low paid employment and chose to live close to the centre of Nelson, But since 2008 many Eastern European economic migrants have left the area as sterling steadily lost value against the Euro.
- 3.113** In 2001, the Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) community accounted for 20% of the area's residents (12,609), but they are not evenly distributed throughout the area. Most are of Pakistani descent and live in just seven wards – Whitefield, Bradley, Walverden, Clover Hill and Southfield in Nelson, Brierfield and Reedley. In Whitefield the BME community accounts for 70% of all residents.
- 3.114** In 2001 the age profile for the whole of the M65 Corridor was noticeably younger than the rest of the borough, with 36% under the age of 25, and two-thirds of these were under 15. This has placed increasing pressure on the education system in certain areas and the need to provide new primary schools is already being addressed.
- 3.115** At present there are 22 primary schools and 5 secondary schools in the M65 Corridor. Nelson and Colne College, whose campus is situated between Nelson and Barrowford, is the main provider for post-16 education in the area – there is no grammar school or continuing sixth form centre, the nearest being in Burnley and Skipton.
- 3.116** Levels of educational attainment in the M65 Corridor are lower than elsewhere in the borough with relatively poor GCSE results and high absence levels. Likewise, the number of working-age people with qualifications is falling. But the area contains schools that are performing particularly well with 92% of Park High pupils achieving 5 A* to C grades in 2011, well above the national average of 74.8%.⁽⁸⁹⁾ Pendle Partnership is working to improve the way in which children's services work together. Representatives on it include local schools and Nelson & Colne College who work towards achieving the priority of improving attainment at all stages.
- 3.117** Rapid development during the industrial revolution has left a lasting legacy in the M65 Corridor. A partial restructuring of the market for employment land took place with the development of the of the industrial estates at Lomeshaye and White Walls in the 1980s and 1990s. However, under-used and derelict mills, situated amidst large tracts of terraced housing remain a major barrier to economic, environmental and social regeneration in the area.

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West Craven Towns

- 3.118** The market town of Barnoldswick (10,859) and the village of Earby (4,348) dominate the low-lying rural area of West Craven in the north of the borough. Geographically the area arguably has more in common with the Yorkshire Dales than Pennine Lancashire. Unlike the rest of Pendle, most of the areas streams and rivers drain towards the Humber and the North Sea rather than west towards the Ribble estuary.
- 3.119** In 2011 the average house price was marginally higher than the rest of Pendle, but the rate of growth between 2005 and 2011 had been slower. Terraced housing predominates, but new semi-detached and detached homes have been constructed since the 1960s.
- 3.120** Relatively poor connectivity with the rest of Pendle helps to reinforce feelings of isolation from the rest of Lancashire. The railway line from Colne to Skipton, which had stations at Foulridge and Earby closed in January 1970. Almost all road transport passes along the busy A56, which is one of only two arterial routes that extend east from the end of the M65 at Colne. The A56 connects with the A59 near Skipton and is heavily used by both private and commercial vehicles, many travelling onwards towards the A1. The construction of a new 'relief' road is regarded as a priority by Pendle Council. Barnoldswick and Earby are served by 13 and 6 local bus services respectively, but the nearest National Express coach services run from Colne and Skipton.
- 3.121** Barnoldswick is the largest town in England not situated on a major (A Class) road. Although a two mile link to the A56 was constructed in 1935, the town remains somewhat inaccessible from large parts of West Craven. As such the town centre supports a mix of independent retailers, whilst the village of Earby retains a number of local services.
- 3.122** The majority of trips into Barnoldswick (over 70%) tend to be from within Pennine Lancashire, many originating in the towns of Earby, Nelson, Colne and Burnley.⁽⁹⁰⁾ This can be attributed to the fact that it is home to two high profile businesses; Rolls-Royce and Silentnight Beds, both of which have large manufacturing facilities in the town. In 2007 over half of the 4,500 people who work in Barnoldswick are employed in the manufacturing sector, compared to only 11% nationally.⁽⁹¹⁾ Barnoldswick has the highest proportion of jobs in skilled trades (21%), when compared to other towns of similar stature in rural Lancashire. But many of these positions, like those for managers and senior officials in professional occupations, represent a significant inflow of workers.
- 3.123** With 28% more outflow than inflow journeys the town is a net exporter of wealth, with a significant outflow in the 'second-tier' income occupations, such as professional, administrative and secretarial occupations.⁽⁹²⁾ Outflow traffic tends to mirror the inflow, although Skipton, Gargrave and destinations in West Yorkshire have a larger significance (40% of journeys finish in Yorkshire and 53% in Pennine Lancashire). Unlike other towns in Pennine Lancashire, Greater Manchester has very little significance as a destination for journeys from Barnoldswick.
- 3.124** Almost 73% of the local population travel more than 5km to work, compared to only 69% in the M65 Corridor. Fewer people travel to work by public transport, but a higher number (12.8%) walk to their place of employment.
- 3.125** 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. This is reflected in a significantly higher average household income, the fact that the majority of 15 year olds achieve

90 Lancashire Rural Futures and Rural Innovation (2004) *The Lancashire Rural Delivery Pathfinder: A Study into the Economic Functionality of Lancashire's Rural Towns. Barnoldswick - A Case Study*. Preston: Lancashire County Council.

91 Office for National Statistics (2008) *Annual Business Inquiry, 2007*. [online]. Available through: http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/areas/employment.asp?ar=pe [Accessed 4th June 2010].

92 Lancashire Rural Futures and Rural Innovation (2004) *The Lancashire Rural Delivery Pathfinder: A Study into the Economic Functionality of Lancashire's Rural Towns. Barnoldswick - A Case Study*. Preston: Lancashire County Council.

3 Our Spatial Issues: Pendle Today

5+ A*-C grade GCSEs and a lower rate of unemployment. General levels of ill health are also lower than in the M65 Corridor, although they are still reasonably high with 19.5% of the population having a limiting long-term illness.

Rural Pendle

- 3.126** Rural Pendle is home to over 17,000 people, the vast majority living in the larger villages centred on former textile mills (i.e. Foulridge, Fence and Trawden).
- 3.127** Several small settlements lying in the shadow of Pendle Hill are located within the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and attract tourists from far and wide due to their beautiful location and association with tales of witchcraft from the 15th century. To the south alongside the busy A6068, which connects Junctions 8 and 13 on the M65, properties in the villages of Fence and Higham are much sought after by commuters. The same is also true for the villages of Blacko, Foulridge and Laneshaw Bridge, which are situated on the A682, A56 and A6068 respectively.
- 3.128** Sheltering beneath Boulsworth Hill, in the south-east corner of the borough, the village of Trawden, and the tourist honey-pot of Wycoller mark the start of the South Pennine Moors. This largely impenetrable area of blanket bogs is internationally recognised for its diverse plant communities and as an important breeding ground for upland birds.
- 3.129** 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 133 people per square kilometre. As a result, accessibility to services can be a significant issue in some of the more isolated settlements.
- 3.130** A greater proportion of residents work outside Pendle, and 18.2% travel more than 10km to their place of work. In addition 7.6% work from home, compared to just 4-5% in both of the urban areas. Those who do travel to work, do so by car or van, 47% compared to 31% and 37% in the M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns respectively. Educational achievement amongst young people is higher than elsewhere in the borough; with over two-thirds of 15 year olds achieving 5+ A*-C grades at GCSE. Whilst a significantly greater proportion of residents are aged 45-64, the proportion over the age of 65 is not noticeably higher than other parts of the borough.
- 3.131** The vast majority of sites protected for their environmental importance are to be found in the rural areas. Some 1,542 hectares of the South Pennine Moors is classified as a Special Protection Area (SPA) / Special Area for Conservation (SAC) / Site of Special Scientific interest (SSSI); 2,415 hectares is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and 1,514 hectares is worthy of protection as a Biological Heritage Site (BHS), Geological Heritage Site (GHS), Site of Local Natural Importance (LNI) or Local Nature Reserve (LNR). In total these areas offer some form of environmental protection to almost one-third of the borough's total land area and over half of its open countryside.
- 3.132** The Leeds and Liverpool Canal is a major feature and attraction within both the urban and rural areas. New marinas have recently opened at Reedley and Salterforth. The locks at Barrowford and Greenberfield mark the start / finish of the summit level. With its breathtaking views across open countryside, the mile long tunnel and wharf at Foulridge and historic Anchor Inn at Salterforth, this stretch of canal is a popular destination for boat trips and walkers. The many reservoirs that feed the canal are popular with water sports enthusiasts and a haven for local wildlife. But it is simply the opportunity to take gentle walks in the beautiful countryside that is the greatest attraction.
- 3.133** Regular bus services run along the A56 through West Craven and to the east of Colne along the A6068 towards Keighley. Trawden is also well served by local buses, but only the Pendle Wayfarer serves the Pendleside villages to the west. The intermediate stations on the Colne to Skipton railway line, at Foulridge and Earby, closed on 5th January 1959 and 2nd February 1970 respectively.

Our Spatial Issues: Pendle Today 3

Cross boundary issues

3.134 Pendle is bordered by six other local authorities (Figure 3.2). Our strongest links are with Burnley, with whom we share a housing market area, and Ribble Valley, who like Pendle and Burnley are an integral part of the Pennine Lancashire sub-region. The Pennine Lancashire authorities share many of the same characteristics, in particular a dependence on the manufacturing industry. Officers and councillors from each of the six authorities meet on a regular basis and collectively they have produced a spatial guide to help ensure that the Core Strategies in each authority compliment each other and help to build a stronger sub-region.

Figure 3.2 Pendle in context



3.135 We also have strong links with the authorities in Yorkshire. Prior to 1974 the northern part of Pendle around Barnoldswick and Earby was part of Craven and governed by North Yorkshire. Many of our residents use Airedale Hospital near Keighley. This lies within Bradford, who together with Calderdale to the south, collaborate with Pendle in the management of the South Pennine Moors.

3.136 This brief snapshot illustrates that it is essential for Pendle to work in partnership with other local planning authorities. A number of evidence base studies have been prepared in collaboration with our neighbours, looking at issues as diverse as at housing, gypsy and traveller accommodation requirements, renewable and low carbon energy and other infrastructure requirements.

3 Our Spatial Issues: Pendle Today

Spatial implications

- 3.137** This spatial portrait illustrates the diversity of Pendle in terms of both its physical make-up and key socio-economic factors. The area's key assets are derived from its natural and built heritage, which together provide diverse and distinctive rural and urban landscapes. Spatial planning will ensure that those features that give Pendle its distinctive character are protected and enhanced.
- 3.138** Although Pendle lies astride a historically important route between Lancashire and Yorkshire, today it suffers from relatively poor connectivity with neighbouring areas and in particular the nearby city regions. Whilst Dr. Richard Beeching may have spared the railway line between Colne and Skipton in the early 1960s, it closed only a few years later. Then in the 1990s the decision was taken to terminate the M65 motorway at Colne rather than continue it east into Yorkshire. As a result Pendle is effectively at the end of a cul-de-sac, with only its motorway connections to the west being regarded as adequate to help meet its future needs. If Pendle and Pennine Lancashire are to realise their full potential, the issues of poor connectivity will need to be addressed, so that future development and growth can be achieved in a sustainable manner.
- 3.139** The Pennine Lancashire authorities are already working together to secure economic growth and address economic disparities. But, recent figures demonstrate that the recession is widening the gap between the sub-region and the nation in terms of Gross Value Added by businesses, higher unemployment rates and falling numbers of employee jobs. Planning will be a key tool in addressing these disparities and facilitating economic recovery.
- 3.140** Planning must also address how future housing requirements can be met in the most sustainable manner in supporting economic growth and recovery, and assisting housing market regeneration initiatives. It will also need to help reduce disparities in housing quality and affordability across the borough and to consider how the infrastructure necessary to support housing, economic and population growth will be delivered.

Our Spatial Issues: Pendle Today 3

Our Key Issues

- 3.141** Early public consultation informed the preparation of both the Core Strategy and our Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS). The process identified a wide range of issues that the people of Pendle want to see addressed, in order to help improve their quality of life. It also revealed that Pendle has many strengths and benefits, on which we can build a successful future.
- 3.142** The spatial portrait considers the spatial issues that were identified during the consultation process. Supporting evidence is used to help draw out those issues that are of greatest concern, helping to highlight the key challenges (see list below) that we need to address through this Core Strategy.
- Address the implications of a potential 9.1% growth in the population by 2028.
 - Accommodate a projected rise of 10% the number of household spaces by 2028; in particular a rise in the number of single households.
 - Cater for the needs of an ageing population.
 - Consider the implications of a reduction in the working age population.
 - Recycle and regenerate previously developed (brownfield) land.
 - Support the growth and diversification of the local economy.
 - Improve access to employment opportunities.
 - Reduce worklessness and deprivation.
 - Refurbish and regenerate housing in the inner urban areas.
 - Improve the thermal efficiency of homes to help minimise levels of fuel poverty, contribute towards carbon reduction and negative impacts on climate change.
 - Improve the health of children and young people.
 - Increase levels of educational attainment and skills within the workforce.
 - Address issues relating to community cohesion.
 - Improve transport linkages, both within and outside the borough.
 - Protect and enhance our valuable natural and built heritage.
 - Reduce the fragmentation and isolation of habitats.
 - Seek to establish green corridors and stepping stones within built-up areas.
- 3.143** All of these issues can be addressed under the following four headings, which will be the primary focus for spatial interventions in Pendle:
1. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment, managing the causes and impacts of climate change.
 2. To deliver a range and mix of housing appropriate to the needs of the borough.
 3. To create a strong and dynamic economy.
 4. To address our infrastructure requirements, creating sustainable urban and rural communities.

4 Our Spatial Vision: Pendle Tomorrow

4 Our Spatial Vision: Pendle Tomorrow

Introduction

- 4.1 In Pendle people and places matter. We want to unlock our potential, to create confident, creative, healthy, fair and thriving communities, whilst safeguarding our heritage and natural environment.
- 4.2 The driving forces behind this ambition are the sustainable community strategies for Lancashire and Pendle.

Sustainable Community Strategies

Ambition Lancashire

- 4.3 Ambition Lancashire is the Sustainable Community Strategy for Lancashire. It looks to the future and describes what we want to achieve for the county by the year 2025.
- 4.4 First produced in 2005, Ambition Lancashire is not intended to be a static document. Changing circumstances need to be monitored and the strategy reviewed periodically to keep it focused on key issues and priorities.
- 4.5 As a result it was subsequently updated in 2008. Although the vision and ambitions were reviewed, much of the original broad framework set out in the strategic vision in 2005 was still felt to be relevant.

Our Pendle Our Future

- 4.6 Pendle Partnership is the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)⁽⁹³⁾ for Pendle. Its members share the same goals and ambitions for the future of the area. They meet regularly and work together to help improve the quality of life for everyone in Pendle.
- 4.7 In Our Pendle Our Future: Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS), we set out our shared vision for the future of Pendle:

"We want Pendle to be a place where quality of life continues to improve and where people respect one another and their neighbourhoods. We want Pendle to be a place where everyone aspires to reach their full potential. We want to be recognised locally regionally and nationally as a great area to live, learn, work, play and visit."
- 4.8 Our Core Strategy will help to deliver the spatial objectives of the Pendle SCS. All future development strategies, planning policies and area action plans will flow from the Core Strategy, in order to help us achieve our vision for Pendle.
- 4.9 There is a general acceptance that the vision in the SCS genuinely represents the community's aspirations. But, it is necessary to supplement this broad vision to illustrate our long-term spatial vision for Pendle, to 2028 and beyond. This is particularly relevant in terms of the economic health, character and sustainable development elements, in pursuance of the overall quality of life objectives from the land use and spatial planning perspectives.
- 4.10 We want to see a borough where the focus of managing change is constructive and proactive rather than purely negative around the adverse impacts of development. We believe we will need to plan positively and in an integrated way in order to address the issues facing the borough and to meet local needs. The intention should be to create certainty as far as possible but to remain

93 An LSP is a multi-agency body, which brings together organisations from the public, private, community and voluntary sectors.

Our Spatial Vision: Pendle Tomorrow 4

innovative in the approaches adopted. There is a need to stretch normal expectations in order to nurture and enhance the physical and environmental assets of the area for the benefit of its existing and future residents.

Our Vision for Pendle

- 4.11** By 2028 Pendle will be a dynamic and beautiful location with a commitment to carbon reduction. Improved connectivity has transformed the image and fortunes of the area, helping to create accessible and sustainable communities that are attractive places to live, learn, work, play and visit.
- 4.12** A modern and comprehensive IT infrastructure ensures that Pendle can do business with the rest of the world and together with new and improved transport links across the Pennines and south to the Manchester city region supports a growing business sector. A greener urban environment has created attractive neighbourhoods where residents are encouraged to live more healthy and active lifestyles. Urban green spaces enhance both the public realm and the setting of our historic buildings; they help the built environment adapt to climate change and make a positive contribution to ecological networks and local biodiversity.
- 4.13** 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 destinations of Barrowford and Colne. A balanced housing market offers an appropriate mix of good quality housing, providing for affordable homes and aspirational moves. Green spaces in the urban environment have improved the overall quality of life for local residents and enhanced the visitor experience.
- 4.14** A better connected West Craven will have stronger links with the M65 Corridor and beyond, helping to support existing businesses and facilitate the diversification of the local economy. Improved transport and communications will ensure that Barnoldswick continues to be a focus for advanced manufacturing centred on the aerospace industry.
- 4.15** Protecting and enhancing our high quality landscapes and habitats will see Rural Pendle become an increasingly attractive destination for tourism and leisure. The revival, and where appropriate, the diversification of traditional agricultural practices, together with the establishment of new rural industries has created additional employment opportunities. Improvements in broadband connectivity enables the electronic delivery of services to remote rural areas and facilitate home-working. New affordable housing allows 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.

5 Our Strategic Objectives: What We Need to Do

5 Our Strategic Objectives: What We Need to Do

Introduction

5.1 Strategic objectives are the link between the spatial vision and the spatial strategy. They identify the key issues that need to be addressed locally, they say what needs to happen if we are to successfully deliver our vision for the future, and in doing so they provide the broad direction for the more detailed spatial strategy and spatial policies that follow.

Our Strategic Objectives

5.2 The strategic objectives seek to deliver the spatial requirements of our Sustainable Community Strategy (Figure 5.1). They will be delivered through the spatial strategy (Chapter 7) and the spatial policies (Chapters 8,10,11 and 12), as set out in this Core Strategy, and other documents in the statutory Development Plan for Pendle.

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 and visit.
4	Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through a process of prevention, mitigation and adaptation.
5	Deliver sufficient, 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 may make to biodiversity, landscape, the local economy and carbon reduction.
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.

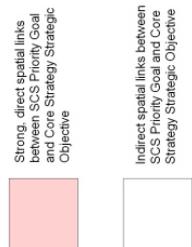
Our Strategic Objectives: What We Need to Do 5

- 5.3** Whilst we do not believe that there is any inconsistency between these strategic objectives, it is important to recognise that some tensions may arise in their delivery.
- 5.4** For example with the scale of development associated with the provision of new housing (SO5) or employment (SO6 and SO7) could, amongst other things, potentially put pressure on greenfield land (SO9 and SO10), or have an adverse impact on climate change objectives (SO4).
- 5.5** A key role for the Core Strategy is to promote sustainable development by making sure that these tensions are managed and that none of the strategic objectives are delivered at the expense of others. These matters are considered in depth in the accompanying Sustainability Appraisal Report.

5 Our Strategic Objectives: What We Need to Do

Figure 5.1 SCS Priority Goals and Core Strategy Strategic Objectives

Core Strategy Strategic Objectives	SDP1	LIV2 SUP1 ENV4	LIV4 ENV4	LIV4	LIV2 LIV3 LIV4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	SUP1	LIV4 SUP1 WRK4	LIV4 WRK4	ENV4
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.	SDP1	LIV2 SUP1 ENV4	LIV4 ENV4	LIV4	LIV2 LIV3 LIV4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	SUP1	LIV4 SUP1 WRK4	LIV4 WRK4	ENV4
Ensure that the infrastructure is capable of supporting both new and existing sustainable communities.	SDP1	LIV2 SUP1 ENV4	LIV4 ENV4	LIV4	LIV2 LIV3 LIV4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	SUP1	LIV4 SUP1 WRK4	LIV4 WRK4	ENV4
Promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn, work, play and visit.	SDP1	LIV2 SUP1 ENV4	LIV4 ENV4	LIV4	LIV2 LIV3 LIV4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	SUP1	LIV4 SUP1 WRK4	LIV4 WRK4	ENV4
Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through a process of prevention, mitigation and adaptation.	SDP1	LIV2 SUP1 ENV4	LIV4 ENV4	LIV4	LIV2 LIV3 LIV4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	SUP1	LIV4 SUP1 WRK4	LIV4 WRK4	ENV4
Deliver sufficient, quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable, contributing to the creation of a balanced housing market.	SDP1	LIV2 SUP1 ENV4	LIV4 ENV4	LIV4	LIV2 LIV3 LIV4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	SUP1	LIV4 SUP1 WRK4	LIV4 WRK4	ENV4
Strengthen the local economy by facilitating growth that supports economic diversification and rural regeneration.	SDP1	LIV2 SUP1 ENV4	LIV4 ENV4	LIV4	LIV2 LIV3 LIV4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	SUP1	LIV4 SUP1 WRK4	LIV4 WRK4	ENV4
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.	SDP1	LIV2 SUP1 ENV4	LIV4 ENV4	LIV4	LIV2 LIV3 LIV4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	SUP1	LIV4 SUP1 WRK4	LIV4 WRK4	ENV4
Reduce inequalities by ensuring that new facilities, education and health care are accessible.	SDP1	LIV2 SUP1 ENV4	LIV4 ENV4	LIV4	LIV2 LIV3 LIV4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	SUP1	LIV4 SUP1 WRK4	LIV4 WRK4	ENV4
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 may make to biodiversity.	SDP1	LIV2 SUP1 ENV4	LIV4 ENV4	LIV4	LIV2 LIV3 LIV4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	SUP1	LIV4 SUP1 WRK4	LIV4 WRK4	ENV4
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.	SDP1	LIV2 SUP1 ENV4	LIV4 ENV4	LIV4	LIV2 LIV3 LIV4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	SUP1	LIV4 SUP1 WRK4	LIV4 WRK4	ENV4
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.	SDP1	LIV2 SUP1 ENV4	LIV4 ENV4	LIV4	LIV2 LIV3 LIV4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	WRK3 WRK4	SUP1	LIV4 SUP1 WRK4	LIV4 WRK4	ENV4



- Sustainable Community Strategy Priority Goals**
- Support confident communities that are socially cohesive, creative, tolerant and considerate of the needs of all.
 - 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 safer communities where people feel safe and crime continues to fall.
 - Improve health and wellbeing - help people to live long, healthy and independent lives.
 - Care for our environment - deepen our understanding and respect for our surroundings.
 - Care for our future generations - give our children and young people the best start in life and the opportunity to achieve their full potential.
 - Improve quality of life for older people - help them live their lives in the way they choose and to support their independent and active living.

Our Strategic Objectives: What We Need to Do 5

6 The Key Diagram

6 The Key Diagram

- 6.1** The Key Diagram is a visual representation of our Spatial Vision. It shows:
1. How we propose to distribute development across Pendle over the lifetime of the Core Strategy.
 2. Identifies the different types of settlement to be found in the borough, from the Key Service Centres, which will be the focus for future growth, to Rural Villages where the focus will be on addressing local needs.
 3. Shows the important linkages between these various centres of population, together with those located outside the borough, where people will access essential services.
- 6.2** In short the Key Diagram illustrates how we believe each part of the borough will change between 2013 and 2028.

Key Diagram

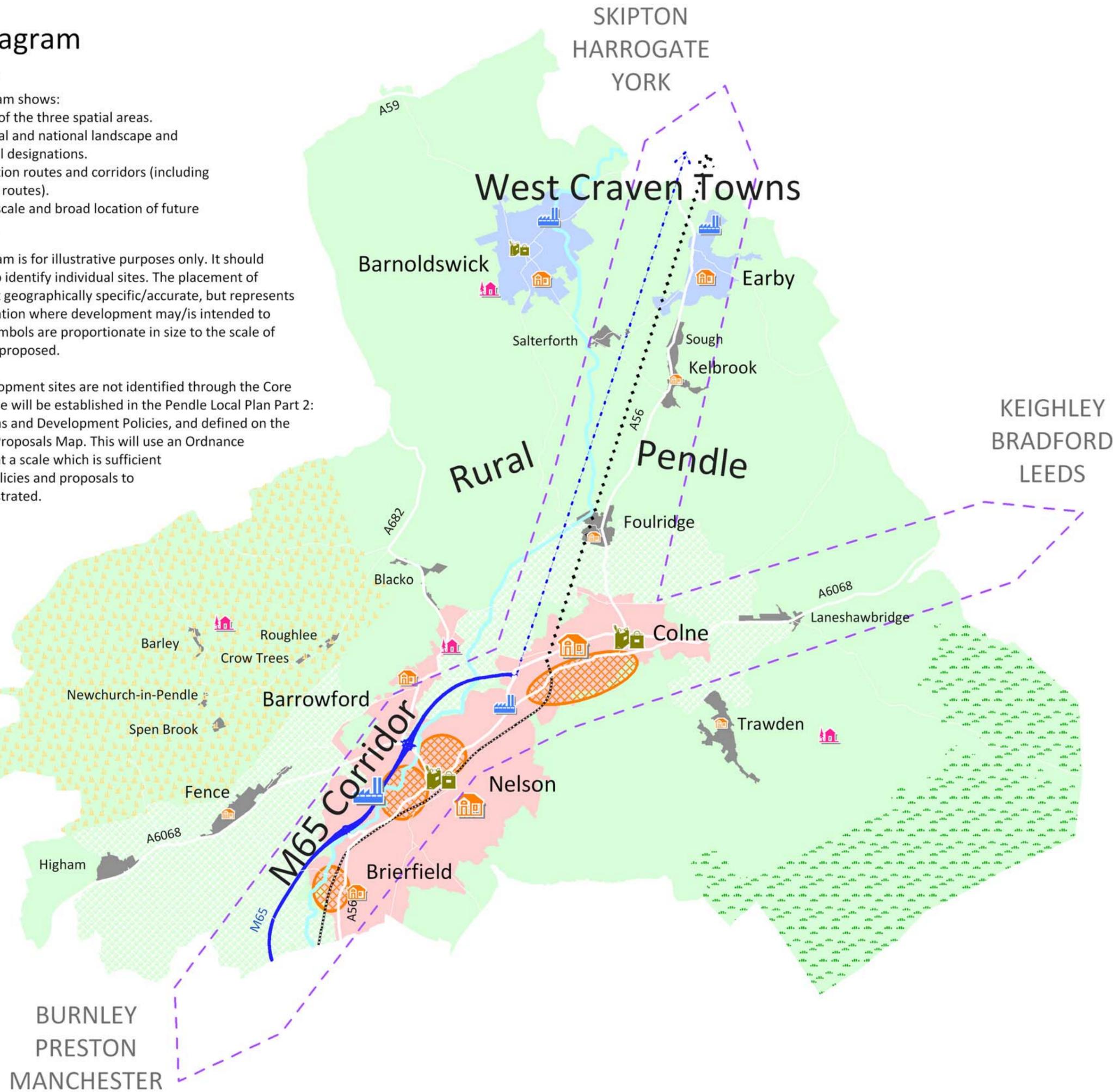
Please Note:

The key diagram shows:

- 1) The extent of the three spatial areas.
- 2) International and national landscape and environmental designations.
- 3) Transportation routes and corridors (including potential new routes).
- 4) The types, scale and broad location of future development.

The key diagram is for illustrative purposes only. It should not be used to identify individual sites. The placement of symbols is not geographically specific/accurate, but represents the broad location where development may/is intended to take place. Symbols are proportionate in size to the scale of development proposed.

Specific development sites are not identified through the Core Strategy. These will be established in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, and defined on the accompanying Proposals Map. This will use an Ordnance Survey base, at a scale which is sufficient to allow all policies and proposals to be clearly illustrated.



Key

Spatial Areas

- M65 Corridor: Settlements
- West Craven Towns: Settlements
- Rural Pendle: Settlements
- Open Countryside

Designations

- Green Belt
- Forest of Bowland: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- South Pennine Moors: Special Protection Area (SPA) Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Routes and Corridors

- Motorway (M65)
- Main Road
- Railway Line
- Leeds and Liverpool Canal
- Transport Corridor
- Direction of the proposed A56 Bypass
- Direction of the Colne to Skipton Railway route

Types of Development

- Housing
- Housing Regeneration Priority Area
- Employment
- Retail and Town Centres
- Tourism, Leisure and Culture



7 Our Spatial Strategy: Where and How We Will Deliver

7 Our Spatial Strategy: Where and How We Will Deliver

Introduction

- 7.1** This chapter sets out our Spatial Strategy, considering where and how new development will be delivered in Pendle. Its overarching policies establish the general principles that will be used to guide development in Pendle to 2028.
- 7.2** If we are to successfully deliver sustainable development in Pendle, it is important to understand the wider geographical context in which our strategy is set. We also need to be aware of the impact that meeting our local needs may have on the global environment.
- 7.3** The Government's Strategy for sustainable development is detailed in *Securing the Future*.⁽⁹⁴⁾ This identifies five guiding principles:
1. Living within environmental limits: Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.
 2. Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society: Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all.
 3. Achieving a sustainable economy: Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised.
 4. Promoting good governance: Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity.
 5. Using sound science responsibly: Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.
- 7.4** These guiding principles are reflected in the eight priority goals of the Pendle Sustainable Community Strategy and the eleven strategic objectives in this Core Strategy.

Our Spatial Strategy

- 7.5** If we are to successfully deliver our Vision for the future of Pendle we need to set out and follow, as closely as possible, a clear strategy showing where and how we will deliver our Strategic Objectives. This Spatial Strategy identifies the key changes that will take place in each of our three spatial areas and broadly outlines how the Borough will be transformed over the next 15 years.

Spatial Strategy

Pendle forms an important gateway between Lancashire and Yorkshire, but currently connections between them are poor. Lobbying the appropriate bodies and bidding for funding will be primary objectives in helping to deliver a sustainable transport network and improved local connectivity. Better links across the Pennines and into Manchester are a vital element in our long-term strategy to fuel sustainable economic growth in both Pendle and Pennine Lancashire.

Pendle's natural and historic assets make a significant contribution to the overall attractiveness of the area and help to promote local distinctiveness. Identifying additional assets and securing their protection and enhancement, will allow biodiversity to thrive, help to foster civic pride, facilitate tourism and encourage investment.

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Our strategy considers the role of the three clearly identifiable spatial areas in Pendle, namely the M65 Corridor, the West Craven Towns and Rural Pendle. Within each of these areas there are a range of different sized settlements, and each performs a different function. The interactions between these spatial areas, and the settlements within them, have made Pendle the place it is today and are the key factors in shaping the place it will become in the future. This Spatial Strategy sets out how these places will change over the next 15 years, to help deliver a better future for Pendle and its residents.

M65 Corridor

The M65 Corridor comprises four adjoining settlements: Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford. Over the next 15 years the majority of development will be directed towards this area to meet demand and support regeneration. Improvements to the transport network together with new housing and employment opportunities will help to support economic growth in this densely populated corridor.

In Nelson, Colne and Brierfield targeted redevelopment and consolidation within the inner urban areas will actively help to regenerate these towns, especially in terms of renovated properties and new housing provision. Nelson town centre provides an opportunity for further office development, which will help to fuel a retail revival in the Borough's administrative centre. Regeneration will continue in Brierfield, with Brierfield Mills offering the potential to create a new mixed-use development close to the town centre. In Colne additional retail and leisure developments will complement the existing, diverse and well established range of independent and locally owned businesses.

Barrowford will play a supporting role to the larger towns of Nelson and Colne, by offering an up-market niche retailing experience. New employment opportunities, such as those provided by the Riverside Business Park, will be key to the growth in the M65 Corridor. The development of housing, retail and other services in Barrowford will be on a scale appropriate to its size and function.

West Craven Towns

The West Craven Towns of Barnoldswick and Earby are the main settlements in the north of the Borough. Growth in this part of Pendle will support and diversify the existing economic base and complement development in the M65 Corridor.

The Rolls-Royce plants in Barnoldswick are an important focus for the large concentration of high value advanced engineering businesses throughout Pennine Lancashire. Their continued presence and future success is vital for both the sub-regional and local economy. Supporting investment in the advanced manufacturing sector does not diminish the need to further diversify the local economy and ensure that it is more resilient to any future economic downturns. Existing employment sites may offer redevelopment potential for a variety of uses. A limited amount of new housing will be provided to support the projected population growth in the town.

In West Craven, Earby, like Barrowford in the M65 Corridor, will play a supporting role to its larger neighbour. Opportunities exist at the West Craven Business Park for additional employment on a scale appropriate to the size of the town. New housing and retail development will be limited to support the projected levels of employment and population growth.

Rural Pendle

A number of villages and hamlets are located in the rural belt that separates the M65 Corridor from the West Craven Towns. Here the strategy focuses on the protection of the areas natural and built heritage, developing sustainable tourism, supporting farm diversification and meeting local needs. The defined settlements in Rural Pendle will see limited growth. Development in the open countryside will be restricted, especially in those areas designated as Green Belt or AONB.

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Some of the larger villages: Trawden, Foulridge, Fence and Kelbrook are capable of supporting additional services and housing provision. In these villages development will again be on a scale that meets the needs of their residents and where appropriate will support the needs of those in neighbouring smaller villages.

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Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

- 7.6** The principal aim of the Core Strategy is to promote sustainable development in Pendle. The purpose of this policy is to embrace two key planning principles and embed them in the Pendle Local Plan:
1. The presumption in favour of sustainable development from paragraph 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
 2. The decision taking rule from Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which states that the statutory Development Plan will be the starting point in the consideration of planning applications for the development or use of land.
- 7.7** When considering development proposals the decision maker will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the NPPF. They will work proactively with applicants to jointly find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Policy SD 1

Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Planning applications that accord with the policies in the Pendle Local Plan and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans, will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:

1. Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or
2. Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.

- 7.8** The detailed planning policies in the following chapters will set out more specific and targeted actions which will build on, and take forward, this strategy.

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The Role and Function of Our Towns and Villages

Introduction

- 7.9** This policy defines the spatial development principles that will be used to direct future growth and development to the most sustainable locations in Pendle. The role and function of our towns and villages and the availability of sites within them are the most important factors when deciding where new development should be located.
- 7.10** We need to identify those areas that offer the best opportunity for future growth. To do this effectively we must consider the existing level of service provision⁽⁹⁵⁾, the infrastructure capacity⁽⁹⁶⁾, sites with development potential⁽⁹⁷⁾⁽⁹⁸⁾ and environmental constraints in each area across the borough. Together this information highlights those areas where there is capacity for growth and where restraint may be prudent.
- 7.11** The way in which we use and re-use land will determine whether the borough grows in a sustainable way. To ensure that land is used effectively, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) encourages the re-use of previously developed land for new development (paragraph 17).

Context

Settlement Roles

- 7.12** Pendle is one of 14 local authorities Lancashire and one of six local authorities in the Pennine Lancashire sub-region. It also shares its border with three local authorities in Yorkshire. When looking at the growth and development of Pendle consideration must be given to the impact it will have on these surrounding areas.
- 7.13** The NPPF states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development (paragraph 6). It also sets out a number of core planning principles (paragraph 17), one of which states that planning should take account of the different roles and character of different areas. Another of these core principles indicates that planning should actively managed patterns of growth and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable.
- 7.14** A settlement hierarchy is used to arrange settlements in order of their importance in terms of size and function, the level of services and facilities they provide and the catchment area they serve. Settlement hierarchies can help to achieve the core principles of the NPPF by ensuring that new development is located close to services and facilities, thereby reducing the need for people to travel.
- 7.15** Three studies have helped to inform the settlement hierarchy for Pendle. The North West Key Service Centres – Roles and Functions and the Pendle Sustainable Settlements Study considers demographic data, the level of current services and facilities, environmental factors, and the availability of sites in each town and village in the borough. The Pendle Infrastructure Study provides baseline data on the existing level of provision and capacity of key infrastructure. The study also includes details of planned infrastructure projects, funding costs and delivery timescales. This information helps to show where capacity issues exist and where new infrastructure needs to be targeted if growth is to be accommodated.
- 7.16** This information has been used to establish the role of each settlement in context to consider how they function both individually and collectively to meet the needs of Pendle and surrounding areas.

95 Pendle Council (2008) Sustainable Settlements Study. Nelson, Pendle Council.

96 Pendle Council (2010) Pendle Infrastructure Study. Nelson, Pendle Council.

97 Pendle Council (2008) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment. Nelson, Pendle Council.

98 Pendle Council (2008) Employment Land Review. Nelson, Pendle Council.

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Site Selection

7.17 The re-use of Brownfield land helps to regenerate derelict sites and remediate land contaminated by previous uses. It can also help to protect our environment by minimising the use of Greenfield sites for development. The re-use of previously developed land provides a desirable and sustainable approach to accommodating future growth in the borough; as such sites are often located close to existing services and facilities. This can help to increase the likelihood of people choosing more sustainable modes of transport such as walking, cycling or public transport, thereby helping to reduce carbon emissions and the negative effects of climate change.

Strategy

Settlement Roles

7.18 Policy SDP1 sets out the locational priorities and development principles to help achieve sustainable growth in Pendle. The existing provision of services and facilities in our towns and villages, and the capacity and potential for them to provide additional services, has been carefully considered to establish the settlement hierarchy for Pendle. Taking account of the levels of development over the plan period and the findings of the Pendle Infrastructure Study, there should be no major constraints restricting the successful implementation of the growth strategy.

7.19 The settlement hierarchy for Pendle is detailed in Policy SDP1. This has been used to guide strategic decisions on the location of new development in this Core Strategy and will guide site allocations and policies in subsequent planning documents. It will also be used in the determination of individual planning applications.

7.20 The settlement hierarchy divides the towns and villages of Pendle into four categories. Those settlements making up the M65 Corridor and the West Craven Towns are classified as Key or Local Service Centres, whereas in Rural Pendle the villages are divided into Rural Service Centres or Rural Villages. In both cases the higher tier settlements are the primary location for key facilities and the main focus for service delivery, whereas the lower tier settlements play a more localised and supporting role. The primary function of the settlements within each tier is explained below.

1. **Key Service Centres** provide the main facilities and services that are needed to support the local population and their surrounding rural hinterlands. The accessibility of these towns and the current level of services provide a good base for future development.
2. **Local Service Centres** provide a level of service which is appropriate to the size of the settlement and local population i.e. they have a range of shops and facilities which provide for everyday needs, but do not necessarily have the more specialised services or variety of shops which are found in the Key Service Centres.
3. **Rural Service Centres** are slightly larger in size than the Rural Villages and offer a wider range of services and facilities to meet the needs of more than just the local population.
4. **Rural Villages** are much smaller in size both in terms of their population and physical area. They may have few or no services and are dependent on the nearby Rural, Local or Key Service Centres to provide for their needs.

7.21 Policies SDP2-SDP4 look in more detail at the spatial distribution of housing, employment and retail development in Pendle. The key to sustainable growth is to ensure that these different types of development are located as close as possible to the places where they are needed. The distributions have had regard to the general locational principles set out in Policy SDP1 and have been considered in relation to each other (i.e. the location of new housing has taken account of where new employment is to be developed and vice-versa).

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- 7.22** Proposals for new community facilities will also be expected to have regard to the locational priorities, particularly in terms of the scale of development. Policy SUP1 sets out the approach to how the development of new community facilities will be distributed across Pendle.
- 7.23** The core principles in the NPPF (paragraph 17) indicate that planning should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment. As a consequence development outside of a settlement boundary, as defined on the Proposals Map, will, in most cases, be restricted to help protect the open countryside and the landscapes within it. However, it is recognised that there will be situations where development in the open countryside may be necessary or appropriate. Policies in the Core Strategy and subsequent planning documents will set out the exceptions where development in the open countryside is considered to be acceptable. Further guidance is contained in Policy ENV1.

Site Selection

- 7.24** New development will be expected to re-use vacant buildings and previously developed land within a defined settlement boundary as the first priority, in order to help recycle land and make a positive contribution to regeneration in the borough. The second priority for development will be other land (Greenfield) within a settlement boundary. However, in order to not unduly restrict development, and ensure that the levels of growth proposed in the Core Strategy can be achieved, it is recognised that the release of some of these Greenfield sites may be necessary in advance of development on previously developed land. This flexible approach will only be supported where such sites are shown to be economically viable and in a sustainable location. It is important to achieve a balance between the sustainable development of sites whilst not compromising development that may bring employment and housing opportunities to the borough. The development of land outside a defined settlement boundary will be limited to appropriate rural uses. Qualifying uses are identified in the NPPF (paragraphs 28 and 55) and other policies in this Core Strategy. They may also be defined in subsequent local plan documents. In line with the NPPF, the allocation of sites should prefer land of lesser environmental value and should follow the sequential approach.

Policy SDP 1

Spatial Development Principles

Settlement Roles

Proposals for development will be supported in the settlements listed below, provided that they are of a nature and scale that is proportionate to the role and function of that settlement. Proposals for new development should be located within a settlement boundary as defined on the Proposals Map.⁽⁹⁹⁾ Proposals to develop outside of a defined settlement boundary (i.e. within the open countryside) will only be permitted for those exceptions identified in the National Planning Policy Framework, or policies in a document that is part of the development plan for Pendle.

1. Key Service Centres

- Nelson (including Brierfield)
- Colne
- Barnoldswick

⁹⁹ The settlement boundaries are defined on the Proposals Map. These may be amended as part of a future review of the Local Plan.

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2. Local Service Centres

- Barrowford
- Earby

3. Rural Service Centres

- Fence
- Foulridge
- Kelbrook
- Trawden

4. Rural Villages

- Barley
- Blacko
- Higham
- Laneshawbridge
- Newchurch-in-Pendle
- Roughlee and Crow Trees
- Salterforth
- Sough
- Spen Brook

Site Selection

In order to ensure the best use of land and other resources, the location of new development will also be considered in accordance with the following sequential approach (in order of priority):

- Re-use of vacant buildings and previously developed land within a defined settlement boundary
- Other land within a defined settlement boundary
- Land outside of a defined settlement boundary for appropriate rural uses.⁽¹⁰⁰⁾

The allocation of land for development in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies will follow the sequential approach and prefer land of lesser environmental value.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	1	
SCS Priority Goals	1, 2, 3, 6	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver development in accordance with the Settlement Hierarchy. • Increase the amount of development (housing, employment, retail and leisure) on previously developed land. • 65% of new housing development should be on previously developed land. 	
Indicators	SD01	Amount of new development completed in each settlement (in ha).
	SD03	Amount of new development completed on PDL in the following locations (in ha): - Borough-wide, -Conservation Areas, -Bradley AAP area.

¹⁰⁰ Appropriate rural uses are defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and other policies in the Core Strategy. The Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies will provide further site specific details of appropriate rural uses.

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	EC02	Amount of new employment floorspace completed on PDL by: -Type, -Location.
	EC15	Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed on PDL by: -Type, -Location.
	HS04	Number of news dwellings completed on PDL (including trends over time).
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, private developers, Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL2), Lancashire County Council, Homes and Communities Agency, Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, other development partners.	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. • Allocation of sites in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. 	
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework • The North West: Key Service Centres - Roles and Functions • Pennine Lancashire Spatial Guide • Pennine Lancashire: A Local Development Strategy 2009-2013 • Pendle Sustainable Settlements Study • Pendle Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) • Pendle Employment Land Review (ELR) 	

Our Spatial Strategy: Where and How We Will Deliver 7

Housing Distribution

Introduction

7.25 This policy looks at where and how new housing should be distributed across Pendle during the plan period. The amount of new housing is considered in Policy LIV1.

Context

7.26 There are a number of key factors that influence where new housing should be located. These include:

- Sustainable growth approach - the areas of the borough that have been identified for new development i.e. the settlement hierarchy.
- Regeneration - the areas of the borough in need of regeneration and the affect new housing will have on this regeneration.
- Housing need - the areas of the borough that are most in need of new housing (specifically looking at overcrowding and unsuitable accommodation).
- Availability of land - the areas of the borough that have land available for new development (as detailed in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)).
- Infrastructure capacity and provision (the Infrastructure Study indicates that there are no major infrastructure issues that would affect the distribution of development. However there may be some issues which affect the timescales for delivery).
- The location of employment, transport, services and facilities, and planned future locations of such developments.

Strategy

7.27 The housing distribution is set out in Policy SDP2. The distribution figures have been calculated by looking at a number of factors including: past housing completion rates, population distribution and the availability of land for housing development. These figures have been adjusted to take account of the qualitative factors mentioned above.⁽¹⁰¹⁾

7.28 In terms of infrastructure, the utility providers have identified potential capacity issues with the waste water treatment works in some settlements. Although this has not influenced the housing distribution calculation, it may affect the timescales for the delivery of new housing, as sufficient capacity must be in place to allow new development to proceed. It is recommended that developers work with the utility providers to ensure that the needs of their development can be accommodated by the relevant infrastructure.

7.29 Policy LIV1 specifically looks at the amount of housing to be built and the timescales for delivery. This coupled with the proposed distribution in Policy SDP2 aims to meet the housing needs of the borough in the right place at the right time.

7.30 To allow for some flexibility in the provision of housing land over the lifetime of the plan, the proposed distribution is expressed as a percentage figure and is for guidance purposes rather than an absolute target that must be adhered to.

101 Further information on how the percentage distribution has been calculated is contained in the Housing Technical Paper.

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Policy SDP 2

Housing Distribution

New housing should be located in order of priority in line with the settlement hierarchy in Policy SDP1 and read in conjunction with Policy LIV1 on housing provision.

Over the plan period the location of new housing should be guided by the following percentage distribution. The allocation of housing sites in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies should adhere to this distribution.

Spatial Area	Settlement	Percentage of housing to be provided	Percentage totals by Spatial Area
M65 Corridor	Nelson	30	71
	Colne	25*	
	Brierfield	10	
	Barrowford	6	
West Craven Towns	Barnoldswick	10	16
	Earby	6*	
Rural Pendle	Rural Service Centres ⁽¹⁰²⁾	6*	13
	Rural Villages ⁽¹⁰³⁾	7*	

*The utility providers have indicated that there may be potential capacity issues at the waste water treatment works in the following settlements: Colne, Earby, Foulridge, Kelbrook, Sough, Salterforth, and Spenn Brook. Developers proposing new housing in these locations will need to work with the relevant utility provider to ensure that sufficient capacity is available, or can be made available, to allow their scheme to proceed.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	1, 5	
SCS Priority Goals	3	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver housing provision in accordance with the spatial distribution by settlement and spatial area. 	
Indicators	HS01	Number of new homes completed (including trends over time) by: -Location.
	HS03	Number of new dwellings granted planning permission and total number of dwellings with an extant planning consent by: -Location.

102 In Rural Service Centres the % of new housing should be distributed amongst the four settlements by taking account of the needs of each settlement and the capacity to accommodate the level of growth.

103 In the rural villages the % of new housing should be distributed amongst the nine settlements taking account of the needs of each settlement and the capacity to accommodate the level of growth.

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Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, private developers, Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL2), Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, Lancashire County Council, Registered Social Landlords, Housing Associations, Homes and Communities Agency.
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. ● Allocation of sites in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans.
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Planning Policy Framework ● Pendle Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment ● Pendle Infrastructure Study

7 Our Spatial Strategy: Where and How We Will Deliver

Employment Distribution

Introduction

- 7.31** This policy looks at where and how new employment should be distributed across Pendle. The amount of new employment land to be provided is considered in Policy WRK2.
- 7.32** The distribution of new employment development is an important factor in our drive to deliver sustainable development solutions. Siting new employment opportunities close to where they are most needed, and in locations that are highly accessible to the local population, is a key to achieving this objective as it helps to reduce the need for people to travel.

Context

- 7.33** Evidence of the need and demand for employment land is outlined in the Pendle Employment Land Review (ELR). This indicates that there is a shortfall of employment land in the southern part of the borough along the M65 Corridor and that there is a small oversupply in West Craven to the north.
- 7.34** A number of factors have been considered in determining the proposed distribution of new employment development. These include:
1. Achieving Sustainable Growth
 - Focus new development on those areas of the borough that have been shown to have the potential for future growth, as reflected in the settlement hierarchy Policy SDP1.
 2. Meeting Future Demand
 - Evidence prepared for the regional and sub-regional economic development strategies, together with an analysis of the locational requirements of local businesses, in each of the three spatial areas, has been used to indicate where in Pendle the demand for employment land is likely to be most acute.
 - Locational analysis of past completions for employment developments.
 - Consideration of the age profile of the current and projected population for the area, in particular the future distribution of people of working age across the borough.
 3. The Availability of Employment Land
 - An assessment of the land currently available for employment uses, based on the findings of the Pendle ELR.

Strategy

- 7.35** The evidence base illustrates the current distribution of employment in Pendle and provides an indication of where future provision should ideally be located. Policy SDP3 sets out the percentage distribution of employment land to be provided during the plan period, in order to meet these projected needs.
- 7.36** There is clear evidence that the local economy remains over-reliant on a manufacturing sector that is currently fuelled by a small concentration of specialised advanced manufacturing businesses, many of whom are highly dependent on the Rolls-Royce facility in Barnoldswick. Continued support for this high value added sector is essential, but diversification of the local economic base is important in helping to make the area more resilient to future economic downturns.

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- 7.37** The general focus of the M65 Corridor for future settlement growth, as outlined in Policy SDP1, is also reflected in the level of employment provision proposed for this area. The suggested distribution highlights the intention to concentrate new employment opportunities within or close to the towns in the M65 Corridor, where regeneration needs are highest and the demand for employment land is greatest. The infrastructure capacity of each area to cope with the proposed levels of employment has also been taken into account and may require a phasing approach of delivery to be established. An approach based on addressing local needs will underpin our employment strategy elsewhere in the borough.
- 7.38** To allow for some flexibility in the provision of employment land over the lifetime of the plan, the proposed distribution is expressed as a percentage figure and is for guidance purposes rather than an absolute target that must be adhered to.
- 7.39** In terms of infrastructure, the utility providers have identified potential capacity issues at several waste water treatment works serving the Pendle area. Although this information has not influenced the employment distribution calculation, it may affect the timescales for the delivery of new employment sites, particularly on Greenfield land, as sufficient capacity must be in place before development can proceed. It is recommended that developers work with the utility companies and other infrastructure providers to ensure that the needs of their development can be accommodated by the relevant infrastructure.

Policy SDP 3

Employment Distribution

Proposals for employment development should follow a sequential approach in line with the settlement hierarchy in Policy SDP1 and read in conjunction with Policy WRK2 on employment provision. However, priority will be given to employment development located along the M65 Corridor in the Key Service Centres of Nelson (including Brierfield) and Colne.

Over the plan period the location of new employment land provision will be guided by the following percentage distribution. The allocation of employment sites in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies should adhere to this distribution.

Spatial Area	Settlement	Percentage of employment land to be provided	Percentage totals by Spatial Area
M65 Corridor	Brierfield	68.5	78.5
	Nelson		
	Barrowford		
	Colne	10.0*	
West Craven Towns	Barnoldswick	13.0	18.5
	Earby	5.5*	
Rural Pendle	Rural Service Centres ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾	2.0*	3.0
	Rural Villages ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾	1.0*	

104 In Rural Service Centres the % of new employment land should be distributed amongst the four settlements by taking account of the needs of each settlement and the capacity to accommodate the level of growth.

105 In the rural villages the % of new employment land should be distributed amongst the nine settlements taking account of the needs of each settlement and the capacity to accommodate the level of growth.

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* The utility providers have indicated that there may be potential capacity issues at the waste water treatment works serving the following settlements: Colne, Earby, Foulridge, Kelbrook, Sough, Salterforth, and Spen Brook. Developers proposing new employment development in these locations will need to work with the relevant utility provider to ensure that sufficient capacity is available, or can be made available, to allow their scheme to proceed.

Rural Pendle

In the Rural Service Centres and Rural Villages development should be of a scale and nature that fulfils the need of local communities.

In line with Policy SDP1, small scale employment development outside a settlement boundary, particularly where it aids the diversification of rural employment, will be considered where it can be shown to be in a sustainable location and meet specific, identified local needs.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	1, 6	
SCS Priority Goals	2	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver employment provision in accordance with the spatial distribution by settlement and spatial area. 	
Indicators	EC01	Amount of new employment floorspace completed by: -Type, -Location.
	EC03	Amount of new employment floorspace with an extant planning consent by: -Type, -Location.
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL2), private developers, Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, Lancashire Local Enterprise Partnership, Lancashire County Developments Ltd.	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. Allocation of sites in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. 	
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework Pendle Employment Land Review Pendle Infrastructure Study 	

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Retail Distribution

Introduction

- 7.40** This policy looks at where and how we propose to distribute new retail development across Pendle during the plan period. Local shopping needs and the location of retail activity within individual settlements, is considered in Policy WRK3.
- 7.41** The distribution of new retail provision is important to ensure people have access to an adequate retail offer to meet their everyday needs and where appropriate to make purchases of those goods needed on a less frequent basis.

Context

- 7.42** Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick are considered to fall within the definition of a Town Centre as set out in Annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework. Nelson and Colne are the principal centres and provide a mix of comparison and convenience shopping, whilst Barnoldswick provides an extensive range of retail services for a largely rural catchment in the north of the borough.
- 7.43** Brierfield, Barrowford and Earby each contain a range of smaller shops as well as a small supermarket. The centres of these settlements fall into the category of Local Shopping Centres. Although Brierfield is considered alongside Nelson as a Key Service Centre in the settlement hierarchy, its function in the retail hierarchy is somewhat different. Its shopping centre serves a smaller population catchment than Nelson and consequently provides fewer opportunities for comparison retailing. It is therefore considered to fulfil the role of a Local Shopping Centre.
- 7.44** The Pendle Sustainable Settlements Study highlights that many of the rural villages also offer a limited retail function to primarily meet the needs of their local community and tourists. It identifies four settlements as Rural Service Centres as these have the capacity and population to support additional retail provision if and when a need arises.
- 7.45** The Pendle Retail Capacity Study and its 2012 Update indicate that the main potential for further convenience retail provision is in the north of the borough. They identify the overall capacity for new convenience and comparison floorspace in the borough, whilst the original study also includes details of those sites which could potentially accommodate larger scale retail developments.

Strategy

- 7.46** The retail hierarchy aims to promote sustainable development by locating retail and service provision in the areas that are most accessible to the largest proportion of the population. Ensuring that people do not have to travel further than they need in order to access everyday goods is a driving principle behind the retail hierarchy.
- 7.47** New retail development will therefore be located primarily in the three town centres, with Nelson and Colne taking a priority role, especially for the provision of new comparison floorspace. These town centres are considered to be the most accessible in the borough, with Nelson having a public transport interchange and Colne being served by both a bus and railway station. Barnoldswick is less well served by public transport and therefore may be considered to be less accessible. However, its role as a town centre is vital in providing services to the local population in West Craven.
- 7.48** The Local Shopping Centres of Brierfield, Barrowford and Earby should continue to play a supporting role to the town centres, providing the everyday retail and service needs for their local populations.
- 7.49** Where rural retail needs exist but are not currently provided for, new development should first be considered in the Rural Service Centres. These villages are larger in size and act as a hub for the surrounding smaller villages, hamlets and farmsteads. Providing new convenience services in these Rural Service Centres will help to reinforce the community focus of the rural areas. Proposals

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for retail development in Rural Pendle, which are not located in a Rural Service Centre, must be sustainable and serve an identified local need, or a niche tourism market, in line with the requirements set out in Policy WRK3.

Policy SDP 4

Retail Distribution

New retail development should be in scale with the position the location holds in the retail hierarchy. In particular:

Major retail developments should be located in the three main town centres:

- Nelson
- Colne
- Barnoldswick

Retail provision for the towns/villages of Brierfield, Barrowford and Earby should be located within the defined Local Shopping Centres.

In Rural Pendle the provision of new retail facilities, to meet an identified need, will be encouraged. In the first instance rural retail provision should be located in one of the Rural Service Centres (Fence, Trawden, Foulridge and Kelbrook). Where this is not possible the re-use of existing buildings or development on a site within a Rural Village may be considered.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	1, 6, 7	
SCS Priority Goals	2	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deliver retail provision in accordance with the retail hierarchy. 	
Indicators	EC12	Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed by: -Type, -Location.
	EC14	Amount of floorspace for retail / town centre uses with an extant planning consent by: -Type, -Location.
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL2), private developers, retailers.	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. ● Policies in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. 	
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Planning Policy Framework ● Pendle Retail Capacity Study 	

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Future Infrastructure Requirements

Introduction

7.50 This policy sets out the position regarding infrastructure capacity in the borough and its ability to support the implementation of the policies in this Core Strategy. It also sets out how the Core Strategy will approach securing financial contributions towards infrastructure improvements in the future.

Context

7.51 Planning should orchestrate the delivery of viable social, physical and green infrastructure necessary to support the delivery of sustainable development and communities, where necessary identifying and protecting sites and routes which help to meet the objectives, principles and policies of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

7.52 The NPPF requires local planning authorities to plan positively for the development and infrastructure required in the area. To successfully guide development and investment in the borough, Pendle Council, in cooperation with neighbouring authorities, infrastructure providers and businesses has prepared a robust evidence base to help understand changing needs and to identify and address barriers to investment.

7.53 The Pendle Infrastructure Study assesses the quality and capacity of existing infrastructure provision and takes account of the need for strategic infrastructure. Appendix 1 of the study is the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule, which identifies the land and infrastructure necessary to support current and projected future levels of development in the borough. It also indicates delivery and management responsibilities, costs and funding sources, timescales, risks and contingencies.⁽¹⁰⁶⁾

7.54 In 2010 changes to legislation introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and limited the future use of Planning Obligations (S106 agreements), the traditional way contributions have previously been sought from applicants/developers.

7.55 CIL is based around the premise that new development will usually have an impact on infrastructure and as such should make a contribution towards providing it. Current legislation sets out that S106 contributions can only be used to secure necessary requirements to mitigate the effects of the development and make it acceptable in planning terms, whilst CIL contributions are to be sought for more general infrastructure requirements across the borough. The Planning Act 2008 provides a definition of the infrastructure which can be funded by CIL, including transport, flood defences, schools, hospitals and other health and social care facilities, parks and green spaces, cultural and sports facilities, district heating schemes and police stations and other community safety facilities. The legislation sets out that affordable housing will continue to be funded by planning obligations (S106) as the Government considered this to be the best way of delivering affordable housing, allowing for contributions to be tailored to particular circumstances and crucially to enable affordable housing to be delivered on site.

Strategy

7.56 The Pendle Infrastructure Study (2010) indicates that there are no insurmountable barriers in terms of infrastructure provision in developing at the scale proposed, or in line with the spatial development principles, growth and distribution frameworks, set out in this Core Strategy. Current infrastructure capacity is generally considered to be sufficient to handle any increased demand that would be placed upon it by the implementation of the policies contained in this Core Strategy.

106 The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule is updated each year in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report.

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7.57 With regard to utilities provision, a potential need to expand some existing facilities during the lifetime of this plan has been identified, to enable all proposed future development to go ahead. Where such constraints exist, the relevant policies in the Core Strategy highlight this and indicate the necessary phasing of development that may be required. Contingency plans to enable the delivery of development, should infrastructure partners fail to invest in the necessary improvements needed to support the preferred strategy, are also identified.

7.58 The table below summarises the current position in Pendle for the principal types of infrastructure set out in the Pendle Infrastructure Study. It identifies key projects that need to go ahead if our strategy for growth is to be successfully delivered, together with any aspirational projects that are identified and supported by policies in the Core Strategy.

Infrastructure type	Summary of position	Delivery	Relevant Policies
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed level of development should be absorbed. Identified congestion hotspots, mainly in Colne. No major capacity issues on public transport but need to improve linkages to Manchester (rail) and Blackburn-Preston (bus). Colne bus station is not DDA compliant and ideally needs upgrading. Cycle route improvements planned, in particular for Nelson-Brierfield and Colne linked to new schools developments. 	<p>Projects critical to Plan delivery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None <p>Aspirational projects which the plan will support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A56 Villages Bypass Reinstatement of Colne-Skipton railway line. Improvements/expansions to quality bus routes. 	ENV4: Promoting Sustainable Travel
Energy and Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No major capacity issues in energy or water provision or waste collection / disposal. Proposed levels of housebuilding may cause issues with some waste water treatment works operating close to capacity. The timescales for the delivery of housing in these locations may need to be adjusted to ensure the infrastructure can be put in place. Potential capacity for the development of renewable energy, particularly wind power. Identified issues with broadband provision in rural areas. 	<p>Projects critical to Plan delivery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased capacity at Colne, Earby, Foulridge and Spen Brook waste water treatment works is likely to be needed post 2015. For some sites over 1ha there may be a need for off-site mains work at developers' expense. Delivery of broadband provision: Lancashire County Council and BT programme funded through Broadband Delivery UK (BDUK) aims to provide 97% coverage across the county. <p>Aspirational projects which the plan will support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood prevention measures / flood defences improvement works, as 	SDP2: Housing Distribution ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy ENV6: Waste Management WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy

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Infrastructure type	Summary of position	Delivery	Relevant Policies
		<p>identified in the Burnley, Nelson and Colne Flood Risk Management Strategy and other documents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded recycling transfer / sorting station identified for Whitewalls in Colne to serve Pendle needs. Renewable and low carbon energy projects to increase levels of energy generation in Pendle. Improved broadband connectivity particularly in rural areas. 	
Community Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally good correlation between size of population and number of services available within settlements. Some rural areas are less well provided for, particularly community halls, policing facilities, community groups / activities. Several Emergency services' estates need to either increase capacities or consolidate operations. More (Police) officers may be needed with any increase in population. Provision most likely in forms of neighbourhood policing teams with limited requirements for built facilities. 	<p>Projects critical to Plan delivery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None <p>Aspirational projects which the plan will support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of community facilities in areas of need or deprivation. 	SUP1: Community Facility Provision
Specialist Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified need for affordable housing in both urban and rural areas. Deficiencies identified in several areas of specialist sheltered / supported housing. The Burnley and Pendle Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment shows that there is no identified need for pitches in Pendle. 	<p>Projects critical to Plan delivery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst no individual projects are key to the deliverability of the overall plan, the delivery of affordable housing is a policy aim of the plan itself. <p>Aspirational projects which the plan will support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of specialist, sheltered and supported housing to meet identified needs. 	<p>LIV2: Housing Needs</p> <p>LIV3: Affordable Housing</p>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary: Little spare capacity within Colne primary schools. A shortfall of primary places has been identified in Nelson, 	<p>Projects critical to Plan delivery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	SUP3: Education and Training

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Infrastructure type	Summary of position	Delivery	Relevant Policies
	<p>Barnoldswick and Brierfield areas and consultation is underway on the provision of additional places in these areas. Lancashire County Council (LCC) is conducting annual reviews to establish whether increases in the birth rate being experienced in many areas of Pendle, are resulting in a need for additional school places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary: Whilst there is currently some surplus capacity in the secondary schools, this is expected to reduce in the next few years, in line with the rising pupil numbers in the primary sector. The BSF programme has been discontinued before the planned rebuilding of all Pendle secondary schools could be completed. • Further Education: existing provision has capacity. • Higher Education: no provision in the borough, but a priority of the Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy is to improve HE provision in the sub-region. 	<p>Aspirational projects which the plan will support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the number of surplus school places reduces, there will be an increasing call for the provision additional places, but with a reduced capital allocation from central government. With the ending of the Primary Capital Programme and Building Schools for the Future, Lancashire's Strategy for the Provision of School Places and Schools Capital investment sets out the county's priorities, within a demographic context. • Improved school facilities as identified by LCC. Current proposals being taken forward include replacement primary schools at Whitefield (Nelson) and Laneshawbridge. 	
Health and Social Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously identified requirement for large 'one stop shop' primary care facility in Colne. • Limited provision of health services in rural settlements. 	<p>Projects critical to Plan delivery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None <p>Aspirational projects which the plan will support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved primary care facilities in Colne. • Improved access to health related services e.g. dentists, opticians, pharmacies etc in rural areas. 	SUP2: Health and Well-being
Leisure and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative deficit of outdoor sports pitches / courts in 12 wards-borough wide. • No significant gaps in provision of, or capacity in, sports/leisure centre. Existing provision can support proposed levels of development. 	<p>Projects critical to Plan delivery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None <p>Aspirational projects which the plan will support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desire to improve outdoor recreation and commercial 	SUP1: Community Facility Provision

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Infrastructure type	Summary of position	Delivery	Relevant Policies
		leisure offers in the borough. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential to better utilise existing facilities to offer wider, more diverse range of facilities to meet needs of all residents. 	
Green Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative deficits of Parks in 13 wards-borough wide, Play Areas in 12 wards and Equipped Play Areas in 9 wards identified by Pendle Open Space Audit. Environmental improvements as part of wider regeneration programmes. 	Projects critical to plan delivery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None Aspirational projects which the plan will support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased open space provision in areas of relative deficit. 	ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments LIV4: Designing Better Places to Live WRK5: Designing Better Places to Work SUP2: Health and Well-being SUP4: Designing Better Public Places

- 7.59** To secure funding for infrastructure improvements arising from any development, developers will be required to contribute towards, the cost of provision through a S106 agreement or CIL tariff.
- 7.60** The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule identifies, any risks to the successful delivery of the Core Strategy should a project not be delivered. This schedule will be updated in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report to reflect the latest position with regard to the on-going delivery of projects.
- 7.61** The Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies will set out the Council's approach to obtaining developer funding through S106 and CIL, including the priority of requirements when issues of viability arise. Until the adoption of this document, the Council will continue to seek S106 contributions to mitigate unacceptable impacts of development in line with the revised S106 regulations.

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Policy SDP 5

Future Infrastructure Requirements

The Council will work with partners to deliver the infrastructure necessary to support development in the borough.

New developments will be expected to contribute towards the mitigation of any adverse impacts to make the development acceptable in planning terms.

In addition, subject to development viability, contributions may also be sought towards improving local infrastructure and services, having regard to the needs identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Study.

The Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies will set out the Council's approach to obtaining such funding or provision from developers, including the priority of requirements.

To allow for future expansion, protect access for operational and maintenance requirements and to avoid potential conflict with neighbouring uses, development will not normally be permitted in the immediate vicinity of infrastructure assets, in particular those operated by a utility company.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11
SCS Priority Goals	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To deliver the necessary infrastructure to support proposed development
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress will be monitored in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule, which will be updated each year and published in the Annual Monitoring Report.
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Lancashire County Council, infrastructure providers including Network Rail, utility companies, the Environment Agency, the National Health Service and emergency services, registered social landlords, Pendle Leisure Trust and private developers.
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the Development Management process, developers may be required to contribute to new or improved infrastructure by way of a Section 106 agreement or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) payment. These contributions will be used by the Council, and its infrastructure partners, to deliver infrastructure requirements and priorities identified in the up-to-date Infrastructure Delivery Schedule.
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework Pendle Infrastructure Study Annual Monitoring Report (Infrastructure Delivery Schedule) Pendle Biodiversity Audit

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8 Our Foundations for a Sustainable Future: Improving the Environment We Live In

Introduction

- 8.1** This chapter sets out the key actions that will help to reduce our carbon footprint. It recognises that in meeting our local needs we will impact on the global environment.
- 8.2** All development in some small way impacts on the local environment. In recent years there has been a growing realisation that our way of life is placing an increasing environmental burden on the planet by:
- Contributing to climate change.
 - Increasing the stress on resources and environmental systems.
 - Leading to an increasing loss of biodiversity.
- 8.3** It is not just large scale development that is of concern. In combination many smaller actions can have a cumulative impact on the environment that has negative outcomes. Unless we carefully consider the impacts of our future development requirements, and the way in which we produce, consume and waste resources, we all face a future that will be less certain and less secure.
- 8.4** An important part of planning for the future is understanding how the changing climate may affect what life may be like in Pendle in the future and ensuring that any new development is designed to be able to both adapt to, and mitigate against, changing environmental conditions. In the coming years and decades it is predicted that temperatures will rise, winter rainfall will increase whilst summer rainfall decreases and heat waves, droughts, storms and floods will become more frequent and more severe.⁽¹⁰⁷⁾
- 8.5** Spatial planning represents a decisive move towards development which is more sustainable and in our long term interests. The policies that follow in this chapter cover a range of topics which all in some way have an impact on the environment. Considered in the overall context of a changing climate, they show how we will help to create a better environment for future generations.
- 8.6** Together these policies will form the spatial response to the SCS Goal 6: To care for our environment, deepening our understanding and respect for our surroundings. It will also address Core Strategy Strategic Objective 4: To respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through a process of mitigation and adaptation.

8 Our Foundations for a Sustainable Future: Improving the Environment We Live In

Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments

Introduction

- 8.7** Our natural environment provides the building blocks for life, so it is important that it is protected and where possible enhanced. Goal 6 of the Sustainable Community Strategy requires us to care for our environment - deepen our understanding and respect for our surroundings. A key objective listed under this goal is to protect and enhance Pendle's land, habitats and species.
- 8.8** A number of Acts and Regulations place a statutory duty on Local Authorities to protect the natural environment. The following represent the key pieces of legislation:
- Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) - provides for the protection of wildlife and conservation of nature.
 - Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) - looks specifically at access to the countryside, nature conservation and wildlife protection in the form of SSSI's, and the purpose of designating AONB's and their management.
 - Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) - requires that in exercising its functions local authorities should have regard to conserving biodiversity. This includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.
 - Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) - provides for the designation and protection of European sites and species.
- 8.9** The quality of the local environment is an important part of the borough's identity. The area's built heritage and natural landscapes plays an important cultural role and are a catalyst for regeneration. The protection and enhancement of these assets will provide a positive legacy for future generations.
- 8.10** An integrated policy approach to the protection and enhancement of our natural and historic environments will aid the management of our highly valued landscapes and townscapes. Positive action will help to secure additional benefits for the economy and help to address local health issues, by offering better access to recreational opportunities.

Context

Biodiversity

Biodiversity is the term used to describe the wealth of wildlife on our doorstep. It includes everything from the landscape in which we live, through all the animals, plants and insects we live with, and the genes that make us all unique individuals.

Biodiversity provides the support systems that sustain human existence: the intricate network of ecosystems, habitats and species that constitute all life on earth.

- 8.11** The National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 109) identifies the following requirements for the planning system in respect of biodiversity:
- Recognise the wider benefits of ecosystem services;
 - Minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity, where possible, to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

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- 8.12** At the local level an integrated approach should be taken to identify:
- the location of designated sites and their importance for biodiversity and geodiversity;
 - any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new habitats;
 - existing habitat networks and the potential for the creation of new networks within developments.
- 8.13** The Lawton Review (Making Space for Nature) looks at how we can achieve a coherent and resilient ecological network. It suggests that the actions to be taken should be: more, bigger, better and joined. The review identifies three key objectives to follow:
1. To restore species and habitats appropriate to England's physical and geographical context to levels that are sustainable in a changing climate, and enhanced in comparison with those in 2000.
 2. To restore and secure the long-term sustainability of the ecological and physical processes that underpin the way ecosystems work, thereby enhancing the capacity of our natural environment to provide ecosystem services such as clean water, climate regulation and crop pollination, as well as providing habitats for wildlife.
 3. To provide accessible natural environments rich in wildlife for people to enjoy and experience.
- 8.14** The Pendle Biodiversity Audit brings together the key information on biodiversity in the area. The audit indicates that Pendle has a large number of sites, habitat and species which are recognised and/or designated as being of international, national, regional and/or local significance for biodiversity. They are categorised into the following types:
- Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
 - Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
 - Biological Heritage Sites (BHS)
 - Sites of Local Natural Importance (LNI)
 - Habitats and Species of Principal Importance
- 8.15** In addition there are 18 UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) key habitats known to be present in Pendle. These cover a mixture of habitat types including:
- Grassland;
 - Boundary;
 - Heathland;
 - Woodland;
 - Inland rock;
 - Wetland and;
 - Freshwater
- 8.16** Of particular concern regarding the BAP key habitats is the low level of woodland coverage across the North West. Pendle is no exception with only 4.1% of its total land area covered by woodland compared to 12.7% nationally. The amount of ancient semi-natural woodland cover is also low being confined to six small sites with a total area of just 21ha.⁽¹⁰⁸⁾ Increasing and improving woodland and tree cover is a key objective for the borough. In recognition of the fact that woodland, trees and hedgerows are important habitats for a number of wildlife species, the Council protects a number of trees and areas of woodland through the designation of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and Conservation Areas where it is beneficial to amenity or the special character of an area. These actions will also have a beneficial impact on biodiversity.

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- 8.17** Of particular concern is the potential impact of climate change on biodiversity. There is significant evidence that climate change adversely affects biodiversity, and that it is likely to become one of the most significant drivers of biodiversity loss by the end of the century.⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ Climate change is already forcing biodiversity to adapt either through shifting habitats, changing life cycles, or the development of new physical traits.
- 8.18** Conversely biodiversity can help to reduce the negative effects of climate change. For example, woodland and trees provide many additional benefits to our environment. These include: helping to reduce flood risk by intercepting and absorbing water and delaying water flow, helping to reduce pollution, providing a wind break, reducing noise levels and contributing to urban cooling. Woodland can perform a carbon storing function (carbon sequestration) by converting atmospheric CO₂ into biomass. Woodland is also essential in helping to regulate the climate and weather. The creation of new woodland and the planting of street trees can therefore help society in its adaptation to climate change.⁽¹¹⁰⁾ Other habitats are also important in this respect. Upland peat bogs play a significant role in carbon capture and storage. Their conservation and restoration through the re-wetting of upland and lowland peat soils helps to create suitable conditions for a layer of living plants which absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere.
- 8.19** It is therefore important to ensure that the preservation and where possible the enhancement of biodiversity is considered during proposals for development. The North West Best Practice Design Guide (North West Regional Assembly, 2006) indicates that biodiversity issues should be identified at the design stage and sets out some key principles about how developers should approach biodiversity within their developments.

Geodiversity

- 8.20** Geodiversity is also important as not only does it give us dramatic landscapes and countryside that is highly valued, it also provides us with raw materials for building, fuel to provide energy and the soils to grow crops. The local geology has played a significant role in shaping the landscape we live in and, in providing materials for a wide variety of uses. These materials have in turn helped to establish the character of the towns and villages of the borough where local stone is widely used in buildings, walls and surfacing.
- 8.21** Throughout time our natural environment has been exploited for its mineral resources (for example coal). These represent a valuable, but finite resource. Access to deposits that have economic, environmental or heritage value will continue to be required, so it will be necessary to prevent their sterilisation by new development. Policy CS3 of the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy sets out the amount of aggregate mineral extraction to take place between 2001 and 2021. Specific sites will be identified in the associated Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD, in accordance with Policy CS4.
- 8.22** Two significant geological outcrops and one geomorphological feature are recognised as being regionally important and are classified as Local Geodiversity Sites (LGS).

Landscapes

- 8.23** Pendle has a rich and varied landscape and this is reflected in the typologies given to its different landscapes in the Lancashire Landscape Strategy. These are defined as:
- Moorland Plateaux (1)
 - Moorland Hills (2)
 - Moorland Fringe (4)
 - Industrial Foothills and Valleys (6)

109 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

110 Woodland Trust (2010) Woodland Creation: why it matters. Woodland Trust, Grantham.

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- Drumlin Field (6)
- Rolling Upland Farmland (14)
- Industrial Age (23)

8.24 Part of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is situated in the south west corner of Pendle. This is a nationally important landscape and is afforded one of the highest levels of protection for its scenic beauty. The NPPF (paragraph 115) indicates that in such areas suitably located and designed developments which aid local communities will be supported and great weight should be given to the protection of the countryside, conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage.

8.25 Under the provisions of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) the AONB partnership has prepared a management plan for the Forest of Bowland. This details how the pressures on the AONB will be managed. It highlights six distinctive qualities of the AONB which contribute to its 'sense of place' and should be protected and enhanced. These are:

1. Wild open spaces
2. A special place for wildlife
3. A landscape rich in heritage
4. A living landscape
5. Delicious local food and drink
6. A place to enjoy and keep special

8.26 The NPPF (paragraph 83) states that the extent of the Green Belt should only be altered in exceptional circumstances. The level of planned growth set out in this Core Strategy, does not warrant a strategic review of the Green Belt in Pendle. The Government has indicated that local authorities should work together to consider changes to the existing Green Belt boundary in the future taking account of the need to promote sustainable patterns of development.

Open space and green infrastructure

8.27 The NPPF (paragraph 74) requires valuable open spaces to be protected from development. Existing and new open spaces will be key elements of green infrastructure provision and may make valuable contributions to the establishment of a coherent ecological network.

8.28 The Northwest Green Infrastructure Prospectus encourages strategies at every level to put green infrastructure assets and their natural services at the core of sustainable development and regeneration activity. The Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy aims to develop and maintain multi-functional green spaces and places, connecting urban areas to their rural hinterlands.

8.29 The densely built up areas of Pendle, especially those within the M65 Corridor, can suffer from poor open space provision. The open spaces within these areas are vital assets for the local community, providing spaces for people to live and breathe. They also play a pivotal role in providing areas for formal and informal recreation enabling people to live healthier and more active lifestyles. Gardens, tree lined streets and road side verges all contribute to local amenity and help to connect larger spaces together forming a network of green infrastructure provision. They can also help to reduce risk and alleviate other impediments to development by reducing noise, flood risk and soil erosion, improving air quality and helping to mitigate against the impacts of climate change by providing carbon storage and shading. Policy SUP2 Health and Well-Being acknowledges the positive linkages between health and accessibility to open spaces.

8.30 The Pendle Open Space Audit and the Pendle Biodiversity Audit provide detailed information on the value we place on our existing open spaces, be they natural or man made. The Open Space Audit includes a quality assessment for a number of different open space typologies and identifies where there are deficiencies within the borough. Mapping of these sites, together with those in the Biodiversity Audit illustrates the current distribution of open and green spaces, helping to highlight

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where there are gaps in existing provision. The potential to green the urban environment through new open space provision, or street greening methods, will have positive benefits for quality of life, health and wildlife.

Historic environment and built heritage

8.31 It is important to protect the best of our built-heritage. Once lost, a heritage asset cannot be replaced and its loss may have cultural, environmental, economic and social implications. A large part of Pendle's built environment was formed during the industrial revolution but significant elements date back much further. Those locations of greatest historical value are designated as conservation areas, whereas individual buildings ranging from medieval churches to textile mills, vernacular houses and farm buildings are listed and graded according to their historic importance or architectural merits. Protection is also afforded to other heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, archaeological remains and the settings of landscapes, places and features.

8.32 The NPPF (paragraph 126) requires local planning authorities to set out a positive strategy taking into account:

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Strategy

8.33 To ensure that the biodiversity and geological assets of the borough are protected and enhanced it is important that new development respects the status of different landscapes, ecological sites, key species and habitats.

Biodiversity

8.34 Ecological networks are an important method of helping to conserve our wildlife assets, allowing for species migration across the borough. It is important to ensure that there are connections between the core biodiversity sites and habitats, as appropriate, to allow species to move freely between them in order to feed, disperse, migrate or reproduce. This is seen as a key in providing future resilience to the potential impacts of climate change. Such connections do not have to be a continuous linear habitat, but can be a series of smaller isolated sites which species can use as stepping stones between the core areas. It is this network of core sites connected by buffer zones, wildlife corridors and stepping stones which is known as an ecological network (Lawton et al). Development proposals of all types should prevent harm and have regard to the potential to add value to, and enhance the existing ecological networks.

8.35 Where appropriate the creation and/or restoration of habitats may form part of a development proposal. In these circumstances decisions will be guided by the National and Regional Priority Habitat Targets.⁽¹¹¹⁾ In particular, proposals that involve the creation of new woodland (of native tree species) will be encouraged to help increase the coverage in Pendle.

111 The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), England's Biodiversity Framework: 'Securing Biodiversity' and the Lancashire BAP provide details of the Priority Habitats.

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- 8.36** There may be instances where the social and economic benefits of a development makes the loss of a site with conservation value acceptable on balance. In such cases adequate mitigation measures will need to be put in place before any development work can commence, in order to off-set the loss of habitat. Wherever possible the fragmentation of habitats and the breaking-up of wildlife corridors should be avoided.
- 8.37** A proactive approach to protecting biodiversity in new developments should be taken. This could involve the incorporation of specific features into the design of the building to help protect and enhance species and habitats. Such features may include ponds, bird and bat boxes, the planting of native trees, shrubs and other flora. The incorporation of features such as balancing ponds, or the removal of culverts can also have much wider benefits such as the reduction of flood risk. Policy ENV7 considers wider water management issues.
- 8.38** The Council will work with its partners to explore opportunities to designate new areas for their nature conservation value over the plan period. With specific regard to trees, woodland and hedgerows, the Council will continue to protect these assets through a variety of measures including: Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

Geodiversity

- 8.39** The geological assets of the borough will be protected and enhanced, with specific protection given to those sites which are designated as nationally or locally important sites. Where new geological and geomorphological sites are identified support will be given, where appropriate, to designating such features as Local Geodiversity Sites (LGSs). Existing LGS's will continue to be protected from the impacts of development.
- 8.40** The need to extract, or protect, mineral resources must be balanced against environmental and other relevant considerations. Where practicable, Policy ENV6 requires new developments to maximise the use of recycled and secondary materials, to help reduce the depletion of valuable natural resources and to help maintain positive links with the local vernacular architecture.
- 8.41** The extraction of minerals from mines and quarries will be determined by the minerals and waste planning authority; for Pendle this is Lancashire County Council. In line with Policy CS1 of the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, Pendle Borough Council will consult Lancashire County Council on any non-minerals developments which are located in a Mineral Consultation Area (MCA) or Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA). Outside these designated areas, whilst there is no requirement for developers to extract any minerals prior to development, it is recognised that the prior extraction of minerals may be profitable, even on smaller sites. Developers are encouraged to assess this possibility as it can help to avoid the sterilisation of such resources by non-mineral development.

Landscapes

- 8.42** The landscape character of the borough will be protected especially in the open countryside. Supplementary planning guidance relating to development in the open countryside and the Forest of Bowland AONB will be translated into a joint SPD, which will provide specific guidance on how new developments should respond to the landscape.
- 8.43** Developments within the Forest of Bowland AONB will also be guided by the principles and objectives within the Management Plan for the area.⁽¹¹²⁾
- 8.44** It is also important to preserve the openness of the Green Belt and inappropriate development will not be permitted. The extent of the Lancashire Green Belt in Pendle will be maintained and only minor changes and amendments can be considered locally.

112 Forest of Bowland AONB Joint Advisory Committee (2009) Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan 2009-2014. Preston, Lancashire County Council.

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Open space and green infrastructure

- 8.45** The protection of existing open spaces will be a priority and consideration should be given to the potential opportunities to connect spaces together to form a green infrastructure network. Examples of Green Infrastructure can include, amongst others; parks, open spaces, woodlands, rivers, ponds, swales and wetlands.
- 8.46** Green infrastructure can provide many social, economic and environmental benefits including:
- places for outdoor recreation and play;
 - space and habitat for wildlife with access to nature for people;
 - climate change adaptation;
 - environmental education;
 - local food production;
 - improved health and wellbeing.⁽¹¹³⁾
- 8.47** The provision of new open space is also important. Policies LIV4 and WRK5 require open space to be provided as part of new housing and commercial developments, where practicable. Where this is not possible alternative provision, or the enhancement of existing spaces, may be required. Remodelling of high density residential areas in future housing regeneration initiatives may also present an opportunity to incorporate new open space, or provide green links between existing open spaces.

Historic environment and built heritage

- 8.48** A number of schemes, programmes and strategies will be used as part of an overall strategy to protect and enhance the historic environment. The Council and its partner organisations will seek to:
- Require applicants to submit a statement which outlines how their proposal affects heritage assets.
 - Prepare and review, on a regular basis, Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans.
 - Develop conservation area grant schemes such as the Whitefield Townscape Heritage Initiative and Conservation Area Partnership Scheme in conjunction with English Heritage, the Heritage Lottery Fund and other funding providers.
 - Prepare a Local List to highlight locally important heritage assets.
 - Maintain a record of heritage assets which are considered to be at risk and devising strategies to protect these.
 - Use of Article 4 directions in conservation areas to further control against inappropriate development in these areas.
 - Designate new conservation areas where this is merited.
 - Provide pre-application and general advice to owners of historic buildings or other heritage assets.

Policy ENV 1

Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments

Biodiversity and geodiversity

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, including areas of ancient semi-natural woodland. Where appropriate the Council and its partners will designate new sites to protect natural and geological features and also protect trees through the making of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs).

The impact of new developments on the natural environment (biodiversity and geodiversity) should be kept to a minimum. In exceptional cases where a development, including the extraction of minerals, is deemed necessary in socio-economic terms, but would have a negative impact on the natural environment, the developer will be required to undertake adequate mitigation measures. The Council will require that full compensatory provision is made where mitigation is not possible.

The Council will support development proposals that design and incorporate beneficial biodiversity features into their developments. These may include: ponds, wild gardens, native species planting and habitat creation. Support will also be given to the creation and/or restoration of habitats as part of a development proposal. In particular, encouragement will be given to the planting of new, native woodland and the restoration of ancient semi-natural woodland where damage has occurred.

The Council will work with its partners, where appropriate, to help establish coherent ecological networks across the borough, by identifying gaps between habitats and promoting opportunities to provide links for species migration, including across administrative boundaries.

Where they meet a proven need, and the proposal is practicable, viable and environmentally feasible the sustainable extraction of mineral resources prior to any non-mineral related development, in accordance with the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Plan, will be supported

All new development will be encouraged to maximise the use of recycled and secondary materials where practicable before considering the use of primary materials in accordance with Policy ENV6.

Landscapes

Development proposals should have regard to the Lancashire Landscape Assessment and specifically the different landscape character types that are present in the borough. Proposals should show how they respond to the particular landscape character type they are located within.

Proposals in the designated open countryside should have regard to the Development in the Open Countryside SPG, or its replacement.

The Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) will be protected and enhanced for its natural beauty. Development proposals will be considered on a needs basis, should be in scale with, and have respect for their surroundings, and be in line with the AONB Management Plan objectives. Proposals in the AONB should have regard to the Forest of Bowland AONB SPG, or its replacement.

The general extent of the Lancashire Green Belt in Pendle will be maintained. Development in the Green Belt will be restricted to that which does not affect the openness. Only in exceptional circumstances will other development be considered acceptable and only where it continues to maintain the openness of the Green Belt.

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Open space and green infrastructure

Existing open spaces will be protected from development.⁽¹¹⁴⁾⁽¹¹⁵⁾ The Council will encourage and support the improvements to the routeways between open spaces along with the creation of new sites as part of a wider programme of green infrastructure provision.

In exceptional cases, the loss of open space may be acceptable to facilitate a particular development proposal.⁽¹¹⁶⁾ Where this is agreed to be acceptable, compensation will be required in the form of alternative site provision or a financial contribution in order to continue to serve the local population.

Historic environment and built heritage

The historic environment and heritage assets of the borough will be conserved and where appropriate enhanced. This may be through the declaration of conservation areas or other heritage designations.

In designated conservation areas proposals should have regard to the relevant character appraisal or management strategy.

New development proposals should consult the Historic Environment Record, the Statutory Register of Listed Buildings and where appropriate the Lancashire Historic Landscape Assessment and Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey Work to assess the impact of the development and show how the proposal fits within the landscape and townscape character. Policy ENV2 provides further guidance on the connections between design and heritage.

Proposals that are likely to affect a heritage asset (including archaeological assets) should submit a heritage statement and/or an archaeological assessment.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	2, 4, 9, 10	
SCS Priority Goals	5, 6	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase the amount (size in hectares) of locally designated sites. ● Increase the amount of woodland planted in the borough. ● Increased provision of open space in new developments. ● Increase the quality of existing open space. ● Resist the loss of heritage assets. 	
Indicators	EN05	Amount of land designated for biodiversity importance and its condition (including changes in area and condition) by: -Type of designation.
	EN06	Number of new developments completed which incorporate beneficial biodiversity features.
	EN07	Quality of open space by location using: -Quality scoring, -Green Flag Standards.
	EN08	Provision of open space by: -Type, -Location (including trends overtime).
	EN10	Number and condition of designated heritage assets by location (including the Bradley AAP area).

114 As identified on the proposals map or in the Council's Open Space Audit. The Open Space Audit will be reviewed periodically to reflect changes in amounts, levels & types of provision.

115 Open spaces are defined as the following: Parks, Woodland, Natural Greenspaces, Green Corridors, Outdoor Sports, Amenity Greenspaces, Play Areas, Equipped Areas for Play, Allotments, Cemeteries, Civic Spaces. Policy SUP2 Health and Well-Being covers aspects relating to Built Sport and Recreation Facilities

116 These exceptional circumstances are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 74.

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Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Lancashire County Council, Natural England, Lancashire Wildlife Trust, private developers, AONB Joint Advisory Committee, voluntary organisations (e.g. LNR groups, Friends of Parks groups).
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. ● Allocation of sites in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. ● Designation of additional local sites of natural importance by partner organisations. ● Through the implementation of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan.
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Planning Policy Framework ● Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network (The Lawton Review) ● UK Biodiversity Action Plan ● Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty ● Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy: Policy CS1 and Policy CS3 ● Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan ● Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey Work ● Lancashire Historic Landscape Assessment ● Lancashire Landscape Assessment ● Northwest Green Infrastructure Prospectus ● Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy ● The Agenda for Growth: The Regional Forestry Framework for England's Northwest ● Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan ● Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD ● Conservation Area Character Appraisals ● Development in the Open Countryside SPG ● Pendle Biodiversity Audit ● Pendle Open Space Audit

8 Our Foundations for a Sustainable Future: Improving the Environment We Live In

Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Introduction

- 8.49** This policy sets out the general principles which will guide our future decisions on the design aspects of new development proposals in Pendle. It approaches 'design' in the most general sense, addressing what we consider to be the most important design challenges for Pendle; creating sustainable buildings that can withstand the demands of a changing climate, with designs which respect our heritage assets.
- 8.50** Elsewhere in this document, more specific guidance is offered on issues relating to the design of housing (LIV4), business premises (WRK5), public buildings and the public realm (SUP4). All four policies should be read in conjunction with the Design Principles SPD and the Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD which offer more detailed guidance.

Context

Design and conservation

- 8.51** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the approach local planning authorities should take towards design. It states that 'good design is indivisible from good planning' and sees design as a key element in achieving sustainable development and making better places for people. Plans should seek high quality and inclusive design for all development, including individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider area development schemes.
- 8.52** It also requires that authorities set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment acknowledging that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.
- 8.53** The North West Best Practice Design Guide concludes that design is about more than just appearance and functionality but also takes into account wider objectives that affect our quality of life, including nature conservation, improving energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing opportunities for criminal activity, preventing or reducing the impact of flooding and the use of sustainable, local materials.
- 8.54** In Pendle a great deal of the character and quality of the area is best reflected in the borough's conservation areas and natural landscapes. Pendle currently has 23 Conservation Areas which cover some 14% of the borough. These conservation areas vary widely in character and have many different qualities. This is indicative of the variety to be found in Pendle's landscapes and buildings, which range from the scattered pre-industrial farming settlements of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries (for example those found at Whitehough, Wycoller, Greenfield, Scholefield & Coldweather, Sabden Fold, Edge End and Southfield) to the more familiar urban legacy of Victorian terraced housing and textile mills (seen to good effect at Whitefield and Lomeshaye Hamlet). Many conservation areas derive much of their character from the interplay of the built form and the varied topography found in Pendle, which often imparts a dramatic spatial quality. Examples are Colne town centre (Albert Road) where the striking Victorian skyline is viewed astride a prominent ridge. As a contrast, the wide open moorland spaces of Trawden Forest contain a unique historic landscape of field boundaries and farmsteads relating to medieval vaccary farms and later copyhold farms.

Climate change adaptation and mitigation

- 8.55** The NPPF (paragraph 93) acknowledges that planning plays a key role in helping to shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.

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- 8.56** The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy sets out a framework for how the sub-region will work together towards meeting the 2020 target of a reduction in CO₂ emissions by at least 30% relative to 1990 levels. It considers the savings that can be achieved through four key sectors: domestic, transport, business and public sector, and land use.
- 8.57** Pendle Council is committed to carbon reduction, as demonstrated by the signing of the Nottingham Declaration in 2007, and will ensure that, through the planning system, it will work with partners and developers towards creating low carbon communities. It will do this through promoting the implementation of energy conservation measures and efficiency of design, layout, location and use of materials and natural resources in new buildings and refurbishment schemes, amongst other environmental management practice.
- 8.58** Buildings account for over 50% of carbon dioxide emissions in the UK. In Lancashire 29% and in Pendle 34% of carbon emissions come from domestic homes. A comparison of emissions data for 2005 and 2006 showed that domestic emissions have increased in Pendle. Poorly insulated buildings and poor control of heating, ventilation, air conditioning and lighting can all contribute towards wasted energy. They can also have negative social impacts such as contributing towards fuel poverty and poor health. Policy ENV3 highlights that the uptake of renewable and low carbon energy in the borough is currently low and shows how an increase in the use of micro technologies and decentralised generation could help reduce both carbon emissions and energy costs for users.
- 8.59** The Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy sets out the county-wide approach to the recycling and reuse of materials. The choice of materials can have a considerable impact on the sustainability of a development. Factors such as the energy required to manufacture and transport the material, the lifespan of the material, the ability to repair or renew and the potential for recycling all vary from material to material. The use of locally sourced natural materials, together with the reuse and recycling of materials can help reinforce the local vernacular of architecture.

Security

- 8.60** Designing out crime and designing in community safety should be central to the planning and delivery of new development. Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires all local authorities to exercise their functions with due regard to their likely effect on crime and disorder, and to do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder.

Strategy

- 8.61** Good design should contribute positively to the creation of better places for people. It should be informed by, and reflect, the history and development of a place; helping to guide development and deliver our vision of how we want Pendle to look in the future. The challenge for the Council is to work with partners and developers to help create well designed buildings which meet future demands but which also enhance our heritage assets and sense of place.
- 8.62** All design should be site specific in order to best respond to the particular challenges of a location. New developments should respond positively to their local context, looking at street patterns, building scale and form, proportion and fenestration patterns thereby creating an appropriate density, layout and building design that reflects and enhances the qualities of the local area. In Pendle, skylines are particularly important as the topography creates many opportunities for views across roofscapes.

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- 8.63** It is important for new developments to respect the townscape character and heritage of their setting, to help enhance the local distinctiveness of Pendle. Development which would have a detrimental impact on the significance of a heritage asset or involve the loss of such an asset will not normally be permitted.⁽¹¹⁷⁾
- 8.64** The use of local materials and details can help new buildings to respect their setting and context. The materials used should be of a high quality and, where appropriate, from natural sources. The use of sustainable building materials will be encouraged. A higher standard of design and quality of materials will be expected in developments affecting heritage assets.
- 8.65** Delivering well designed buildings and spaces will be particularly important to the success of our regeneration projects. Additional DPDs and SPDs provide detailed design guidance that is of particular relevance to our regeneration areas. Developments in these areas should have regard to the overall vision and guidance contained in these documents.
- 8.66** Developments should be planned to be safe and secure for all users; 'designing out' crime and 'designing in' community safety, should be central to the planning and delivery of new development. Guidance on Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) bases the attributes of safer, sustainable communities on seven key principles:
1. **Access and Movement:** Places with well-defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security.
 2. **Structure:** Places where different uses do not cause conflict.
 3. **Surveillance:** Places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked.
 4. **Ownership:** Places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community.
 5. **Physical Protection:** Places that include necessary, well-designed security features.
 6. **Activity:** Places where the level of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a sense of safety at all times.
 7. **Management and maintenance:** Places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and future.
- 8.67** Schemes such as Secured by Design, a police initiative to encourage the building industry to adopt crime prevention measures in the design of new developments, are a valuable tool in helping to improve the security of developments. They also help to reduce the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime, creating a safer and more secure environment. This sense of freedom from crime is a fundamental element in enjoying a good quality of life. Good practice guides such as *By Design, Safer Places: The planning system and crime prevention* and *Safer Places A Counter Terrorism Supplement* offer guidance on issues such as natural surveillance and development layouts.
- 8.68** Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing our society. Future development should be designed to be able to both adapt to, and mitigate against, changing environmental conditions as being experienced through climate change. The most appropriate actions to deal with these changes will differ depending on the scale at which they operate from town to neighbourhood to individual buildings. But all developments should be designed to minimise their impacts on greenhouse gases, flooding, heat gain and water resources and should also incorporate flexibility to deal with changing climate risks and conditions over time.

117 The National Planning Policy Framework defines a Heritage Asset as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

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- 8.69** Buildings should also be designed with adaptability in mind. Such buildings are inherently more sustainable as they are less likely to require replacement or large scale alteration to meet the changing needs of occupants or the differing needs of future occupiers. The Lifetime Homes standard is concerned with designing dwellings to meet the needs of a homeowner throughout their lifetime (see Policy LIV4).
- 8.70** In working towards minimising the impacts of climate change we need to address the sustainability and energy consumption of our buildings. This will reduce their carbon footprint, make them more cost efficient to run and create a more pleasurable environment in which to live and work. Policies LIV4, WRK5 and SUP4 set out guidance and requirements for housing, employment, commercial and public buildings with reference to the national schemes for driving development towards zero carbon buildings - the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM Standards.⁽¹¹⁸⁾ Whilst designing a building to its maximum energy efficiency should be the first objective, the use of renewable and low carbon technologies to further reduce the carbon footprint of the development should also be considered. Policy ENV3 sets out the Council's targets for on-site renewable energy generation.

Policy ENV 2

Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

All new development should seek to deliver the highest possible standards of design, in form and sustainability, and be designed to meet future demands whilst enhancing and conserving our heritage assets.

Designing to enhance our heritage and natural assets and sense of place

Good design should be informed by, and reflect, the history and development of a place. The historic and natural environments contribute substantially to Pendle's 'sense of place' and bring enjoyment to many people. Therefore:

- Developments should be practical and legible, attractive to look at, and seek to inspire and excite.
- Proposals should contribute to the sense of place by respecting the built heritage and local context, including the townscape and distinct settlement characteristics of the locality.
- Proposals should ensure the significance⁽¹¹⁹⁾ of heritage assets and their settings is not harmed or lost.
- The re-use of historic buildings should be considered favourably using the 'optimum viable use'⁽¹²⁰⁾ approach and a presumption against demolition.
- Proposals should protect or enhance the natural environment. Where applicable, they should maintain the openness of the Green Belt and not detract from the natural beauty of the AONB, by way of their siting, size, design and appearance.
- All new development will be required to meet high standards of design, being innovative to obtain the best design solution and using materials appropriate to the setting.
- Good quality contemporary design will be supported where this enhances the character and quality of the environment.

118 Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method.

119 The National Planning Policy Framework defines significance as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

120 Optimum viable use is a shorthand term for the best use we can put a usable heritage asset to. It will be a viable use that economically supports the assets conservation, whilst presenting the least threat to what matters about it: its heritage significance.

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- Developments should support inclusive communities, in terms of accessibility, permeability and functionality for all users. The Council will encourage developments to be designed in line with the principles of Inclusive Design and Lifetime Neighbourhoods.
- Developments should be safe and secure for occupants and passers-by, reducing crime or the fear of crime. The Council will encourage buildings to obtain Secured by Design or similar standards.

Designing for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing society today. New development should be designed so as to have a positive or at least neutral impact on climate change by:

- Seeking to limit their vulnerability to the effects of climate change over time e.g. to flooding (see ENV7), higher temperatures or storms.
- Using natural systems to maximise comfort in and around buildings. This should include consideration of passive solar design, natural ventilation and shading as appropriate.
- Including areas of green space, soft landscaping and tree planting to provide opportunities for shading, cooling and rainfall capture.
- Adopting an innovative approach to the use of materials including the use of sustainable materials and where possible locally sourced materials.
- Being designed to the highest possible levels of sustainability and energy efficiency (see policies LIV4, WRK5 and SUP4 for more details relevant to specific development types).
- Adopting the use of renewable and low carbon technologies to further reduce the carbon footprint of the development (see Policy ENV3).
- Designing hardstandings to use permeable surfaces and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) where appropriate (see Policy ENV7).
- Incorporating water saving and recycling measures where possible to minimise water usage.

General requirements:

- Developers should demonstrate consideration of the above, as applicable, through their Design and Access Statement.
- Proposals should have regard to the Lancashire Landscape Assessment, Lancashire Historic Landscape Assessment and Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey Work and show an understanding of how proposals fit within the landscape and townscape character.
- Developers should comply with the requirements of the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD with regards to maximising the use of recycled and secondary materials.

These are the guiding principles for the design of all new development in Pendle. They are expanded upon in further design policies (Policy LIV4, WRK5 and SUP4) which outline the specific measures that will be expected in particular types of development, and through other Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	3, 4, 10
SCS Priority Goals	4, 6
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve the highest possible standards of design and conservation in new developments. • To deliver developments which have a minimal impact on the environment and resilience to climate change.

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Indicators	HS08	New dwellings completed / existing dwellings improved to the following standards: -CfSH, -BfL, -Lth.
	EN11	Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of poor design.
	EN12	Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of impact to a heritage asset.
	EN16	Number of buildings achieving a BREEAM rating.
	CM01	Number of schemes granted permission and completed with a Secured by Design award by: -Location.
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Lancashire County Council, Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, Heritage Trust for the North West, English Heritage, private developers (including householders).	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. • By guiding development with more detailed design guidance in Supplementary Planning Documents and Masterplan documents. • Policies in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. • Specific heritage/conservation and regeneration funding initiatives will be used as a delivery tool. 	
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework • By Design, Safer Places: The planning system and crime prevention • Planning and Access for Disabled People: A good practice guide • Secured by Design: Design Guides • Urban Design Compendium (Parts 1&2) • North West Best Practice Design Guide • Lancashire Landscape Strategy • Lancashire Historic Landscape Assessment • Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey Project • Lancashire Waste and Minerals Core Strategy DPD • Raising Design Quality in Pennine Lancashire • Pennine Lancashire Northlight Weaving Shed Study • Pendle Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan • Pendle Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD • Pendle Design Principles SPD • Development in the Open Countryside SPG • Forest of Bowland AONB SPG • Bradley Area Action Plan DPD • Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Planning Brief SPD • Brierfield Railway Street Area SPD 	

8 Our Foundations for a Sustainable Future: Improving the Environment We Live In

Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation

Introduction

- 8.71** This policy supports our strategy for generating energy from renewable and low carbon (RLC) sources in Pendle. In particular it seeks to ensure that Pendle contributes its fair share towards meeting international, national and local targets, whilst protecting our most valuable rural landscapes and historic townscapes.
- 8.72** The policy also addresses the need to reduce the carbon footprint of new developments in Pendle, through community and district energy schemes that use renewable and low carbon energy or residual heat or the on-site generation of renewable energy.

Context

- 8.73** To generate heat and electricity in the UK we predominantly use finite fossil fuel resources, such as coal, or natural gas. An unavoidable consequence of burning any fossil fuel is that the process generates greenhouse gases, which contribute to global warming.
- 8.74** The generation of energy in this way is characterised by the significant generation of waste (residual) heat. There are also transmission losses associated with electrical power distribution, through its transportation over long distances.
- 8.75** In order to reduce the harm to the environment, help improve UK energy security, and increase the efficiency of delivery and production we need to find alternative ways of generating heat and electricity from renewable sources.
- 8.76** In response to this problem the UK has signed up to the EU Renewable Energy Directive, which includes a UK target of generating 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020. This is equivalent to a seven-fold increase in UK renewable energy consumption from 2008 levels.⁽¹²¹⁾ The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (RES) indicates that this 15% target could be met by generating 30% of electricity and 12% of heat from renewable sources by 2020.
- 8.77** The UK RES is just one element in a much wider plan, which details how the Government intends to reduce UK CO₂ emissions to 34% below 1990 levels by 2020, with an ultimate commitment to reduce emissions to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.⁽¹²²⁾
- 8.78** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (paragraph 93) sets out the key role planning plays in shaping places by:
- helping to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions,
 - minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change,
 - supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and its associated infrastructure.
- 8.79** To do so, local planning authorities should adopt positive and proactive strategies and policies for delivery.
- 8.80** The Government has designated six National Policy Statements (NPS) for energy infrastructure against which proposals will be assessed and decided. Whilst these are intended to guide applications for major infrastructure proposals dealt with by the Major Infrastructure Planning Unit, they can be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. NPS EN-3

121 HM Government (2009) The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (RES) 2009. London, Department of Energy and Climate Change.

122 HM Government (2009) The Low Carbon Transition Plan. London, Department of Energy and Climate Change.

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Renewable Energy Infrastructure addresses off-shore and on-shore wind but sees an increasing role for generating energy from biomass and waste plants as part of the UK's energy mix, which will also help to reduce the amount of waste heading for landfill sites.

- 8.81** Pendle's Climate Change Action Plan sets out our commitment to reducing carbon emissions, including support to encourage and facilitate renewable energy development through planning policy.
- 8.82** In partnership with four other local authorities, Pendle Council commissioned a study to consider the potential for renewable and low carbon energy in the area. The South Pennines Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study indicates that Pendle would need to generate 15.4MW of electricity and 11.8MW of heat from RLC sources to meet the aspirations of the UK RES.
- 8.83** The study concludes that to achieve such levels will require a significant amount of commercial wind development. Maps plotting local wind speeds, but excluding areas where there are known constraints, identify broad areas in the north and east of the borough where commercial scale wind developments may be feasible. The study sees a smaller role for biomass, small scale wind, solar pv and hydropower to contribute towards the RLC mix for generating electricity. In terms of generating heat from RLC sources, it identifies that there is potential for solar hot water heating and for ground source heat pumps, particularly in new developments and rural areas without mains gas connections. The study also considers the role of on-site RLC energy generation, identifying this as an area which can be directly influenced by planning policy and the granting of planning permission, more so perhaps than stand alone energy developments.
- 8.84** In addition a major issue in Pendle is how to address the comparatively poor energy efficiency of its existing stock of buildings. Works to existing buildings often fall outside the remit of the planning system (e.g. refurbishment and repair) although, depending on the scale and nature of the works being undertaken, Building Regulations can require upgrading elements of a buildings fabric in order to meet current standards. The Council's Design Principles SPD and Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD offer advice on energy efficiency and renewable energy schemes for householder developments. The Council encourages them to consider such improvements as part of the construction of an extension or any refurbishment works. The Burnley and Pendle Home Energy Strategy sets out a three step approach in applying energy efficiency and renewable energy measures to refurbishment and new build schemes (see Policy LIV4). Pendle has a large stock of traditionally constructed stone buildings. There are many ways that the energy efficiency of these buildings can be improved sympathetically (e.g. loft insulation, or the improvement of traditional windows) and English Heritage offer further guidance on these issues.

Strategy

- 8.85** The South Pennines Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study showed that Pendle generated only 0.1MW of its energy consumption from renewable sources. It is clear that to attain outputs of 15.4MW (electricity)⁽¹²³⁾ and 11.8MW (heat) will require a large commitment to renewable energy, which has not been the case in the borough before.

Technologies

- 8.86** There is a wide-range of renewable and low carbon technologies available, which can be employed to help achieve these generation figures. However, it should be noted that over the plan period new technologies may emerge and technological advancements may increase the suitability of existing technologies.

123 In reality, off shore wind can play a significant contribution to renewable electricity generation on a national and regional scale and as such, if formal district targets were ever set by Government, Pendle may not be required to achieve the full 15.4MW by 2020 for the North West and the UK as a whole to meet the EU targets.

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- 8.87** The box below offers a general summary of the different technologies that are currently available to generate electricity and/or heat.

Renewable and Low Carbon Technologies

Wind (Electricity)

Wind can be harnessed to generate electricity at either a commercial or small scale.

Commercial schemes employ turbines with a power output of 100kW or above. The electricity generated is generally not used on site, but is sold to the national grid.

The term small scale wind refers to turbines of up to 100kW. This includes domestic level technologies, which typically generate between 1kW and 6kW to provide power for an individual property. But, it also includes larger stand alone turbines, which can supply several buildings, and/or generate surplus electricity that is sold to the national grid.

The output rating for a turbine refers to the amount of electrical power it will generate at a given wind speed (e.g. 100kW at 20mph). As such only a proportion of this potential output will be achieved, due to fluctuations in wind speed.

Biomass (Electricity/ Heat)

The term biomass describes biological materials from living, or recently living, organisms, whereas the output is referred to as bioenergy or biofuels. Biofuels can be derived from plants, animal waste or human activity and three main processes are employed to generate electricity or heat from these products:

1. Direct combustion of solid biomass.
2. Gasification of solid biomass.
3. Anaerobic digestion of solid, or liquid, biomass.

Biofuels are typically used to heat buildings by use of a stand alone stove, to provide space heating for a room, or a boiler connected to the central heating and hot water systems. They are also suitable for use in combined heat and power (CHP) plants, but as yet have not been exploited to their full potential in the UK.

Solar (PV) (Electricity)

Solar photovoltaic cells capture energy from the sun and convert it into electricity. They do this by creating an electrical charge across the surface of the photovoltaic cell as the sun hits its surface. The benefits of these panels are that they only require daylight rather than direct sunlight to operate efficiently.

Solar thermal (Heat)

Solar heating systems employ solar panels, or collectors, that are usually fixed to the south facing roof of a property. They collect heat from the sun and use it to warm water used within the property.

Heat pumps (Heat)

Heat pumps are used to extract thermal energy from an outside source (i.e. from the ground, air or water) and transfer it into a distribution system to heat a confined space (e.g. a building).

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Heat pumps are efficient because of the low grade energy required for their operation. Typically in an electrically powered heat pump, the heat released is two or three times greater than the electrical power consumed, making the system efficiency 200-300% rather than the 100% efficiency of a conventional electrical heater.

Hydropower (Electricity)

Hydropower harnesses the power of water flowing, or falling, through a turbine to generate electricity. Critical to the suitability of sites are the combination of flow (i.e. the volume of water passing through the turbine) and head (i.e. the vertical distance between the water source and the turbine). The greater the flow or head, the more electricity can be generated. Water can also be stored to help generate electricity when it is most needed.

Low Carbon Schemes (Electricity/ Heat)

Combined heat and power (CHP) and district heating/cooling schemes are examples of decentralised energy. Whilst not directly fulfilling commitments under the UK Renewable Energy Strategy, are an important part of the mix of technologies that can be employed to reduce carbon emissions.

CHP schemes typically capture the (residual) heat released when generating heat or electricity and redeploy this close by. In contrast district heating schemes use this residual heat to warm water to temperatures of between 80°C and 130°C and distribute this via a local network to residential and commercial properties for space and/or water heating.

District heating schemes can also be fuelled by a wide range of fuel sources (e.g. biomass, solar pv etc.) with the choice of fuels influencing the overall carbon savings.

- 8.88** To help increase the take-up levels for smaller scale technologies, and to help increase RLC generation levels in the borough, proposals for the majority of new development will be required to generate 10% of their estimated annual energy requirement from renewable sources, unless it can be demonstrated that this will make the development unviable.⁽¹²⁴⁾ Developers are encouraged to follow the energy hierarchy, by first addressing issues relating to energy efficiency, thereby reducing the initial energy requirement for the development and subsequently the size and cost of their 10% RLC contribution. Meeting other design requirements (e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM), will often include a RLC component, helping to show developers how they can achieve the best balance between energy efficiency and the use of RLC technologies (see Policies ENV2, LIV4 and WRK5).
- 8.89** The policy seeks to pro actively help facilitate decentralised energy generation through the development of community or district energy schemes. A decentralised energy system typically harnesses energy in the form of residual heat and/or electricity at or near the point of use. It provides an opportunity to improve the utilisation of energy and helps to reduce the carbon intensity of the energy network.
- 8.90** No blanket restrictions will be placed on the use of specific RLC technologies in the borough, in order to encourage the use of the most appropriate technology following careful consideration of all known constraints including landscape sensitivity and residential amenity. The use of less intrusive technologies such as ground and air source heat pumps can reduce visual impacts in areas of high sensitivity such as the Forest of Bowland AONB and conservation areas in comparison to other RLC technologies. Building mounted technologies such as solar panels should respect the architectural merits of a building, particularly on Listed Buildings or in areas designated for the

¹²⁴ In such cases, applicants will be required to provide details of the estimated build and land acquisition costs which will then be used to assess the economic viability of the scheme. The Council may employ independent specialists where necessary to evaluate the scheme viability and this will be paid for by the applicant.

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value of their landscape or built heritage. Small-scale technologies can play an important role in serving isolated, 'off-grid' properties where mains gas or electricity is not readily available and occupants have previously been restricted to the use of expensive, and finite fossil fuels to power boilers. By providing a greener and cheaper source of energy they can also help to reduce fuel poverty, particularly in rural areas. Many small scale renewable technologies are now allowed under permitted development rights; the Design Principles SPD gives further guidance.

- 8.91** To achieve the levels of uptake necessary to meet the proposed targets for generating electricity and heat from RLC sources, some visual impact is inevitable. Of greatest importance will be the protection of the international and national habitat and landscape designations in the South Pennine Moors and Forest of Bowland AONB, together with those sites identified as locally important as wildlife habitats or for their built heritage. The scale and impact of developments in nationally recognised designations should be compatible with the purpose of the designation. In these areas the policy will not allow renewable energy developments, which would conflict with the aims of the designation, namely to protect and conserve the character of their landscape and townscape character, or important wildlife habitats. In the Green Belt renewable energy developments, which threaten to have a negative impact on the openness of the area, will not be appropriate.

Policy ENV 3

Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation

To help reduce our carbon footprint, increase energy security and reduce levels of fuel poverty the Council will encourage new developments that are appropriate to their setting and make a positive contribution towards increasing levels of renewable and low carbon energy (RLC) generation in Pendle.

By supporting a mix of appropriate schemes the Council will aim to achieve the following generation figures by 2020:⁽¹²⁵⁾

- 15.4 MW of electricity
- 11.8 MW of heat

Stand alone RLC schemes

The Council will support proposals for all RLC technologies where the proposal is of an appropriate scale for its setting, and where the development will not:

- have an unacceptable level of impact on the landscape and visual character of an area, either on its own or cumulatively, or
- result in an unacceptable impact on the value of any ecological or heritage assets, or to residential amenity.

All proposals must be accompanied by appropriate supporting evidence – including landscape, visual and environmental assessments. Applicants must demonstrate that satisfactory mitigation measures can be employed to offset any potentially negative impacts that are identified, or that the positive benefits of the scheme outweigh these impacts.

¹²⁵ These are not fixed 'targets' but a positive generation aim. There are no minimum or ceiling figures set for individual or collective technologies.

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RLC in new developments

The Council will require new developments to secure at least 10% of their annual predicted energy requirements from RLC sources,⁽¹²⁶⁾ in order of preference:

1. Decentralised energy networks:

The Council will expect any development to connect to an existing decentralised energy network where one exists and capacity is sufficient or can viably be increased.

In areas where no district network exists the preference will be for their creation, where viable. The development of decentralised district heat and energy networks, which utilise renewable or low carbon technologies, will be encouraged.

2. On-site generation;

Where the scale or density of the proposed development is not sufficient to support the creation of a decentralised heat or energy network, new developments will be required to generate at least 10% of their annual predicted energy use from the installation of RLC generation equipment on-site.

Where a stand alone technology is proposed to achieve this, the proposal will also be assessed using the stand alone RLC scheme element of this policy.

Developers will be required to submit an energy statement setting out their proposed strategy to meet the requirements of this policy, including any feasibility or viability studies which assess the suitability of an energy network or the use of generation equipment.

Where 10% of the annual predicted energy usage cannot be provided by decentralised energy networks or on-site generation the applicant will need to provide a sound and fully justified case in the energy statement why the requirement cannot be met. This should explain why achieving the requirement on-site would render the development unviable or why it cannot be achieved for technical reasons. Where the Council agrees that the reasons given are justified the Council will enter into negotiations to establish a viable level of provision.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	2, 4, 10	
SCS Priority Goals	6	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase renewable and low carbon (RLC) energy generation in the borough, towards the aspirational targets. • Require new developments to generate 10% of their electricity from renewable and low carbon sources. 	
Indicators	EN01	Amount of energy generated (or potential to generate) by renewable sources for completed developments and those with planning permission, by: -Type (e.g. solar, wind etc). ⁽¹²⁷⁾

126 This requirement will not apply to non-residential change of use or extensions to existing premises under 1000m² floorspace or householder applications. The Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies may include policies to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings including dwellings at the time of extensions/redevelopment.

127 To monitor the performance against the generation figures set out in this policy, a load capacity calculation will be applied to the maximum capacity figures quoted in planning applications. Renewable energy equipment does not run at maximum output all of the time and so the load capacity factor calculations estimate a more likely generation figure. The capacity factors to be applied, taken from the South Pennine Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study, will be set out in Annual Monitoring Report.

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	EN03	Number of developments meeting the 10% renewable and low carbon generation requirements.
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Energy Companies, private developers and Householders	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. • Through private sector investment by energy developers, utility companies, local businesses and householders. • Potentially through new schemes such as the proposed Community Energy Fund. 	
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework • Lancashire Climate Change Strategy (2009-2020) • Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development in Lancashire • South Pennine Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study 	

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Promoting Sustainable Travel

Introduction

- 8.92** The efficient movement of people and goods between places is one of the most important factors of sustainable development. Our transport infrastructure is crucial in supporting the local economy and future growth. Travel and transport can have a huge impact on the everyday lives of the local population and the impact of any new development on the existing transport infrastructure needs to be carefully managed.
- 8.93** This policy will aim to achieve two key objectives:
- Minimising the need to travel - the movement of people and goods - planning where new developments are located will be key to this as well as using locally sourced produce.
 - Where movement is required this should be done as efficiently as possible using sustainable modes of transport.
- 8.94** Goal 6 of the Sustainable Community Strategy seeks to 'Care for our environment - deepen our understanding and respect for our surroundings'. As part of achieving this goal the transport issues of the borough need to be addressed, particularly the interconnections of Pendle's settlements and with its neighbours. Objective 6 under this priority goal is to 'Encourage better and more sustainable transport'.
- 8.95** A number of other factors will influence the way we plan for transport in the future. Emissions from transportation are one of the main contributors to the causes of climate change. Spatial planning has an important role to play in helping to address climate change and one way of doing this will be to reduce the need to travel. By planning sustainably, providing more environmentally friendly modes of transport, and better public transport we can help to reduce car usage and subsequently carbon emissions.
- 8.96** There are three main areas of transport planning that the Core Strategy considers:
- strategic transport issues - including major transport infrastructure proposals;
 - accessibility to services and the travel implications of new developments - including car parking provision; and
 - management of the existing transport network - looking at smarter choices.
- 8.97** Lancashire County Council is the strategic highways authority for Pendle and they are responsible for the maintenance and provision of the highway network across the borough. Policy ENV4 seeks to ensure that new development will support the delivery of Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3) and other transport planning initiatives across the borough .

Context

Strategic transport

- 8.98** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (paragraphs 29, 30, 35, 41) indicates that transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development. It indicates that Local Plans should:
- Encourage the use of solutions which support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion.
 - Protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods and people.
 - Identify and protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice.

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- 8.99** The main strategic transport issues in Pendle are the links into Yorkshire and in particular the A56 corridor to the north of Colne. A Sub-regional Transport Framework for Lancashire (2009) highlights the problems of traffic congestion and the delays at peak times caused by the termination of the M65 motorway west of Colne. The volume of traffic passing through the villages along the A56 is also of concern. Although the number of vehicle movements may not be as significant as those in Colne there are still issues of highway safety in these villages.
- 8.100** A Sub-regional Transport Framework for Lancashire makes a number of recommendations to address these problems including:
- The consideration of a bypass to remove through traffic from parts of Colne; and
 - Improvements to public transport provision.
- 8.101** The Lancashire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) includes an implementation plan which identifies a local programme of transport interventions in Pendle for the period 2011-2021. One of the principle actions is to undertake a study to look at the M65 to Yorkshire corridor in order to identify the key issues and potential solutions. The plan indicates that Lancashire County Council will spend £25.27million on highways and transport services in Pendle and this will be targeted at:
- Improving east-west and north-south connections and links into Central Lancashire and Manchester.
 - Improving the quality of public transport infrastructure and services serving the district.
- 8.102** Since 1970 the East Lancashire railway line has also terminated in Colne. This means users have to change to an alternative mode of transport if they wish to travel to West Craven or further North or East into Yorkshire. There is a considerable amount of support for the reinstatement of the railway between Colne and Skipton, however, funding has yet to be secured and there is no guarantee that it will be found during the lifetime of the plan. This will significantly affect the deliverability of the project.
- 8.103** The Lancashire and Cumbria route utilisation strategy (RUS) identifies the Colne to Skipton route as a gap in the rail network in terms of addressing regional links, commuter demand and social deprivation. The strategy indicates that this option should not be taken forward in the current RUS, however, it should be considered as part of a longer term view.

Development accessibility

- 8.104** The NPPF (paragraphs 30, 37) indicates that planning should support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport. In addition, there should be a balance of land uses so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. New developments should therefore be located in areas with good accessibility.
- 8.105** A Sub-regional Transport Framework for Lancashire highlights the poor legacy of spatial planning in Lancashire, which has led to the traffic problems that a number of areas in Pendle suffer from today. The location of new development and the links to the existing transport network need to be considered carefully.
- 8.106** Parking provision is also relevant when considering development accessibility. Parking provision and costs can heavily influence people's travel decisions. This is especially true in town centres which typically offer the highest levels of accessibility and the greatest choice of alternative modes of transport. As such, the need for people to travel into the town centre by car should be less. However, it is recognised that there is still a need to provide a certain level of car parking in town centres to help boost trade and the local economy.

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Managing travel demand

- 8.107** Managing travel demand is one way of solving local transport issues. Management of the existing transport network will be a key priority for Pendle especially in areas of travel stress. The NPPF (paragraph 29) recognises that different policies and measures will be required in different communities, and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas.
- 8.108** Pendle Partnership, the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) for Pendle, has drawn up a Transport and Highways Action Plan to bring all related transport strategies together and identify the key areas of work where the partnership will focus its efforts. A number of these strategies aim to boost the use of sustainable transport modes by encouraging people to walk, cycle and use public transport where possible helping to reduce car based trips. The Core Strategy policies reflect this work and include relevant actions in the delivery plan.
- 8.109** The Lancashire Bus Strategy (2005) indicates that Lancashire County Council will work with bus company partners to help promote bus services and improve the quality and level of services currently provided. One specific scheme is the Quality Bus programme which aims to improve the quality of journeys made by bus, looking particularly at frequency, reliability and low floor easy access.
- 8.110** Lancashire County Council is also involved in working with various stakeholders to improve the local railway environment, and sustainability of the railway lines in Lancashire. The East Lancashire Community Rail Partnership has developed an action plan to take forward a number of initiatives. These will help to increase patronage and revenue, manage costs downwards and enable local rail to play a larger part in economic and social regeneration.
- 8.111** Both Lancashire County Council and Pendle Council have cycling strategies which aim to improve conditions for cyclists either by providing new routes or making existing routes safer. They also aim to encourage people to cycle to work, school and for leisure and health purposes, and look at developing cycle tourism and schemes which encourage young people to cycle. In particular both Councils are looking at making specific improvements and new cycle paths to provide easier access to schools. These school links cycle routes will be developed around the new secondary schools in Brierfield and Colne with additional routes in Barnoldswick around West Craven High School.
- 8.112** National Cycle Route 68, part of the Sustrans national cycle network, runs along the towpath of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, passing through Nelson, Foulridge and Barnoldswick. It provides an alternative route for cyclists wanting to travel between the north and south of the borough. Sustrans, in partnership with the Council, is also looking at the creation of a greenway route alongside the route of the Colne to Skipton railway.
- 8.113** The Lancashire Walking Strategy (2010) and the Lancashire Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2005) both aim to encourage walking. These strategies look at providing pedestrian priority schemes and improvements to the public footpath and bridleway network.
- 8.114** Transport modes are intrinsically linked to environmental quality. Congestion can cause a number of localised environmental problems, impacting on human health and the natural environment. Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) may be introduced into areas where the air quality is likely to fall below the minimum standards. Policy ENV5 looks in more detail at air pollution issues.
- 8.115** The concentrated urban belt of the M65 Corridor has some high accessibility routes, a number of which can suffer from congestion at peak times. The 'Mainline' bus services provide public transport along the primary transport routes in the M65 Corridor and the three towns of Brierfield, Nelson, and Colne are served by the East Lancashire railway line.

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- 8.116** The West Craven Towns are served by a number of bus services. The main A56 road runs through Earby and links the area to Skipton and Colne. There are no 'A' classified roads into Barnoldswick and this has an impact on the accessibility of the area for continued economic growth.
- 8.117** The settlements in Rural Pendle are more dispersed and are less well connected. There is still a heavy reliance on private modes of transport in these areas, although some of the larger villages are served by a regular bus service (e.g. Trawden). There are also some specific rural bus services which operate to the smaller settlements in the AONB, however, the frequency of these services can sometimes be restrictive to users.
- 8.118** The community transport partnership offers a dial-a-ride service throughout Pendle to those people who find accessing a normal bus service difficult. This service provision can be vital to those living in rural areas.

Strategy

Strategic transport

- 8.119** The strategic transport issues of the borough are unlikely to be resolved during this plan period. However, it is necessary to consider the options for the future in order to ensure that development during the plan period does not compromise the potential for transport improvements at a later date.
- 8.120** There are two longer term strategic transport schemes which need to be considered:
- The provision of the A56 villages bypass; and
 - The reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line.
- 8.121** Both of these schemes have support within the community, however, the detailed planning and costing of them still needs to be prepared. These schemes have been identified as longer term projects as they are dependent on funding. However, the policy will not restrict these projects coming forward sooner should funding be secured. Pendle Council will lobby the Government and appropriate agencies with the aim of progressing these schemes as soon as possible. In addition, new developments may be charged under the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to help with the funding of these projects.
- 8.122** The provision of one or both of these projects could have far reaching economic benefits not just for Pendle but also for its neighbouring authorities. The Key Diagram identifies the broad direction of the route for the re-instatement of the railway and the provision of the by-pass. Policy ENV4 protects the route of the former railway line for future transport use.

Development accessibility

- 8.123** The settlement hierarchy approach detailed in Policy SDP1 aims to concentrate development in the most accessible locations. Pendle has a wide range of settlements with different levels of accessibility. Different approaches to transport provision will be necessary in different parts of the borough. The Key Diagram outlines the main accessibility corridors in the borough. Specific development policies on housing, employment and community services require developments to follow a sequential approach in terms of their location based on accessibility principles.
- 8.124** In the **M65 Corridor** new development should be focused around the main travel routes and existing transport hubs and interchanges. Improvements to the local transport network will be needed where the existing capacity is reaching its maximum, particularly around Junctions 13 and 14 of the M65. This may include the provision of new transport infrastructure. New developments should avoid exacerbating existing traffic congestion problems such as those in the North Valley (Colne) and through Colne Town Centre at peak times.

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- 8.125** Other transport infrastructure improvements include Colne Bus station, which is not currently fully compliant with the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA). Improvements need to be made to this key transport hub to make it more accessible for all members of the community.
- 8.126** In the **West Craven Towns** improvements should be focused on providing better services to the Key Service Centres of Colne, Nelson and further afield to Skipton.
- 8.127** In **Rural Pendle** improving the connectivity to the different service centres should be a priority.
- 8.128** Developments that need to be served by public transport should carefully consider their location. Ideally they should be built on main routes and avoid areas where the topography or geography may restrict bus access e.g. steep inclines, narrow and winding roads etc.
- 8.129** New developments may be charged under CIL for improvements to the public transport network including, where appropriate; subsidising new bus services, infrastructure improvements such as raised pavements to provide level access, new shelters, and real-time information displays.
- 8.130** The Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies will set out new car and cycle parking standards as well as reviewing the need for the continued protection of car parks within town centres.

Managing travel demand

- 8.131** Routes for pedestrians and cyclists should be improved to help encourage people to use these facilities. The Green Infrastructure agenda can be used to promote the need for better, greener connections between places. Policy ENV1 specifically looks at how we can improve our green infrastructure assets. New development can often provide an opportunity for new links between existing sites to create a network or improve those routes to and from the development site. The cycling and walking strategies should be used to identify the priorities for investment in such infrastructure so that funds to be targeted in these areas can be acquired by CIL.
- 8.132** Lancashire County Council has set up a number of transport initiatives which help people to make smarter choices when deciding how to travel to, from and around the borough. It will be important to support, encourage and promote these schemes wherever possible. In particular TravelWise Lancashire aims to encourage people to rethink the way they travel, reducing the number of short car journeys by walking or cycling. It also looks at car sharing and the potential for people to share trips to work. Changes in lifestyle can also help to reduce travelling for example home-working can limit the number of trips into the office. Policy WRK1 provides more details on the potential for different working practices. Flexible working hours can also help to stagger the rush hour and reduce congestion.
- 8.133** Travel assessments should be used as a mechanism to think more widely about the impact of a development on the area in which it is located. Businesses, education establishments and other high user developments (e.g. tourist and leisure attractions) should draw up travel plans for the different range of users to help reduce the impact of the development. These travel plans may include a variety of transport methods, tailored specifically for the needs of different users.

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Policy ENV 4

Promoting Sustainable Travel

Strategic transport

The Council will support those strategic transport schemes as outlined in the most up-to-date Local Transport Plan. In addition, the Council will lobby for, and give equal priority to the following strategic transport schemes:

- Provision of the A56 villages bypass.
- Reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line.

In supporting these schemes this policy will protect the route of the former Colne-Skipton railway for future transport use.

Development accessibility and managing travel demand

Proposals should follow the settlement hierarchy approach in Policy SDP1 and minimise the need to travel by ensuring they are developed in appropriate locations close to existing or proposed services. Consideration should be given to locating new housing, employment and service developments near to each other to give people the opportunity to live and work within a sustainable distance.

Where a development is likely to have an adverse impact on the highways network, in terms of safety or the potential to restrict the free flow of traffic, planning permission should be refused unless adequate mitigation measures can be put in place.

New developments should comply with the existing maximum car parking standards until they are replaced in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies.

Travel demand should be managed in accordance with programmes and initiatives established by the Council's partner organisations. Opportunities for walking and cycling should be exploited where possible. New developments should, where possible, connect to existing pedestrian and cycle routes and, where appropriate, create new links to help increase connectivity and close gaps in the network. The provision of new or improved public transport systems may be required to increase accessibility levels. A CIL charge may be sought to help finance these options.

For major developments applicants should submit a travel assessment to highlight any potential impacts of the development on the existing transport network. A travel plan (including green travel options) may be required to indicate what measures will be taken to reduce and mitigate against such impacts.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	2, 3, 11
SCS Priority Goals	1, 6
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase amount of development built in accessible locations. • All developments to comply with parking standards.
Indicators	EC11 Number of employment developments completed in accessible locations: -Town Centre, -Transport Hub, -Accessibility Corridor.

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	HS10	Amount of new housing with access to the following services within 30 minutes travel time by public transport: -GP, -Hospital, -Primary School, -Secondary School, -Employment area, -Retail Centre Percentage of households within 4km of the following services: -Post Office, Food shop(s), -Primary school, -Secondary school.
	EN23	Number of developments that fail to comply with car parking standards.
	EN25	Number of bus passenger journeys (including trends over time).
	EN26	Method of travel to school (including trends over time).
	EN28	Number and total length of cycle tracks (including trends over time).
	EN30	Vehicle km travelled per year per person (including trends over time).
Delivery Agencies		Pendle Borough Council, Lancashire County Council, private developers, Sustrans, Network Rail, Public Transport providers (e.g. Northern Rail, Transdev (Burnley and Pendle)), Highways Agency.
Implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. ● Designation of cycle routes. ● Lobbying for, and obtaining funding for, strategic transport improvements (LTP).
Key Linkages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) ● Lancashire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3) ● Lancashire and Cumbria Rail Utilisation Strategy ● Lancashire Bus Strategy ● Lancashire Cycling Strategy ● Lancashire Walking Strategy ● Lancashire Rights of Way Improvement Plan ● Pendle Cycling Strategy ● Pendle Infrastructure Study

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Pollution, Unstable Land and Waste Management

Introduction

- 8.134** Air, water, noise, odour and light pollution together with the risks associated with contaminated land, unstable land and hazardous substances are of concern to us all.
- 8.135** Planning and other environmental regulations seek to ensure that any implications, and associated risks, are fully considered before development takes place, so that their potential impact on both people and the environment is minimised, or eliminated.
- 8.136** Water quality can be improved through a number of measures some of which can be taken forward through the planning system. These are covered in Policy ENV7.
- 8.137** The management of waste, in particular, is not easily resolved on a district-wide footprint. To be managed in a sustainable manner requires a wide range of complex inter-relationships to be carefully considered, including those with neighbouring authorities. As such Lancashire County Council is the responsible authority when planning for waste.

Context

- 8.138** Poor air quality damages health and reduces quality of life. It particularly affects the most vulnerable people in our society. Reducing air pollution is a European, national and regional policy objective. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (paragraph 124) recognises that air quality is a key consideration in the integration between planning and transport. It requires local authorities to:
- contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants,
 - review and assess air quality in their areas, and
 - to designate Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) where particular problems arise.
- 8.139** The monitoring of carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels is used by the Government to measure reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The results reveal that Pendle's carbon footprint is one of the lowest in the county.⁽¹²⁸⁾ The main source of CO₂ emissions in Pendle is industry and commerce, but the poor thermal efficiency of the local housing stock is reflected in relatively high level of emissions from domestic sources. In early 2011, the first AQMA in Pendle was introduced on Windsor Street in Colne, on the approach to Junction 14 on the M65. However, overall emissions from road transport are below the county average and those from land-use negligible.
- 8.140** There is increasing concern about noise and light pollution in the vicinity of housing, schools, hospitals and other sensitive uses; and recognition of the need to protect and enhance the tranquillity of green open spaces and the public realm. The NPPF seeks to minimise the adverse impacts of noise, through sensitive design, management and operation (paragraph 123) and also refers to the need to reduce light pollution from new development (paragraph 125).
- 8.141** The NPPF also encourages the effective use of previously developed (Brownfield) land (paragraph 17). This is particularly important in Pendle where past industrial activity and coal mining has left a legacy of potentially contaminated and unstable land. The successful remediation of these sites is fundamental to enhancing the quality of the environment, improving the image of the area and regenerating the local economy.

¹²⁸ The results of the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) monitoring of carbon dioxide emissions, within the scope of influence of local authorities, (previously National Indicator 186) are published in Lancashire County Council's Annual Monitoring Report, broken down by local authority and main sources of origin, allowing a districts carbon footprint to be calculated.

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- 8.142** The current UK approach to redevelopment on contaminated land is that the potential risks arising from the contamination must be reduced to an acceptable level. Any site that poses a contamination risk will have to be remediated in some way prior to redevelopment.⁽¹²⁹⁾ Pendle Council has a responsibility to identify contaminated land and ensure that it is managed in an appropriate manner, as set out in the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the NPPF. As such it has prepared and maintains a register of contaminated land in the borough.
- 8.143** Unstable land can arise as a result of natural or man-made processes. Causes are varied and include extreme climatic conditions, increases or decreases in groundwater; previous mining or quarrying activity and ground compression caused by landfill operations.
- 8.144** In order to maximise the use of land for development, it is essential that any physical constraints are taken into account at all stages of planning. The scope for remedial, preventative, or precautionary measures must be fully explored so that land is not sterilised unnecessarily. The responsibility for determining the extent and effects of instability or other risk is that of the developer.
- 8.145** The management of waste involves a complex inter-relationship between neighbouring authorities. For Pendle, it is the responsibility of Lancashire County Council, to ensure that waste generated in the borough is managed in a sustainable manner. Their objectives and requirements are set out in the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework (LMWDF), which includes three key documents:
- LMWDF Core Strategy
 - LMWDF Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD
 - LMWDF Minimising Waste in New Developments SPD
- 8.146** In England, from 6th April 2008, a site waste management plan (SWMP) has been required for all new construction projects worth more than £300,000 (excluding VAT). A SWMP is produced at the very beginning of a development project. It is a live document that must be updated through the course of the project to consider ways that waste can be reduced and site-gained materials can be reused or recycled as part of the project. Identifying waste materials at an early stage that can not be reused on that project will make it easier to find other alternative uses for them.

Strategy

- 8.147** The Council, working closely with its partners, will continue to place a strong emphasis on the prevention of environmental problems.
- 8.148** Many infrastructure assets (e.g. waste water treatment works, motorways) and business operations are not compatible with other uses and require space for future expansion and/or operation purposes. In such instances development will normally be discouraged within a specified distance of such facilities.
- 8.149** But, the focus of this policy is to prevent the release of harmful pollutants into the atmosphere, groundwater, or controlled waters through leakage and drainage, or from the disturbance of contaminated land, and to control nuisance from noise, vibration, light and odour. Together with other policies in this plan, notably Policies SDP1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, and ENV7, this strategic policy will contribute towards reducing the impacts and incidence of pollution.
- 8.150** The spatial strategy focuses future development in the M65 Corridor, where the areas industrial past, has left a legacy of sites that have been contaminated, or rendered unstable, by former uses. Freeing up such land for redevelopment through remediation is normally considered to be a positive step with the advantages of reducing pressure on Greenfield sites and improving the area in which the site is located. But, remediation work has its own impacts, many of which will not be considered

129 Remediation refers to the removal of pollution or contaminants from the ground.

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when looking at the overall benefits of redevelopment. Where contaminants need to be removed the use of sustainable and green remediation technologies will be encouraged. The determination of what techniques are appropriate for a given situation will be based on the characteristics of the site, in particular the soil or waste present.

- 8.151** All matters relating directly to waste management are addressed through the LMWDF. The LMWDF sets out a number of policies to ensure a sustainable and consistent approach to the delivery of waste facilities across the twelve boroughs in the County and the unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool.
- 8.152** Several policies in this Core Strategy seek to minimise the generation of waste through good design. All new developments will be expected to introduce sustainable waste management processes that seek to increase the reuse of waste through recycling, or as a resource (e.g. for fuel) and only dispose of materials as a last resort.⁽¹³⁰⁾

Policy ENV 5

Pollution and Unstable Land

The Council will work with its partners to minimise air, water, noise, odour and light pollution and to address the risks arising from contaminated land, unstable land and hazardous substances.

In particular, new development will be required to:

- improve air quality by minimising pollutant emissions and public exposure to pollution, both during and after construction, particularly in any areas identified as having poor air quality. Criteria for assessing applications will be set out in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies. Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans will consider how pollution can be reduced or successfully mitigated against at a local level;
- ensure that water quality is not compromised and, where appropriate, secure improvements to water quality (see Policy ENV7);
- ensure that the potential for noise, odour and light pollution is minimised;
- address the risks arising from contaminated land or unstable land, including that arising from mining legacy, through remediation work that makes the site suitable for the proposed end use. In the treatment of contaminated land, sustainable and green technologies should be employed wherever possible. Proposals on, or in the vicinity of, contaminated land (including landfill sites) will be assessed according to criteria set out in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies; and
- assess and minimise the risks associated with the use or storage of hazardous materials, and consider the implications when siting new development in the vicinity of such establishments.

New development should not be sited close to utility infrastructure assets (see Policy SDP5), or other potentially incompatible uses.

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Policy ENV 6

Waste Management

The Council will support the provision of sufficient, well-located waste management facilities, as required by the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework (LMWDF) by:

- Safeguarding existing waste management facilities, transfer stations and any additional sites located in Pendle that are identified in the LMWDF, unless compensatory site provision is made elsewhere;
- Supporting the more efficient use of existing waste management facilities and transfer stations.
- Exploring local opportunities for the co-location of complimentary activities so that their outputs (e.g. heat/materials) can be harnessed to generate low carbon energy (see Policy ENV3).
- Considering the sustainable transport of waste where it cannot be treated at source (e.g. via rail and water).

In all new developments, the Council will:

- encourage the inclusion of re-used and recycled materials, and in particular the on-site recycling and reuse of materials recovered through demolition and excavation.
- require 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.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	2, 4, 10	
SCS Priority Goals	4, 5, 6	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce the level of carbon emissions. ● Reduce the amount of new development in flood zones. ● Increase recycling rates. ● Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill. 	
Indicators	EN02	Amount of CO ₂ emissions in Pendle by source (including trends over time).
	EN13	Total amount of waste collected per household and amount sent for recycling, energy generation, composting, landfill.
	EN15	Amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land by location.
	EN19	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency of flooding and water quality grounds.
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Lancashire County Council and the Environment Agency.	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decisions on waste management will primarily be informed by policies in the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework. ● The objectives of this policy will primarily be delivered through the Development Management process. ● The Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies will set out the criteria against which applications for developments with the potential to pollute the environment and development near to polluted, or potentially polluted, sites will be considered, including the need for impact assessments to be undertaken when 	

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	<p>appropriate. It will also consider the criteria against which applications for proposals on, or in the vicinity of, potentially contaminated land will be assessed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Design Principles SPD, the Development in the Open Countryside SPD and the AONB SPD provide detailed advice on minimising light pollution by encouraging the use of lighting that is energy efficient and minimises light scatter. ● Partnership working with other regional and sub-regional partners will help to determine the investment requirements of public and private sector businesses.
<p>Key Linkages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Planning Policy Framework ● Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy ● Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies⁽¹³¹⁾ ● Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Plan: Managing and Minimising Waste in New Developments SPD

131 Anticipated date of adoption Spring 2013.

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Water Management

Introduction

- 8.153** Water is a sensitive and often scarce resource that needs to be carefully managed.
- 8.154** One of the likely impacts of climate change will be the increase in the risk of flooding from watercourses (fluvial flooding) and sewers (surface water flooding). We need to direct new development towards those areas with the lowest probability of flooding. At the same time these new developments should seek to reduce surface water runoff and avoid the potential for introducing contaminants into the water supply.

Context

- 8.155** The EU Water Framework Directive (WFD), established an integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of Europe's rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater.⁽¹³²⁾
- 8.156** The WFD introduced two key changes to the way we manage the water environment. The first sought to safeguard the sustainable use of water resources by setting environmental targets. These protect particular uses from the effects of pollution and serve broader ecological objectives by protecting and, where necessary, restoring the structure and function of aquatic ecosystems. The second change was the introduction of river basin management, to provide the decision-making framework within which costs and benefits can be properly taken into account when setting environmental objectives.

Flood risk and runoff

- 8.157** National guidance requires flood risk to be reduced wherever possible by limiting peak surface water discharge. However, its recommendations are not consistent with regard to the expected scale of reduction, varying from no detriment to a preference that Brownfield solutions provide similar runoff characteristics to Greenfield development.
- 8.158** Almost 450 hectares of the borough are considered to be at high risk of flooding from rivers, whilst a further 530 hectares are regarded as being at low to medium risk.⁽¹³³⁾ This means that approximately 11% of the borough is at risk of fluvial flooding, an area that includes 2,259 residential properties and 476 commercial premises. In August 2009 the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) estimated that fewer than 500 properties in Pendle are at risk of surface water flooding, from overflowing sewers, following a period of severe rainfall.
- 8.159** Whilst building has historically taken place along the banks of our rivers, intensive high density urban development beyond the floodplain has also had a significant and cumulative impact on flood risk. Large areas of concrete and tarmac increase both the amount of surface water runoff and increase the speed at which it enters our urban watercourses, increasing the probability of flooding downstream.
- 8.160** It is the responsibility of those allocating or proposing land for development to demonstrate that the flood risk to, and from, the site will be at acceptably safe levels throughout the lifetime of the development, taking into account the potential effects of climate change. The best way to reduce the risk of flooding is to focus on ways that work with nature, rather than against it, as reflected in planning guidance and the many studies currently available.

132 European Union (2000) Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy. Brussels, European Union.

133 High risk areas are classified as being in Flood Zone 3, where the annual probability of flooding is greater than or equal to 1.0%. Low to medium risk areas are classified as being in Flood Zone 2, where the annual probability of flooding is between 0.1% and 1.0%.

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- 8.161** The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 seeks to provide better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. Government policy on development and flood risk is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and the accompanying technical guidance. It aims 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 those areas at highest risk. Where new development is necessary in such areas, the aim is to make the development safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, reducing the overall flood risk.
- 8.162** Plans and strategies need to have regard to the wide range of management plans that address flood risk and the quantity and quality of surface and ground water in their area. The potential impact of climate change on flooding, the water table and the ageing water supply network and disposal infrastructure make managing the demand for water a vital consideration when looking at the suitability of new development.
- 8.163** Pendle has over 63 kilometres of streams and rivers designated as main rivers by DEFRA.⁽¹³⁴⁾ The Stage 1 Pendle Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2006) identifies fluvial flooding along Pendle Water, Earby Beck and their associated tributaries as the primary source of flood risk in the borough. Hydraulic models were developed for these catchments in 2001 and 2005 respectively and recent improvements to the flood defences along Pendle Water have sought to reduce the possibility of flooding in Barrowford and further downstream.
- 8.164** The Environment Agency (EA) is the organisation primarily responsible for protecting the river environment and managing flood risk. It has discretionary powers to undertake maintenance work to rivers and river defences, but is not obliged to do so.⁽¹³⁵⁾ The EA also produces the Flood Map, which shows the areas considered to be at risk of flooding from rivers and the sea in England and Wales. It also highlights flood defences and the areas benefiting from those flood defences. In 2009 the EA also published maps highlighting those areas where a more detailed study of surface water flooding may be appropriate within Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) and Surface Water Management Plans (SWMPs). Pendle Council and the Earby and Salterforth Internal Drainage Board are responsible for some of the Ordinary Watercourses in the borough.
- 8.165** Watercourses are important features of the landscape for people and wildlife. As far as practical they should be maintained as continuous linear corridors to maximise their benefits to society. However, in Pendle culverted watercourses are a historic legacy found in many of our towns and villages.⁽¹³⁶⁾ The EA opposes the culverting of watercourses because of their adverse effects on ecology, flood risk, human safety and visual amenity. The limited capacities of these culverts and channels has caused, or exacerbated, flooding on a number of occasions in Earby and Barnoldswick and along Walverden Water in Nelson. Of particular concern is the poor condition of the culvert on Walverden Water, close to Nelson town centre, a situation that is currently being addressed by the EA.
- 8.166** In addition to flooding from watercourses, other types of flooding can pose significant risks to development. These secondary sources of flood risk include surface water runoff from hillsides, flooding from sewers and drains, and blockages to artificial drainage systems (such as ditches and culverts).
- 8.167** Steep hillsides and extensive areas of underlying clay based soils mean that catchments throughout Pendle respond quickly to rainfall events. As the capacity of the land to absorb water is exceeded, areas downslope are at risk of flooding from water that has not entered a natural or artificial drainage system - known variously as surface water runoff, overland flow and pluvial flooding.

134 Main rivers are the larger streams and rivers in an area, but also include smaller watercourses of strategic drainage importance.

135 The Environment Agency's powers to carry out flood defence works only apply to main rivers.

136 A culvert is defined as an enclosed artificial channel or pipe that is used to continue a watercourse beneath the ground or a structure.

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- 8.168** It is the responsibility of Lancashire County Council to take reasonable steps to prevent water from running off the adopted highway onto private property.
- 8.169** Areas known to be susceptible to sewage flood incidents are identified in the Pendle SFRA. United Utilities (Yorkshire Water in the West Craven area) are responsible for adopted public sewers for foul, combined and surface water drainage. In 2011, the responsibility for private sewers and lateral drains passed to the respective utility companies mentioned above.
- 8.170** Water is also artificially constrained within the channel of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and over 20 reservoirs and mill lodges throughout Pendle. Maintaining the dams and embankments holding this water in place is vital to public safety. The Canal and River Trust are responsible for the canal and together with United Utilities they own the majority of the reservoirs in the borough. Both organisations assess the structural integrity of the embankments and dam walls in their ownership on a regular basis. By enforcing the Reservoirs Act 1975, it is the EA that is the responsible enforcement authority for any raised reservoirs that hold over 25,000 cubic metres of water above ground level and inundation maps have been prepared for these.⁽¹³⁷⁾ Owners, or statutory undertakers, are required to produce an on-site plan and for high-risk reservoirs the local authority must prepare an off-site (emergency) plan.

Water quality

- 8.171** Data from the Environment Agency shows that although water quality in Pendle is generally good or fair, there is still scope for the aquatic environment to be improved even further for the benefit of wildlife, and to promote its safe and sustainable use by people. The Calder Catchment River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) sets out relevant environmental objectives and standards.
- 8.172** In terms of river quality there are 16 water bodies in Pendle, which fail under the European Water Framework Directive (WFD). Of these half are at less than good status. Water bodies need to reach good status by 2015, or in some cases 2027. Three of these failing water bodies have been prioritised as high priority water bodies, namely:
1. Colne Water, which is failing for: phosphate (continuous and intermittent sewage discharge), ammonia (Annex 8, phys-chem), hydrology and phytobenthos.
 2. Wycoller Beck, which is failing for copper (expected to improve by 2015)
 3. Stock Beck, which is failing for: fish, invertebrates, phosphate (diffuse and point source).
- 8.173** Maintaining the quality of water, especially groundwater, is important in ensuring that the local population has a good quality domestic water supply. Many human activities and their by-products, together with deliberate or accidental pollution incidents, have the potential to harm water quality.⁽¹³⁸⁾ This can affect the supply of water for leisure, industrial and agricultural uses and have a detrimental impact on wildlife habitats. Such incidents can occur at source, such as discharges through pipes, or may be more dispersed.
- 8.174** The WFD sets a target of aiming to achieve at least 'good status' in water bodies by 2015. However, provided that certain conditions are satisfied, in some cases the achievement of good status may be delayed until 2021 or 2027.
- 8.175** Records indicate that the quality of drinking water in Pendle is currently the best it has ever been. To improve standards still further United Utilities is investing £32.5 million to improve water treatment in Pendle. A new £19 million water treatment works at Ridgaling Farm north of Barrowford will replace the old facility in Barley and serve over 40,000 people in Nelson, Colne and Barrowford.

137 This threshold will fall to 10,000 cubic metres within the next few years.

138 Also refer to Policies ENV5: Pollution and ENV6: Waste Management.

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Between 2005 and 2010, United Utilities will also have invested a further £11 million to improve and maintain the sewer network in Pendle, to help prevent sewer flooding and deliver cleaner streams and rivers.

Strategy

- 8.176** The approaches to reducing flood risk and improving water quality are intrinsically linked, requiring and an integrated approach to water management and delivery.
- 8.177** Government guidance requires that a sequential test relating to flood risk is applied to the identification of land for development. The risk based sequential test as set out in the Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework should be applied at all stages of planning. This ensures that there are no alternative sites available in areas with a lower probability of flooding that would be appropriate to the type of development or land use proposed. Departures from the sequential approach can only be justified in exceptional circumstances, where it is necessary to meet the wider aims of sustainable development. In accordance with national planning guidance development will only be allowed in the areas of highest flood risk (Flood Zones 2 and 3) in exceptional circumstances.
- 8.178** The long term aim is to return developed areas within designated flood zones to open flood plain. It is acknowledged that in many instances this process will not be possible, or will take a considerable time to achieve. In the interim, businesses and other activities within these areas should not be unduly restricted, but there should be no intensification of existing uses.
- 8.179** The opening up of culverts will be actively pursued, to remove inherent risk and restore amenity. The restoration of open watercourses will also help to overcome the fragmentation of habitats in urban areas and help to restore a more attractive and natural river environment in both urban and rural settings.
- 8.180** The SFRA looks at flood risk at a strategic level across the local authority area. Catchment boundaries often encompass more than one local authority (planning) area, so it is important to ensure that policies are consistent with the longer term vision for the wider catchment, and take adequate account of any potential impact on adjoining boroughs. The Environment Agency (EA) has developed a series of Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs), which assess how flood defences in one area may have an effect elsewhere within that river catchment. The EA is also preparing reservoir flood maps for all local authorities and reservoir operators, to assist the production of emergency plans for reservoir flooding.
- 8.181** The output from these various assessments will inform development allocations within the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies and outline the requirements for site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) to be carried out by developers. In addition to the potential for on-site flooding these FRAs, particularly for Greenfield developments which can increase runoff and change natural drainage patterns, must also consider the effect the proposed development may have on areas downslope of the site.
- 8.182** The Council will work with the Environment Agency to restrict development which may threaten the quality of either ground or surface water. Any new development proposals will be expected to demonstrate a sustainable approach to drainage. There will be a presumption against development where there is the potential for contaminants to enter the water supply, particularly where groundwater may be affected, and a requirement to install infiltration systems and other necessary mitigation measures where development is necessary in such circumstances.
- 8.183** In all new developments surface water should be managed at source rather than transferred. Part H of the Building Regulations requires that the first choice of surface water disposal should be to discharge infiltration systems where practicable. Infiltration techniques should therefore be applied wherever they are appropriate.

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- 8.184** The use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) will be encouraged. SuDS seek to mimic the drainage of Greenfield sites and their use will help to reduce the rate and quantity of surface water runoff. They also help to improve the quality of water discharged back into the land, or to a watercourse, by providing passive treatment through filtering and infiltration, thereby increasing the amenity value of surface water in the urban environment. A number of approaches can be used ranging from end-of-pipe facilities such as wetlands and retention ponds, to source control systems such as soak-aways, storm-water retention basins, swales and the use of permeable surfaces. All these will all help to minimise the risk of flooding and environmental damage caused by uncontrolled surface run-off.
- 8.185** As water is a precious resource, new development should also seek to be efficient in its use, seeking wherever possible to reduce consumption. This can be achieved through grey water systems and rainwater harvesting. Further advice on good design is contained in Policy ENV2.
- 8.186** The Design Principles SPD (2009) and the North West Best Practice Design Guide (2006) both provide guidance on the use of permeable surfaces and encourages the use of SuDS to enable better control of water during periods of peak rainfall.
- 8.187** In areas where development is proposed, drinking water should be readily available and the network of sewers and wastewater services capable of coping with the proposed levels of development.

Policy ENV 7

Water Management

The sequential and exceptions tests set out in the Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework, will be applied to direct development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding, taking into account:

- the vulnerability of the type of development proposed;
- its contribution to creating sustainable communities; and
- achieving the sustainability objectives of the Core Strategy.

The design of all new developments (see Policy ENV2) must consider:

1. The potential flood risk to the proposed development site.
2. The risk the proposed development may pose to areas downslope / downstream.
3. The integrated, or off-site, use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to help reduce surface water run-off from the development.
4. The availability of an adequate water supply and disposal infrastructure.

The change of use of existing buildings, within Flood Zone 3, to residential uses, or uses which put life at risk, will not be permitted.

Within Flood Zone 2 proposals should have regard to the sequential and exception tests set out in the Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework.

Any redevelopment within a designated flood zone should seek to eliminate or reduce the potential for flooding to occur, by demonstrating that further investigation of the extent of risk, and the feasibility of options for prevention or mitigation, have been considered.

Surface water should drain on a separate system, and only be connected to the combined/foul sewerage network as a last resort, when all other options have been discounted. In order, the priority for the management of surface water discharges are:

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- a. Continue to mimic the current natural discharge process
- b. Store for later use
- c. Discharge into infiltration systems located in porous sub-soils
- d. Attenuate flows into green engineering solutions such as ponds, swales, or other open water features, for gradual release to a watercourse
- e. Attenuate by storing in tanks or sealed system, for gradual release to a watercourse
- f. Direct discharge to a surface water sewer
- g. Controlled discharge into the combined sewerage network

Drainage proposals for development on Brownfield sites will be measured against the existing performance of the site, although it is preferable for solutions to provide runoff characteristics, which are similar to Greenfield behaviour. All new development will be required to include the implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) unless it can be demonstrated that this is not technically feasible, or viable. More specifically:

- All Brownfield development will be required to demonstrate that there will be a reduction of at least 30% in existing runoff rates, rising to a minimum of 50% in critical drainage areas.⁽¹³⁹⁾
- Any proposal for development on a Greenfield site, must demonstrate no alteration to runoff rates upon completion. Peak discharge should be restricted to five litres per second per hectare, this also being the requirement for sites of less than one hectare. Any additional volume of runoff must be taken into account by providing storage capacity within the surface water drainage system.
- Retrofitting for flood prevention and SuDS within the existing built environment must be explored where it would not damage environmental assets.

Developers should ensure that water quality is not compromised and, seek improvements to the aquatic environment in order to help achieve the objectives set out in the European Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plan for the Ribble.

Where there is a potential risk of contamination, the use of infiltration-based systems will be required.

To help maintain the role of watercourses as valuable linear features in the urban and rural environment, and to reduce the risk of flooding the Council will normally:

- Support the restoration of culverted watercourses to open channels.
- Avoid proposals to build over an existing culvert.
- Avoid proposals to culvert a watercourse, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonably practical alternative.

139 The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (No. 2) (England) Order 2006 introduces the concept of critical drainage areas as "an area within Flood Zone 1 which has critical drainage problems and which has been notified... [to]...the local planning authority by the Environment Agency".

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Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	2, 4, 9, 10	
SCS Priority Goals	4, 5, 6	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve water quality in waterways throughout Pendle. ● Reduce the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of flood risk or water quality. ● Increase the number of flood risk management plans. 	
Indicators	EN14	Quality of rivers and streams in Pendle by: -levels of organic and nutrient enrichment in rivers and streams, -levels of chemical pollution (priority substances and ammonia), and -cumulative impact of abstractions on local watercourses.
	EN18	Number of properties in flood zones 2 and 3 (including trends over time)
	EN19	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency of flooding and water quality grounds
	EN20	Number of developments incorporating flood risk management actions including the use of SUDS
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Lancashire County Council, Environment Agency, Earby & Salterforth Internal Drainage Board, United Utilities, Yorkshire Water.	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The objectives of this policy will primarily be delivered through partnership working with utility providers, the Environment Agency and Lancashire County Council. 	
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Planning Policy Framework ● Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework ● Water for life and livelihoods: River Basin Management Plan North West River Basin District ● Pendle Stage 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment ● Burnley, Nelson and Colne Flood Risk Management Strategy ● Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan ● Aire Catchment Flood Management Plan 	

9 Place Shaping

9 Place Shaping

Introduction

- 9.1** Place-shaping describes the ways in which we use our collective influence and abilities to create attractive, prosperous and safe communities where people are happy to live or visit. Every place will have a clear identity, function and economic purpose.
- 9.2** Planning has an important role to play in place shaping. It seeks to address a range of different views before taking a decision on new development proposals that is, on balance, in the public interest. The policies we will use to make these important decisions are outlined on the following pages. They reflect our ambitions and aspirations, having been influenced by the responses expressed in earlier rounds of public consultation, the adopted strategies of key organisations and relevant government guidance.
- 9.3** The policies on the following pages go beyond establishing the basic framework for a more sustainable future, which we addressed in the previous chapter, and consider in greater detail how we will contribute towards creating successful and sustainable communities.
- 9.4** We will look at where different types of building should ideally be located within our communities and what type of development may be acceptable in the open countryside and other high quality environments. We will also consider what we need to do to make our homes, places of work, educational institutions and other public buildings attractive, energy efficient, safe and accessible to all.

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10 Living: Creating a Vibrant Housing Market

Introduction

- 10.1** This chapter presents the strategy and policies for dealing with issues that relate to living in Pendle. In particular it looks at the number of houses we propose to build, the housing needs of the population and the quality of housing design, including any specific standards that need to be met.
- 10.2** Priority Goal 3 of our Sustainable Community Strategy seeks 'To create a vibrant housing market offering a mix of high quality and affordable housing for all'. To do this we need to address the issues of redundant, low demand housing and any imbalances in terms of the type, size and tenure of housing that is available in the different parts of the borough. We need to ensure we have a range of housing provided in different locations to encourage higher earners to live in Pendle. We also want to ensure that new housing is designed and built to sustainable standards in order to meet the needs of our current and future generations.

10 Living: Creating a Vibrant Housing Market

Housing Provision and Delivery

Introduction

- 10.3** Strategic Objective 5 of the Core Strategy aims to create a balanced housing market across the borough. To achieve this we have to consider the amount of new housing that needs to be provided, as well as when, where and how it will be delivered. Also important in helping to increase the mix, choice and range of housing on offer is the provision of affordable housing and other specialist accommodation to meet identified needs.
- 10.4** The North West Regional Housing Strategy (2009) sets out three objectives to help create a balanced housing market and support economic growth. These objectives include:
- achieving the right quantity of housing,
 - continuing to raise the quality of the existing housing stock, and
 - connecting people to the improved housing offer.
- 10.5** The Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy (PLHS) (2009) provides a sub-regional view of housing policy. It includes three key objectives which are aligned with the objectives of the North West Housing Strategy and these are reflected in the Core Strategy. The most relevant objective of the PLHS is Objective 1 which aims to ensure a sufficient quantity, high quality and appropriate type of housing supply to meet the economic aspirations and social needs of Pennine Lancashire.

Context

- 10.6** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (paragraph 47) requires local planning authorities to use their evidence base to ensure that the full, objectively assessed housing needs of the area are met. The Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2008) and the Pendle Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2008) provide part of the evidence that has informed the calculation of the housing requirement figures for Pendle. The assessment of the evidence has considered:
- regional housing targets,
 - housing need, demand and affordability,
 - population and household projections,
 - empty homes,
 - economic growth,
 - land capacity,
 - past completion rates and levels of under/over provision,
 - infrastructure and other constraints.,
 - housing market impact and regeneration.
- 10.7** A summary of each of these factors is presented to provide the context for setting the housing requirement figure. The Strategy section brings together the assessment of all these factors to provide a balanced approach to setting the amount of housing that should be developed in Pendle over the next 15 years.

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Regional housing targets

- 10.8** The North West of England Plan - Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (RSS) (2008) set a target of building 3,420 homes in Pendle over an 18 year period (2003-2021), this equated to an average of 190 dwellings per annum. This target was based on an assessment of household and /population growth, housing need, land supply and the overall spatial strategy of the RSS. The Government's intention to revoke and abolish the RSS will remove the requirement for the Council to be in conformity with it and will allow for more flexible housing targets to be set.
- 10.9** New population projections for the area, a reassessment of the housing land supply and an updated, local assessment of housing need all need to be considered to determine the most appropriate amount of housing to be delivered in Pendle.

Housing needs, demands and affordability

- 10.10** The overall housing requirement figure needs to reflect the different levels of housing need, demand and affordability. The SHMA provides data relating to these different elements and their relative importance in the local Housing Market Area (HMA). The study indicates that to help create a balanced housing market the annual provision rate for Pendle should be set at 275 dwellings, as this figure will help to deliver the required amount of both market and affordable housing.
- 10.11** As part of the SHMA household survey, residents were asked about their aspirations and expectations with regards to their future housing intentions. Although the balanced housing market approach is based on the expectations, as this provides a more realistic assessment of requirements, it is useful to understand that people in the borough do have aspirations to improve their position on the housing ladder. This provides some evidence of the need to provide more aspirational housing in the market to meet such demands.

Population and household projections

- 10.12** A further consideration for housing provision is the likely increase in population and households over the plan period. The 2011 Census indicates that the population of Pendle was 89,500. The most recent Sub-national Population Projections (SNPP) are the 2010-based projections, published in 2012, which are based on trends experienced between 2006 and 2010. These suggest that the population of Pendle may increase by up to 7,600 people between 2013 and 2028. The SNPP is only one growth trajectory – a trend-led forecast that is typically based on historical data. The three most recent SNPPs for Pendle (2006, 2008 and 2010) have suggested a range of different growth scenarios, largely attributable to the differing assumptions made for long-term trends in fertility, mortality and migration. Two factors are of particular concern with regard to the 2010 SNPP. The baseline population is derived from the 2010 Indicative Mid Year Population Estimate. For 2011 this was projected to be 90,238; considerably higher than the 2011 Census figure of 89,500. In addition, the trend in international migration, during the five year period used as a basis for these projections, is not considered to be typical. The significant increase in economic migrants, which followed the expansion of the European Union in both 2004 and 2006, had already begun to slow by 2010, but resulted in an abnormally high level of in-migration that is unlikely to be replicated in the future. If a reduction in the levels of migration occurs then this will change the growth figure and may result in a smaller increase in the overall population. The household projections associated with the 2010 SNPP have not yet been released, but the latest figures from 2010⁽¹⁴⁰⁾ indicate that the number of households in Pendle is estimated to rise by 4,000 between 2013 and 2028.
- 10.13** The potential increases in population and households will have a significant impact on the number of new homes that need to be provided.

140 CLG (2010) Table 406: Household projections by district 1991-2033, <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/140987.xls>

10 Living: Creating a Vibrant Housing Market

Empty homes

- 10.14** The NPPF (paragraph 51) indicates that local planning authorities should identify and bring back into residential use empty homes and buildings. Empty homes are a significant problem in Pendle. In 2010/11, 6.91% of the total housing stock, around 2,746 dwellings, were vacant, compared to just 3.13% in England. It is acknowledged that for a housing market to function properly there should always be a number of vacant homes to allow for freedom of movement. However, in Pendle 1,770 of the empty dwellings recorded had been vacant for more than six months, giving a long-term vacancy rate of 4.42%. This high proportion of long-term vacant properties needs to be addressed. The Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) (2008) set a three year target to reduce the long-term vacancy rate to 3.7%. Although this target was not achieved within the initial timescales, due to the downturn in the economy, the Council remains committed to meeting this target in the future.
- 10.15** The Pendle Empty Homes Plan (2012) identifies those measures the Council can use to bring long-term empty homes back into use. The associated action plan provides a list of targeted work to reduce the number of long-term empty homes to a level closer towards the target set in the SCS. The reuse of empty homes should be considered as part of the overall housing provision strategy as they can provide a sustainable alternative to developing new dwellings, especially on Greenfield sites.

Economic growth

- 10.16** The housing market is intrinsically linked to the state of the economy. Growth in the economy can result in an increase in the population through migration. This in turn will impact on housing demand and the need to provide additional dwellings. A number of forecasts indicate that over the next 15 years around 1,500 new jobs will be created in Pendle. A large proportion of these jobs are likely to be taken by local residents, or people who commute into the area. However, there may also be some in-migration of people into the borough to take some of these jobs and this may require the provision of additional homes.
- 10.17** The state of the economy also has a direct effect on house building activity and consequently the delivery of new housing. The economic downturn has seen a significant reduction in completion rates since 2008. Until confidence is restored in the financial markets, house building will continue to be at relatively low levels in Pendle. The impact this may have on completion rates will need to be taken into account when looking at the timescales for delivery. The PLHS recognises that a stronger economy is needed to drive housing demand. An Integrated Economic Strategy for Pennine Lancashire (2009) looks to deliver economic growth through new investment, skills and development of employment opportunities.
- 10.18** The PLHS also recognises that the state of the housing market can have an impact on the prospects for this economic growth. It states that Pennine Lancashire must shape the future housing market to support economic interventions. It is therefore important to provide a balanced housing market with the right types and sizes of homes of a high quality which can attract businesses to the area helping to deliver and support economic growth.

Land capacity

- 10.19** The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) provides details of the amount of land available within the borough for potential new housing development. The study indicates that over the next 15 years there is land available to provide, on average, 239 dwellings per year.
- 10.20** The SHLAA identifies the capacity of sites considered to be deliverable during the first five years of the plan. The number of dwellings that can be delivered in each year may differ significantly from the annual average figure. This may affect the timescales for delivery.

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Past completion rates and levels of under/over provision

- 10.21** Past completion rates can be used to give an indication of previous levels of house building activity within the borough. Over the past nine years the (net) average build rate has been around 151 dwellings per year. However, this figure should be viewed with some caution as there have been significant fluctuations in delivery due to policy interventions (e.g. the housing moratorium / restrictive housing policy), demolition as part of the Housing Market Renewal Programme and changing economic conditions. The gross average level of house building over the same period was higher at 185 dwellings per year.
- 10.22** Annual monitoring of housing completions indicates that in every year between 2003/04 and 2008/09 the number of completions was greater than the annual target, resulting in an over-supply against the RSS housing requirement. The introduction of the housing restraint policy in 2004/05 reduced the number applications approved. In addition, the onset of the economic downturn and recession post 2008/09 has seen the annual number of completions fall sharply. By 2011/12 this had resulted in an under-provision of 350 dwellings against the RSS housing requirement. This shortfall represents an unsatisfied requirement for housing in Pendle. The Core Strategy takes account of this undersupply and makes provision for it in the housing requirement figure.

Infrastructure and other constraints

- 10.23** The NPPF (paragraph 162) requires local planning authorities to work with infrastructure providers to assess the quality and capacity of local infrastructure provision and its ability to meet forecast demands. It is therefore important to look at whether the infrastructure capacity of the area can cope with the identified level of new housing development. The Pendle Infrastructure Study indicates that there are no major constraints to delivering new housing in the borough. However, utility providers have identified potential capacity issues with the Waste Water Treatment Works serving Colne, Earby, Foulridge, Kelbrook, Salterforth, Sough and Spen Brook. Although this issue has not affected the housing requirement calculation, in terms of the amount of housing that can be accommodated in these settlements, it may affect the timescales for delivery. It will therefore be necessary for sufficient capacity to be put in place if development is to proceed in these locations. It is recommended that developers work with the utility companies to ensure the relevant infrastructure requirements arising from their proposed development can be met.

Housing market impact and regeneration

- 10.24** The PLHS developed a Market Progression Model which considers the objectives of securing housing and neighbourhood regeneration alongside housing growth with the aim of achieving a balanced housing market. The model helps to promote housing growth and economic competitiveness, while also tackling problem areas where the market has failed. It sets out a vision for how the housing market will be transformed over time. It initially includes a period of market stabilisation which is then followed by a period of renewal and then finally a period of transformation. As the model will be used to take forward the objectives of the PLHS, the policy approach in the Core Strategy is closely aligned to it.
- 10.25** The potential impact on the housing market in neighbouring areas also needs to be taken into account when determining the provision of new housing in Pendle. Whilst Burnley and Pendle have been identified as a single housing market area, the over provision of new housing in Pendle could have a negative impact on Burnley's housing regeneration activities.
- 10.26** In the north of the borough there may also be a limited impact on Skipton's housing market, as Barnoldswick and Earby can provide a potential alternative for people seeking to live in the wider Craven area. However, the potential impacts are not likely to be significant as the level of planned new house building in West Craven is appropriate to the size and function of the settlements (see Policy SDP2) and the linkages are not as strong as those between the settlements in the south of the borough and neighbouring Burnley.

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10.27 The Housing Market Renewal (HMR) initiative was set up by the Government in 2002. As part of this initiative the East Lancashire Pathfinder was identified as one of nine areas where intervention was needed to address the issue of weak and fragile housing markets. Work has been carried out in Pendle since 2003 to tackle problems of low demand housing and deprivation in the towns of Brierfield, Nelson and Colne. Although HMR funding has now ceased, there is still a need to continue the work to renew parts of the housing market in Pendle albeit through different funding opportunities.

Housing delivery and the five year land supply

10.28 The NPPF (paragraph 47) requires that a five year supply of specific deliverable sites is identified and updated annually. In addition, in areas such as Pendle, where there has been persistent under-delivery, the five year supply should also include a 20% buffer. Since 2008 Pendle Council has updated its SHLAA annually to assess the land available for new housing.

10.29 As well as ensuring a supply of available sites, it is also important to consider how these sites will be delivered. This often depends on the financial viability of the schemes to be developed on these sites. The Burnley and Pendle Affordable Housing Site Viability Study (AHSVS) (2008) assessed the viability of a range of sites across the borough. It concluded that current economic circumstances meant that urban sites were at best marginal and most were not viable. This position is likely to affect the delivery of new housing in the first few years of the plan. However, data prior to 2008/09, when the housing market was more buoyant, indicates that Pendle has a good track record of delivering new dwellings. As a result of the current economic conditions it is necessary to include in the policy, a stepped expected delivery rate for different periods of the plan – moving from a lower rate in the first five years to a higher rate as economic conditions improve. This would be broadly in-line with the Market Progression Model approach and take account of the prevailing circumstances.

Strategy

Amount

10.30 Policy LIV1 provides strategic guidance on the amount of new housing that should be delivered in Pendle by the end of the plan period. Taking account of all the factors outlined in the preceding section on context, it is considered that a minimum of 3,375 dwellings should be delivered over the plan period, equating to an annual average of 225 dwellings. This will help to meet the housing needs and demands of residents, address the likely population/ and household growth and cater for the predicted level of economic growth. In reaching this conclusion, consideration has been given to the potential impact on the regeneration areas and neighbouring housing markets, the levels of empty properties, the amount of available land for housing development and the deliverability of sites in changing economic conditions. The figure is expressed as a minimum to allow for further growth should evidence of additional need and demand arise.

Housing delivery and the five year land supply

10.31 The main mechanism for delivery will be through the allocation of sites for development in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies. The broad locations and distribution of the housing allocation is set out in Policy SDP2. A range of sites will be allocated to meet the different needs of the borough's population. As part of this process reserve sites may also need to be allocated to allow for flexibility and/or for additional growth where there is a proven need.

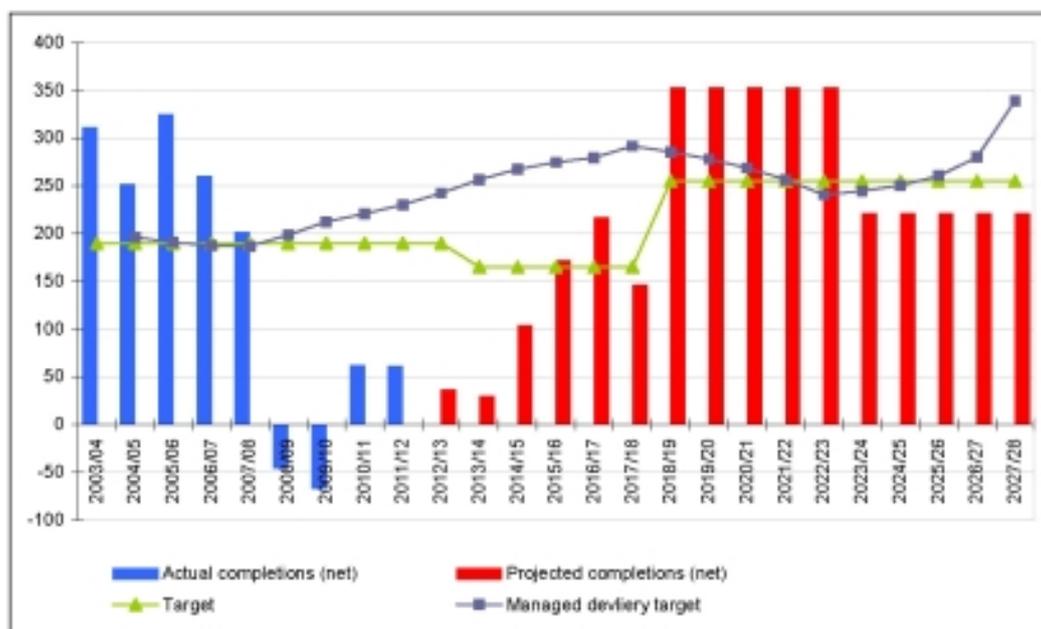
10.32 The NPPF (paragraph 173) requires plans to be deliverable, with careful attention being paid to the requirements of plans and their potential impact on the viability of delivering sites. It is acknowledged that the viability of any development proposal can be affected by a number of requirements as detailed in the Core Strategy and other Local Plan documents (e.g. contributions for open space, renewable energy etc.). Although each development site will have different

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characteristics and some negotiations will be necessary, the priority for residential developments will be to contribute to the delivery of affordable housing. This may mean that other requirements (such as open space contributions) cannot feasibly be met.

- 10.33** To ensure that new housing is delivered in a timely manner and that the Council achieves the housing targets set out in Policy LIV1, applicants will be required to submit a statement indicating the deliverability⁽¹⁴¹⁾ of their proposal. The purpose of this statement is to provide an assurance to the Council that the proposed scheme is viable and can be delivered. As part of this statement applicants should provide details of the estimated build and land acquisition costs, which will then be used to assess the economic viability of the scheme. Where necessary the Council will employ independent specialists to evaluate the viability assessment and this will be paid for by the applicant.
- 10.34** The NPPF (paragraph 47) requires local planning authorities to illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory. Information from the SHLAA has been used to show the projected number of housing completions over the plan period. This information, together with data on viability and the anticipated timescales for putting new infrastructure in place, has been used to set the minimum expected delivery rates. The housing trajectory for 2011/12 (Figure LIV1a) demonstrates this position. It also indicates that at present, there is insufficient land available to deliver the housing requirement. Additional land will need to be identified in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies to ensure the full housing requirement can be delivered.
- 10.35** The Council's Annual Monitoring Report will be used to update the SHLAA and housing trajectory in order to monitor and manage the delivery of housing land helping to ensure a five year supply is maintained throughout the plan period.

Figure LIV1a: Housing Trajectory



It should be noted that the completion figures between 2008/09 and 2013/14 include a significant amount of demolition associated with the Housing Market Renewal programme and the construction of a new school in Whitefield, Nelson.

141 To be considered deliverable, sites should be available now offer a suitable location for development now, and be achievable with a realistic prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years and in particular that development of the site is viable (see NPPF paragraph 47).

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Use of land

10.36 The delivery of new housing will require the use of both previously developed land (PDL) and Greenfield land. In line with the sequential approach outlined in Policy SDP1 a trajectory (Figure LIV1b) has been devised to show the delivery of housing on PDL and Greenfield land over the plan period. A PDL target has been established for Pendle using past housing completion rates on PDL, the current stock of PDL, and the PDL target (65%) included in the RSS.

Figure LIV1b: Previously Developed Land Trajectory



10.37 To meet the 65% PDL target an annual average of 146 dwellings will need to be built on PDL. The red line on Figure LIV1b shows the numbers of houses required to be built on PDL in order to meet the target. The trajectory shows that in the first five years of the plan there is insufficient PDL sites available to meet the target, whereas in years 6-10 there is a surplus of PDL land available. In the 11-15 year period there is also a slight deficit. However, land from earlier years that has not been developed may come forward in the latter part of the plan period and could include some PDL sites which will help to balance out the shortfall in other years.

10.38 Over the plan period, a 65% target of development on PDL will require 2,178 out of the total 3,375 dwellings to be delivered on PDL. The SHLAA indicates that 2,191 dwellings could be delivered on PDL sites over the plan period, allowing the target to be met.

Housing market impact, regeneration and empty homes

10.39 A number of key regeneration projects in parts of Brierfield, Nelson and Colne will be developed over the plan period to help restructure and revitalise the housing market. An Area Action Plan (AAP) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) have already been produced to guide the redevelopment of those areas most in need of regeneration. It is important that any new-build housing does not have a negative impact on the success of the proposals in these plans. It will be necessary to assess these schemes to ensure that they are providing the type, size and tenure of the homes that are required in the area. Applicants should look at the requirements in Policy LIV4 and clearly justify the housing choices in their scheme.

10.40 The provision of new housing is not the only way to ensure that people in Pendle have somewhere decent to live. Bringing empty homes back into use will also be an important factor in meeting the housing needs of the borough and will be considered in addition to the overall housing requirement figure. As part of the wider regeneration aims of the Council a number of targeted actions will help

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to secure a future for some of the long-term vacant properties. The Pendle Empty Homes Plan (2012) sets out the options and measures which can be used by the Council to reduce the number of vacant properties. Linked to these actions, Policy LIV3 of the Core Strategy looks at the potential for some empty homes to be acquired and refurbished as affordable housing.

Policy LIV 1

Housing Provision and Delivery

A minimum of 3,375 (net) dwellings will be provided in Pendle between 2013 and 2028. Where evidence of further need or demand is identified additional dwellings will be provided.

The Council will allocate land in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies to deliver the full housing requirement. The distribution and location of the housing allocation is set out in Policy SDP2. Proposals on other, non-allocated, sites will be supported where they are sustainable and make a positive contribution to the five year supply of housing land.

In-line with the Housing Trajectory (Figure LIV 1a) Table LIV1a sets out the minimum expected delivery rates:

Table LIV1a: Minimum expected delivery rates

Period	Minimum expected delivery (5 year period)	Minimum expected delivery (annual)
2013-2018	825	165
2018-2023	1,275	255
2023-2028	1,275	255

Applicants should demonstrate the deliverability of their proposal by providing a statement with details of the availability, suitability and achievability of the scheme.⁽¹⁴²⁾ For major schemes (10 dwellings or more) this statement should include a financial viability assessment.

Proposals should follow the sequential approach outlined in Policy SPD1 and contribute towards meeting the Council's previously developed land target of 65% for residential developments.

Proposals should respond to the requirements set out in Policy LIV4 relating to the types and sizes of dwellings in order to meet the demands and aspirations of the people in the borough.

Consideration should be given to the potential impact of any residential development on neighbouring housing markets. Where the impact is judged to be negative, consideration should be given to amending the scheme to reduce this negative impact.

Within a Housing Regeneration Priority Area⁽¹⁴³⁾, proposals must demonstrate that they will not jeopardise the success of any Council project that is planned or underway in that area, and should ideally show how they will compliment the regeneration work being undertaken. This could be done by explaining how the proposal meets the needs of the local community in terms of the sizes, types and tenures of the housing to be provided.

¹⁴² Paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework defines 'deliverable'.

¹⁴³ Housing Regeneration Priority Areas are broadly defined on the Key Diagram. The five key areas which have been identified are: i) Brierfield Canal Corridor, ii) Railway Street area, Brierfield, iii) Whitefield, Nelson, iv) Bradley, Nelson, and v) South Valley, Colne. More details of the regeneration work that is planned for these areas, and their precise

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Support will be given to bringing empty properties back into use in addition to the provision of new housing. In-line with Policy LIV3 and where appropriate, empty properties could be brought back into use as part of the affordable housing supply.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	2, 5	
SCS Priority Goals	3	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deliver housing in accordance with the phasing programme and housing trajectory. ● Provide 65% of new housing on previously developed land. ● Seek to reduce the long-term vacancy level towards the SCS target of 3.7%. 	
Indicators	HS01	Number of new homes completed (including trends over time) by: -Location.
	HS02	Future predicted housing completions (based on the SHLAA update) and revised delivery target.
	HS03	Number of new dwellings granted planning permission and total number of dwellings with an extant planning consent by: -Location.
	HS04	Number of news dwellings completed on PDL (including trends over time).
	HS07	Total number of, and change in number of, empty homes (Long-term vacancies (over 6 months) and overall number of vacancies) by area: -Borough-wide, -Spatial Area, -Settlements, -Bradley AAP area, -Railway Street area, -Canal Corridor area.
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, private developers (e.g. house builders), Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL2), Lancashire County Council, registered social landlords (e.g. Housing Pendle), Housing Associations, Homes and Communities Agency.	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. ● Allocation of sites in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. ● Investment by delivery agencies. 	
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Planning Policy Framework ● North West Regional Housing Strategy ● Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy ● Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment ● Burnley and Pendle Affordable Housing Site Viability Study ● Pendle Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment ● Pendle Infrastructure Study 	

boundaries, can be found in the associated Masterplans, Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) or Area Action Plans (AAPs). Other regeneration priority areas may be identified in the future (e.g. in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies) and this policy will also apply to those areas.

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Housing Needs

Introduction

- 10.41** A key element in the delivery of new housing, is ensuring that the needs of the local population are addressed. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) indicates that local planning authorities should plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families, people wishing to build their own home).
- 10.42** Objective 3 of the Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy (PLHS) (2009) aims to meet the housing, health and support needs of our residents and vulnerable people, promoting better services, more choice, accessible and integrated fully into local communities. The objectives under the housing priority goal in the Sustainable Community Strategy look more specifically at addressing homelessness, reducing empty properties, and increasing supported and accessible housing. Policy LIV2 will help to deliver the objectives of both these strategies.
- 10.43** There are varying types and different levels of housing need to be found across Pendle. Housing need is defined as the number of households who lack their own housing, or who live in unsuitable housing, and who cannot afford to meet their housing needs in the market.⁽¹⁴⁴⁾
- 10.44** The Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2008), the Burnley and Pendle Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) (2012) and data on supported housing needs help to identify the different types and levels of housing needs to be addressed throughout Pendle and include:
- housing for families;
 - housing for people of a black or minority ethnic background (BME);
 - housing for older people;
 - accommodation for people with support needs including the frail elderly, people with a disability, socially excluded groups;
 - housing for people in rural areas (both market and affordable);
 - accommodation for the Gypsy and Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople communities.

Context

- 10.45** The number of households living in unsuitable housing varies markedly across the borough and housing market area, but the highest concentrations are to be found in a small number of wards in the M65 Corridor. Size, type, design, location, condition and cost are all factors that can make accommodation unsuitable for its occupiers. In order to address issues of unsuitability, consideration needs to be given to each type of household and their specific needs.

Family needs

- 10.46** The needs of family households are highlighted in the SHMA, which indicates that overcrowding is the main issue to be addressed in Pendle. This is particularly a problem for lone-parent families who are often less affluent and cannot afford to move into more suitable accommodation.
- 10.47** Future population projections indicate that the number of children is likely to grow only slightly over the next 15 years. This may suggest that the need for additional family housing is low. However, there are families that are currently in unsuitable and overcrowded accommodation. This is partly because a large proportion of the housing stock is made up of two bedroom terraced properties,

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so the choice of larger family housing is limited. The provision of new family housing would help to relieve this problem and also help to restructure current imbalances in the types of housing available.

Black and minority ethnic (BME) needs

- 10.48** The SHMA shows that BME households are relatively disadvantaged and that the accommodation they live in is often overcrowded. This is usually because they have larger household sizes (as they often live in extended family units). Again the predominant house type in Pendle restricts these groups from meeting their housing needs. The SHMA also shows that Asian-Pakistani households in Pendle have very low average incomes and this further affects the ability of this proportion of the population to meet their housing needs.
- 10.49** The evidence implies that there is a need for larger accommodation for some minority ethnic households. The SHMA indicates that the need for this type of accommodation is particularly apparent in the M65 Corridor where there are higher concentrations of the BME population.

Older people's needs (non-supported)

- 10.50** The number of older people living in Pendle is projected to increase significantly during the plan period and suitable accommodation will need to be provided for them. The main concern lies with the provision of specialist accommodation (this is considered under Groups with support needs), but there is also a need to provide more suitable market housing in terms of size, type and adaptability for older people.
- 10.51** The SHMA indicates that older person households are mainly small in size (1-2 people) but they often reside in larger accommodation (3+ bedrooms). A reduction in the levels of under-occupation could be considered in order to rebalance the housing market. The provision of more suitable accommodation for older people could allow them to 'downsize' and in turn release larger homes for younger families. The government has indicated that every opportunity should be taken to give elderly people more choice and control over where they live, so they are not pressured to sell their home or move into residential care. Older People's Housing: Choice, Quality of Life and Under-Occupation a study by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation identifies that downsizing is a more complex issue than older people just moving house. There may be reasons, both psychological and social, for older people wanting to remain in their current accommodation and there may also be a lack of choice in the housing market to meet their current and future needs. A pragmatic approach must be taken to allow older people to choose to where they want to live. This may mean adapting their current accommodation or providing a better choice and range of accommodation to meet their needs.
- 10.52** In terms of the distribution of older person households, data from the SHMA indicates that there is a fairly even spread across the borough. However, three wards in the M65 Corridor (Marsden, Whitefield and Clover Hill) and two rural wards (Old Laund Booth and Blacko & Higherford) have higher than average levels.

Groups with support needs (accommodation based and non-accommodation based)

- 10.53** The SHMA provides data on the proportion of the population with specific needs. Work has also been carried out to identify the different groups of people who require either accommodation based support services or non-accommodation based support services. This work has been completed in line with the report: The Need for Support and Supported Housing Services in the North West 2008-2020.

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10.54 The North West report divides these people into three "supergroups" these are:

Independence with support	Support with care	Socially excluded
Older people with support needs, frail elderly people, older people with mental health problems.	People with learning difficulties, people with physical or sensory disabilities.	Single homeless people with support needs, homeless families with support needs, rough sleepers, people with mental health problems, refugees, people who misuse alcohol or drugs, travellers, teenage parents, young people leaving care, young people at risk, people with HIV/AIDS, women fleeing domestic violence, offenders and those at risk of offending, mentally-disordered offenders and generic.

10.55 The SHMA indicates that new specialist accommodation for the frail elderly is required as well as improvements to existing accommodation and services. Data on supported housing needs shows that although there is a surplus of accommodation based support services (e.g. nursing home type accommodation) there is a requirement for accommodation for older people with floating support (e.g. housing with a warden service, or short term intervention support, which allows a person to continue to live in their own home). There is also a requirement for both accommodation based support and non-accommodation based support for older people with dementia or mental health problems.

10.56 Data from the SHMA also indicates that the number of households with specific needs is particularly noticeable in the urban areas of the M65 Corridor where there are the highest concentrations. The SHMA identifies that the majority of people in this group appear to be relatively disadvantaged in terms of income, which further hampers their ability to meet their housing needs.

Rural needs

10.57 Rural housing is a key issue in Pendle. The SHMA indicates that across the Burnley and Pendle housing market area there is a shortage of rural housing of both market and affordable tenure. The provision of new housing in rural areas should be to meet the needs of the local rural population (this may include both new market and affordable housing). The NPPF indicates that housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. This could be achieved through the development in one village helping to support the continuation of services in another village nearby. The NPPF also recognises that there may be occasions where specialist rural housing is required. This could be for agricultural or forestry workers where the provision of accommodation at or near to the location of employment is essential to the function of the business.

Gypsy and traveller needs

10.58 The national planning policy for traveller sites requires local authorities to make their own assessment of need for traveller sites and develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of sites. Evidence from the Lancashire Sub-Regional Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation and Related Services Assessment (GTAA) (2007) indicated that in Pendle two pitches need to be provided by 2016. An update to this study for Burnley and Pendle was carried out in 2012 and this indicates that the need in Pendle has decreased and that there is no specific, identified local need for the provision of sites. In addition to this, trend data from Development Management records indicates that there have been no applications for sites or pitches in Pendle over the last 10 years. Furthermore there has been no formal enforcement action taken against illegal sites. Together this evidence indicates that there is little demand for sites for the Gypsy and Traveller community in Pendle.

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Strategy

- 10.59** Policy LIV2 provides general guidance on the different levels of housing need and where this need is located. Policy LIV3 specifically considers the levels of affordable housing that are required and the percentage of different households requiring market housing.
- 10.60** In terms of general housing need and addressing issues of households in unsuitable accommodation, both public and private sector funding should be directed to the small number of wards in the M65 Corridor where these problems are concentrated. This will require the provision of new housing of the appropriate type, tenure and size. Policy SDP2 on housing distribution supports this approach and directs the majority of the housing allocation to these areas. Policy LIV4 considers the different types and sizes of housing required to meet these needs across Pendle. Applicants wishing to develop housing to meet a specific housing need will be required to submit a statement setting out the details of the need and how the proposed development will address this need.

Family needs

- 10.61** The majority of new family housing should also be located in the M65 Corridor. Reducing the under-occupation of existing larger houses may also be an appropriate mechanism for addressing the issue of family housing supply. In terms of the provision of family housing the SHMA: PPS3 Outputs Paper (2009) suggests that 25% of all new market housing provision should be family housing. Policy LIV3 set out the proportions of market housing required by different household groups.

Black and minority ethnic (BME) needs

- 10.62** Addressing the needs of the BME community is closely linked to family housing provision. For many BME households there is a need to provide more secure (in terms of the stability and certainty offered by social/affordable rented accommodation compared to some private rented accommodation) and larger family housing (3+ bedrooms). A range of tenures should be provided, however, many BME households are relatively disadvantaged (in terms of income), so an increased provision of social/affordable rented accommodation will be most appropriate.

Older people's needs (non-supported)

- 10.63** The provision of new housing for older person households could release larger homes for family use. There is a varying level of need across the borough for older people's accommodation. The SHMA: PPS3 Outputs Paper suggests that 16% of the demand for market housing is from pensioner households. New housing addressing these needs should be directed to the specific wards where there is an identified need. New housing for the elderly should normally be of a smaller size (up to 2 bedrooms). In some cases the needs of elderly households can be met by the adaptation of their current accommodation.

Groups with support needs (accommodation based and non-accommodation based)

- 10.64** New build housing for people with specialist support needs (including extra care) should be concentrated in the M65 Corridor. This provision should be accompanied by a range of support services. Adapting existing housing should also be considered where appropriate.
- 10.65** Consideration should be given to the balance between providing supported accommodation (i.e. specialist or designated housing with support permanently attached to it) and accommodation with floating support (e.g. warden based accommodation).

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Rural needs

10.66 In the rural areas new housing should address the needs of the local population in line with the housing distribution set out in Policy SDP2. This housing provision should include a range of sizes, types and tenures particularly aimed at meeting the needs of rural households with below average incomes (see Policy LIV3 for more information on rural affordable housing needs). New dwellings located in the open countryside will be limited to special circumstances and may include the provision of accommodation for agricultural or forestry workers where it is essential for them to live at or near to their place of employment.

Gypsy and traveller needs

10.67 The evidence base suggests that there is no specific need for sites for the Gypsy and Traveller community in Pendle. However, if a need arises in the future Policy LIV2 sets out the criteria which should be followed when determining the suitability of a site for use by the Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Showpeople communities and suggests guidance for the good design of pitches. This may include provision for both permanent and transit pitches.

Policy LIV 2

Housing Needs

The Council will support proposals for residential accommodation where they help to meet an identified housing need. These needs may include:

- Housing for families.
- Housing for black or minority ethnic (BME) groups.
- Housing for older people.
- Supported accommodation (including adapted and specialist housing) for people or groups with specific needs.
- Housing for existing residents in rural areas (this may include both market and affordable housing - see Policy LIV3).
- Housing in the open countryside for agricultural or forestry workers where it is essential for them to live permanently at or near their place of work.
- Site provision for the Gypsy and Traveller communities including Travelling Showpeople.

Applicants should provide evidence of the specific housing need and how the development will help to address the need.

Table LIV2a provides an indication of the different levels of need in each area. Development should be directed to those areas in highest need as a priority.

Table LIV2a: The level of housing needs in different areas.

Type of need	Priority level / Area		
	M65 Corridor	West Craven Towns	Rural Areas
General housing need - people in unsuitable housing	High	Medium	Low to Medium
Families	High	Low to Medium	Low
BME	High	Low to Medium	Low
Older person housing	Medium to High	Medium	Medium

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Type of need	Priority level / Area		
	M65 Corridor	West Craven Towns	Rural Areas
Supported accommodation (including adapted and specialist housing)	High	Low to Medium	Low

The size, type and tenure of the dwelling should be the most appropriate for the particular need identified and should have regard to Policies LIV3 and LIV4.

Gypsy and Traveller Communities

Where a need arises during the plan period, sites will be provided to meet the accommodation requirements of the Gypsy and Traveller community. Plots may also be provided for Travelling Showpeople. The site selection process should follow the criteria set out below.

Proposals for the development of Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Showpeople sites, pitches or plots should follow the guidance set out in the DCLG Good Practice Guide on Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites. In addition, sites should:

- Be located in places which have access to employment, facilities and services including shops, schools, and health care provision.
- Be located and designed to respect the amenity and environment of the existing settled community.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	2, 5						
SCS Priority Goals	1, 3, 5, 7, 8						
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the housing needs of the people in Pendle. 						
Indicators	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>HS11</td> <td>Types, sizes and tenures by location of: -completed dwellings, -dwellings with an extant planning consent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HS12</td> <td>Number of new pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community and the Travelling Showpeople community: -completed, -with an extant planning consent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HS13</td> <td>Number of new pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community and the Travelling Showpeople community: -completed, -with an extant planning consent.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	HS11	Types, sizes and tenures by location of: -completed dwellings, -dwellings with an extant planning consent.	HS12	Number of new pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community and the Travelling Showpeople community: -completed, -with an extant planning consent.	HS13	Number of new pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community and the Travelling Showpeople community: -completed, -with an extant planning consent.
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Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, private developers, Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL2), Lancashire County Council, Registered Social Landlords, Housing Associations, Homes and Communities Agency.						
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. • The strategies and funding of delivery agencies. 						
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) • Planning policy for traveller sites • Good Practice Guide on Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites • North West Regional Housing Strategy • The Need for Supported Housing Services in the North West 2008-2020 • Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy • Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) • Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA): PPS3 Outputs Paper 						

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- Lancashire Sub-Regional Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation and Related Services Assessment (GTAA) (2006)
- Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment: Burnley and Pendle (2012)
- Pendle Infrastructure Study

10 Living: Creating a Vibrant Housing Market

Affordable Housing

Introduction

- 10.68** The provision of affordable housing has to be considered together with the provision of market housing. Policy LIV3 aims to help re-balance the local housing market by requiring a certain proportion of affordable housing to be provided as part of new residential developments. The provision of new market housing is also important in order to provide a better range of housing options.
- 10.69** In some of Pendle's inner urban areas house prices are amongst the lowest in the country. At the same time the average income of people in those areas is also extremely low, so the ratio of average house price to average income is such that the affordability of housing is still an issue.⁽¹⁴⁵⁾
- 10.70** Conversely in the rural areas house prices are considerably higher, but the income levels of many rural residents are not sufficient to allow them to get on to, or move up, the housing ladder where they live. This is particularly true for young people and young families, although it can also be an issue for older people. This could eventually lead to the disintegration of village communities as local people are forced to move away to find housing they can afford.

Context

Needs, targets and viability

- 10.71** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (paragraph 159) requires local planning authorities to prepare a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) to assess the full housing needs of the area. The SHMA should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that are likely to be required. Where an affordable housing need is identified, policies should be set to meet this need on site, unless off-site provision or a financial contribution can be robustly justified (NPPF, paragraph 50).
- 10.72** The Burnley and Pendle SHMA (2008) includes a housing needs assessment which looks at the need and demand for both market and affordable housing. It indicates that to meet the affordable housing needs of all the households in Pendle, 858 affordable dwellings per year would be required. This figure represents the genuine affordable housing needs of the borough (calculated using the CLG housing needs model). The SHMA acknowledges that it is a large figure and that it is well beyond the capacity of the borough to provide this amount of affordable housing. However, the figure does show the scale of the housing needs problem to be addressed in Pendle.
- 10.73** The SHMA has used this housing needs information in a Balanced Housing Market Assessment. This assessment looks at the whole local housing market and considers the extent to which housing supply and demand are 'balanced' across tenure and property size. The findings from the assessment indicate that an affordable housing target of 45% would help to rebalance the housing market in Pendle.
- 10.74** Financial viability work on a range of sample sites across Pendle was undertaken to test the feasibility of a 45% target. This work demonstrated that the economic downturn during 2007-09 reduced the number of economically viable development sites in Pendle. It concluded that even in better economic conditions a 45% affordable housing target would not be viable for developers in Pendle and that there were substantial differences between urban and rural areas. This work was updated in June 2010. It showed there had been little change to the viability of sites in Pendle but did conclude that some urban greenfield sites are now considered to be marginally viable.

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Tenures and types

- 10.75** The NPPF (Annex 2) defines the different types of housing tenures that are classed as affordable housing they are: social rented housing, affordable rented housing and intermediate housing.
- 10.76** The SHMA indicates that in Pendle the main tenure required is social rented housing. However, this was before the Government introduced new affordable rent tenure. This new tenure is designed to allow providers to charge flexible rents depending on the ability of the tenants to pay. The provider can set the rent of a property at up to 80% of the level of market rents. The additional income that is made above the social rent level can then be reinvested to provide more affordable housing. In Pendle analysis shows that if affordable rents were set at this level they would be of a similar cost as current social rent levels. The affordable rent tenure falls within the definition of social housing under section 68 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008. On this basis the proportion of affordable housing that should be of a social rented tenure can include properties of an affordable rented tenure.
- 10.77** In terms of house types, Policy LIV4 sets out the specific requirements for market and affordable housing as identified in the SHMA.

Rural needs

- 10.78** The National Housing Federation (NHF) in its study Affordable Housing Keeps Villages Alive (2010), looks into the housing problems faced by people in rural areas. It indicates that the average rural house can cost 6.8 times the average rural income. This can lead to a situation where only those on higher incomes can afford local housing. The SHMA identifies the need for rural affordable housing in Pendle especially for poorer rural households which often suffer disproportionately. The NHF research concludes that the provision of just a small amount of rural affordable housing can make a big difference to a rural area, helping to sustain village communities.
- 10.79** The NPPF (paragraph 54) indicates that in rural areas local planning authorities should plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly affordable housing. It identifies that to meet these needs rural exception sites could be used.

Strategy

Targets, thresholds and viability

- 10.80** Policy LIV3 sets an overall, borough wide percentage target for affordable housing need. This target is taken from the SHMA, however it does not take account of development viability and should not be regarded as a deliverable target.
- 10.81** The deliverability of affordable housing in Pendle is dependent on the economic viability of development sites. The Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Update Report (AHSVS) (2010) indicates that in the current economic climate only sites in rural areas can realistically be expected to deliver affordable housing. The majority of sites in the urban areas (especially those in the M65 Corridor) are not viable to develop. The AHSVS update suggests that setting a range of affordable housing targets, to take account of different economic scenarios, which may occur over the lifetime of the plan, is a more practical approach than setting a single, rigid target.
- 10.82** The AHSVS update includes a method for setting flexible affordable housing targets. This is known as the Dynamic Viability Model (DVM). The model uses the viability assessment to determine a base target for the borough. It then sets a range of affordable housing percentage levels for different economic circumstances (see Appendix A for the full range of targets). The DVM is linked to the House Price Index, Building Cost Index and Valuation Office Index. As these indexes move the model generates the percentage of affordable housing that is viable in the prevailing economic conditions. This allows for both the delivery of new housing schemes and the provision of affordable

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housing. The indexes will be checked on an annual basis and where there is a change in the economy the model will calculate the new level of affordable housing that is required. This new target will be reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.

- 10.83** The DVM is used to set the overall borough-wide affordable housing target. However, it is recognised that different areas of the borough can support different levels of affordable housing. The AHSVS update indicates that in rural areas the viable level of affordable housing will be around 20% above the level that is viable in urban areas (and the general target). Policy LIV3 sets out the levels of affordable housing required in different areas of the borough.
- 10.84** The DVM provides a 'broad-brush' approach to setting viable affordable housing targets in an area. However, the Council recognises that for each site a different set of circumstances will affect the viability. The Council will require applicants to submit a financial assessment of their scheme so that its viability can be assessed and the most appropriate amount of affordable housing to be provided can be determined. The availability of grant funding, will also be taken into consideration when assessing the level of affordable housing to be provided.
- 10.85** To ensure that the maximum amount of affordable housing is provided, without impeding the delivery of new (market) housing, the Council will require the viability of schemes to be retested where development has not commenced within two years of the permission being granted. At that time the most up-to-date affordable housing targets will be applied to the scheme. This provides a flexible approach to housing delivery, which reflects the prevailing economic conditions. Whilst in some circumstances it may result in a reduction in the amount of affordable housing to be provided, in other situations it may increase the amount. Overall, it will ensure that the delivery of new housing is not unduly restricted by the requirement to provide affordable housing.
- 10.86** The size of the site, in terms of the number of units, is also an important factor when considering the viability of a scheme and its potential to include a proportion of affordable housing. The site viability work in the AHSVS update indicates that an affordable housing target could be applied at a site size threshold of 15 dwellings in urban areas and would be viable in good economic conditions.
- 10.87** In rural areas the average site size is small and the 15 dwellings threshold would be too high to ensure affordable housing delivery, as only a limited number of sites of that size will come forward during the lifetime of the plan. The AHSVS update indicates that rural sites could support a lower threshold even in poor economic conditions. The report also looks at a number of model rural sites and calculates the amount of affordable housing that could be required on different sizes of site. This will allow the maximum amount of affordable housing to be delivered in rural areas. Policy LIV3 sets out the different affordable housing levels for each site size threshold in the rural areas.
- 10.88** Affordable housing should be provided on-site and should not be segregated, if we are to be successful in creating sustainable, mixed communities. Affordable housing should be dispersed throughout a site so that it is tenure blind and indistinguishable from the market housing provided.
- 10.89** There may be circumstances where it is not possible to provide the affordable housing on-site (e.g. where the site is not financially viable to support on-site affordable housing). In these cases the Council will require that provision is made on an alternative site in the first instance, or where this is still not viable require a financial contribution to be paid. The Council may use such contributions to:
- provide affordable housing on an alternative site, or
 - for the acquisition and refurbishment of redundant, empty properties to provide affordable housing.

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Tenures and types

- 10.90** With regard to the different tenures of affordable housing that are required, evidence from the SHMA suggests that 80% should be of a social rented or affordable rented tenure and 20% should be of an intermediate tenure.⁽¹⁴⁶⁾ In some situations it may be appropriate to vary these percentages, for example, where the proposed site is located in an area where there is already a high proportion of socially rented accommodation, or where there is an identified need for a higher proportion of intermediate housing.
- 10.91** The SHMA PPS3 Outputs paper helps to identify the proportions of different household types that require market housing. By encouraging developers to follow this profile when they are designing and implementing new housing schemes we can help to rebalance the local housing market and meet the needs and demands of local people. Policy LIV3 includes the demand profile for market housing.

Rural needs

- 10.92** The provision of affordable housing in the rural areas of Pendle will be for local residents in housing need. Where necessary a local occupancy condition will be applied to new affordable dwellings to ensure that they remain in use for the local population.
- 10.93** In some of the rural settlements the opportunity to provide the required levels of affordable housing within the existing settlement limits⁽¹⁴⁷⁾ may not always exist, as there may not be sites available to develop. In these circumstances the use of rural exception sites may be appropriate (i.e. a site outside, but adjacent to an existing village settlement boundary). In some cases it may be necessary to allow a proportion of market housing on such sites in order to fund the delivery of the affordable units.
- 10.94** The provision of affordable accommodation for local people will allow them to continue living in the area where they have grown up. The use of rural exception sites will have to carefully balance the needs of local people with any potential impact on the environment. A detailed needs assessment will be required for the Council to consider such a proposal.

Policy LIV 3

Affordable Housing

Targets and thresholds

Proposals for new open market housing will be required to incorporate an element of affordable housing in order to contribute to the achievement of a borough wide affordable housing needs target of 45% over the lifetime of the plan.

The Council recognises that a fixed target is not always deliverable due to changing economic circumstances. To ensure the deliverability of new housing schemes is not adversely affected by efforts to secure the maximum level of affordable housing provision, the Council will use the 'Dynamic Viability Model' (DVM) to set flexible targets for affordable housing.

Table LIV3a provides the base affordable housing targets for each spatial area (derived from the DVM) and the site size thresholds to which the targets apply. Table LIV3a will be updated in the Annual Monitoring Report and will set the affordable housing targets for the following year.

146 Social Rented, Affordable Rented and Intermediate Housing are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF.

147 The settlement boundary for each settlement is defined in the adopted proposals map.

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Table LIV3a - Affordable housing targets*

Area	M65 Corridor	West Craven Towns	Rural Pendle		
			0-4	5-9	10+
Site Size Threshold (dwellings)	15	15	0-4	5-9	10+
Base Affordable Housing Target	0%	0%	N/A	15%	20%

*the resultant number of affordable homes should be rounded to the nearest whole dwelling.

The targets set by the DVM will be used as a basis for negotiations with applicants to determine the amount of affordable housing to be provided for each individual scheme. In addition, when assessing the amount of affordable housing to be provided the Council will take account of:

- the viability of individual sites (tested through the submission of a financial viability assessment by the applicant);
- the availability of grant funding.

Where a scheme is granted permission and work does not start within two years, the Council will require the viability of the scheme to be re-tested and the most up-to-date affordable housing targets be applied.

In the first instance any affordable housing should be provided on-site and incorporated into the scheme so that it is 'tenure blind'.

In circumstances, where the applicant has adequately demonstrated that it is not possible to provide the affordable housing on-site, the Council will require arrangements to be made to:

1. Provide the affordable housing on an alternative site within the same settlement; OR
2. Provide a financial contribution towards the cost of off-site provision (this exception does not apply in rural areas).

Where a financial contribution is provided this may be used for the acquisition and refurbishment of redundant, empty properties to provide affordable housing. This contribution should be used in the settlement in which the proposed development is to be located.

In all cases where affordable housing is provided a condition or planning obligation will be used to ensure the housing remains at an affordable price for future eligible households or for any subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

Tenures and types

The tenure of affordable housing should be split using the following percentages as a guide: 80% social rented or affordable rented and 20% intermediate housing. There may be individual circumstances where there is a need to vary these proportions. In such cases applicants will be required to provide evidence of the reasons for an alternative tenure split.

Policy LIV4 includes details of the size (number of bedrooms) and type (detached, terraced etc) of affordable housing needed in Pendle and applicants should take account of these requirements.

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Rural needs

Rural affordable housing should be provided in line with Table LIV3a and Policy SDP2. However, in some circumstances consideration will be given to developing sites directly adjacent to existing, defined settlements for the provision of affordable housing. In some instances, to enable the delivery of this affordable housing, an element of market housing may also be permitted. In all circumstances applicants will need to provide details of the specific local needs the proposed development will address.

In Rural Pendle a Local Occupancy condition, or obligation, will be used, where appropriate, to restrict the tenancy of the affordable housing to local residents.

Market housing demand by household type

Over the lifetime of the plan, 55% of all new housing should be for open market provision. This housing should be provided to meet the demands of the different household types as detailed in the profile in Table LIV3b:

Table LIV3b - Household types requiring market housing

Household type	Percentage requiring market housing
Single pensioner	9%
2+ pensioners	7%
Single non-pensioner	24%
Couple, no children	24%
Other multi-adult	11%
Lone parent	2%
Couple, 1 child	13%
Couple, 2+ children	10%

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	5						
SCS Priority Goals	1, 3, 7, 8						
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of affordable homes provided - meet the percentage targets set by the DVM each year. • Meet the percentage tenure targets for new affordable housing development over the plan period. 						
Indicators	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>HS05</td> <td>Number of affordable homes completed by: -Tenure, -Location (including the number in conservation areas and Bradley AAP area).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HS06</td> <td>Number of affordable homes granted planning permission by: -Location (including the number in conservation areas).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HS11</td> <td>Types, sizes and tenures by location of: -completed dwellings, -dwellings with an extant planning consent.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	HS05	Number of affordable homes completed by: -Tenure, -Location (including the number in conservation areas and Bradley AAP area).	HS06	Number of affordable homes granted planning permission by: -Location (including the number in conservation areas).	HS11	Types, sizes and tenures by location of: -completed dwellings, -dwellings with an extant planning consent.
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Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, private developers, Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL2), Lancashire County Council, Registered Social Landlords, Housing Associations, Homes and Communities Agency.
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. ● Requirements for affordable housing to be made on specific allocated sites in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies and within site briefs, Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. ● Single Conversation (HCA) - Local Investment Plan. ● Acquisition of existing properties to change tenure.
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Planning Policy Framework ● North West Regional Housing Strategy ● Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy ● Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) ● Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA): PPS3 Outputs paper ● Burnley and Pendle Affordable Housing Site Viability Study (AHSVS)

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Designing Better Places to Live

Introduction

- 10.95** The design of new housing is an important element in creating confident and sustainable communities. It is widely recognised that good design helps to create places where people want to live.
- 10.96** The design of housing is about more than just the architectural style and the materials used. It is a process which encompasses a wide range of factors including:
- energy efficiency,
 - layout and position,
 - context and setting (including the historic character of an area),
 - open space and environment,
 - parking and accessibility,
 - crime reduction and safety,
 - house types, sizes and densities.
- 10.97** Taking a holistic approach to the planning and design of residential developments will help to achieve Core Strategy Strategic Objectives 3, 5 and 10.

Context

- 10.98** The North West Best Practice Design Guide (2006) provides some background to the state of housing design across the region. This guide states that research carried out by the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) indicates that only 14% of new properties built in the North West could be considered as good or very good in terms of their design. This shows that there is still along way to go in terms of raising the standard of housing design in the region.
- 10.99** A key objective at both the national and local level is to provide sustainable housing that is designed to last for generations and be adaptable to meet the changing needs of the community. This is especially important when considering how the borough will respond to the effects of climate change. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (paragraph 95) indicates that to support the move to a low carbon future local planning authorities should plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It also indicates that where local requirements are set for a building's sustainability this should be done in a way that is consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and should adopt nationally described standards. A number of national programmes and initiatives such as the Building for Life Standards, Lifetime Homes Standards and the Code for Sustainable Homes embrace such principles and can be used by developers to help them design and provide quality housing products.
- 10.100** The Building for Life Standards (BfL) contain 20 criteria that consider how a new housing development will fit into its immediate location, the wider environment and the local community. The standards do not look at each individual housing plot or unit, but specifically they address the following:
1. Environment and community
 2. Character
 3. Streets, parking and pedestrianisation
 4. Design and construction.
- 10.101** Each development is scored against the criteria to assess the overall quality of the planned, or constructed, development.

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- 10.102** The Lifetime Homes Standards (LTH) provide more detailed and focused design criteria for individual dwellings. These standards aim to ensure that new housing is accessible and adaptable, which in turn increases the opportunity for independent living and longevity of tenure. Enabling people to continue living in their own home as they get older helps to promote more stable communities.
- 10.103** The Code for Sustainable Homes (CfSH) also considers the design of individual dwellings. The code focuses on the sustainability of the development and in particular looks at the environmental impact. It is made up of nine key areas that should be addressed and assessed at both the design and post construction stage. These are:
- Energy /CO₂ emissions,
 - Water,
 - Materials,
 - Surface Water Run-off,
 - Waste,
 - Pollution,
 - Health and Well-being,
 - Management and Ecology.
- 10.104** Elements of the code, such as those relating to energy and water are comparable to elements of the Building Regulations. As Building Regulation standards increase the the level of the code for the comparable elements will change. For example by 2013 Building Regulations will require new homes to reduce their carbon emissions by 44% (on 2006 standards), comparable to Level 4 of the code.
- 10.105** The Government has published information relating to the costs of implementing the different code levels. The information shows that the additional costs of the non-energy elements of the code are negligible for Code Levels 1-4. For Code Levels 5 and 6 costs increase significantly and therefore the viability of schemes may be affected. The Burnley and Pendle Affordable Housing Site Viability Study (2009) looks at the viability of a number of sample sites by undertaking financial appraisals. These appraisals take account of the additional costs of building to Code Level 3. Although in the current economic circumstances the majority of inner urban sites are not considered to be viable, however, urban fringe and rural sites are considered to be either marginal or viable. These sites can be built to Code Level 3 as well as providing affordable housing and remain viable.
- 10.106** Increasing energy efficiency in new housing, providing domestic renewable energy and reducing the carbon impact of the development over its lifetime are issues that are important to address when considering how we will mitigate and adapt to climate change. Policy ENV3 looks at the provision of renewable energy across the borough and considers the potential from different energy sources.
- 10.107** The Burnley and Pendle Home Energy Strategy 2008-2011, sets out an energy hierarchy, which takes a three stage approach to applying energy efficiency and renewable energy measures. The three steps are:
1. reduce the need for energy usage,
 2. maximise energy efficiency, and
 3. provide on-site renewable energy technologies.
- 10.108** It is important that these measures are built in at the design stage of any new housing developments, however, they can also be used when refurbishing or making improvements to the existing housing stock.
- 10.109** The Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2008) provides an overview of the existing housing stock and identifies those areas where it needs to be diversified to create a better mix and balance of housing types and sizes.

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- 10.110** One of the key housing issues across Pendle is the dominance of terraced housing, which accounts for nearly 59%⁽¹⁴⁸⁾ of the housing stock in the area leading to a lack of choice and variety. Although the demand for terraced properties is relatively high, the oversupply of this type of property is particularly noticeable in the inner urban areas of the M65 Corridor.⁽¹⁴⁹⁾⁽¹⁵⁰⁾ This is coupled with the shortfall of both larger and detached housing across the Housing Market Area.
- 10.111** The SHMA: PPS3 Outputs Paper (2009) includes evidence of the types and sizes of market housing that need to be provided in Pendle. It looks at the demand and supply of different types and sizes of housing and suggests a possible profile for the mix of market housing, which needs to be built in the future. The paper also looks at the sizes (but not specifically the types) of affordable housing that are required and presents a possible profile.
- 10.112** Another consequence of the over dominance of terraced housing is that the density of a large proportion of the existing housing stock is high. There are numerous pockets of high density housing to be found in the M65 Corridor and in some parts of the West Craven Towns. A mix of densities would help to provide a greater choice of housing in the area. Although high density housing can be considered more sustainable, an over concentration of high density housing can have adverse impacts on the community including social unrest, health and crime. The NPPF (paragraph 47) requires local planning authorities to set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances.
- 10.113** Open space provision is an important factor in housing design and can be linked to the issues of high density housing. Providing private and communal open spaces in developments gives residents the opportunity to participate in healthier and active lifestyles, can help to break up the development and enhance the environment by providing spaces for wildlife.
- 10.114** The Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy aims to "develop and maintain a network of multi-functional green spaces and places, connecting urban areas to rural hinterlands, and ensure that these continue to contribute towards the economic, social and environmental well-being of the sub-region...". The provision of new open space can help to make a positive contribution to achieving this vision.
- 10.115** Pendle's Open Space Audit identifies provision throughout Pendle and assesses the quality of spaces. It can be used to identify those areas with deficiencies in different types of open space, and those where new development should help to address any imbalances by providing new open space. Policy ENV1 looks at the protection of our existing open space and our green infrastructure assets.
- 10.116** Making improvements to the existing housing stock and bringing empty homes back into use is a key regeneration aim of the Council. The NPPF (paragraph 51) requires local planning authorities to identify and bring back into use empty housing and buildings inline with local and empty homes strategies. The Pendle Empty Homes Strategy and Action Plan sets out key interventions to help bring empty properties back into use. These include introducing Empty Dwelling Management Orders (EDMOs), looking at a range of financing options to acquire and refurbish empty properties, and working with Registered Social Landlords (RSLs).

148 Office for National Statistics (2001) Census 2001. [online]. London, ONS. Available from <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/census2001.asp> [Accessed 7th June 2010].

149 Fordham Research (2008) Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment. Nelson, Pendle Council. Table 23.3.

150 Fordham Research (2009) Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment: PPS3 Outputs Paper. Nelson, Pendle Council. Table 3.3.

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Strategy

- 10.117** The general design principles for all development in Pendle are set out in Policy ENV2. Policy LIV4 compliments these principles by providing guidance specifically for new housing developments. The North West Best Practice Design Guide provides general advice and examples of the issues that need to be considered when designing good quality housing. This design guide should be used as a starting point for designing new housing developments.
- 10.118** The standards set out in the Building for Life and Lifetime Homes initiatives should be followed and applied where ever possible in all parts of Pendle to address sustainability and community needs. The Council has trained Building for Life assessors who will consider each housing scheme. It is recognised that each development will need to be tailored to its individual site circumstances and therefore it may not always be possible to meet all the criteria in these standards.
- 10.119** The Code for Sustainable Homes should be used to inform the design of all new housing developments to help improve the overall sustainability of the housing stock.
- 10.120** Conversions, refurbishment and extensions are not covered by the CSH. However, similar techniques to the code should be used to help improve the sustainability of such developments. The Council will encourage developers to use the BREEAM (British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) for Domestic Refurbishment scheme.
- 10.121** Increasing energy efficiency and integrating renewable energy into new housing schemes will help to reduce carbon emissions and our reliance on centralised energy generation. The standards set in the Building Regulations on energy efficiency will go part way to reducing the borough's carbon footprint. However, we also have a need to increase the amount of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources to contribute towards national energy targets. Domestic renewable energy technologies can help on a small scale to contribute to meeting those targets. There may also be potential for joint renewable energy provision when new housing and employment developments are built close to one another. Developers should look at the possibilities of incorporating such technologies into their developments (see Policy ENV3).
- 10.122** The existing housing stock also holds the potential to contribute towards our renewable energy targets (see Policy ENV3). Retrofitting renewable technologies such as solar panels can help generate some of the borough's renewable energy. Guidance on incorporating renewable energy provision into existing housing developments is provided in the Design Principles SPD (2008) and the Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD (2009).
- 10.123** The types and sizes of new dwellings to be provided should be appropriate to the needs of the area. Although each housing site will provide a unique set of circumstances the design and layout of new housing should maximise the mix of house types and sizes needed in that area. Policy LIV4 provides a suggested breakdown of the sizes and types of new housing which are required to help balance the choice in the market. The SHMA makes it clear that it is important that the over-supply of terraced housing is not aggravated by the nature of new build. The provision of larger, executive style housing in some areas of the borough would help to diversify the stock and encourage aspirational moves both within and from outside of the borough.
- 10.124** The density of new housing developments will need to take a number of factors into consideration. As broad guidance, 30 dwellings per hectare (dph) will be considered as a reasonable borough wide density level. However, it will be necessary for proposals to have regard to adjoining sites, be appropriate to, and compliment the townscape character of the area.

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- 10.125** This is especially important in more sensitive settings, such as conservation areas, where the priority will be to respect the character of the area and may require development at a similar density to fit with the existing form and layout. The appropriate density will vary considerably depending on the nature of the conservation area. More advice is contained in the Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD.
- 10.126** In areas where the existing density is high, where there is a lack of open space provision or limited access to open space, new developments should aim to redress the balance by building at a lower density. In areas where there is good accessibility developments should achieve a range of densities between 30 and 50 dph. Such locations may include transport hubs or transport corridors as defined on the Key Diagram.
- 10.127** Linked to a wider programme of green infrastructure improvements (see Policy ENV1) new residential developments should aim to incorporate open space, green corridors, provide accessible links to larger open spaces and the natural environment, and make a positive contribution to the creation of ecological networks. This is in line with the SCS which highlights that the community suggested that recreational spaces should be provided within residential areas. The priority for open space contributions will be in areas where there is an identified deficiency⁽¹⁵¹⁾ and where access to such space is limited.
- 10.128** There are a number of areas in the borough that have been identified as being in need of regeneration. Improvements to the existing housing stock will be an important part of this regeneration process. Bringing empty homes back into use is another part of the housing regeneration strategy in Pendle. This may include combining two adjacent properties together to provide one larger house. Other innovative techniques may be considered where this helps to make better use of the existing housing stock, provides housing of a size to meet the needs of the population or helps to rebuild communities. In some cases it may be necessary and appropriate to undertake some demolition. Where demolition occurs the original building materials and fabric (e.g. the stone and slate) should be salvaged and reused either for the construction of new housing or within another appropriate regeneration scheme.

Policy LIV 4

Designing Better Places to Live

The Council will require the provision of well designed housing to meet the needs of Pendle's population. Proposals should take account of the general design principles set out in Policy ENV2 as well as the criteria in this policy.

All new housing should be designed and built in a sustainable way in order to: increase the energy efficiency of new dwellings, reduce CO₂ emissions, help adapt to climate change and build sustainable communities. To achieve this, the Council will encourage and support the use of the following initiatives and standards:

- Energy Hierarchy (Applicants should: i) reduce the need for energy usage, ii) maximise energy efficiency, iii) provide on-site renewable energy – Policy ENV3 requires all new developments to secure 10% of their predicted energy requirement from Renewable and Low Carbon sources);
- Code for Sustainable Homes;
- Building for Life Standards (Applicants of major housing schemes (10 dwellings or more) should submit their Building for Life assessment with their application for consideration by the Council's trained assessors);
- Lifetime Home Standards.

151 Open space deficiencies are identified in the Pendle Open Space Audit (2008).

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The house types and sizes provided within a particular housing development should, in the first instance, help to address any imbalances in the area (ward) that it is to be located. Support will also be given to schemes which are of a high quality and innovative design and provide types and sizes of housing that help to diversify the stock in the borough as a whole.

Table LIV4a provides a general guide, on a borough-wide scale, for the size and type of market housing required and the size of affordable housing that is needed:

Table LIV4a: Types and sizes of affordable and market housing

Size	Market Housing	Affordable Housing	Type	Market Housing
1 bedroom	9%	17%	Detached	25%
2 bedrooms - flat	35%	1%	Semi-detached	29%
2 bedrooms - house		40%	Terraced house	18%
3 bedrooms	40%	28%	Bungalow	19%
4+ bedrooms	15%	14%	Flat / maisonette	9%

New housing should be developed at densities appropriate to their location taking account of townscape and landscape character and accessibility. In locations outside of conservation areas the standard density of 30dph should be used as a guideline. In areas of high accessibility, proposals should be developed at densities between 30 and 50dph.

Provision for open space and/or green infrastructure should be made in all new housing developments. This may be in the form of private gardens, larger on-site communal open spaces or other green infrastructure assets. When determining the level and type of open space/green infrastructure to be provided, consideration should be given to the existing amounts and types of open space in the area and the density of the existing housing.

Where improvements, refurbishment and/or extensions of the existing housing stock are proposed, the Council will encourage the use of the BREEAM for Domestic Refurbishments scheme.

In regeneration areas consideration should be given to the refurbishment of existing properties in the first instance. This may include combining two dwellings into one in order to provide a different range of sizes of dwellings. Where demolition is required, the original building materials should, where possible, be saved and reused.

In each spatial area there are different, broad design requirements which address local circumstances. These should be considered in conjunction with the overall borough-wide requirements.

M65 Corridor

Types and sizes - new developments should avoid, where possible, the provision of additional terraced housing so as not to further exacerbate the over-supply of this house type and to help rebalance the housing market.

Density - as a general rule the inner urban areas would benefit from lower density developments. Higher density schemes will be acceptable where they are in areas of high accessibility or where there are specific design issues that require a higher density e.g. in certain conservation areas.

Open space/green infrastructure - provision should be concentrated in areas of identified deficiency (see Open Space Audit), particularly in Nelson and parts of Brierfield.

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West Craven Towns

Types and sizes - new developments should avoid, where possible, the provision of additional terraced housing so as not to further exacerbate the over-supply of this house type.

Density - as a general rule the West Craven Towns would benefit from lower density developments. Higher density schemes will be acceptable where they are in areas of high accessibility or where there are specific design issues that require a higher density e.g. in certain conservation areas.

Open space/green infrastructure - provision should be concentrated in areas of identified deficiency (see Open Space Audit).

Rural Pendle

Types and sizes - A range of types and sizes will be required, however, there is a need for some larger affordable dwellings (3+ bedrooms) and smaller market dwellings (2 or fewer bedrooms).

Density - lower densities may be appropriate depending on the surrounding built form, townscape and landscape character.

Open space/green infrastructure - linkages should be made to the surrounding countryside.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	3, 4, 5, 9, 10	
SCS Priority Goals	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Building new dwellings to CfSH, BfL and LtH standards. ● Providing a range of house types and sizes. ● Providing lower density developments. ● Open space created in new housing developments. 	
Indicators	HS08	Housing quality: New dwellings completed / existing dwellings improved to the following standards: -CfSH, -BfL, -LtH.
	HS09	Housing density of fully completed sites.
	HS11	Types, sizes and tenures by location of: -completed dwellings, -dwellings with an extant planning consent.
	EN08	Provision of open space by: -Type, -Location (including trends overtime).
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL2), Lancashire County Council, Registered Social Landlords, Housing Associations, Homes and Communities Agency, private developers.	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. ● Provide detail guidance through SPDs and Site Briefs. 	
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Planning Policy Framework ● North West Best Practice Design Guide ● Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy ● Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) ● Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA): PPS3 Outputs Paper ● Pendle Open Space Audit 	

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- Design Principles Supplementary Planning Document
- Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance Supplementary Planning Document

Working: Creating a Dynamic and Competitive Local Economy 11

11 Working: Creating a Dynamic and Competitive Local Economy

Introduction

- 11.1** This chapter presents the strategy and policies for employment and issues relating to working in Pendle. It specifically addresses the three main components of the local economy:
1. Production (including manufacturing) and services.
 2. Retailing and town centres.
 3. Tourism, culture and leisure.
- 11.2** A healthy and sustainable local economy is seen as being a prerequisite for securing confident, socially cohesive and prosperous communities; one of the key themes in Our Pendle Our Future: Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) (2008).
- 11.3** Creating and sustaining local employment opportunities is a key component in regenerating deprived areas and delivering sustainable communities. This chapter considers how we will support development that helps to attract new investment to the area and encourages new business formation, which are seen as the key components in helping to diversify and strengthen the local economy.
- 11.4** In doing so we address the locational requirements of businesses, and the design of new business premises, which both have a major influence on economic performance.

11 Working: Creating a Dynamic and Competitive Local Economy

Strengthening the Local Economy

Introduction

11.5 Unlocking Pendle's economic potential underpins our aspirations for both urban and rural regeneration. This is reflected in SCS Goal 2, which states:

"We want to create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy, providing the jobs of the future and the talents and skills to fill them."

11.6 We also need to make sure that Pendle makes a valuable contribution to the growth of both the regional and national economy. As an integral part of the North West region and the Pennine Lancashire sub-region, our policies are guided by the long term economic strategies for these areas. These strategies build on Pendle's existing strengths and competitive advantages in advanced engineering and tourism. They also seek to increase entrepreneurial activity and business start-up rates, to help reduce the areas dependency on traditional manufacturing sectors and make the local economy more capable of withstanding future economic challenges.

11.7 In addressing our economic requirements, we will aim to improve skill levels within the workforce, safeguard existing employment opportunities and create new ones in order to provide a wider range of employment opportunities for local people. In doing so we will, wherever possible, seek to match opportunity with our regeneration needs and be mindful of any potential impact on the environment.

11.8 This policy sets out our strategic approach to economic development in Pendle. It focuses on employment in the traditional manufacturing and service sectors, but also considers how retail and tourism can contribute towards providing new and better employment opportunities for local residents.

11.9 Locational decisions will be guided by Policies SDP1 and SDP3, whilst supporting measures addressed by SCS Goals 2 and 7 will help to ensure that local people possess the appropriate skills to enter a revitalised job market.

Context

11.10 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires the planning system to do everything it can to support sustainable economic growth. The type and scale of future economic growth in Pendle was influenced by the former economic development strategy for the North West region. The principles and key objectives set out in this strategic document have subsequently been taken forward at a sub-regional level by the Pennine Lancashire Leaders and Chief Executive's joint committee in An Integrated Economic Strategy for Pennine Lancashire 2009-2020 and by Lancashire County Council, and the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (LEP) in their respective economic development strategies.

11.11 At the regional level the key challenge has been the failure of the North West to contribute its full potential to the UK economy.⁽¹⁵²⁾ Despite a number of inherent strengths, all of the key economic indicators show that the Pennine Lancashire sub-region is also under-performing. A review of districts across Britain, produced by Oxford Econometrics in 2011, revealed that Pendle is ranked amongst the weakest areas in the nation in terms of its potential for economic recovery (4th out of five ranks). A key theme of the economic strategies is to restructure the economy in order to achieve long-term sustainable growth.

152 Measured in terms of Gross Value Added (GVA), which measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector.

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- 11.12** Like many of the other authorities in Pennine Lancashire, a disproportionately high number of employment opportunities in Pendle are still provided by businesses in the manufacturing sector, which has been in decline for many years. This dependence is most acute in Barnoldswick where a relatively small number of large manufacturing businesses provide almost half of the employment opportunities in this relatively small market town.
- 11.13** Whilst many of the manufacturing jobs that remain are highly skilled and relatively well-paid, they are becoming ever more vulnerable in an increasingly global economy. In contrast there is a corresponding under-representation in high-end service sector employment. The majority of service sector jobs in Pendle are relatively low-skilled and low-paid. As a consequence the average wage level for the borough is consistently below the regional and national averages, and many Pendle residents commute outside the area to access better paid employment.
- 11.14** Many of the economic challenges Pendle faces are found in the M65 Corridor. It is here that the highest concentrations of economically inactive people and those with the fewest qualifications are to be found. Our key challenges are to reduce levels of worklessness, improve levels of educational attainment and broaden the skills of residents in these areas. Doing so will increase productivity and improve the quality of the workforce that local businesses can draw upon. In turn this will help to reduce locally significant levels of deprivation.
- 11.15** The retail and wholesale trades are also a major employer in Pendle, particularly in the towns of the M65 Corridor. Official statistics reveal that these sectors employ approximately one-fifth of the workforce, though they under-record actual employment as the figures exclude those in self employment and unpaid family members. Jobs in the retail sector are typically part-time, low paid and filled by young people, particularly women. The predominance of small family owned businesses and few graduate intense business sectors means that there are few opportunities for graduate recruitment.
- 11.16** Outside the urban areas, the rural economy has become increasingly reliant on numerous small, locally owned businesses. In recent years, tourism has provided a useful compliment to declining agricultural activity, compensating in a small way for the closure of textile mills and the loss of shops in isolated rural villages. But much of the work is seasonal and success is heavily dependent on external factors such as the weather and the prevailing economic circumstances.
- 11.17** The Rural Development Programme for England is concerned with turning the underlying assets of our rural areas into tangible economic prospects. Manufacturing remains the main employer for people living in our rural areas, but the service sector is not making good the deficits that exist in manufacturing and there is little evidence of wider entrepreneurial activity. The Department of Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) classifies Pendle as having significant poor economic performance within its rural areas and earning levels below the resident based household incomes.
- 11.18** The tourist market has grown steadily in recent years, but on its own it cannot regenerate the fortunes of an area, but must be part of a wider economic strategy. The main sources of income from tourists are not the attractions themselves, but the allied hospitality and retail sectors. That said tourism has a vital role to play in maintaining the prosperity and quality of life in areas that attract tourists, a fact recognised in the latest national strategy for tourism.⁽¹⁵³⁾ Its high profile conveys a positive image of the area to a wide audience helping to attract investment into the area. So, whilst Pendle's potential to attract visitors and visitor investment may not yet have been fully realised, it must not be exploited at the expense of attractive rural and urban environments that are much valued by people living in, or visiting, the area.

153 Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2007) Winning: A Tourism Strategy for 2012 and Beyond. London, TSO.

11 Working: Creating a Dynamic and Competitive Local Economy

Strategy

- 11.19** If we are to revitalise the local economy we need to provide the right conditions for growth. To help create a more diverse economic base, that will make the area less vulnerable to future economic downturns within the economy, or a particular sector, our policies will support the expansion of local businesses, encourage new business formation and seek to attract inward investment that supports economic regeneration across the Pennine Lancashire sub-region. The secure and better quality employment opportunities created will offer higher wages, encouraging people to live and work in Pendle, reducing the need to travel and helping to retain wealth within the borough.
- 11.20** We will support investment by businesses who address supply chain gaps in the priority (growth) sectors identified in the regional and sub-regional economic strategies. These are:
- Advanced engineering and materials: chemicals, aerospace, automotive, advanced flexible materials
 - Food and drink
 - Biomedical: biotechnology, pharmaceuticals and medical devices
 - Energy and environmental technologies
 - Digital and creative industries
 - Business and professional services
 - Visitor and tourism sector
- 11.21** In particular we will focus on helping to support growth in advanced engineering and tourism, the two growth areas where Pendle has existing strengths. The aerospace industry is particularly important to Pendle.⁽¹⁵⁴⁾ It is a high value, high knowledge industry, characterised by high wages and high levels of investment in research, development and training. It supports a critical mass of businesses that are not only beacons of innovation and best practice, but are worldwide leaders in their field. These businesses are engaged in a range of activities, including: advanced precision engineering, electronics, high performance materials and composites - that have the potential to increase productivity and investment. Supporting the development of these advanced manufacturing industries will provide a catalyst for significant growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) and make a major contribution to the restructuring of the local economy.
- 11.22** Locally the actions to achieve transformation of the rural economy focus on encouraging knowledge-based businesses and the competitive advantages that can be gained through the application of knowledge via a process of managed economic restructuring. Widespread access to high speed broadband throughout our rural areas will be the key to successful delivery of this objective. Opportunities for tourism to exploit our countryside and heritage assets in a sustainable way will also generate additional income and raise the profile of the area, whilst maintaining the quality of life for local residents.
- 11.23** In the longer term this focus on priority (growth) sectors will stimulate, support and sustain economic growth, foster innovation; help to retain and attract more graduates to the area; facilitate the transfer of knowledge to other businesses; support enterprise; promote entrepreneurship and increase wealth within the local economy.
- 11.24** In accordance with government guidance, set out in the NPPF (paragraph 23), new employment opportunities for town centre uses will, in the first instance, be directed towards our town and local shopping centres (Policies SDP4 and WRK3). Proposals on edge-of-centre and out-of-centre sites preference will be given to those that are located in high accessibility corridors or close to transport hubs and are well connected to the town centre. In terms of retailing, attracting national multiples into the town centres of Nelson and Colne, will help to establish their role as the primary focus for

¹⁵⁴ Rolls-Royce, which operates two large fan blade manufacturing facilities in Barnoldswick, is one of two prime aerospace contractors in Pennine Lancashire that helps to support a large cluster of sub-contract engineering businesses across the sub-region.

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shopping and employment, helping to support sustainable patterns of movement throughout the borough. It will also help to increase the number of employment opportunities available to graduates. Support will also be given to small independent retail operations that help to increase the vitality and viability of our established shopping areas, or support tourism.

Policy WRK 1

Strengthening the Local Economy

New opportunities for economic development should help to strengthen and diversify the local economy. Proposals will be supported where they:

- Facilitate expansion, or support investment, by businesses in the priority (growth) sectors identified in the Integrated Economic Strategy for Pennine Lancashire.
- Promote entrepreneurial activity and new business formation.
- Encourage economic activity in identified areas of regeneration need, where it can help to reduce levels of worklessness, offer training opportunities and help to improve skill levels, particularly in young people.
- Promote sustainable working practises:
 - Help to establish mutually supportive clusters of businesses in key economic sectors, including retailing.
 - Enable home-working, particularly in rural areas.
- Maximise access to work or training opportunities for those wanting to enter the labour market and upgrade their skills.
- Deliver improved transport links, electronic services and digital connectivity.

Specifically, employment development in our three spatial areas should seek to address the following objectives:

M65 Corridor

1. Support regeneration activity in the Housing Regeneration Priority Areas of Brierfield, Nelson and Colne.
2. Seek to reduce levels of worklessness.

West Craven Towns

1. Support the locally important aerospace and advanced engineering sectors.
2. Promote diversification of employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector.

Rural Pendle

1. Support sustainable development that helps to grow, diversify and strengthen the resilience of the rural economy; including proposals for home-working.
2. Promote the re-use of former agricultural buildings of traditional design and construction and home-working as ways of minimising the take-up of Greenfield land.
3. Deliver accessible, reliable and affordable high-speed broadband services.

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Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	6, 7	
SCS Priority Goals	2, 7	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase employment levels, particularly in growth sectors. ● Diversify and strengthen the local economy. ● Reduce unemployment levels. ● Increase average wage levels. ● Increase the level of business start-ups. ● Improve the range and level of skills in the local workforce. ● Increase provision of new business floorspace. 	
Indicators	EC01	Amount of new employment floorspace completed by: -Type, -Location.
	EC05	Unemployment levels: -Borough-wide, -Spatial area, -Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward).
	EC06	Number and change in VAT registered businesses: -Borough-wide, -Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward).
	EC07	Employment levels by: -Age, -Sector.
	EC08	Average wage levels by: -Age, -Location.
	EC09	Estimates of household earnings by: -Location.
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Pendle Partnership, Trust 4 Business, Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, Bowland Initiative, Lancashire County Council, Lancashire County Developments Limited, Lancashire & Blackpool Tourist Board, Nelson & Colne College, Training 2000.	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. ● Allocation of sites in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. ● Securing private sector investment and public sector grant funding. 	
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Planning Policy Framework ● Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism ● Lancashire and Blackpool Visitor Economy Strategy, 2006-2016 ● Coordinated Actions for Rural Lancashire ● Lancashire Enterprise Partnership: The Way Forward ● Lancashire County Council: Economic Development Framework ● Lancashire County Council: Corporate Skills Framework ● Integrated Economic Strategy for Pennine Lancashire 2009-2020 ● Pennine Lancashire: A Local Development Strategy 2009-2013 ● Our Future: Pendle's Employment Strategy 2009-2012 	

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Employment Land Supply

Introduction

- 11.25** National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (paragraph 161) requires local authorities to assess the quantitative and qualitative need for land and floorspace for economic development, including all main town centre uses. The purpose is to ensure that an adequate supply of sites and premises is readily available for all foreseeable types of economic activity over the plan period, including mixed-use schemes. It is widely acknowledged that an under-supply of employment land could act as a constraint on economic growth and future job creation. This supply of employment land should be deliverable in a sustainable manner and attractive to the market. It should also represent the most efficient and effective use of land, by prioritising previously developed (Brownfield) land which is suitable for re-use.
- 11.26** Pendle has been a net exporter of jobs since the Cotton Industry Re-organisation Scheme of the early 1960s. Between 1991 and 2001 the net outflow of jobs from Pendle showed a 36% increase, one of the highest levels in the county with the employment needs of just over 13,000 Pendle residents being met by businesses located outside the borough.⁽¹⁵⁵⁾ Although the flow into Pendle is much smaller, almost 9,000 people commute into the area for work.
- 11.27** Almost 24,000 people continue to live and work in Pendle (64% of the working population). Residents looking to take-up new job opportunities, particularly those on low incomes, need to be able to access places of employment. In Pendle employment land and premises are concentrated in the densely populated M65 Corridor, where there is a readily available workforce and good access to the motorway network. The historic importance of the transport routes through the area, mean that in the north of the borough there are also notable concentrations of employment in Foulridge and the West Craven Towns of Barnoldswick and Earby.
- 11.28** Land is a scarce resource, and whilst there is an increasing emphasis on recycling previously developed (Brownfield) land, there are many competing uses and increasing pressure to release employment sites and premises to higher value uses such as housing and retailing.
- 11.29** Those sites that are poorly located or under-utilised may make a significant contribution to local regeneration if redeveloped for alternative uses, including employment and mixed-use schemes.

Context

- 11.30** A significant number of Pendle residents work in neighbouring areas, notably Burnley, so we must recognise that our employment policies will, to varying degrees, be dependent on employment provision outside the borough boundary. But, national planning policy on employment requires local authorities to plan proactively to meet the development needs of business and where necessary identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment.
- 11.31** The main influence on our employment land strategy are the projections for future employment growth set out in the Pendle Employment Land Review, which establishes an employment land supply target by assessing how much land is required for Use Classes B1 (Light Industry), B2 (General Industry) and B8 (Distribution and Warehousing). The projected employment land requirement for Pendle over the plan period (i.e. 2013-2028) is set out in the accompanying Employment Technical Paper. It is based on the widely accepted methodology originally set-out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (see below).⁽¹⁵⁶⁾ The latest figures for the average annual take-up

155 ONS (2001) Census of Population, Workplace and Transport to Work Statistics. London, TSO.

156 4NW (2007) North West of England Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021. Warrington, 4NW. [Table 6.1].

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of employment land and projected GVA growth are used. When accounting for all potential forms of supply, a shortfall of 7.121 hectares was evident at the beginning of the plan period.⁽¹⁵⁷⁾ These figures are updated each year in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

Table WRK2a: Employment land requirement calculation

Demand	A	Average annual take-up (1982-date)	2.66	ha
	B	Projected growth	2.05	%
	C	Projected average annual take-up [A+B]	2.71	ha
Policy	D	Plan period	15	yrs
	E	Flexibility factor	+20	%
Supply	F	Indicative requirement 2013-2028 [CxD+E]	48.78	ha
	G	Current employment land supply	41.01	ha
	H	Shortfall in supply at 2012 [F-G]	7.77	ha

- 11.32** Employment land and premises must meet different industrial, business and commercial requirements, both now and in the future. This requires a broad range of options in terms of site size, site quality and accessibility (in terms of proximity to markets and the locally available workforce). In combination these factors will help businesses to lower costs and increase profits, enhancing their chances of survival and long-term growth and allowing for sufficient flexibility to provide for market uncertainty.
- 11.33** Whilst the size of a site may be an important consideration, it is the location and quality of employment land, rather than the overall quantity, that is the key to ensuring that development supports a targeted growth strategy. New national planning guidance places an increased emphasis on sustainable development, putting accessible locations, such as town centres, to the fore. This urban focus for new employment is reinforced by the concept of the 'city region' in the Northern Way growth strategy.
- 11.34** For Pendle the drawback is that much of our industrial and commercial floorspace is a legacy of the industrial revolution, in relatively poor condition and unsuited to the needs of modern businesses. This is reflected in the average rateable value for industrial and commercial floorspace in Pendle, which is the second lowest figure in the country.
- 11.35** National planning policy requires regular reviews of employment land to be undertaken. These should include a reappraisal of the suitability of previously allocated land to avoid the long term protection of sites where there is no reasonable prospect of them being used for that purpose.
- 11.36** The former Regional Economic Forecasting Panel considered that the effects of the current economic recession will last until 2015 and looked at the periods 2009-15 and 2015-2030.⁽¹⁵⁸⁾ Phasing may be appropriate to reflect this. Phasing may also be an option for site delivery in Colne, Earby and Foulridge, where the waste water treatment works are currently operating at, or near, capacity. The upgrading of these facilities will not take place until the next round of planned capital expenditure in 2015-2020. Further information is provided in the Pendle Infrastructure Study and Policy SDP3.

157 Pendle Borough Council (2012) Annual Monitoring Report 2011/12. Nelson, Pendle Council.

158 Regional Economic Forecasting Panel (2007) State of the North West Economy Long-term Forecasts. Warrington, North West Development Agency. [online]. Available at http://www.sqw.co.uk/file_download/153 [Accessed: 20th July 2012].

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Strategy

- 11.37** The availability of good quality of employment sites, of the right size and in the right location are decisive factors in ensuring that our employment land supply can act as a driver for new development. To ensure that adequate land is available in the most sustainable locations for future economic investment and to support regeneration activity, we need to put in place a range of high quality, accessible employment sites. The study Towards a Sustainable Employment Land Strategy (2005), establishes the framework for the delivery of a sustainable and balanced distribution of land uses across Pennine Lancashire helping to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities.
- 11.38** Town centres will continue to be the focus for many employment generating uses. Elsewhere our policies and site allocations will focus on supporting the needs of our existing businesses and providing a framework that helps to foster innovation, enterprise and new business growth. The spatial distribution of new employment will be guided by Policies SDP1 and SDP3. As we seek to restructure the Pendle economy the emphasis will move away from the provision of large sites dedicated to predominantly B2 (general industrial) uses, towards a more balanced supply of sites suitable for other B uses such as offices (B1(a)), research and development (B1(b)) and light industrial (B1(c)).
- 11.39** A major obstacle in attracting new investment, to help strengthen and diversify the local economy, is the relatively poor condition of the existing commercial and industrial floorspace. To help stimulate new development and facilitate job creation we will adopt a balanced approach to ensure that:
1. We have an adequate supply of land and premises for employment use.
 2. We have an appropriate and attractive range of employment sites in sustainable locations.
- 11.40** Key Service Centres will be the main focus for employment (Policies SDP1 and SDP3). Sustainable town centre locations, which are accessible by all members of our community, will be the primary focus for retail, office and leisure uses (Policies SDP4 and SUP1), helping to promote vitality and viability and underpin improvements to the local shopping experience (Policy WRK3). Where they do not conflict with our spatial principles, the provision of employment generating uses at transport hubs or within high accessibility corridors will be considered and the potential of tourism to help strengthen and diversify the rural economy will be supported. We will seek to:
1. Build on our existing strengths in precision engineering and tourism.
 2. Attract new investment that helps to strengthen, or diversify the local economic base.
 3. Increase entrepreneurial activity and new business formation.
 4. Direct employment to sustainable locations.
 5. Increase the vibrancy and economic vitality of our town centres.
 6. Diversify the rural economy and promote sustainable tourism.
- 11.41** The scale of new employment development will respect the locational strategy (Policy SDP1), relate to the scale of existing employment provision in a particular locality and the character of the area. Growth will be delivered in a way that avoids adverse impacts on the environment (in particular the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites), as well as supporting measures that relate to the development of new skills through training and learning.
- 11.42** The Core Strategy provides a framework for the identification and protection of employment land - in the broad locations identified for regeneration and growth. Where appropriate, new investment will be targeted to help to support housing and community regeneration initiatives. The creation of new and better employment opportunities in these areas will help to reduce levels of worklessness.

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- 11.43** The remediation⁽¹⁵⁹⁾ of previously developed land (PDL) is an often slow and expensive process, subject to an array of regulatory requirements. As such there is considerable pressure to regenerate so called Brownfield sites for higher value end-uses than employment.
- 11.44** But, only where isolated employment uses are poorly located, unsuitable for modern business uses or considered to be bad neighbours, because they cause obvious nuisance or loss of amenity, will their redevelopment for alternative uses be considered.
- 11.45** Those sites that continue to offer a high quality business environment, in an accessible and economically competitive location should be protected. These sites make an invaluable contribution to the local economy as they are attractive to businesses considering relocation into the area, help to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of local businesses looking to relocate or expand and most important of all create new, better and more secure employment opportunities that help to sustain the wider community. Offering protection to our best employment areas, by restricting the re-development of land within these protected areas for non-employment uses, will help to ensure that an adequate supply of good quality land and premises remains available for short, medium and long-term economic investment. It will also support sustainable development objectives and reduce the demand to allocate Greenfield land for employment uses.
- 11.46** The sympathetic re-development or renovation of the best employment sites and premises within our urban areas will be a high priority in Pendle. Many of our established employment sites are located close to residential areas. This reduces the need for people to travel and makes access by sustainable modes of transport a realistic proposition. As such there should be a presumption in favour of retaining sites and premises, particularly where they play an important role in sustaining local employment and/or meeting regeneration objectives. The Protected Employment Areas, subsequently identified in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, will have a strategic or local significance in terms of one or more of the following factors:
- They represent major concentrations of employment activity and/or have the potential to provide further employment.
 - They are well located in relation to the strategic highway network
 - They provide the capacity to contribute to local regeneration initiatives.
 - They offer good quality premises and/or development opportunities.
- 11.47** Using the typologies in Towards a Sustainable Employment Land Strategy, the main focus for new employment provision in Pendle will be **urban hub/gateway** sites and those in **town centres** (see above). These sites will focus on attracting investment that supports the objectives of An Integrated Economic Strategy for Pennine Lancashire (2009). This approach is in line with the main thrust of national planning policy, which seeks to direct employment to urban centres. These are seen as the principal drivers of economic growth and represent a move towards more sustainable patterns of development.
- 11.48** A range of smaller **neighbourhood opportunity** sites will primarily support local regeneration needs. The potential for a 'land-use exchange' between housing and employment uses, to create mixed-use communities that better integrate housing with appropriate business activities, will be encouraged.
- 11.49** The range of employment opportunities in rural areas is limited. Although employment in agriculture has declined, it will continue to play an important role, but there is a need to assist diversification of the rural economy. Successful **rural renaissance** will require finding new and imaginative uses for land and buildings. Opportunities to facilitate home-working will help to reduce travel, but will

159 Environmental remediation refers to the removal of pollution or contaminants from the ground for the general protection of human health and the environment.

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require improvements to the existing Information and Communication Technology (ICT) networks in rural areas, in particular the upgrading of broadband connectivity. This will also be an important factor in helping to diversify the range of businesses capable of operating from remoter rural areas.

- 11.50** Proposals for speculative development will normally be resisted, unless it can be demonstrated that it meets an identified local need. The type of development required will vary from area to area, so proposals for speculative development should be informed by an up to date economic strategy and/or supporting data.
- 11.51** The NPPF provides greater levels of encouragement to rural economic development. In Pendle the focus is likely to remain on supporting sustainable tourism and farm diversification, which capitalise on the natural, cultural and historic assets of the area. Increased levels of home-working are reliant on infrastructure improvements, particularly to the broadband network. More traditional forms of economic development will normally be directed to Rural Service Centres, although small scale development in Rural Villages may also be appropriate, especially where it takes advantage of existing buildings and previously developed land. Close to the urban areas recreational activities that are compatible with the Green Belt and/or do not detract from the open countryside may be appropriate.
- 11.52** This strategy supports both regional and sub-regional objectives by addressing economic under-performance and exploiting the areas strengths and potential. It will provide businesses with the best opportunity to remain economically competitive at a local, regional, national and even global level.
- 11.53** In helping to strengthen and diversify the local economy, we will improve productivity, increase the size and capability of the workforce and ensure that the local population has adequate access to a wide range of job opportunities. Proposals which facilitate the use of sustainable transport links between new and existing employment locations, both within and outside Pendle, and those which improve opportunities for education and training will be supported.
- 11.54** If Pendle is to benefit as the economy emerges from recession, good quality employment land will need to be immediately available, if it is not to lag behind other areas.
- 11.55** Details on employment land provision in the borough are updated on a regular basis in the Council's AMR. This also records information for completions on Brownfield and Greenfield sites. The delivery of new employment sites should generally address the needs highlighted by the findings of the latest AMR.
- 11.56** The phasing of delivery is considered appropriate to secure the orderly and managed release of employment land over the plan period and may also be required to acknowledge infrastructure capacity issues.

Policy WRK 2

Employment Land Supply

The Council and its partners will ensure that 50.58 hectares⁽¹⁶⁰⁾ of land is brought forward for employment (Use Classes B1, B2 and B8) over the plan period.

The phasing profile (below) reflects a front loading of employment land provision. This reflects the need to have good quality employment land available as the local economy emerges from the current recession.

¹⁶⁰ This figure is based on an updated calculation, using the RSS methodology, outlined in the Core Strategy Employment Technical Paper.

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Table WRK2b: Phased delivery of employment land.

Period	Phased Delivery	
	Annual (ha)	5-year target (ha)
2013-2018	4.05	20.23
2018-2023	3.03	15.17
2023-2028	3.03	15.17

The five-year targets and figures for annual average provision are intended to be used as a guide as to when new employment land should be brought forward in order to meet the total employment land requirement for Pendle over the lifetime of the plan (2013-2028). Whilst the total employment land target and the 5-year targets should be considered as the maximum level of delivery, to provide some flexibility additional annual provision will be permissible, where this can be justified.

The need for new site provision will be informed by an up-to-date Employment Land Review and annual monitoring. The employment land portfolio will be reviewed every three years to ensure that it provides an appropriate range of sustainable sites that are attractive to the market and that at least 30% of the existing supply can be regarded as being immediately available. Any shortfall will be addressed by identifying a range of employment sites, for traditional employment uses (B1, B2, B8) and other identified growth sectors, in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies and/or any Area Action Plans or Neighbourhood Plans.

The provision of sites will follow the principles of the typology set out in Towards a Sustainable Employment Land Strategy (Genecon, May 2005). All sites should:

- Address the identified needs and locational requirements of businesses, as set out in the most up-to-date Pendle Employment Land Review.
- Help to diversify the local economic base.
- Be well located in relation to the public transport infrastructure.
- Be located on Brownfield rather than Greenfield sites, unless local circumstances dictate otherwise.

Support will also be given to schemes that provide the infrastructure necessary for new start-up and micro-businesses to become established and for small and medium-sized enterprises to grow.

The spatial distribution of new employment will be guided by Policies SDP1 and SDP3 and by:

- Directing new employment development to locations that are accessible by a variety of means of transport, or support neighbourhood regeneration, thereby contributing to sustainable development objectives.
- Identifying a range of employment sites in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies.
- Protecting the best of our existing employment areas from competing forms of development.
- Phasing delivery in those areas of the borough where the capacity of the existing infrastructure is unable to cope with the projected level of development, particularly on Greenfield sites.

Major employment proposals, particularly those requiring good transport links, should be located in the M65 Corridor, unless the proposal needs to be in close proximity to one or more existing businesses (clustering), or will make a significant contribution to diversifying the mix of employment in a particular area.

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In the first instance employment uses should be directed to Protected Employment Areas or the Town Centres identified in Policy SDP4. Growth that meets identified local needs should, wherever possible, go to neighbourhood opportunity sites that are situated close to transportation hubs, or within high accessibility corridors.

Within the Protected Employment Areas only employment generating development proposals falling within Use Classes B1, B2 and B8 will be permitted, with the exception of a small allowance for the provision of public open space, shops and leisure facilities to serve the immediate needs of the area and reduce the need to travel.

Outside the Protected Employment Areas, existing employment sites and premises in accessible locations will be safeguarded where they are important to sustaining local employment and/or meeting regeneration objectives. Where isolated industrial uses cause nuisance or loss of amenity, alternative uses (including employment) may be considered appropriate, should the site become available.

Proposals for speculative workspace should address the type and size of premises needed in the immediate area, in order to help redress any imbalances that exist.

Where there is no reasonable prospect of a site allocated for employment use being used for that purpose, applications for alternative uses of land or buildings will be treated on their own merits having regard to market signals and the relative need for different land uses to support sustainable communities.

Specifically employment land should be provided in accordance with the distribution identified in Policy SDP3 in the following broad locations, for the following purposes:

M65 Corridor

The Key Service Centres in the M65 Corridor will be the main focus for new employment initiatives in Pendle. Within this area access to employment, both in terms of labour market connectivity to sites and the possession of appropriate skills to enter the job market are key issues. New employment development should seek to:

1. Develop the role of Nelson as the core location for employment and establish the town centre as the focus for new office development.
2. Encourage new employment development in Nelson and Colne town centres, which contributes to the improved efficiency of existing land and premises, minimising the need for additional land take-up.
3. 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.
4. Promote mixed-use development that supports neighbourhood renewal initiatives and/or delivers schemes that improve the range of local employment opportunities.
5. Enhance the role of the Protected Employment Areas, which will be the focus for employment in Use Classes B1, B2 and B8.
6. Improve labour market connectivity by taking advantage of sustainable transport links between existing employment locations both within, and outside, the M65 Corridor.

The waste water treatment works at Colne is operating at close to capacity, so development may need to be restricted until an upgrade can be funded in the 2015-2020 capital programme.

West Craven Towns

Barnoldswick will be the main centre for employment growth in West Craven, with Earby playing a supporting role. In the first instance all major employment generating projects will be directed to Barnoldswick. Support will be given to new employment development that helps to:

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1. Reinforce Barnoldswick's position as the focus for employment provision in the north of the borough.
2. Enhance the functionality of the area's existing specialism in advanced manufacturing, allied to the aerospace industry.
3. Reduce the local reliance on manufacturing and helps to strengthen and diversify the local economy.
4. Enhance the role of the Protected Employment Areas, which will be the focus for employment in Use Classes B1, B2 and B8.

Greenfield development in parts of the area 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.

Rural Pendle

Outside the built-up areas new employment development will be supported where it:

1. Supports existing agricultural activity.
2. Helps to strengthen and diversify the rural economy.
3. Supports the development of sustainable tourism, leisure or recreation.
4. Introduces, or improves, information and communication technology (ICT) networks, to support business and community use.
5. Is of an appropriate scale and character.
6. Does not harm the rural, or landscape, character of the area.
7. Does not have an adverse impact on the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance.
8. Makes a positive contribution to the protection, enhancement, conservation or interpretation of our natural environment and built heritage.

Greenfield development in parts of Rural Pendle 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, Foulridge and Spen Brook.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	2, 6	
SCS Priority Goals	2	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide 50.85 hectares of employment land between 2013 and 2028. 	
Indicators	EC01	Amount of new employment floorspace completed by: -Type, -Location.
	EC02	Amount of new employment floorspace completed on PDL by: -Type, -Location.
	EC03	Amount of new employment floorspace with an extant planning consent by: -Type, -Location.
	EC04	Amount of employment land / floorspace lost to alternative uses by location (identifying the loss of mill sites).
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL2), Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, Lancashire County Council, Lancashire County Developments Limited.	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Allocation and protection of employment land in the Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. ● Partnership working with regional and sub-regional partners to determine the (inward) investment requirements of public and private sector businesses.
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Planning Policy Framework ● Economic Strategy for Pennine Lancashire 2009-2020 ● The Lancashire Enterprise Partnership: The Way Forward ● Lancashire County Council: Economic Development Strategic Framework ● Lancashire County Council: Corporate Skills Framework ● Rural Development Programme for England – Pennine Lancashire: A Local Development Strategy 2009-2013 ● Pendle Employment Land Review ● Pendle Annual Monitoring Report

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Retailing and Town Centres

Introduction

- 11.57** New retail development is an important part of any economic growth strategy. Goal 2 of the Sustainable Community Strategy acknowledges the need for viable and vibrant town centres with decent shops, whilst Core Strategy Strategic Objective 7 seeks to 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.
- 11.58** The move towards internet-shopping, combined with other trends such as the big fashion retailers' increasing preference for concentrating their outlets in the most lucrative shopping centres, means that wholesale retail-led redevelopment may never again be a viable option for many smaller towns.
- 11.59** Ensuring that everyone has access to a range of shops that meets their daily needs, in a sustainable way, is important to delivering Pendle's sustainable communities agenda. Policy SDP4 sets out our vision and strategy for a functional network and hierarchy of centres for retail activity within the borough. These centres will play an important role in delivering sustainable and inclusive communities, providing access to shops, offices, community, leisure and cultural facilities.
- 11.60** The centres of our towns and villages must provide a diverse range of uses and a high quality environment if they are to continue to be places that people wish to visit. Promoting the growth of retailing and other town centre uses such as leisure, entertainment, arts, culture, tourism, offices and housing, particularly as part of mixed-use developments, will help to maintain the vitality, viability, diversity and character of our existing centres. It also helps to support urban and economic regeneration, making a significant contribution to delivering strong, vibrant and healthy communities. But, it is important that the scale and type of development should be appropriate to the future role of the centre.
- 11.61** Outside the defined retail centres, local shopping opportunities will continue to play an important role in the daily life of our many neighbourhoods.⁽¹⁶¹⁾ Small scale shops provide for local needs, allowing people to carry out top-up shopping without the need to travel into town centres. Opportunities to enhance neighbourhood shopping opportunities may exist, without having an adverse effect on the overall objective of strengthening the role of our Town and Local Shopping Centres. Similarly specialist retailing provision, outside the functional hierarchy, may be appropriate to help support local tourism initiatives.

Context

- 11.62** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) reflects the importance of securing the future vitality and viability of town centres through the use of a sequential test that requires developers to consider appropriate town centre sites first, followed by edge-of-centre locations and finally out-of-town sites.
- 11.63** To assist regeneration and growth, retail development should be consistent with the scale and function of the centre and not undermine the vitality and viability of any other centre, or result in the creation of unsustainable shopping patterns.
- 11.64** Whilst acknowledging that some of our shopping requirements will continue to be met outside the borough, the retail and wholesale trades remain a major local employer, particularly in the towns of the M65 Corridor. Official statistics reveal that together they employ approximately one-fifth of

¹⁶¹ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) *Parades of Shops: Towards and Understanding of Performance and Prospects*. London: Department for Communities and Local Government.

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the workforce.⁽¹⁶²⁾ Jobs in the retail sector are typically part-time, low paid and filled by young people. The predominance of small family owned businesses in Pendle means that there are few management opportunities for graduates.

- 11.65** The loss of skilled manufacturing jobs, and their replacement by low-level service sector employment, has contributed to lower than average wage levels and reduced spending power in the local population.
- 11.66** Nelson remains the main retail and commercial centre in Pendle, but its preeminent role has diminished over recent years. Increased levels of personal mobility mean that the town has faced greater competition from neighbouring centres, particularly Burnley and out-of-town facilities as far away as the Trafford Centre near Manchester. Locally the loss of high quality niche shops to Barrowford and the growing reputation of Colne as a shopping destination have made Nelson town centre a less attractive retail destination.
- 11.67** Today Nelson town centre primarily serves a local catchment. Our foremost concern is to arrest the decline of the town centre and enhance its role as a shopping destination of choice. Its reduced role has resulted in high vacancy levels and a decline in environmental quality, so securing investment that directly, or indirectly, helps to improve the retail offer in terms of both quantity and quality will be a priority. Recent investment in new employment and community facilities within the town centre has sought to arrest the decline. The opening of the Number One Market Street office development and the Arts, Culture and Entertainment (ACE) Centre in Nelson has introduced additional footfall into the town centre.⁽¹⁶³⁾ This additional footfall needs to be converted into sales and an improvement in the quality of the retail offer will be essential, if this is to happen.
- 11.68** Colne offers a diverse mix of quality shops, essential services, leisure and recreation facilities, successfully catering for the needs of the local community and visitors to the area. In recent years it has established itself as a successful and attractive shopping destination, attracting interest from major retailers and developers. It is the only town centre in Pendle with an established and successful night-time economy, based on a series of quality restaurants along the 'high street'. Its central position in Pendle and greater distance from the larger retail centres of Burnley and Blackburn, means that it represents the borough's main opportunity for future growth in retailing and leisure.
- 11.69** Barnoldswick, although considered to be a rural market town, does not have a traditional market. There are few high street chains to be found in a town centre where the shops tend to be small, independent and locally owned, focused on serving the day-to-day needs of the people who live and work in rural West Craven.
- 11.70** Smaller centres are important in providing for the day-to-day needs of local communities in both urban and rural areas. Their raison d'être may be different, but they all play a particularly important role for those people who are less mobile, such as the elderly or those without access to a car. With the exception of Barrowford, a village that has developed a niche market and high class reputation for men's and ladies fashion outlets, our Local Shopping Centres play an essential role in supporting sustainable communities, by providing a limited range of shops and essential services.
- 11.71** In order to ensure that our town and local shopping centres are vibrant and attractive places to visit and do business, we need to introduce new retail opportunities and other complimentary uses. This is especially important in those centres which have seen a weakened performance over the last few years such as Nelson. The scale of any new development should reflect the role and function of the centre in which it is located (Policy SPD4) and also have regard to the "town centre first" approach as outlined in the NPPF.

162 The official statistics under-record actual employment in retailing, as the figures exclude those in self-employment and unpaid family members.

163 Footfall refers to the number of people visiting a shopping centre, or shop, within a specified period of time.

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- 11.72** Taking account of completions and permissions granted since the Pendle Retail Capacity Study (Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners Ltd., 2007) was published, 8,328m² of retail floorspace dedicated to the sale of convenience goods and 3,040m² for comparison goods has been provided for in Pendle.⁽¹⁶⁴⁾ Both these figures are ahead of the identified requirements for the period from 2006 to 2011. The figure for convenience retail is also in excess of the total requirement to 2021 (4,643m²).
- 11.73** The Pendle Retail Study (Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners Ltd., 2012) takes account of developments that have taken place since the publication of the original study in 2007 and updates the position in the borough following the 2007/08 economic recession. The results indicate that there is modest potential for growth in convenience retailing within the M65 Corridor up to 2023 (551m²) and up to 2033 (1,262m²). This would reduce if the retention of expenditure on convenience goods in West Craven is enhanced through the provision of one or more new foodstores before this plan comes into effect. There is, however, potential to provide up to 3,933m² of floorspace for comparison goods up to 2023 and a further 8,889m² up to 2033.

Strategy

- 11.74** Projected population growth provides a positive backdrop for future retail development in Pendle. To meet customers' increasing demand for choice and convenience, we will seek to provide a vibrant shopping experience, in locations that are both sustainable and attractive to potential investors.
- 11.75** Distributing provision in accordance with the retail hierarchy established in Policy SDP4 will help to ensure that everyone can access a range of shops that meets their needs in the most sustainable way. The opportunities to develop the role of individual centres beyond their existing role are limited, but there is scope.
- 11.76** Development proposals for town centre uses: retail, leisure, entertainment facilities, offices, arts, culture and tourism will continue to be focused in the Town Centres and Local Shopping Centres identified in Policy SDP4. Redressing any imbalances or deficiencies in the local provision of services and facilities, in order to improve a centre's offer relative to its role and function, will help to bring forward more sustainable patterns of use. The result will be a functional network of centres (Policy SDP4) that offer a wide range of services that provide genuine choice, in a good quality environment that is accessible to all.
- 11.77** The provision of additional retail floorspace will be guided by the Pendle Retail Capacity Study, its 2012 refresh and subsequent updates in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report, together with the retail hierarchy defined in Policy SDP4 of this Core Strategy. But, promoting the vitality and viability of the borough's shopping centres requires a combination of factors:
- improving the range and quality of existing retail facilities;
 - directing the type and scale of development to the most appropriate location; and
 - reducing vacancy levels.
- 11.78** To help encourage a vibrant mix of activity within our shopping centres, the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies will identify primary and secondary frontages in our town and local shopping centres. In addition, a Primary Shopping Area will be designated within the town centres of Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick. The restrictions placed on non-shopping uses in these locations will be set-out in the Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies and the annual Retail Survey will monitor occupancy, to ensure that planning decisions are based on reliable and up-to-date information.

164 Convenience retailing refers to the provision of essential, every day items such as food, drinks and newspapers. Comparison retailing refers to items that are not purchased on a regular basis e.g. clothing, footwear, electrical goods, furniture etc.

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- 11.79** The Pendle Local Plan will help to ensure that the scale and type of development is appropriate to the future role of the centre. A sequential approach will underpin our retail strategy. The three Town Centres - Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick - will be the primary focus for retail activity, each providing a mix of comparison and convenience shopping. The majority of new comparison floorspace will be provided in Nelson and Colne, to enhance their current position in the shopping hierarchy. In the Local Shopping Centres of Barrowford, Brierfield and Earby the focus will primarily be on the provision of convenience goods, although comparison shopping may be appropriate to meet an identified local need, or where it contributes to the achievement of sustainability objectives. In the Rural Service Centres of Fence, Foulridge, Kelbrook and Trawden the focus will be almost exclusively on top-up convenience shopping and the provision of local services although, where appropriate, niche trading serving the tourist market will also be permissible.
- 11.80** Where a proposal is submitted for a town centre use in an edge-of-centre or out-of-centre location, the applicant will be required to follow the assessment requirements set out in the NPPF. This will focus new retail development in our three Town Centres (Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick), whilst retaining, and where possible enhancing, existing levels of provision in our three Local Shopping Centres (Brierfield, Barrowford and Earby), allowing them to continue to serve a local catchment.
- 11.81** To help increase the vitality of these centres and ensure their continued viability as retail destinations it will be necessary to place restrictions on non-shopping uses and generally resist further retail development in edge-of-centre and out-of-centre locations.
- 11.82** Where a sequentially preferable location within a town or edge-of-centre location cannot be identified, the Council will take a pragmatic approach. The preferred location will be adjacent to existing uses that are, or can be, well served by public transport, so that multiple (shopping) trips can be accommodated in a single journey. Such developments will only be acceptable where they can be achieved without prejudicing other elements of this Core Strategy. Established out-of-centre sites at White Walls in Colne and Junction 12, Brierfield are considered to have the potential for further improvement. The 2012 update of the Pendle Retail Capacity Study revealed limited scope for growth in convenience retailing, up to the end of the plan period. As such there is no need to allocate additional land for a food store in Pendle at this time.
- 11.83** In Local and Rural Service Centres (Policy SDP1) development that seeks to improve the functionality and role of their centres will be encouraged, particularly where it includes finding uses for any vacant properties and improving the overall environmental quality, functionality and accessibility of the centre.
- 11.84** In neighbourhoods that are not well serviced by existing retail provision, particularly in terms of convenience goods, new development may be appropriate to address the deficiency and overcome the problem of social exclusion within these areas.
- 11.85** New developments for tourism or leisure related shopping may also be appropriate in sustainable locations, particularly where tourism, leisure and hospitality activities already exist, or are proposed. In such circumstances the provision of retail units can represent an added attraction, helping to increase Pendle's appeal as a visitor destination.
- 11.86** Consideration of the human dimension will be integral to the way in which we try to shape places that are locally distinct, endure over time and are responsive to the changing needs and aspirations of the people who live in, work in, or visit our towns. Town centres are the heart of our communities and are an expression of their culture and identity. So, as well as shops they should provide a range of functions for leisure, recreation and cultural activities. All these elements will play an active role in creating and maintaining vibrant town centres and contributing to a stimulating night-time economy. Evening and night-time activities are a fundamental part of a town centre's viability because they ensure the vitality of an area beyond normal working hours. The Lancashire and Blackpool Tourist Board's 'Night Time Buzz' campaign seeks to develop this aspect further.

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- 11.87** The night-time economy can be a tool for positive regeneration, acknowledging that the night-time economy can be a significant economic driver and create substantial numbers of local jobs. But, the cumulative effect of these uses can become detrimental to the quality of the customer, visitor and resident experience. Key issues must be carefully managed in order to create night-time economies that promote inclusive and vibrant town and city centres capable of making a positive contribution to an urban renaissance (also refer to Policy WRK4).
- 11.88** Whilst hot food takeaways provide a complimentary service in Town Centres and Local Shopping Centres, their cumulative impact can have adverse effects. As such proposals for establishments whose primary purpose is for the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises (A5 Use Class) will be restricted within specified frontages to help preserve their character and function. To support initiatives aimed at improving the health of young people, the provision of hot food takeaways will also be resisted in close proximity to schools, youth centres, parks and playgrounds.
- 11.89** Together the availability of key public services and cultural assets in our towns and villages, are of fundamental importance in attracting current and future residents to consider sustainable urban living.

Policy WRK 3

Retailing and Town Centres

All development within a Town Centre or Local Shopping Centre should seek to make a positive contribution to:

- Safeguarding the retail function of the centre.
- Improving the vitality and viability of the centre.
- Improving the overall mix of retail and other land uses.
- Supporting the creation of a comfortable, safe, attractive and accessible shopping environment.
- Enhancing access to the centre by sustainable modes of transport, and encouraging multi-purpose trips.

The Town and Local Shopping Centres, identified in Policy SDP4, will be the primary focus for retail development in Pendle.

To support the spatial development strategy (Policies SDP1 and SDP4), all retail applications that are intended to serve a borough-wide catchment should be located in Nelson or Colne. These and all other applications for retail and other town centre uses, not located within a defined town or local shopping centre, should address the sequential test and be located in the following order of priority:

1. Town and local shopping centres, where the development is appropriate in relation to the role and function of the centre, then
2. Edge-of-centre locations, which are well connected to the existing centre and where the development is appropriate to the role and function of the centre, and then
3. Out-of-centre sites, that are well serviced by a choice of means of transport.

The re-occupation of vacant floorspace, or the re-development of existing sites, within a Town Centre or Local Shopping Centre will be prioritised for all forms of retail development. The Council will also promote uses which help to create active street frontages and a vibrant public realm, such as shops, cafés, restaurants, cultural and leisure uses. Mixed-use schemes that include a proportion of housing may also be appropriate provided that this does not undermine the economic role of the centre.

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To help promote vitality, and maintain viability, we will seek to prevent high concentrations of non-shopping uses within the Primary Shopping Area and Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages.⁽¹⁶⁵⁾

Retail proposals on edge-of-centre or out-of-centre sites will generally be resisted. Any applications of this nature must follow the approach for site selection set out in the NPPF. This includes sequential (paragraph 24) and impact (paragraph 26) tests, which may also require the potential effects on centres beyond the borough boundary to be considered.

There is limited potential to provide additional floorspace for convenience retail up to 2023 and beyond this date up to the end of the plan period. However, there may be a qualitative need to deliver greater consumer choice and enhance the vitality and viability of existing centres. Where possible, any new convenience retail development should re-use existing sites within a Town Centre or Local Shopping Centre.

The provision of additional comparison retail floorspace within the town centres of Nelson and Colne will be supported, in order to help maintain and enhance their position in the shopping hierarchy.

Within the settlements identified in Policy SDP1, 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, will be encouraged, particularly where they relate to the re-opening of village or corner shops. Proposals for hot food takeaways in close proximity to establishments that are primarily attended by children and young people will be resisted in support of initiatives to help reduce childhood obesity and improve the overall health prospects of young people.

Outside these settlements the provision of small-scale retail units that meet the growing demand for local produce, or which help to support local tourism, may be appropriate. Criteria influencing the location of retail facilities, outside the defined town and local shopping centre boundaries, will be set out in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies.

M65 Corridor

The Town Centres in the M65 Corridor will be the main focus for new retail development.

In the Local Shopping Centres of Brierfield and Barrowford comparison retail development should be consistent with the scale and nature of the centre and not serve a borough-wide catchment.

In Nelson and Colne Town Centres, we will encourage socially inclusive uses that help to improve their vitality and viability in the early evening and into the night.

This will be achieved by:

1. Promoting uses that compliment and/or enhance the provision of arts, culture and entertainment facilities (including the existing ACE Centre) in Nelson town centre.
2. Enhancing the range of leisure and cultural facilities in Colne town centre, including restaurants and cafes (A3 uses).

Proposals should not:

1. Compromise the safety and enjoyment of local residents, in terms of noise, disturbance and increased traffic.
2. Exacerbate problems in areas where there is already a concentration of restaurants and cafes (A3 uses), drinking establishments (A4 uses), or nightclubs.

¹⁶⁵ The extent of the Primary Shopping Area and the Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages and relevant thresholds will be set out in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies.

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West Craven Towns

Development in Barnoldswick Town Centre and the Local Shopping Centre of Earby should be consistent with the scale and nature of the centre and not serve a borough-wide catchment.

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.

All major retail applications should be located in Barnoldswick Town Centre, or on an edge-of-centre site in the town, whilst Earby will have a more localised role.

Rural Pendle

The Rural Service Centres (Policy SDP4) will be the primary focus for new retail provision to serve the needs of the rural community. Elsewhere any retail development must be sustainable and serve an identified local need, or a niche tourism market.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	6, 7										
SCS Priority Goals	1, 2										
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop new floorspace for both convenience and comparison retail uses. • Increase the take-up of existing floorspace for retail uses. • Reduce the number of vacant premises in designated shopping centres. • Increased employment in retailing. 										
Indicators	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>EC07</td> <td>Employment levels by: -Age, -Sector.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EC12</td> <td>Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed by: -Type, -Location.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EC13</td> <td>Town centre occupancy levels (including vacancy levels) by: -Type, -Location.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EC14</td> <td>Amount of floorspace for retail / town centre uses with an extant planning consent by: -Type, -Location.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EC15</td> <td>Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed on PDL by: -Type, -Location.</td> </tr> </table>	EC07	Employment levels by: -Age, -Sector.	EC12	Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed by: -Type, -Location.	EC13	Town centre occupancy levels (including vacancy levels) by: -Type, -Location.	EC14	Amount of floorspace for retail / town centre uses with an extant planning consent by: -Type, -Location.	EC15	Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed on PDL by: -Type, -Location.
EC07	Employment levels by: -Age, -Sector.										
EC12	Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed by: -Type, -Location.										
EC13	Town centre occupancy levels (including vacancy levels) by: -Type, -Location.										
EC14	Amount of floorspace for retail / town centre uses with an extant planning consent by: -Type, -Location.										
EC15	Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed on PDL by: -Type, -Location.										
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL2), Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, private sector businesses and developers.										
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives of this policy will primarily be delivered through the Development Management process. • Retail allocations, primary and secondary shopping areas/frontages will be identified in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. • Partnership working with other regional and sub-regional partners, to determine the (inward) investment requirements of retailers. 										
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework • Nelson Town Centre Masterplan • Pendle Retail Capacity Study • Pendle Retail Study • Pendle Retail Survey 										

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Tourism, Leisure and Culture

Introduction

- 11.90** Tourism makes a major contribution to the regional economy and makes a vital and increasing contribution to the Pendle economy. It provides many jobs, generates significant revenues, supports local communities and helps to maintain and improve many valuable assets. Figures from the 2011 STEAM survey show that in 2010 direct spend on tourism in the borough was almost £85 million, directly supporting 1,038 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs and indirectly supporting a further 263 FTE jobs.⁽¹⁶⁶⁾
- 11.91** Tourism also makes a valuable contribution to the environmental and social well-being of the borough. It influences how people feel about places and can affect future decisions on where they want to live, work, visit, learn or invest.
- 11.92** Tourism offers one of the best opportunities for diversifying and strengthening the economy of our rural areas. But, our rich industrial heritage has also helped to attract tourists into our towns and villages. Tourism contributes, directly and indirectly, to a wide range of businesses and activities. Those such as hotels, bed and breakfast establishments, restaurants and cafes support food and drink supply chains, whilst activities such as walking and cycling, support retailing and help to retain local services in remote rural areas. The existing tourism product is based on a high quality offer, so future development will primarily focus on the provision of new and complimentary facilities.
- 11.93** As the main appeal of the area for tourists is the natural environment and its built heritage, it is important to protect and enhance these assets. The impact of visitors on the environment, on transport infrastructure and on access to local services and facilities could be significant if left unmanaged.
- 11.94** Enhancing the appearance and role of our town centres is also important in helping to increase visitor spend and investment in Pendle. In combination tourism, culture, leisure and retailing all make a vital contribution to urban regeneration in its widest sense, by shaping the way in which we view, use and value places. They add richness and interest to our lives and are a powerful tool in making Pendle a place where people want to live, work, learn, play and visit. In turn, the places we create shape the relationships between the different groups of people that make up our community. How and where people engage with each other and participate in leisure activities is important in terms of social inclusion and enhancing quality of life.
- 11.95** At present the day visitors are by far the largest tourist market for Pendle. If the borough is to compete effectively as a tourist destination, it needs to enrich the visitor experience, particularly for staying customers, an area of the tourist market that remains relatively undeveloped. Equally important is the need to reduce seasonality by providing a range of adaptable, year-round, attractions and activities that are not dependant on the weather, in order to capture and maintain the customer base. As such new facilities, like the Arts, Culture and Entertainment (ACE) Centre in Nelson and the Rainhall Centre in Barnoldswick have been designed to be multi-purpose venues that cater for the needs of the local community and visitors alike.

Context

- 11.96** Tourism, culture and leisure are central to the process of regeneration, but are all too often regarded as a non-essential addition to our everyday needs.

¹⁶⁶ The Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor (STEAM) is an economic impact model, which applies weightings obtained from the analysis of Pendle and national trend data, to locally obtained bedstock, bedspace occupancy, car parking, traffic count and visitor number data, in order to provide the local authority with estimates of tourist expenditure, the number of tourist days, tourist numbers and estimates of numbers of persons employed in tourism.

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- 11.97** The Government published its Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism in 2006. This outlines the advantages of sustainable tourist development, and the importance of the visual and environmental visitor experience. The Government believes that rural communities can make a major contribution to achieving economic recovery and see them playing an enhanced role by supporting new development that allows them to achieve their full economic potential.⁽¹⁶⁷⁾ This is reflected in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which promotes development, including the re-use of existing buildings, in the open countryside where it supports economic development and/or enhances the role and function of market towns and villages. The Technical Guidance to the NPPF pays particular attention to caravan, camping and chalet development in high flood risk areas.
- 11.98** Visit Britain research shows that the country's greatest strengths are its unspoilt countryside, its history and its heritage. The biggest priorities and opportunities lie in developing the outdoors product, and Pendle is well placed to deliver on all these experiences. To date sustainable tourism has been a key element in delivering economic growth and improvements to the quality of life experienced by people living in our rural areas.
- 11.99** Nelson and Brierfield are two places with a poor perception and relatively weak investment yields. In combination these factors are limiting their ability to attract new investment. Tourism can play an important role in helping to provide an improved image and stronger sense of local identity for these towns. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the rich industrial heritage found along its banks provides an ideal opportunity to exploit both the leisure and business tourism markets.

Strategy

- 11.100** In an area where unspoilt countryside and the quality of our built heritage and urban townscapes are the principal attractions for many visitors, the social and economic benefits of any new tourism development must be carefully balanced against its potential impact on the wider environment.
- 11.101** We will seek to support sustainable tourism by encouraging the provision of facilities and tourist accommodation within the towns and villages of Pendle, wherever possible. The centres of our towns already contain a number of leisure and cultural facilities, and these add significantly to the quality of life for residents and visitors alike.
- 11.102** Rural economic development in the borough will focus particularly on the expansion of the tourism and outdoor leisure industry, capitalising on the unique natural, cultural and historic assets of the area. Activities such as walking, cycling, riding and heritage based tourism, which have a minimal effect on the environment will be supported. Whilst the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), which includes the area around Pendle Hill, is recognised as an important tourist attraction in its own right, tourism development opportunities should seek to spread the economic benefits across a wider footprint.
- 11.103** Future development and management of the public realm, heritage and natural assets will value the importance of the visitor economy. But new development for tourism, culture and leisure should not exceed the capacity of the associated environment or its communities (Policy SDP1). The countryside will reach its full potential through sensitive and sustainable development, and any new facilities or accommodation should be appropriate to the locality and acceptable in terms of AONB or Green Belt policies. This reinforces the objective of the regional tourism strategy, which states that the main appeal of the area will be well-kept historic towns and villages and beautiful countryside where attractions will reinforce a strong sense of place and local identity.⁽¹⁶⁸⁾

167 Commission for Rural Communities (2010) Agenda for Change: Realising the Economic Potential of England's Rural Areas. London. Commission for Rural Communities.

168 Lancashire and Blackpool Tourist Board (2006) Visitor Economy Strategy 2006-2016. Chorley, Lancashire and Blackpool Tourist Board.

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Policy WRK 4

Tourism, Leisure and Culture

Proposals associated with the provision of new or improved facilities for tourism, leisure and cultural activities, including accommodation for visitors, will be supported where they:

1. Promote sustainable tourism associated with walking, cycling, waterways and the appreciation of the areas natural and built heritage.
2. Help to improve the quality and diversity of the existing tourism offer, and extend the tourist season.
3. Do not result in a significant increase in car usage and are readily accessible by public transport, and sustainable modes of transport (e.g. walking and cycling).
4. Support conservation, regeneration and/or economic development objectives, including the promotion of cross-border initiatives.
5. Are of an appropriate scale and will not have a significant detrimental effect on the environment, local amenity or character of the area.
6. Achieve high environmental standards in terms of design and accessibility.

M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns

New development aimed at attracting people into our towns will be expected to comply with a sequential approach, which prioritises sites and premises that are located alongside an existing, or complimentary, use:

1. Within a designated town centre.
2. Adjacent to a transport hub.
3. In a high accessibility corridor.
4. Alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

To encourage 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 proposals should also have regard to Policies WRK3, SUP1 and SUP4, as appropriate.

Rural Pendle

Expansion of the rural economy and farm diversification projects will be supported by promoting the re-use of existing buildings of traditional design and construction and by allowing extensions to existing business premises. Premises alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal provide a unique opportunity to preserve our industrial heritage, whilst creating new employment opportunities.

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.

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Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	6, 7, 9, 10	
SCS Priority Goals	1, 2, 6	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create additional floorspace for tourism, leisure and cultural uses. • Increase the number and percentage of people employed in tourism. 	
Indicators	EC07	Employment levels by: -Age, -Sector.
	EC16	Amount of floorspace completed for Tourism, Leisure, and Culture by: -Location.
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Pendle Leisure Trust, Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL2), Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, Lancashire & Blackpool Tourist Board, Canal and Rivers Trust, private sector businesses and developers.	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives of this policy will primarily be delivered through the Development Management process. • Partnership working with other regional and sub-regional partners will help to determine the investment requirements of the public and private sectors. 	
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework • Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism • Lancashire and Blackpool Visitor Economy Strategy, 2006-2016 • Coordinated Actions for Rural Lancashire • Integrated Economic Strategy for Pennine Lancashire 2009-2020 • Pennine Lancashire: A Local Development Strategy 2009-2013 • A Sustainable Tourism Strategy for Pendle • Good Practice in Managing the Evening and Late Night Economy: A Literature Review from an Environmental Perspective 	

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Designing Better Places to Work

Introduction

- 11.104** This policy is concerned with the design and layout of places where work is the primary reason for people to visit, such as factories, warehouses and offices. It does not specifically relate to places such as schools, hospitals and shops, where work is not the primary function, although these establishments are also major places of employment.
- 11.105** Design, be it good or bad, helps to establish people's views about a particular building or place and influences their overall impression of the area in which it is located. This is particularly true for the workplace, where quality of life factors, including quality of place, are increasingly important in attracting private sector investment and skilled workers.⁽¹⁶⁹⁾
- 11.106** The biggest asset for any business is its employees. Creating an environment in which people want to work has been shown to have a positive effect on the morale of the workforce, aid staff retention and recruitment, improve productivity, enhance economic performance and raise the profile of the business.
- 11.107** In addition to being well designed, new workplaces should also be sustainable in terms of their location, the techniques and materials used for their construction, energy efficiency, water and waste management and their implications for biodiversity. The general design principles addressed in Policy ENV2 will also be relevant to the provision of new workspace, and Policies ENV1-7 and WRK2 may also need to be considered. Detailed policies addressing specific aspects of building design will follow in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies and are also addressed by the Design Principles SPD and the Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD. These supplementary planning documents also contain advice on the design of public spaces in and around buildings that are accessible to members of the public (the public realm), a subject also covered by Policy SUP4.

Context

- 11.108** Whilst the wider considerations associated with good design have received increased attention in new residential developments, they are less frequently associated with the workplace. New business parks and town centre redevelopment schemes can potentially have a much greater impact on the quality of the environment, as the building masses involved and the potential problems associated with increased nuisance through traffic movements, noise, fumes and mechanical vibration, are usually that much larger.
- 11.109** The Commission for the Built Environment (CABE) (now part of The Design Council) published a number of documents to help show that good design is important in the workplace. Research suggests that the design of the workplace can boost the productivity of staff by 5% for individuals and by 11% for teams and help to lessen staff turnover.⁽¹⁷⁰⁾ Better Places to Work, which builds on the earlier publication By Design, shows how planning can make a positive contribution towards the creation of better working environments.
- 11.110** The existing stock of industrial and commercial buildings in Pendle is one of the oldest in the country. Whilst the re-use of existing buildings is inherently sustainable, and will usually be encouraged, locally many places of employment fail to meet the needs of modern business being poorly located, thermally inefficient and unable to meet new health and safety or accessibility requirements. Such places of work are often unpopular and bad for business, all too often leading to the loss of both businesses and jobs from the area.

169 Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2004) Competitive European Cities, Where do the Core Cities Stand? London, Department for Communities and Local Government.

170 CABE (2005) The Impact of Office Design on Business Performance. London, CABE.

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- 11.111** New build schemes provide the best opportunity to secure the highest possible quality of design and better integration of land use, infrastructure and environmental objectives. But, many of our historic workplaces are locally distinctive and make a positive contribution to the character of the area, so their retention and careful restoration will be encouraged wherever this is considered to be appropriate. Weaving sheds, for example, are a distinctive element in the landscape of Pennine Lancashire and intrinsic to the character of the area.⁽¹⁷¹⁾ They are a unique reminder of the innovation, energy and vitality of the area's distinguished industrial past. They also have the potential to be part of its future, but imagination and ingenuity will be required if we are to retain their character whilst introducing new and viable economic uses.
- 11.112** Quality in design extends beyond the adaptation and construction of better buildings. We want the centre of our towns and other key employment areas to be attractive and welcoming places. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the key principles for achieving sustainable development. In paragraph 57 it states that high quality and inclusive design should be sought for all types of development. Good design is seen as one of the keys to achieving sustainable development, by helping to create attractive and comfortable places that are both durable and adaptable. The NPPF (paragraph 95) also places great emphasis on energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon technologies.
- 11.113** The latest emissions data reveals that 42% of all CO₂ emissions in Pendle are from industry and commerce, slightly below the county and national figures.⁽¹⁷²⁾ The main causes are poorly insulated buildings and the poor control of heating, lighting, ventilation and air conditioning; all of which contribute towards wasted energy.
- 11.114** In terms of sustainability BREEAM (British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) is the leading and most widely used environmental assessment method for buildings. It sets the standard for best practice in sustainable design and has become the standard measure used to describe a building's environmental performance. It addresses wide-ranging environmental and sustainability issues by using a straightforward scoring system that enables designers and developers to prove the environmental credentials of their buildings to planners and clients. BREEAM certified buildings represent 'smart growth' and help local authorities to meet agreed delivery targets.
- 11.115** New ways of working are emerging and driving this transformation are the rapid advances in information technology. Today many manufacturing companies are in reality office based businesses concerned with the importing and warehousing of goods once made in this country. Offices themselves have been transformed from places concerned with processing, to centres of communication and social engagement. The result is improved utilisation of space and the reduced need for the co-location of workers. Increased competition for staff means that a high quality and attractive working environment is increasingly important in helping to attract and retain staff of the right calibre.

Strategy

- 11.116** The emphasis of this policy is on working with both people and space, to help establish the notion and identity of places by:
1. Addressing the appearance and functionality of workspace development.
 2. Considering the way in which the people who use workspaces will interact with their immediate surroundings.
 3. Appreciating the local character and quality of the area in which new workspaces are located.

171 Regenerate Pennine Lancashire (2010) Northern Lights: Finding a Future for the Weaving Sheds of Pennine Lancashire. Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, Accrington.

172 Department for Energy and Climate Change (2011) Local Authority Carbon Dioxide Figures. [online] Available from http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_stats/data/data.aspx [Accessed 27th July 2012].

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- 11.117** We want to provide working environments that function efficiently, enhance the local environment and provide employment in a place people want to work. In doing so we aim to retain local businesses with growth potential and attract new and better employment opportunities particularly in knowledge-based businesses helping to strengthen and diversify the local economy. The new jobs created will better meet the aspirations of local residents and encourage young people and skilled workers to stay in the area, thereby increasing the range and quality of skills within the workforce.
- 11.118** High quality workplaces can also act as a catalyst for neighbourhood regeneration. Not only do they provide work for local people they can also help to change the character of an area by increasing, or improving, the mix of uses and amenities available.
- 11.119** Successful developments will take a holistic approach, and workplaces should reflect as many of the following principles as possible.⁽¹⁷³⁾
1. **Ease of movement and legibility:** Users should be able to access the site by a wide range of transport modes and find their way around the site without difficulty.
 2. **Character, quality and continuity:** Premises should exhibit a strong positive relationship with the surrounding area.
 3. **Diversity:** Uses should contribute to the vitality and viability of their locality by providing for a mix of complimentary uses.
 4. **Sustainability:** Minimise energy usage and emissions during construction and occupation.
 5. **Adaptability:** Spaces should be able to accommodate changing requirements.
 6. **Management:** Regimes should aim to maintain environmental quality over time.
- 11.120** To help deliver higher quality workplaces in Pendle we will seek to achieve better standards of design in new build schemes, and projects that involve the adaptation of an existing building, by:
- Encouraging lower levels of energy and car use.
 - Securing improved levels of access.
 - Providing the appropriate physical, social and green infrastructure and avoiding areas that are susceptible to flooding.
 - Protecting our environment.
- 11.121** The Council is committed to helping meet the national target of a reduction in CO₂ emissions by at least 30%, relative to 1990 levels, by 2020. We want to encourage new workplaces that are energy efficient, produce lower carbon emissions and are adaptable to climate change. New commercial and public buildings and their associated infrastructure should produce a proportion of their energy and/or heat requirements from on-site renewable sources (see Policy ENV3) and be designed so that they are resource efficient.
- 11.122** The accessibility of workplaces by a variety of sustainable modes of transport such as cycling, walking and public transport will help to reduce the need for people to drive to and from their place of employment. For larger businesses the production of a (Green) Travel Plan (see Policy ENV4) may also help to reduce the carbon footprint of any new development.
- 11.123** New workplaces should also be adaptable, capable of supporting multiple uses and meeting the needs of a changing and ageing population. This will help to better meet the long-term needs of the community, increase patronage, compliment the development of a night-time economy in certain locations (see Policies WRK3 and WRK4) and support sustainability objectives.

173 Commission for the Built Environment and Llewelyn Davies Young (2005) Better Places to Work. London, Design Council CABE

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- 11.124** The linkages between the workplace and its immediate surroundings are particularly important. In new build schemes the transition between indoor communal spaces and the outdoor public realm should be smooth, attractive and accessible to all. Where sensitive refurbishment is required, proposals should secure the best possible levels of accessibility. In all cases their scale and design should consider the amenity of existing and future users by providing satisfactory levels of sunlight, daylight, privacy and outlook.
- 11.125** Providing private and communal open spaces in new developments can help to break up their mass. This is particularly true for new developments on the edge of a settlement, where it is important to maintain links with the open countryside and provide a gradual visual transition between the urban and rural environment.
- 11.126** The public realm around industrial, commercial and public buildings also provides an opportunity to create spaces that are valuable for social interaction and wildlife. Where appropriate these spaces should seek to incorporate trees and areas of green space. Not only will this enhance their setting, it can also form part of our collective response to climate change by assisting with rainfall capture (sustainable drainage systems), shading, cooling and carbon storage, through the planting of appropriate vegetation and tree species. The latter is particularly important where these areas are intended to make a positive contribution towards the de-fragmentation of urban habitats and form part of a wider ecological network. Where appropriate, decisions on new open space provision should be informed by the Pendle Open Space Audit.
- 11.127** New build schemes should seek to enhance the character and appearance of a particular locality by offering a design solution that is specific to the shape, size and location of the site. They should respect their immediate surroundings, in particular giving consideration to their setting in relation to both natural and built heritage assets, including landscape and townscape features. In the vicinity of listed buildings, or within an area valued for its architectural heritage, the use of appropriate materials and replication of local design features will help new buildings to blend in unobtrusively.⁽¹⁷⁴⁾⁽¹⁷⁵⁾ Where appropriate innovative, creative and sustainable design solutions will be encouraged that are of a scale, bulk and height appropriate to their setting and function. This is particularly true for tourism facilities, or any other development considered to be acceptable in the open countryside, which must be sensitive to their surroundings in order to preserve the very assets that attracts visitors to the area.

Policy WRK 5

Designing Better Places to Work

The Council encourages the provision of well-designed workplaces that meet the needs of businesses and their employees and contribute towards the aim of zero carbon growth in Pendle. Proposals should take account of the general design principles set out in Policy ENV2 as well as the criteria in this policy. In the case of mixed-used developments elements of Policies LIV4 and SUP4 will also be appropriate. To help minimise any negative impacts on their immediate surroundings developers should also have regard to the requirements of Policies ENV5 and ENV7.

All development proposals should seek to deliver the highest possible standards of design in terms of both their built form and sustainability, by meeting the highest level of the appropriate BREEAM scheme and the on-site energy requirements set out in Policy ENV3.

174 Local design characteristics include aspects such as orientation, detailing, roofscape, fenestration scale, and the rhythm of adjoining development.

175 Further guidance is provided in Policy ENV1, the Design Principles SPD and the Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD.

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Innovative projects that re-use and/or adapt existing workplaces for new employment uses will normally be supported.

New build schemes should maximise the development potential of the site by building at an appropriate density and help to enhance the mix of uses in a particular area. They should incorporate high quality design features and layouts that contribute to the sense of place. As far as possible individual buildings and communal spaces should be designed to be adaptable and flexible to allow for multiple uses.

Large **mixed-use developments** should be planned on a comprehensive and integrated basis within an overall masterplan and include an appropriate phasing regime. Any development within a mixed-use area will need to be carefully designed and managed to ensure that residential and other occupiers in the area retain an appropriate level of amenity.

Business parks should provide for safe access and freedom of movement throughout the site for both pedestrians and cyclists. To cater for the needs of the workforce, the provision of public open space, shops and leisure facilities may be appropriate on sites that are not located close to a town or local shopping centre. Within built up areas, development should normally be at a density consistent with the surrounding area. For sites on the edge of an urban area, the use of open space to help with the transition from urban to rural areas will be encouraged.

Within **town centres** new workspaces should incorporate active frontages at ground floor level that contribute to the streetscape and help to promote vitality, particularly where they are situated within a designated shopping frontage. To help maximise the use of existing buildings, proposals which seek to re-use the vacant upper floors of retail and commercial buildings will be encouraged.

In **rural locations** the re-use and extension of existing buildings will be prioritised, particularly where these support farm diversification. New build should respect local distinctiveness, or be of a high quality and innovative design that incorporates the use of sustainable and green principles.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	3, 4, 6, 7, 10	
SCS Priority Goals	2, 4, 6	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase the number of new commercial premises achieving a BREEAM rating. ● Increase the amount of open space created in new employment developments. 	
Indicators	EN08	Provision of open space by: -Type, -Location (including trends overtime).
	EN16	Number of buildings achieving a BREEAM rating.
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL2), Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, Lancashire County Developments Ltd., private developers and businesses.	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The objectives of this policy will primarily be delivered through the Development Management process. ● Grant funding for improvements to business premises and/or heritage grants. ● Policy support is provided through the Design Principles SPD, the Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD and design policies in adopted Area Action Plans or Neighbourhood Plans. 	
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Planning Policy Framework ● The Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future. ● By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System: Towards Better Practice ● Safer Places – The Planning System and Crime Prevention 	

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- Planning and Access for Disabled People: A Good Practice Guide.
- The Value of Good Design
- Better Places to Work
- The Impact of Office Design on Business Performance
- North West Best Practice Design Guide
- Northern Lights: Finding a Future for the Weaving Sheds of Pennine Lancashire
- Design Principles SPD
- Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD
- Bradley Area Action Plan DPD

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12 Supporting: Creating Health and Confident Communities

Introduction

- 12.1** This chapter presents the strategy and policies for dealing with issues that relate to caring for the well-being of people in Pendle. Policy SUP1 addresses those factors which influence the provision of new community services and facilities whilst later policies are specifically concerned with issues relating to health and social care (SUP2) and education (SUP3) in greater detail. Policy SUP4 considers the specific design characteristics associated with public buildings and spaces.
- 12.2** In combination these policies seek to ensure that the provision of community facilities will help to reduce inequalities and provide opportunities for communities; that health care provision will help to overcome inequalities and promote healthier lifestyles; and that education and training provision will address levels of educational attainment and the continuing development of all members of the community.
- 12.3** In turn they seek to address several priority goals from the Pendle Sustainable Community Strategy:
- Priority Goal 1 – To support confident communities that are socially cohesive, creative, tolerant and considerate of the needs of others.
 - Priority Goal 5 – To improved health and wellbeing, helping people to live long, healthy and independent lives.
 - Priority Goal 7 – To care for our future generations by giving our children and young people the best start in life and the opportunity to achieve their full potential.
 - Priority Goal 8 – To improve the quality of life for older people, helping them to live their lives in the way they choose and to support their independent and active living.

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Community Facilities

Introduction

- 12.4** Everyone should have equal access to the opportunities and facilities they need to enjoy a full and active life. Adequate neighbourhood provision of community facilities will allow all residents to enjoy the same high quality of life, help them to realise their personal, academic and professional goals, regardless of their age, ability or ambition, and contribute to their physical, social and spiritual well being. Community facilities can provide an important opportunity for social interaction and can play an important role in improving community cohesion.
- 12.5** Community facilities include, but not exclusively, public services (health, education etc), community centres, public halls, policing, fire and ambulance services, youth centres, libraries, places of worship, arts and culture facilities and services provided by the voluntary sectors. Health (including leisure and recreation) and social care and education facilities are dealt with in more detail in Policies SUP2 and SUP3.

Context

- 12.6** One of the core planning principles in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (paragraph 17) is to take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs. To do this the NPPF (paragraph 70) indicates that local authorities should:
- Plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments.
 - Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services.
 - Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.
- 12.7** The Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy (PLACE, 2009) stresses the importance of ensuring that public infrastructure, including transport, schools and open space is developed in parallel with housing growth. It states how successful neighbourhoods are reliant on a range of nearby facilities and a good quality local environment.
- 12.8** Pennine Lancashire has been designated as a Priority Place within the National Living Places initiative. The scheme was established to demonstrate the important role of culture in developing thriving, vibrant communities, particularly in areas of housing growth and renewal.
- 12.9** Research commissioned by the Living Places Partnership shows that arts and culture facilities are important to Pendle's communities. In 2007/08 the average number of visits to libraries in Pendle per capita was 7.52, the highest in Pennine Lancashire and considerably higher than the national average of 5.77 visits per capita.⁽¹⁷⁶⁾ The research also showed that this was most important to the young (under 16) and elderly (over 65) and that the libraries located in the larger settlements have an overall higher penetration rate (i.e. % of population reached) than those located in more rural locations. The study highlighted that participation in the arts and sports also varies across the borough with higher participation levels in the rural areas than the central M65 Corridor despite the majority of facilities being located in these town centres, with participation levels of between 10.8-18.1% compared with 23.5%-36.7% levels in Barrowford and the Western Parishes.

¹⁷⁶ Jura Consultants (2009) Mapping the Cultural Sector in Pennine Lancashire. [online]. Pennine Lancashire Living Places Partnership. Available from http://living-places.org.uk/fileadmin/user_upload/downloads/Mapping_the_Cultural_Sector_in_Pennine_Lancashire.pdf [Accessed 5th October 2012].

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- 12.10** The Pendle Sustainable Settlements Study (Pendle Borough Council, 2008) includes an audit of a full range of community facilities and access to such facilities for all the smaller settlements outside of the three main towns of Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick. The study found that in general there is a correlation between the level of community services present in a settlement and its population size. It did find that some community services are less well provided in the rural settlements including police stations, day centres, child minders and community activities (such as the Women's Institute and kid's clubs). There is also an identified lack of formal open space for recreation use in a number of the rural settlements.
- 12.11** The Pendle Infrastructure Study (Pendle Borough Council, 2011) provides a baseline of the existing facilities, records planned projects and highlights gaps in provision that need addressing through the provision of new or improved facilities across the borough. A number of Parish Plans have also been completed in communities across Pendle. These have highlighted where the communities feel there are requirements for new or improved facilities in their areas. Information from these plans has been fed into the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule.

Strategy

- 12.12** The Council will work closely with stakeholders and partners to ensure the adequate provision of services and facilities, especially in areas of relative deprivation. In particular, areas of the M65 Corridor are amongst the most deprived in England. In many cases the Council will not be the delivery agent but will play a role in facilitating development and ensuring that it is located in the right places to address the needs of the population and, where possible, address existing geographical inequalities in provision and concentrations of social deprivation.
- 12.13** As a general principle, it is important that new community facilities are located in highly accessible locations to ensure easy access for all sections of the community. Unlike some other forms of development, community facilities will often be developed to meet a specific community need and as such will not always be required to strictly follow the locational priorities of Policy SDP1. However, where large strategic facilities, that would serve a wider need, are proposed they should have regard to the framework set out in Policy SDP1 as well as the locational requirements set out in Policy SUP1.
- 12.14** To ensure easy access to services and the prudent use of land and resources, the Council will support the co-location of facilities where opportunities arise. The Council will encourage such co-location of services particularly in the rural areas, where existing village facilities such as the village hall or pub could be developed into 'community hubs' to provide wider community services such as post office facilities, essential grocery provisions and broadband access. Where existing facilities can be enhanced to provide wider services, the Council will work with developers and local partners to assess the requirement for additional facilities to deliver comprehensive provision of services to serve the needs of the community.
- 12.15** We recognise the important role that culture and leisure can play in creating strong, confident communities. The Ace Centre in Nelson provides a new focus for arts and entertainment in the town and could form the heart of a new Arts Quarter to revitalise the night time economy in Nelson town centre. In Colne, a thriving night time economy has grown around the Albert Road area with quality restaurants and bars as well as The Muni and Hippodrome arts venues. Provision is smaller in West Craven with the Rainhall Centre in Barnoldswick having recently been developed into a local cinema and culture venue. Policy SUP1 will support development which builds on these strengths and provides further arts and culture opportunities to both residents and visitors of Pendle (also see Policy WRK4).
- 12.16** Community facilities, such as village/community halls, schools, nurseries and places of worship, contribute to the vitality and viability of settlements particularly in the rural areas. Their loss can also have adverse consequences by leading to unsustainable travel patterns. The continuing

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erosion of essential rural services is a concern particularly in Pendleside and Boulsworth where distances to the nearest alternative facility are relatively long and access by public transport can be poor. Policy SUP1 sets out how we will protect against the future loss of facilities.

- 12.17** The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule included in the Infrastructure Study will be updated as part of the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to monitor the current position of identified projects and help with the provision of facilities by identifying funding and delivery gaps which could be met through new development schemes. New developments will be expected to contribute towards the provision of new or improved community facilities to meet identified needs and to mitigate the impact of their development, where such a contribution is viable (see Policy SDP5).

Policy SUP 1

Community Facilities

This policy sets out the general approach to the provision of community services and facilities.⁽¹⁷⁷⁾

The Council will work with partners to reduce levels of social deprivation and improve social inclusion throughout the borough. Coordinating planning, regeneration and other strategies will help to ensure that improved community services and facilities are provided in areas of deprivation or need.

Loss of provision

The Council will resist the loss of community facilities that require a change of use application unless:

- an appropriate alternative is provided, OR
- evidence is presented that the facility is no longer required or financially viable and that the facility cannot provide for an alternative community use (including health and education facilities) identified as being needed in the area, OR
- it can be proven the property has been vacant and actively marketed for a community use for over one year.

New provision

New developments will be expected to contribute towards the provision of any community needs generated by the development, where viable (see Policy SDP5).

New community facilities will be directed to settlements where there is an identified local need and/or a deficiency in provision, as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Schedule or by partners own plans, whilst having regard to the Spatial Development Principles (see Policies SDP1 and SDP5).

Within settlements new facilities should be located in Town Centres or Accessibility Corridors or alongside Transport Hubs or existing community facilities. Where the size or type of facility is such that no suitable sites of this nature are available other accessible locations will be considered.

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.

In designing new facilities, partners and developers should have regard to the requirements set out in policies SUP4 and ENV2.

¹⁷⁷ The community facilities and services covered by this policy include community centres, public halls, policing fire and ambulance services, youth centres, libraries, places of worship, arts and culture facilities including theatres and cinemas, leisure facilities including leisure centres and swimming pools and services provided by the voluntary sectors.

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M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns

- New arts, culture and leisure facilities, particularly those which enhance the existing offers in Nelson and Colne, will be supported, in line with Policies WRK3 and WRK4.

Rural Pendle

- 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.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	2, 8, 9	
SCS Priority Goals	1, 5	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deliver new and improved community facilities to meet identified needs and deficiencies. 	
Indicators	CM03	Number of extant planning consents for community facilities by: -Type, -Location.
	CM04	Number of completed community facilities developments by: -Type, -Location.
	CM05	Number of community facilities lost to alternative uses.
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Lancashire County Council, Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL2), infrastructure providers (e.g. emergency services), community and voluntary organisations, religious bodies, commercial providers and private developers.	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identification of sites for the location of key community facilities will be delivered through the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. • Proposals will be delivered through the determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. • The protection and retention of facilities will be achieved through the Development Management process. • The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule will identify further needs which may be addressed through the use of developer funding where appropriate. 	
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework • State of the Countryside Report • Pendle Infrastructure Study • Pendle Sustainable Settlements Study • Area Action Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents • Parish Plans (various) 	

12 Supporting: Creating Health and Confident Communities

Health and Well-being

Introduction

12.18 Health is fundamental to people's well-being and life expectancy. Helping people to live healthy lifestyles is important. Health is determined by many factors such as poverty, economic activity, education, access to services and housing, along with lifestyle choices such as physical activity, nutrition, smoking and alcohol consumption.

Context

12.19 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) recognises that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities (paragraph 69). It also indicates that access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities (paragraph 73).

12.20 As a whole, the people of Pendle suffer from lower than average life expectancy and poor health. There are also stark inequalities within the borough; there is a significant gap in health between the most affluent and most disadvantaged wards, including a 8-9 year gap in average life expectancy between different wards in Pendle, with the lowest figures in the inner urban wards of the M65 Corridor. Deaths from heart disease and strokes are higher than the regional and national averages.

12.21 In lifestyle terms 54% of Pendle people do not take part in any moderate regular exercise. The gap between those who are physically active from the low income households and those from the high income households is significantly higher almost double that experienced nationally.

12.22 The health and well-being of young people in the borough is also a concern with high levels of infant mortality and low birth weights, which is linked to infant mortality and poor health in later life. It is also linked to the poor health and lifestyle of the mother. As such it provides a good indicator of current and future health of the population.

12.23 In lifestyle terms the percentage of children who are physically active is the eighth worst in England and childhood obesity rates in reception and year six classes are correspondingly high. The teenage pregnancy rate is also higher than the North West and England averages. The Sustainable Community Strategy has an objective to ensure that our children and young people have the opportunity to engage in enjoyable, positive and diversionary activities including play, leisure and sport, which could have positive impacts on their health and well-being.

12.24 A significant factor in the low level economic activity in Pendle, along with the rest of Pennine Lancashire, is the poor health of the population. High levels of obesity, coronary disease and cardiovascular problems contribute significantly to absences from work and early retirement through ill health. Poor diet and exercise exacerbate the problem.

12.25 The number of older people in Pendle is increasing. The population aged 65 and over is expected to rise significantly from approximately 16% of the total population in 2008 to over 20% by the end of the plan period (2028). The number of fit and active older people is also increasing as people retire earlier from work and live longer. The increase in the size of our older generation could have significant implications on the need for health and social care services and facilities.

12.26 Access to health care facilities is also important. The Pendle Sustainable Settlements Study (Pendle Borough Council, 2008) indicates there is a lack of health care provision in the rural areas of Pendle. Whilst this may be acceptable for people to travel to the main settlements to visit services such as a dentist or optician where visits are usually limited to once or twice a year, access to basic health care in the form of a doctor's surgery is often required more locally and frequently. Provision is better in the urban areas, with the opening of Pendle's first "one-stop" primary health care centre,

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the £6.3 million Yarnspinners Wharf facility, which opened in Nelson in 2005. Although East Lancashire Primary Care Trust recently acquired a site in Colne for a similar, new health centre, which would have brought additional day care services to the town, its construction has been delayed because of economic conditions.

- 12.27** Drawing together work across a wide range of communities and organisations, including the two Pennine Lancashire PCT trusts, a programme aimed to 'Save a Million Years of Life' (SMYL) is now established. Project areas include heart disease, infant mortality, drug and alcohol misuse and geographical health equalities.
- 12.28** Work carried out by Natural England shows that access to the natural environment can help to improve health and well-being, prevent disease and help people to recover from illness. Experiencing nature in the outdoors can help tackle obesity, coronary heart disease and mental health problems. Natural England is working to strengthen the connections between people and the natural environment.
- 12.29** Published in June 2011, the Department of Health White Paper: Healthy Lives, Healthy People sets out the government's strategy for public health in England. It recognises that the environment (both natural and built) is a determinant of health. It states that "access to green spaces is associated with better mental and physical health across socioeconomic groups" and "improving the environment in which people live can make healthy lifestyles easier. When the immediate environment is unattractive, it is difficult to make physical activity and contact with nature part of everyday life. Unsafe or hostile urban areas that lack green spaces and are dominated by traffic can discourage activity." The strategy also looks at protecting and promoting community ownership of green spaces and improving access to land so that people can grow their own food.
- 12.30** The Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice – Securing the Value of Nature also recognises the positive association between health and contact with the natural environment. It states that "contact with nature enhances children's education, personal and social skills, health and well-being, leading to the development of responsible citizens." Research shows that "living close to areas with more green spaces was associated with fewer mental health problems and the relation was stronger for people with a lower socio-economic status". In addition "clear and well-maintained paths and bridleways are important to give people access to the natural environment and can be enjoyed by cyclists, walkers and horse-riders and there is considerable scope to improve and extend this network. New cycling and walking routes can also have a significant positive impact on the local economy.
- 12.31** Furthermore, the White Paper states that "access to nearby attractive public green space and footpaths is likely to increase levels of walking for increased health; but it is just as important to be able to view a natural environment. Studies show that patients recovering from operations are likely to stay in hospital for less time and need less powerful painkillers if they look out onto a natural scene from their hospital bed. This evidence shows that there are many benefits of having access to, and interacting with, the natural environment.

Strategy

- 12.32** The Core Strategy seeks to reduce inequalities in health and well-being across the borough by ensuring everybody has easy access to quality health services. We can also help to reduce the need for health care by creating healthy environments for people to live in; encouraging and helping to facilitate healthier and happier lifestyles within all our population particularly our children and young people.
- 12.33** Strengthening service delivery at a local level is a key objective of the NHS. This approach to delivering health care is supported by the larger "one-stop" primary health care centres, which offer a much wider range of services targeted at local health needs. Policy SUP2 sets out how we will

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work with partners, such as the NHS, to support the development of such facilities to help provide modern, quality facilities to help reduce the inequalities in access to such facilities across the borough.

- 12.34** In addition, we recognise that health improvement is not just about improving health care services. Just as important is improving all the services and facilities that can impact on health such as housing, education and leisure services. This has become more significant in light of the Wanless Report (Department of Health, 2002), which suggest that there is likely to be an increasing funding gap between the demand for health services and the sectors ability to meet those demands. Planning can help contribute to closing this gap by facilitating development which results in a healthier population, therefore reducing the demand for health services.
- 12.35** Within Regeneration Priority Areas, physical and environmental improvements such as new housing developments, improvements to existing housing and the creation of new open/green spaces will all serve to create a healthier living environment. The Building Schools for the Future programme has provided not just improved learning environments but also improved recreation facilities for our young people and the wider community.
- 12.36** Provision of quality open spaces and recreation facilities can play an important role in encouraging healthy lifestyles and improving quality of health. Open space can also serve as a vital focal point for community activities, bringing together members of communities and providing opportunities for social interaction. The Sustainable Settlements Study identified a lack of formal recreation open space in a number of rural areas. Whilst easy access to the countryside in some way compensates for this, the need for formal open space for its social and community benefits is still important. Open space provision in the residential areas of the densely populated towns of the M65 Corridor can also be a problem. The Council will work towards the provision of sufficient, high quality, multi-functional open spaces, sports and recreation facilities to meet the needs of the local communities, as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Study, the Pendle Open Space Audit and any similar audits. In addition and where appropriate, the Council will work with partners to identify the potential for new nature conservation designations and to increase the access to such designations in order to promote contact with nature and the natural environment (see Policy ENV1). Where opportunities arise as part of new developments the Council will encourage developers to make connections and improve access to the surrounding natural environment.
- 12.37** Ensuring that existing quality open space, sports, recreation and leisure facilities are protected and that new developments provide easy access to such facilities is important to provide healthy environments with opportunities for people to live more active lifestyles. The Council's Open Space Audit, Parks and Children's and Youth Play Area Strategies, will help highlight deficiencies and guide requirements for provision (see Policy ENV1).
- 12.38** Protection of existing allotments (see Policy ENV1) and provision of additional ones, or where suitable land is not available to meet demand consideration of use of areas of existing public space such as parks to encourage local food growing projects, can help people eat a more healthy diet as well as providing regular exercise. To further encourage healthy eating, particularly amongst our younger population, the Council will look to limit the number of hot food takeaways near to schools (see Policy WRK3).
- 12.39** Promoting walking and cycling as viable alternatives to the car could have substantial benefits not only for health but also climate change, congestion and the wider environment. Provision of attractive, safe walking and cycling routes between homes and places of work or education will enable people to incorporate exercise into everyday life. The Manual for Streets (Department for Transport, 2007) gives information on effective street design that encourages walking and cycling (see Policy ENV4).
- 12.40** Where there is a need for community facilities to provide care and social facilities for our young and older generations, such developments will be supported. New youth facilities are being provided as part of the Bradley Hub development in Nelson; such facilities are important as they offer support

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to, and help nurture, our young people and provide opportunities for social interaction and recreational activities, particularly in areas of deprivation. Therefore similar schemes will be supported as appropriate. The focus on care for older people is shifting towards individual programmes of care and supporting people within their own homes as far as practical. The Council will work with partners to facilitate development as required.

Policy SUP 2

Health and Well-being

The Council will work with partners to deliver key developments which will improve the health and well-being of people in Pendle, and will:

- Support the provision of new or improved facilities for health, leisure and social care.
- Give priority to directing such developments to areas with high levels of deprivation or an identified need or deficiency in provision as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Schedule or partners plans, whilst having regard to the principles set out in Policies SDP1, SDP5 and SUP1.
- Support regeneration schemes which, by improving the quality of the existing sub-standard housing stock and local environments including through provision or enhancement of open space, help to create healthy neighbourhoods.
- Support and develop healthy ways to travel (also see Policy ENV4).
- Support the provision of better access and links to the natural environment.
- In designing new facilities, partners and developers should have regard to the requirements set out in policies SUP4 and ENV2.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	2, 8, 9	
SCS Priority Goals	5, 7, 8	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To deliver new and improved health and social care facilities. ● To deliver well-linked open space to enable healthy lifestyles. 	
Indicators	CM03	Number of extant planning consents for community facilities by: -Type, -Location.
	CM04	Number of completed community facilities developments by: -Type, -Location.
	EN08	Provision of open space by: -Type, -Location (including trends overtime).
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Lancashire County Council, Pendle Leisure Trust, Housing Pendle, Health Authorities (including PCT, Hospital Trust etc), Community and Voluntary Organisations, Private Sector Care providers, Private Leisure Facility providers	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The identification of sites for the location of community facilities will be delivered through the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. ● Proposals will be delivered through the determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. ● The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule will identify further needs which may be addressed through the use of developer funding where appropriate. 	
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Planning Policy Framework ● Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England ● The Natural Choice – Securing the Value of Nature 	

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- Lancashire Children's and Young People's Plan
- Lancashire Adult and Community Services Business Plan
- NHS East Lancashire Commissioning Strategic Plan
- Pendle Infrastructure Study
- Pendle Sustainable Settlements Study
- Pendle Children's Trust Action Plan
- Pendle Older People's Action Plan
- Parish Plans (various)

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Education and Training

Introduction

12.41 Education is at the heart of the Government's commitment to ensure that children and young people are able to fulfil their potential and make a positive contribution to their communities. But education does not stop at our young people; there is also a need to provide adults with training in vocational skills and skills for life, to enable them to react to changing job markets and equip them to go about their day-to-day lives.

Context

12.42 Statistics indicate a large increase in the birth rate between 2002/03 and 2008/09 and population projections predict this increase is likely to continue resulting in the challenge of providing more education places in the future. Care for younger children, is focused on children's centres throughout Pendle, the latest being a purpose built facility in the centre of Colne. These bring together childcare, early education, health and support services for families with children under 5 years old. They are the cornerstone in the drive to tackle child poverty and social exclusion working with parents-to-be, parents, carers and children to promote the physical, intellectual and social development of babies and young children so that they can flourish at home and when they get to school.

12.43 Levels of educational attainment in schools in Pendle have been well below national and county averages for many years and often follow the children throughout their lives, resulting in fewer life opportunities and choices.

12.44 Pendle has a higher percentage of its working age population without qualifications than the North West and England and Wales as a whole. These figures also include further geographical inequalities across the borough with some inner urban areas having over half of its working age residents with no qualifications. Minimum entry to work requirements are increasing and it will become more difficult for those with limited numeracy and literacy skills to secure employment. Tackling education and skills development at all levels will be key to reducing worklessness and associated deprivation and improving the economic prosperity of the area.

12.45 At the other end of the scale, there are also fewer people with higher level qualifications (degrees and higher degrees) compared to the national average. An Integrated Economic Strategy for Pennine Lancashire 2009-2020 (IES) (PLACE, 2008) concludes that the lack of a Higher Education (HE) institution in the immediate area means that most students seeking an HE education leave the area and that most (two-thirds) do not return, meaning local businesses are disadvantaged by the lack of access to graduates and access to research and development opportunities.

12.46 The IES includes within its vision that by 2020 the area will be supported by an education and training system that reflects the economic needs of the area. It highlights that in seeking to attract higher value employment opportunities the availability of a skilled workforce is crucial; with smaller numbers of qualified people, Pennine Lancashire will find it increasingly difficult to compete for investment and employment opportunities. In addition, the IES identifies as one of its strategic interventions, the need to develop strategic linkages within the education sector to ensure that the curriculum and qualifications available locally better reflect the economic and employment needs in the area, as well as wider opportunities in the Manchester growth area, so that schools and colleges can contribute more effectively towards the development of the future workforce.

12.47 There are also issues in the borough with regard to work place training in Pendle; an audit of skills and training provision showed that over 25% of firms within the borough could not identify any benefits in training staff and a recent Citizens Panel survey found that only one-third of Pendle respondents had received at least one day of training in the last two years. Good access to education and training provision will empower individuals and provide a more skilled workforce to meet the

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demands of local businesses. The PL-IES includes a strategic intervention to encourage employers and individuals to invest in training that will result in higher skill levels across the workforce and increased economic competitiveness of the local area.

Strategy

- 12.48** The Council will work closely with public and private sector organisations to ensure that service provision for children and young people continues to meet identified needs highlighted in the Pendle Infrastructure Study, or partners' plans.
- 12.49** The Primary Capital Programme and Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme (secondary schools) have recently been discontinued. Whilst the construction of two new secondary schools with BSF funding has helped to transform secondary education in Pendle, a number of schools did not benefit. Policy SUP3 will support further developments which provide improved educational facilities, to help to raise educational attainment levels in the borough.
- 12.50** Lancashire County Council (LCC) is responsible for planning the provision of school places. Consideration is given to the influences on local population change, including the birth rate, inward and outward migration and the location of new and proposed housing developments. The recent rise in Pendle's birth rate has seen LCC increase capacity at infant and junior schools in Nelson. Further projected increases have indicated a need for additional places in Brierfield, Nelson and Barnoldswick. At the time of writing (2012), consultation is underway on the provision of these additional places. The reduction in capital funding, being made available to LCC, means that the need to seek contributions from housing developers, where the development is expected to impact upon school places, may increase.
- 12.51** An additional issue for LCC is the lack of suitable sites for the provision of additional school places. Pendle Council will work closely with LCC to identify suitable sites through the site allocation process. Whilst the growth in pupils is currently impacting on the primary school sector, this growth will move into the secondary sector around 2017. Further information on the planning of school places in Pendle can be found in Lancashire's annual 'Strategy for the Provision of School Places and School's Capital Investment'.
- 12.52** Further education (FE) has been centralised with the relocation of Nelson and Colne College to a single site on the Nelson-Barrowford boundary. As such there is currently no immediate requirement for FE provision in the borough. The Council will support proposals for the introduction of specialist provision, particularly that which builds on local business specialisms, or provides HE provision not currently available in the borough.
- 12.53** Schools can play a part in providing wider community benefits through making their facilities available for wider community use. Such uses and wider co-location initiatives will be encouraged where appropriate, and supported where they do not impact upon a school's ability to provide places for pupils of statutory school age in that area.

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Policy SUP 3

Education and Training

The Council will work with partners to deliver key developments that will improve the educational and training opportunities in Pendle.

- Priority should be given to directing education and training developments to areas with an identified need or deficiency in provision, as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Schedule or partners' plans, or high levels of deprivation, whilst having regard to the principles set out in SDP1, SDP5 and SUP1.
- Facilities and services for the education and training of all age groups should be in locations that are conveniently accessible to users, including by walking and cycling. Where possible, consideration of the provision of primary and secondary education facilities on a single site or in close proximity will be supported to reduce travel requirements for families with children of different ages.
- The Council will support provision of improved primary education facilities where a need exists.
- The Council will continue to support the upgrading of secondary education facilities, especially where the proposed scheme will bring benefits to the wider community.
- The Council will work with partners to ensure the provision of, or access to, post-16 education and training to help reduce inequalities and support the local economy.
- In designing new facilities, partners and developers should have regard to the requirements set out in policies SUP4 and ENV2.

Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	2, 6, 8	
SCS Priority Goals	2, 7	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deliver key developments to improve the education and training offer in the borough. 	
Indicators	CM03	Number of extant planning consents for community facilities by: -Type, -Location.
	CM04	Number of completed community facilities developments by: -Type, -Location.
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Lancashire County Council, Nelson and Colne College, private education providers, private training providers (e.g. Training 2000).	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identification of sites for the location of community facilities will be delivered through the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. • Proposals will be delivered through the determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. • The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule will identify further needs which may be addressed through the use of developer funding where appropriate. 	
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework • Strategy for the Provision of School Places and School's Capital Investment. • Lancashire Children and Young People's Plan • Lancashire Primary Capital Programme Strategy for Change • Pendle Infrastructure Study • Pendle Sustainable Settlements Study • Nelson and Colne College Strategic Plan 	

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Designing Better Public Places

Introduction

- 12.54** This policy sets out some general principles regarding the design of 'public places'. This includes public buildings such as hospitals, schools and libraries and the spaces around them such as town squares, public gardens and pedestrianised streets (collectively known as the public realm). The way these places are designed to interact with each other for the benefit of the people who use them is an important component in establishing the character of an area and the quality of a place.
- 12.55** This policy helps to address Strategic Objective 3 of the Core Strategy: To promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn, work, play and visit. The design of a new development can be critical to achieving a better quality of life, an improved sense of place and a more healthy and safe environment.

Context

- 12.56** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (paragraph 57) states that it is important to plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all development, including individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider area development schemes. It then sets out a number of key objectives relevant to the design of buildings and spaces, including the need to ensure that new developments respond to local character and history, reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials and are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping.
- 12.57** World Class Places (HM Government, 2009) is the Government's strategy for improving quality of place. It emphasises that bad planning and design can encourage crime, contribute to poor health, undermine community cohesion, deter investment, spoil the environment and over the long term incur significant costs. The report also highlights how the increase in obesity and other chronic health problems, an ageing population and, most importantly, climate change should influence the way we develop places and design buildings and the public realm.

Public buildings

- 12.58** Several national, government initiatives have put in place standards to try to ensure quality in new public buildings. The Better Public Building initiative introduced and promoted demanding standards governing the process of commissioning new public buildings - Common Minimum Standards for the procurement of built environments in the public sector.
- 12.59** Evidence reveals that good design can improve the delivery of public services.⁽¹⁷⁸⁾ A UK study of pupil performance found that capital investment in school buildings had a very strong influence on staff morale, pupil innovation and effective learning time. Incorporating good design into classrooms has been shown to have a significant impact on pupil achievement and behaviour. Studies on this issue have found that test scores in well designed buildings were up to 11% higher than those in poorly designed buildings. Patient recovery times can also be reduced by well designed health care buildings while attractive, functional working environments help recruit and retain hospital staff. Over 90% of nurses and all directors of nursing believe that a well designed environment is significantly linked to patient recovery rates and 86% of directors of nursing say that hospital design is 'important' or 'very important' in relation to the performance of nurses. The strength of the evidence for education and healthcare is repeated across other sectors.

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Public spaces

- 12.60** The World Class Places strategy defines quality of place as ‘the physical characteristics of a community – the way it is planned, designed, developed and maintained – that affect the quality of life of people living and working in it, and those visiting it, both now and into the future’. The factors that shape the quality of place can be organised under four broad headings:
1. The range and mix of homes, services and amenities.
 2. Design and upkeep of buildings and spaces.
 3. Provision of green space and green infrastructure.
 4. Treatment of historic buildings and places.
- 12.61** The NPPF highlights how high quality and inclusive design can create well-mixed and integrated spaces which avoid segregation and have well-planned public spaces that bring people together and provide opportunities for physical activity and recreation.
- 12.62** Accessible local facilities and public places are particularly important as we seek to provide for an ageing population. In 2008 the Government published its strategy for promoting lifetime homes and neighbourhoods for an ageing society.⁽¹⁷⁹⁾ This sets out a package of measures to ensure that older people live in high quality, warm environments that are suited to their needs by creating homes and neighbourhoods that help to make life easier, and turn the challenges of ageing into new opportunities. Key features include:
- Well designed paving and kerbs.
 - Access to public amenities.
 - Public toilets.
 - Street lighting.
 - Accessible public transport.
 - Appropriately located bus stops.
 - Disabled parking bays.
 - Green spaces and meeting places that promote inter-generational contact.
 - Information and advice for finding one’s way.
- 12.63** Physical activity can contribute to well-being and is essential for good health, with research suggesting that increasing physical activity levels in the population will help prevent or manage over 20 conditions and diseases.⁽¹⁸⁰⁾
- 12.64** People on low incomes are more likely to live in lower quality areas.⁽¹⁸¹⁾ Yet evidence suggests that people are also more likely to spend more time close to their homes, are more reliant on local services and social ties and are less likely to move away. Low income groups will be particularly affected if services, facilities and opportunities are remote or of poor quality or the design of their neighbourhood encourages crime and social isolation.
- 12.65** The Masterplan for Nelson Town Centre, which guides investment and activity over the next ten years and beyond, provides for radical reworking of the town centre public realm. The first two projects have taken place with the development of a new mixed-use business and arts centre development around Market Street and the opening of a new bus-rail interchange. The re-opening

179 Department for Communities and Local Government (2008) *Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods: A National Strategy for Housing in an Ageing Society*. London: Department for Communities and Local Government.

180 National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (2008) *Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity*. London: National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence.

181 HM Government (2009) *World class places: The Government’s strategy for improving quality of place*. London: HM Government.

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of the Manchester Road / Leeds Road corridor to one-way traffic and the public realm improvements associated with this remodelling represent the latest stage in the transformation of the town centre.⁽¹⁸²⁾

- 12.66** The Pennine Lancashire Squared initiative sought to create unique and high profile public spaces in towns throughout Pennine Lancashire. In Nelson, subsequent proposals have centred on linking the space between the Pendle Rise Shopping Centre and the former Woolworths building, with Market Street, Scotland Road and the new Arts Culture and Entertainment (ACE) Centre.

Strategy

- 12.67** Good design should contribute positively to the creation of better public places where people can interact and take part in public life. The Council will work with public sector partners and private developers to deliver well designed public buildings and spaces which contribute to the character and sense of place of Pendle.
- 12.68** The heritage assets of Pendle play an important part in establishing its character and achieving a sense of place. Proposals should contribute to, and enhance, the qualities of these heritage assets in line with the requirements of Policy ENV2.
- 12.69** BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) is the leading and most widely used environmental assessment method for buildings. Since the launch of the original scheme, which mainly focused on office buildings, different versions have been developed that are specially adapted for assessing a wide range of public building types – for example, BREEAM Schools which assesses new schools, major refurbishment projects and extensions. From the 1st July 2008 all healthcare buildings seeking approval and funding for a building project above a capital cost value threshold of £2m are required to be assessed using the BREEAM Healthcare standard. All new build developments will need to achieve an ‘Excellent’ rating ($\geq 70\%$) while refurbishments need to achieve a ‘Very Good’ rating (55-70%). The Council will encourage all new developments for public facilities to meet the highest possible level of the BREEAM code as appropriate to the development (e.g. BREEAM Healthcare, BREEAM Education, BREEAM Communities etc).
- 12.70** Developments should consider the interaction of the proposed development with the surrounding public realm to create a quality environment with a sense of place and local identity. The flow of space between interior and exterior spaces and the streets, roads and squares that connect buildings can be just as important as the buildings themselves. The scale and shape of buildings, the layout of streets, squares and parks, the handling of materials and signs, all help to influence the feel of an area and the way it functions. Manual for Streets 2: Wider Application of the Principles takes the principles set out in Manual for Streets and demonstrates how the design principles and standards can be applied to high streets in towns and villages.
- 12.71** Developments should consider access for all, both within the building and the approaches through associated areas of public realm. Often referred to as inclusive design, the principles make the built environment accessible to those who may otherwise be excluded due to poor design. Specific guidance is available in publications such as Planning and access for disabled people.
- 12.72** Lifetime Neighbourhoods (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2011) continues these principles, focusing on designing neighbourhoods that are accessible to all regardless of age, health or disability. New provision of public buildings and spaces should consider such issues to ensure areas are accessible and usable to all and which encourage people to be physically active as a routine part of their daily life, to help increase health and well-being.

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Policy SUP 4

Designing Better Public Places

The Council will work with partners and developers to achieve well designed, high quality public buildings and spaces.

Applicants should have regard to the general design requirements set out in Policy ENV2 and in addition:

Public buildings

Proposals should contribute to the quality of place by:

- Designing buildings which are adaptable and suitable for multi-use, both now and in the future.
- Designing sustainable buildings which meet the highest level of the appropriate BREEAM scheme as possible and the on-site energy requirement as set out in Policy ENV3.
- Having regard to the relationship between the public building and associated or neighbouring public realm to achieve a quality sense of place and local identity.
- Promoting a pattern of land use and location of facilities which encourages walking, cycling, leisure, recreation and play, to provide for an active and healthy lifestyle for all.
- Re-using historic buildings, where appropriate, or by incorporating design elements in new developments that respond sympathetically to the built heritage, public spaces and key infrastructure elements, within the historic environment in which they are located.

Public realm

Proposals should contribute to sustaining or improving the quality, appearance and character of the public realm by:

- Improving connectivity to ensure ease of movement for all users.
- Increasing the use of natural surfaces, trees, shrubs and planting.
- Using materials which are in keeping with the established character of the area and ensure sensitive repair and maintenance regimes are put in place.
- Enhancing the setting of any historic buildings or infrastructure in the immediate vicinity.
- Seeking to design out the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour and encourage natural surveillance.
- Increasing the use of public art, where appropriate, and in keeping with the place.
- Ensuring advertisements contribute positively to the public space. The Design Principles SPD give more detailed guidance on the design of advertisements.

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Monitoring and Delivery

Strategic Objectives	3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10	
SCS Priority Goals	4, 5, 6, 7, 8	
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the design quality of public buildings and spaces. 	
Indicators	EN11	Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of poor design.
	EN16	Number of buildings achieving a BREEAM rating.
	CM01	Number of schemes granted permission and completed with a Secured by Design award by: -Location (including in the Railway Street (Brierfield) SPD Area).
	CM02	Crime levels by: -Location (including in the Bradley AAP area).
Delivery Agencies	Pendle Borough Council, Lancashire County Council, Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, Heritage Trust for the North West, English Heritage, private developers.	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of planning applications through the Development Management process. Detailed design guidance in Supplementary Planning Documents, Area Action Plans, Neighbourhood Plans and Masterplan documents. Public sector funding initiatives will be used as a delivery tool. 	
Key Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework World Class Places: The Governments strategy for improving quality of place Better public buildings: A proud legacy for the future Creating excellent primary schools: A guide for clients Creating excellent secondary schools: A guide for clients By Design - Urban Design in the Planning System: Towards Better Practice By Design, Safer Places: The planning system and crime prevention Manual for Streets; Volumes 1 & 2 Planning and Access for Disabled People: A good practice guide Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity North West Best Practice Design Guide Raising Design Quality in Pennine Lancashire Bradley (Nelson) Area Action Plan Pendle Design Principles SPD Pendle Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD Brierfield Railway Street Area SPD Nelson Town Centre Masterplan 	

13 Monitoring and Delivery

Introduction

- 13.1** The context for the Core Strategy is provided by the Spatial Portrait (Chapter 3), which describes the wider social, economic and environmental issues in Pendle.
- 13.2** The significant effects that policies within the Core Strategy may have, either individually or collectively, are considered in the accompanying Sustainability Appraisal, whilst the Habitats Regulations Assessment specifically assesses their potential impact on European Sites of nature conservation importance (Chapter 2).
- 13.3** Looking forward, regular monitoring will provide up to date information on the performance of planning policy, the delivery of development and any social, economic or environmental impacts. It will help to assess whether the Core Strategy remains a sound document, and indicate whether adjustments need to be made to a particular policy in order to ensure the successful delivery of its strategic objectives (Chapter 5).
- 13.4** Each policy in this document is followed by a table (shaded blue), which sets out how we propose to monitor its effectiveness (targets and indicators) and measure progress towards the achievement of its objectives (implementation). This table also identifies those organisations (delivery agencies) that will be integral in delivering sustainable development across Pendle.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

- 13.5** Following the adoption of the Core Strategy the results of future monitoring will be reported in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), as required by Part 8 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

Indicators

- 13.6** A set of indicators has been specifically developed to monitor the effectiveness of the Core Strategy and other documents that will form part of the emerging Pendle Local Plan.
- 13.7** Output indicators measure progress in achieving plan or programme objectives, targets and policies. They are set at the national level in the Single Data List. The Single Data List is a list of all data returns that central government requires from local government. A number of planning indicators are included in this list, which aim to show performance of the planning system and its key objectives.
- 13.8** The AMR also includes details of local output indicators, which provide scope for addressing issues and circumstances that are of particular significance in Pendle.

Infrastructure Delivery Schedule

- 13.9** As well as monitoring the performance against established indicators and targets, the AMR will also include an update of the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (Appendix 1 of the Pendle Infrastructure Study).
- 13.10** This update will reflect the current position with regard to the delivery of projects which are critical in providing the infrastructure necessary to support the delivery of sustainable development in Pendle. For each project the delivery schedule identifies:
- Linkages with strategic objectives in the Core Strategy and Sustainable Community Strategy.
 - Linkages to policies with policies in the Core Strategy.
 - Project description – including projected costs; secured and potential sources of funding and projected timescales for delivery.

13 Monitoring and Delivery

- Lead organisations for delivery and management.
- Potential risks and contingencies

Housing Trajectory

13.11 The AMR also includes the housing trajectory, which integrates the 'plan, monitor and manage' approach into housing delivery, by showing past performance and estimates for future completions in a graphical form.

Affordable Housing Targets: Dynamic Viability Model A

A Affordable Housing Targets: Dynamic Viability Model

- A.1** The Burnley and Pendle Affordable Housing Site Viability Study (Update 2010) provides the Dynamic Viability Model which is used in Policy LIV3 to set variable Affordable Housing Targets according to market conditions.
- A.2** The Model works by using a benchmark site that reasonably reflects the affordable target level that is deliverable in the area. The model uses the nationally published indexes relating to house prices, building costs and alternative land values to develop a matrix of targets that changes depending on the changes to the indexes.
- A.3** The set of indices is based on the assessment that, of all the many financial assumptions in the appraisal that could change over time, there are three key variables which in practice dominate the outcome. Price and build cost are the key figures which determine the residual value result, but significant movements in alternative use value will also move the site into or out of viability.
- A.4** Table A1 below sets out the indexes for automatic updating of Dynamic Viability.

Variable	Proposed Index	Starting Value
House Price	Halifax House Price Index Quarterly North West Seasonally Adjusted	Q1 2010 = 493.8
Build Cost	BCIS General Building Cost Index	Q2 2009 = 295.9
Alternative Use Value	Valuation Office Agency: Property Market Reports: Value of industrial land for Manchester Both the coverage and frequency of the VOA's Property Market Report have been reduced. They are now annual rather than six monthly and only cover the very largest regional centres (the nearest being Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds). The Manchester figure is proposed for use as an index in updating the alternative use value; it is movements in the Manchester figure rather than its absolute value, which are important.	January 2010 (Value per ha = £650,000)

- A.5** The Model contains two matrix types:
- a coarse matrix which uses 10% intervals in the indices (price, cost and alternative use value) providing broad coverage, but this level of change can produce large changes in the affordable housing target.
 - a fine matrix which uses 4% intervals in the indices providing changes in the target of around 5% - this is a manageable level of change for a potentially annual shift.
- A.6** The benchmark site appraisal tables are set out below. There is a set of tables for the Coarse Matrix and a set of tables for the Fine Matrix. These detailed tables provide the full range of possible targets and also the alternative use value check in eight bands of alternative use value indexes.
- A.7** Table A1 shows the starting value for each of the indexes. These can be located on the matrices below and indicates the target level of affordable housing that is viable and will be required in new developments. Annual updates of the position of the indexes will be published in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and these can then be used with the tables in this appendix to calculate the latest affordable housing target in line with the requirements of Policy LIV3.

B Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) Policies

B Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) Policies

- B.1** When adopted, the Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy together with the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies will replace the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016).
- B.2** Policies from the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) may be:
1. Replaced fully by one or more policies in the Core Strategy;
 2. Replaced by policies in both the Core Strategy and the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies;
 3. Replaced only by policies in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies;
 4. Deleted once the Core Strategy is adopted (e.g. Policy 18 Housing Market Renewal).
- B.3** Where point 3 applies the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) policy will remain in force until the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management is adopted – see below;
- B.4** Policies in the Core Strategy provide ‘hooks’ for the more detailed policies that will follow. The table below indicates where it is anticipated that a more detailed policy, or site allocation, will be included in Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies. Additional policies may also follow in area action plans and neighbourhood plans, where a locally specific policy response is considered to be necessary to address a particular issue.
- B.5** Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) do not form part of the statutory development plan, but may be used to provide additional guidance to promote quality in new development, or to address site specific issues.
- B.6** Policies in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016), which are not wholly replaced in the Core Strategy, will remain part of the statutory development plan for Pendle until such time that more detailed policies are adopted. But, they can only be given full weight in the decision making process until 27th March 2013. After this date they will be given an appropriate weighting “according to their degree of consistency” with the National Planning Policy Framework.

Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016 Policy		Where will this policy be replaced?	
		Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy	Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies
1	Development in the Open Countryside	SPD1/ENV1	Policy
2	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	ENV1, ENV2	Policy
3	Green Belt	ENV1, ENV2	Policy
3A	Protected Areas	-	Site Allocation*
4A	Natural Heritage - International Sites	ENV1	Site Allocation
4B	Natural Heritage - National Sites	ENV1	Site Allocation
4C	Natural Heritage - Country & District Designated Sites	ENV1	Site Allocation
4D	Natural Heritage - Wildlife Corridors, Species Protection & Biodiversity	ENV1	Site Allocation

Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) Policies B

Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016 Policy		Where will this policy be replaced?	
		Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy	Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies
5	Renewable Energy Resources	ENV3	-
6	Development & Flood Risk	ENV7	-
7	Water Resource Protection	ENV7	-
8	Contamination and Pollution	ENV5	Policy
9	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest	ENV1, ENV2	Policy
10	Areas of Special Architectural or Historic Interest	ENV1, ENV2	Policy / Site Allocation
11	Archaeology	ENV1	Policy
12	Maintaining Settlement Character	-	Site Allocation*
13	Quality and Design of New Development	ENV2, LIV4, WRK5, SUP4	Policy
14	Trees Woodland & Hedgerows	ENV1	-
16	Landscaping in New Development	-	Policy
17	Location of New Housing Development	SDP2, LIV1, LIV2, LIV3	Site Allocation
18	Housing Market Renewal	-	-
20	Quality Housing Provision	LIV4	-
21	Provision of Open Space in New Development	LIV4	-
22	Protected Employment Areas	-	Policy / Site Allocation
23	Location of New Employment Development	SDP3, WRK2	Site Allocation
24	Employment in Rural Areas	WRK1, WRK2, WRK4	-
25	Location of Service & Retail Development	SDP4, WRK3	Policy
26	Non-shopping Uses in Town Centres & Local Shopping Areas	-	Policy / Site Allocation
27	Retail & Service Land Provision	-	Site Allocation
28	Retail & Service Provision in Villages	SDP4, WRK3, SUP1	-
29	Creating an Improved Transport Network	ENV4	Site Allocation
30	Sustainable Travel Modes	ENV4	-
31	Parking	-	Policy / Site Allocation
32	New Community Facilities	SUP1, SUP2, SUP3	Site Allocation
33	Existing Open Space	ENV1	Policy / Site Allocation
34	Improved Open Space Provision	ENV1	Policy
35	Countryside Access	WRK4	Policy

B Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) Policies

Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016 Policy		Where will this policy be replaced?	
		Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy	Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies
36	Leeds-Liverpool Canal Corridor	WRK4	-
37	East Lancashire Regional Park	-	-
38	Telecommunications	-	Policy
39	Equestrian Development	-	Policy
40	Tourism	WRK4, SUP1	Policy

*The continued validity of these designations will be reviewed during the preparation of the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies.

C Glossary

Term / Common abbreviation	Brief Description
Affordable housing	<p>- Collective term for social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, which is made available to eligible households who are unable to afford open market housing.</p> <p>Homes not covered by these three definitions, such as "low cost market" housing, may not be considered as affordable housing for planning purposes.</p> <p>▶ Affordable Rented Housing ▶ Intermediate Housing ▶ Social Rented Housing.</p>
Affordable rented housing	<p>- Affordable rented housing is let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. It is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable).</p> <p>▶ Affordable Housing ▶ Intermediate Housing ▶ Social Rented Housing.</p>
Ancient woodland	<p>- In England, the term ancient woodland is used to refer to land that has been continuously wooded since 1600. Areas of ancient woodland that have never been cleared or replanted are known as semi-natural ancient woodland. This resource cannot increase and is irreplaceable.</p>
Annual Monitoring Report	<p>AMR A document setting out how the Council's planning policies have been used in the previous financial year (April to March) and whether it has achieved the milestones set out in its Local Development Scheme.</p> <p>▶ Local Development Scheme.</p>
Appropriate Assessment	<p>AA Appropriate Assessment is the process and documentation associated with the statutory requirement under the EU Habitats and Species Directive.</p> <p>▶ Habitat Regulations Assessment</p>
Area Action Plan	<p>AAP A document that provides the planning framework for a specific location that is usually the subject of a conservation or regeneration initiative. A key feature is its focus on implementation.</p> <p>▶ Development Plan Document</p>
Article 4 Direction	<p>- An order which requires work which would normally be exempt from the need to obtain planning permission (i.e. "permitted development") to obtain formal consent.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>- Derived from the term "biological diversity" it is most often used to refer to the number and variety of plants, animals and micro-organisms found within a specified area (or ecosystem).</p> <p>▶ Biodiversity Action Plan</p>
Biodiversity Action Plan	<p>BAP A strategy aimed at conserving biological diversity within a given area through a series of actions focusing on protection and restoration.</p> <p>▶ Biodiversity</p>
Brownfield land	<p>- Also referred to as previously developed land, or PDL for short. The term refers to land previously occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural, or forestry buildings) and any associated fixed (surface) infrastructure. The term can also be applied to land occupied by under-used or vacant premises.</p>

C Glossary

Term / Common abbreviation	Brief Description
	<p>► Greenfield land ► Previously Developed Land</p>
Building for Life	<p>BfL An initiative which promotes design excellence and celebrates best practice in the house building industry. The Building for Life criteria are the measure by which design quality in new housing is assessed. They cover four main themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Character 2. Roads, parking and pedestrianisation 3. Design and construction 4. Environment and community
Climate change	<p>- A reference to significant long-term change in the ‘average weather’ conditions (temperature, precipitation and wind patterns) experienced in a particular area.</p> <p>These changes can be caused by external forces, such as variations in sunlight intensity, and more recently by human activities, in particular the consumption of fossil fuels.</p>
Code for Sustainable Homes	<p>CSH The Code measures the sustainability of a new home against categories of sustainable design, rating the ‘whole home’ as a complete package. The Code uses a 1 to 6 star rating system to communicate the overall sustainability performance of a new home. The Code sets minimum standards for energy and water use at each level and, within England.</p>
Comparison goods	<p>- Collective term for those items that consumers buy only occasionally and would normally compare prices before buying e.g. furniture, electrical equipment, clothes etc.</p> <p>► Convenience Goods</p>
Community facilities	<p>- Collective term for establishments that provide for the social, educational, spiritual, recreational, leisure and cultural needs of the community.</p>
Community Infrastructure Levy	<p>CIL This is a standard charge, which local authorities can levy on new developments by local authorities to reflect the impact they are likely to have on local services and amenities.</p> <p>The local planning authority must publish a schedule identifying the the charges to be imposed for different types of development. These may vary by area. Prior to adoption this schedule of charges must undergo public consultation and independent examination.</p> <p>► Infrastructure</p>
Conservation Area	<p>- Areas of special architectural or historical interest, the character, appearance or setting of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.</p> <p>Properties within a conservation area may be subject to planning restrictions particularly relating to the exterior of the property.</p>
Consultation Statement	<p>- Demonstrates how each planning document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.</p> <p>The statement should set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● which bodies and persons were invited to make representations at each stage; ● how these bodies and persons were invited to make such representations; ● a summary of the main issues raised by those representations; and ● how those main issues have been addressed in the final document. <p>► The Regulations</p>

Glossary C

Term / Common abbreviation	Brief Description
Contaminated land	- Land that has been polluted and needs to be treated before development can safely take place on the site.
Convenience goods	- Collective term for relatively inexpensive goods that are purchased frequently at the most convenient location and with the minimum of deliberation e.g. most grocery items, newspapers, petrol etc. ▶ Comparison goods
Decentralised Energy Network	- A network that produces heat and/or electricity at or near the point of consumption.
Development Management	DM The process through which the local planning authority considers the merits of a planning application, having regard to the Local Plan and all other material considerations.
Development Plan	- The statutory Development Plan is made up of a series of documents, which contain the planning policies and site specific allocations to guide the nature and location of development in a particular area. In Pendle the Development Plan will include the following planning documents: • Pendle Local Plan Part One: Core Strategy • Pendle Local Plan Part Two: Site Allocations and Development Policies • Bradley Area Action Plan • Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD • Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework Site Allocation and Development Management Policies DPD (1) Any Neighbourhood Plans that are adopted will also form part of the Development Plan. (2) The North West of England Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 will remain part of the Development Plan until formally revoked by the Government. ▶ Development Plan Documents ▶ Local Plans ▶ Neighbourhood Development Plan ▶ Regional Spatial Strategy ▶ Site Specific Allocations ▶ Statutory
Development Plan Document	DPD A statutory planning document that forms part of the Development Plan: ▶ Area Action Plans ▶ Development Plan ▶ Proposals Map ▶ Statutory ▶ Sustainability Appraisal
Dwelling	- A self-contained building, or part of a building, usually occupied by a single household. Examples of a dwelling include a house, bungalow, apartment, maisonette etc.
Employment land	- Land reserved for development by businesses engaged in light industrial or office uses (B1 use class), general industry (B2) or warehousing and distribution (B8). ▶ Employment Land Review
Employment Land Review	ELR Prepared by local planning authorities to assess the demand for and supply of land for employment and the suitability of sites for employment development, in order to safeguard the best sites in the face of competition from competing uses. ▶ Employment land

C Glossary

Term / Common abbreviation	Brief Description
Evidence base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The body of information and data used to help justify the soundness of the policy approach taken within a planning document. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Soundness
Front loading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The term used to reflect that public input and consensus will be sought at the earliest opportunity in the production of new planning documents.
General consultation bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Regulations require local planning authorities to consult such of the ‘general consultation bodies’ as they consider appropriate, in the preparation of documents that will form part of the Local Plan. General consultation bodies include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Voluntary bodies some or all of whose activities benefit any part of the local planning authority’s area b. Bodies which represent the interests of different racial, ethnic or national groups in the authority’s area. c. Bodies which represent the interests of different religious groups in the local planning authority’s area d. Bodies which represent the interests of disabled persons in the local planning authority’s area. e. Bodies which represent the interests of persons carrying on business in the local planning authority’s area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The Regulations ▶ Specific Consultation Bodies
Green Belt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An area of land around built-up areas where there is a presumption against inappropriate development, in order to keep the land permanently open. The intention is to safeguard the countryside from urban encroachment; to prevent adjacent towns and villages from merging; to preserve the special character of historic towns and to assist urban regeneration by encouraging the re-use of Brownfield (previously developed) land. <p>N.B. Not to be confused with Greenfield land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Brownfield Land ▶ Greenfield Land
Green infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The term used to describe natural and managed areas of ‘green’ land lying both in, and between, our towns and villages, that together make up a network of inter-connected, high quality, multi-functional open spaces and the corridors that link them, which provide multiple social, economic and environmental benefits for both people and wildlife. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Infrastructure.
Greenfield land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describes a site that has either not previously been developed, or where nature has clearly ‘reclaimed’ a previously developed site. <p>N.B. Not to be confused with Green Belt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Brownfield Land ▶ Green Belt ▶ Previously Developed Land
Gypsies and Travellers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the purposes of planning policy the term ‘gypsies and travellers’ refers to persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin. <p>The term also includes such persons who on grounds of their own, their family’s or a dependents’ educational or health needs, or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently.</p>

Glossary C

Term / Common abbreviation	Brief Description
	<p>The definition excludes members of an organised group circus or travelling showpeople who travel together as such.</p> <p>▶ Travelling Showpeople</p>
Habitat Regulations Assessment	<p>HRA A step-by-step process, which includes the process known as Appropriate Assessment required, under the European Habitats Directive. The purpose is to assess the potential impact emerging planning policies may have - either alone, or in combination with other projects or plans - on the structure, function or conservation objectives for a European site and, where appropriate, assesses these impacts examines alternative solutions. ⁽¹⁸³⁾</p>
Housing association	<p>- Term used to describe independent not-for-profit organisations, which own, let and manage rental housing. As not-for-profit organisations, revenue acquired through rent is ploughed back into the acquisition and maintenance of property. Most Housing Associations are Registered Social Landlords.</p> <p>▶ Registered Social Landlord</p>
Housing Needs	<p>- Housing need is defined as the quantity of housing required for households who are unable to access suitable housing without financial assistance.</p>
Infrastructure	<p>- Collective term for the basic services necessary for development to take place i.e. transport, electricity, sewerage, water, education and health facilities.</p> <p>▶ Green Infrastructure</p>
Intermediate housing	<p>- Homes for sale or rent, which are provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing.</p> <p>▶ Affordable Housing ▶ Affordable Rented Housing ▶ Social Rented Housing.</p>
Landscape character	<p>- Describes the recognisable pattern of elements – including combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement - that occur consistently in parts of the landscape. Often defined by the four basic elements of form, line, colour, and texture.</p>
Landscape Character Assessment	<p>- Study undertaken to define the key elements that make up the landscape character of an area.</p> <p>▶ Landscape Character</p>
Lifetime homes	<p>LtH A set of 16 design criteria that can be applied universally to all new homes at minimal cost, to create adaptable and accessible dwellings. Each design feature adds to the comfort and convenience of the home and supports the changing needs of individuals and families at different stages of life.</p> <p>▶ Dwelling</p>
Local Development Document	<p>LDD The collective term for a set of documents specified in planning law, which a local planning authority creates to describe their strategy for development and use of land in their area.</p> <p>▶ Development Plan Document ▶ Spatial ▶ Statement of Community Involvement ▶ Supplementary Planning Document</p>

183 Natura 2000 Sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated for species and habitats and Special Protected Area (SPAs) designated for birds. On land these are usually part of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

C Glossary

Term / Common abbreviation	Brief Description
Local Development Scheme	LDS Sets out the timetable for the production of all the documents that will form part of the new Pendle Local Plan.
Local Plan	<p>- A document setting out detailed policies and site specific proposals to guide the development and use of land. It is used to guide day-to-day decisions on planning applications.</p> <p>The document is drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with other stakeholders and engagement with the local community, as prescribed in the Regulations.</p> <p>► Proposals Map ► The Regulations</p>
Local Transport Plan	LTP A bidding document to help secure funding for local transport projects. Lancashire County Council is responsible for preparing the Lancashire Transport Plan.
Local Strategic Partnership	LSP A non-statutory body of public, private, community and voluntary sector organisations working together to support one another so that they can help improve service delivery and deliver a better quality of life for local residents. The key goals of the LSP are set out in the Sustainable Community Strategy. The LSP for Pendle is known as Pendle Partnership.
National Planning Policy Framework	NPPF Published on 27th March 2012, this document forms the basis of the planning system in England. It sets out the Government's planning policies, with which all new development should be in conformity.
Neighbourhood Development Plan	<p>NDP More commonly referred to as Neighbourhood Plans, these are a new way for communities to decide the future of the places where they live and work.</p> <p>Neighbourhood planning is optional, not compulsory, but Parish Council's, or recognised neighbourhood forums, will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Choose where they want new homes, shops and offices to be built. ● Have their say on what those new buildings should look like. ● Grant planning permission for the new buildings they want to see go ahead. <p>Neighbourhood Plans must be in general conformity with national planning policy and communities cannot use them to block the building of new homes and businesses required by the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy). They can, however, use Neighbourhood Plans to influence the type, design, location and mix of new development in their community.</p>
Open Space	<p>- The term used to describe all areas of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water, which offer opportunities for sport and recreation, or act as a valuable visual amenity or haven for wildlife.</p>
Planning obligation	<p>- New development often creates a need for additional infrastructure or improved community services and facilities, without which there could be a detrimental effect on local amenity and the quality of the environment.</p> <p>A planning obligation is a private agreement negotiated, usually in the context of a planning application, between the local planning authority and the applicant. It is used to secure measures that are intended to make acceptable development which would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms. Planning obligations are normally secured by way of a Section 106 agreement.</p> <p>► Community Infrastructure Levy</p>

Glossary C

Term / Common abbreviation	Brief Description	
Previously Developed Land	PDL	<p>Term used to refer to land previously occupied by a permanent structure and any associated surface infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Brownfield Land
Proposals Map	-	<p>Map of the district, using an Ordnance Survey base to illustrate the spatial implications of the policies and proposals contained in the other Development Plan Documents. The map defines sites where particular developments or land uses are favoured, or those areas that are protected from development. Detailed inset maps are used where additional clarity is required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Spatial
Public realm	-	<p>Public and private open spaces in our built up areas, both between and within buildings, that are available without charge for public use.</p>
Registered Social Landlord	RSL	<p>Independent, not-for-profit private sector organisations, which provide social housing. They are registered with, and regulated by, the Homes and Communities Agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Housing Association
Regional Spatial Strategy	RSS	<p>Regional spatial strategies (RSS) were introduced in 2004 to provide regional level planning frameworks for the eight regions of England outside London.</p> <p>The Conservative : Liberal Democrat coalition government announced its intention to revoke RSS on 6 July 2010 through the Localism Act, which came into force in November 2011.</p> <p>However, following a legal challenge by the housebuilding company CALA Homes, the government was required to produce eight separate strategic environmental assessments, looking at the potential impacts of revoking RSS. The responses received during this twelve week consultation are currently being considered by the government and at the time of writing (October 2012) the North West RSS remains part of the Development Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Development Plan ▶ Strategic Environmental Assessment
The Regulations	-	<p>Reference to The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, which govern all matters relating to the preparation of local development documents.</p>
Renewable Energy	-	<p>An energy resource that is replaced rapidly by natural processes and essentially cannot be exhausted. Examples include wind energy, solar energy and hydro-electric power.</p>
Secured by Design	SBD	<p>A Police initiative supporting the principles of designing out crime by the use of effective crime prevention and security standards for a range of applications.</p>
Site specific allocations	-	<p>The allocation of land for particular uses within a Development Plan Document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Development Plan Document
Social Rented Housing	-	<p>Social rented housing is a type of affordable housing where guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime so that tenants in similar properties, in similar areas, pay similar rents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Affordable Housing ▶ Affordable Rented Housing ▶ Intermediate Housing.
Soundness	-	<p>The term means founded on a robust and credible evidence base and the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives. For something to be sound is must also be deliverable, flexible and able to be monitored.</p>

C Glossary

Term / Common abbreviation	Brief Description
Spatial	<p>- Although often used instead of the term 'geographic', it has a much broader meaning in that it refers to an in depth understanding of the position, area and size of features in a particular location, and the relationship that this place has with other locations.</p> <p>► Spatial Planning</p>
Spatial planning	<p>Spatial planning refers to the methods used by the public sector to influence the distribution of people and activities in a particular area. It goes beyond traditional land use planning, in that it brings together and integrates policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function.</p> <p>This will include policies which can impact on land use by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.</p>
Specific consultation bodies	<p>- The Regulations require local planning authorities to consult each of the 'specific consultation bodies', to the extent that they consider that the proposed subject matter affects the body, in the preparation of documents that will form part of the Local Plan.</p> <p>The list of specific consultation bodies is identified in the regulations, but includes organisations such as major government departments and regional agencies, neighbouring local authorities, parish councils in and adjacent to the borough and infrastructure providers.</p> <p>► General Consultation Bodies ► Regulations</p>
Stakeholder	<p>- The term used to describe any organisation or individual that has a direct interest in, or is affected by, the actions or decisions of another individual or organisation.</p>
Statement of Community Involvement	<p>SCI Sets out how a local planning authority (e.g. Pendle Council) intends to consult the public and selected organisations in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all Local Development Documents and development management decisions. It explains how people and organisations can get involved in the preparation of new planning policy and how they will be consulted on planning applications.</p> <p>The SCI is no longer subject to independent examination but is still part of a comprehensive approach to engagement.</p> <p>► Local Development Documents</p>
Statutory	<p>- Required by law (statute), usually through an Act of Parliament.</p>
Strategic Environmental Assessment	<p>SEA A legally enforced assessment procedure required by EU Directive 42/2001/EC. The directive aims to introduce a systematic assessment of the environmental effects of strategic planning and land use decisions. The environmental assessment requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the preparation of an environmental report; ● the carrying out of consultations; ● taking into account the environmental report and the results of the consultations in decision making; ● the provision of information when a plan or programme is adopted; and ● showing that the results of the environmental assessment have been taken into account. <p>For planning documents, the SEA requirements have been incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal.</p> <p>► Sustainability Appraisal</p>

Glossary C

Term / Common abbreviation	Brief Description
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	SFRA Refines flood mapping information on the probability of flooding, taking other sources of flooding and the impacts of climate change into account, in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide a map-based planning tool that can be used to inform the preparation of planning policy and day-to-day decisions on individual planning applications. ● Inform and anticipate the Environment Agency's response to the various stages of the planning process. ● Help steer new development away from areas at highest risk of flooding. ● Assist with emergency planning.
Sub-regional	- The term used to describe any subdivision of a region, larger than a district authority. For example Lancashire and East Lancashire are both sub-regions of North West England.
Supplementary Planning Document	SPD Cover a range of thematic or site specific issues in order to provide additional information and guidance that expands on the policies contained in 'parent' Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the statutory Development Plan and cannot be used to allocate land or introduce new planning policies (Development Plan Document). Although SPDs go through public consultation procedures and sustainability appraisal, they are not subject to independent examination. <p>SPDs will replace existing Supplementary Planning Guidance.</p> <p>▶ Development Plan ▶ Development Plan Documents ▶ Statutory ▶ Sustainability Appraisal</p>
Sustainability Appraisal	SA The process of assessing the policies and site allocations in a Development Plan Document, for their global, national and local implications on social, economic and environmental objectives. <p>▶ Development Plan Document ▶ Strategic Environmental Assessment</p>
Sustainable Community Strategy	SCS This is a community document prepared by Pendle Partnership, the local strategic partnership for the borough. It sets out the strategic vision for the area and provides a vehicle for considering how to address difficult issues such as the economic future of an area, social exclusion and climate change. <p>It is a vision document which and the Core Strategy must be aligned with its objectives.</p> <p>▶ Local Strategic Partnership</p>
Sustainable Development	- Various definitions of sustainable development have been put forward over the years, but that most often used is the Brundtland definition: enabling development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. <p>Planning seeks to promote sustainable development by helping to achieve a balance between economic growth, social advancement and environmental conservation.</p>
Travelling Showpeople	- For the purposes of planning policy the term 'travelling showpeople' refers to members of a group organised for the purpose of holding fairs, circuses or shows. <p>The term also includes such persons who on grounds of their own, their family's or a dependents' educational or health needs, or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently.</p> <p>The definition excludes Gypsies and Travellers.</p> <p>▶ Gypsies and Travellers</p>

C Glossary

Term / Common abbreviation	Brief Description	
Use Class	-	<p>A change in the use of land or buildings is considered as development and therefore normally requires planning permission.</p> <p>The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) places the use of land and buildings into 16 use classes. In many cases involving similar types of use, a change of use of a building or land does not need planning permission.</p>
Windfall sites	-	<p>Sites, including building conversions, which are not included as part of the housing or employment land supply, but which unexpectedly become available for development.</p>

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