Service Impact Assessment

As a public authority we need to ensure that all our strategies, policies, services and functions, both current and proposed have given proper consideration to a range of impacts. These include; equality, diversity, cohesion, health, community safety, sustainability and resources.

This form:
- Can be used to prompt discussion when carrying out your impact assessment
- Should be completed during the assessment process
- Should include a brief explanation where a section is not applicable

Service Area: Regeneration Services / Planning & Building Control	
Lead Person: John Halton	**Contact number:** 01282 661330
Date of Assessment: August 2012	

1. Title: Pendle Core Strategy (Publication Report)

Is this a:

[✓] Strategy [ ] Policy [ ] Service [ ] Function [ ] Other

Is this:

[✓] New / proposed [ ] Already exists and is being reviewed [ ] Is changing

(Please tick one of the above)

2. Members of the assessment team:

Name	Organisation	Role on assessment team (e.g. service user, manager of service, specialist)
John Halton	Pendle Borough Council Planning & Building Control	Planning & Building Control – LDF team leader, report author and EqIA co-ordinator

Helen Wilkinson	Pendle Borough Council Chief Executive's Policy Unit	Localities, Communities and Policy Officer – Advice on Equalities and Cohesion
Neil Watson	Pendle Borough Council Planning & Building Control	Planning & Building Control – Equalities Lead
Jonathan Dicken	Pendle Borough Council Planning & Building Control	Planning & Building Control – Appraisal of strategic objectives and policies
Neall Bower	Pendle Borough Council Planning & Building Control	Planning & Building Control – Appraisal of strategic objectives and policies

3. Summary of strategy, policy, service or function that was assessed:

The Core Strategy is a statutory development plan document (DPD). It is the key document in the Pendle Local Plan and all other DPDs, and the new Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs), must be in general conformity with its strategic objectives.

The Core Strategy is the spatial expression of *Our Pendle Our Future: Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy*. It sets out a long-term spatial vision for the area and establishes the strategic direction for the Council's planning policies for up to 15 years from the date of adoption.

The Core Strategy seeks to promote sustainable development in the borough by balancing the social, economic and environmental impacts of new development proposals. As such it is underpinned by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report, which records the potential impact each policy may have on the three pillars of sustainable development. The SA Report also meets the needs of the EU Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment.

A monitoring and delivery framework will help to assess progress against a set of identified actions. Regular monitoring will identify any inequalities, or other unforeseen consequences, arising from the use of the Core Strategy to inform day-to-day decisions on planning applications. This will allow any potential policy failings to be addressed at the earliest opportunity.

4. Scope of the Service Impact Assessment
(Complete – 4a if you are assessing a strategy, policy or plan or 4b. if you are assessing a service, function or event)

4a. Strategy, policy or plan
(Please tick the appropriate box below)

The vision and themes, objectives or outcomes	✓
The vision and themes, objectives or outcomes and the supporting guidance	
A specific section within the strategy, policy or plan	

Please provide detail:

The Core Strategy sets-out the long term strategy for the type and location of development in Pendle. It contains a spatial vision and strategic planning policies that will help to guide future decisions on applications for development. It is the spatial expression of Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy. As such it reflects not only the Council's own strategies, but also those of partner organisations. Where possible the principles of these existing strategies, action plans, proposals and programmes are reflected in the document.

The purpose of the Core Strategy is to establish the strategic direction for planning policy in Pendle, helping to deliver the key objectives set-out in Our Pendle Our Future: Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS). The eight priority goals in the SCS are regarded as the key to successfully delivering our shared vision for the future of Pendle.

The Core Strategy contains 11 strategic objectives to help deliver this shared vision and to guide the overall development strategy for the Borough. These are:

1. Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and Brownfield sites and directing growth to the most sustainable locations.
2. Ensure that the infrastructure is capable of supporting both new and existing development, thereby helping to create sustainable communities.
3. Promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn, work, play or visit.
4. Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through a process of 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 make to biodiversity.

10. Ensure that new development respects our natural and man-made heritage, by seeking to protect, maintain and enhance those sites and habitats which are valued for the positive contribution they make to the character of our landscape, townscape or biodiversity.

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

To help deliver the 11 strategic objectives the Core Strategy also contains 26 spatial policies arranged under six headings. These are:

Our Spatial Strategy: Where and How We Will Deliver
- SD1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development
- SDP1: Spatial Development Principles
- SDP2: Housing Distribution
- SDP3: Employment Distribution
- SDP4: Retail Distribution
- SDP5: Future Infrastructure Requirements

Our Foundations for a Sustainable Future: Improving the Environment We Live In
- ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments
- ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation
- ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation
- ENV4: Transport and Accessibility
- ENV5: Pollution and Unstable Land
- ENV6: Waste Management
- ENV6: Water Management

Place Shaping – Living: Creating a Vibrant Housing Market
- LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery
- LIV2: Housing Needs
- LIV3: Affordable Housing
- LIV4: Designing Better Places to Live

Place Shaping – Working: Creating a Dynamic and Competitive Local Economy
- WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy
- WRK2: Employment Land Supply
- WRK3: Retailing and Town Centres
- WRK4: Tourism, Leisure and Culture
- WRK5: Designing Better Places to Work

Place Shaping – Supporting: Creating Healthy and Confident Communities
- SUP1: Community Facilities
- SUP2: Health and Well-being
- SUP3: Education and Training
- SUP4: Designing Better Public Places

Each of the 11 strategic objectives and 25 spatial policies in the Core Strategy (Preferred options Report), has the potential to impact on people. Each of these will, therefore, need to be supported by its own assessment to demonstrate that any potential inequalities have been identified and actions put in place to counter these.

4b. Service, function, event
    (Please tick the appropriate box below)

The whole service
(including service provision and employment)

☐

A specific part of the service
(including service provision, or employment, or a specific section of
the service)

☐

Procuring of a service
(by contract or grant)

☐

Please provide detail:

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5. Fact finding – what do we already know
Make a note here of all information you will be using to carry out this assessment. This could include: previous consultation, involvement, research, results from perception surveys, equality monitoring and customer/ staff feedback.

This should also include any mitigating circumstances that need to be documented as part of the assessment process

(Priority should be given to equality, diversity, cohesion, community safety and health related information)

The Core Strategy is a statutory planning document that a local planning authority is required to produce in government legislation; namely:
- Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
- Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

Work on the Pendle Core Strategy commenced in Summer 2007 alongside the Sustainable Community Strategy. Document preparation has involved continuous engagement with stakeholders and periods of informal and formal public consultation, and these have been carried out in accordance with Regulation 18 of the Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The following are the key sources of information used to date.

1. **Published Sources of Information:**
   - 2001 and 2011 Census
   - Neighbourhood Statistics
   - ONS Ward Profiles
   - Pendle Profile 2006 and 2011
   - Review of published strategies and action plans – internal and external
   - Best practice guidance
   - Good practice from other areas
   - RTPI / PAS / CLASP seminars and workshops

2. **Empirical Research & Analysis**
   - Bespoke evidence has been produced by officers of the Council and on behalf of the Council independent consultants. The results are published in the following reports, which have all been formally adopted by the Council:
     - Pendle Retail Survey (Pendle Borough Council, 2006)
     - Pendle Retail Capacity Study (Nathaniel Lichfield, 2007)
     - Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) (Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit, University of Salford, 2007)
     - Employment Land Review (Pendle Borough Council, 2008)
     - Open Space Audit (Pendle Borough Council, 2008)
     - Sustainable Settlements Study (Pendle Borough Council, 2008)
     - Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (Fordham Research, 2008)
     - Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (Pendle Borough Council, 2008)
     - Affordable Housing Site Viability Study (AHSVS) (Fordham Research, 2009)
     - Biodiversity Audit (Pendle Borough Council, 2009)
     - AHSVS Update (Fordham Research, 2010)
     - SHLAA Update (Pendle Borough Council, 2010)
     - Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study (Maslen Environmental, 2010)
     - Pendle Retail Survey (Pendle Borough Council, 2010)
     - Infrastructure Study (Pendle Borough Council, 2011)
     - Pendle Retail Study 2012 (Nathaniel Lichfield, 2012)
     - Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment: Burnley and Pendle (Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit, University of Salford, 2012)
     - Annual Monitoring Report – including housing, employment, retail and leisure land

3. **Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement**
   - Engagement with statutory consultees and key stakeholders
   - Internal Officer Working Group
   - Elected Member Steering Group
   - You Choose public consultation
     - Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
     - Six-week public consultation
     - Stakeholder and LSP workshops – Confident Communities, Accessible Local Services, Supporting people, A Decent Home for Everyone, Caring for the Environment and A Vibrant Economy
     - Citizens Panel questionnaire
   - Issues and Options Report
     - Sustainability Appraisal of strategic objectives and alternative options
     - Six week public consultation
     - Stakeholder and LSP workshops
     - Meetings with infrastructure providers – Housing, Transport, Education & Social Care, Environment, Emergency Services, Health, Minerals & Waste and Utilities
     - Pendle Council and Feedb@ck Online websites
   - Preferred Options Report
     - Sustainability Appraisal of draft policies
     - Six week public consultation
     - Meetings with infrastructure providers – Housing, Transport, Education & Social

Care, Environment, Emergency Services, Health, Minerals & Waste and Utilities
- Pendle Council and Feedb@ck Online websites

At the Issues and Options stage two reports – the Consultation Statement and a Summary of Responses – were produced to show who had been contacted as part of the consultation process, how they had been engaged and how their comments had influenced plan preparation and policy development. A Consultation Statement was also published alongside the Core Strategy and its supporting documents at the Preferred Options stage.

4. Key Spatial Issues
The above has highlighted the following key issues for Pendle:
- Estimated population growth of up to 8.98% to 2028.
- Estimated growth in household spaces of 17% to 2026; in particular a rise in single households.
- Cater for the needs of an ageing population
- A reduction in the working age population
- Regenerate Brownfield (previously developed) land.
- Support the growth and diversification of the local economy.
- Improve access to employment opportunities.
- Reduce worklessness and deprivation.
- Regenerate housing in the inner urban areas
- Improve the thermal efficiency of homes to help reduce levels of fuel poverty.
- 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.
- Improve the electronic communications network, notably broadband.
- Protect our valuable natural and built heritage.

These issues can be addressed under the following four headings, which are the primary focus for the spatial interventions outlined in the Core Strategy:
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.

Are there any gaps in equality, diversity, cohesion, community safety and health information?

Please provide detail:

None identified.

Action required:

None identified.

6. Wider involvement – have you involved groups of people who are most likely to be affected or interested?

✓ Yes ☐ No

Please provide detail:

Consultation required in the production of a development plan document (DPD) is prescribed in the Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

The Council's Local Development Scheme (the third revision was adopted on 31st December 2008), includes a projected timeline for the production of all the documents to be included in the Pendle Local Plan and the statutory Development Plan for Pendle. This information is regularly updated by 'real time' information published on the Council's website.

The Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), which was adopted on 24th March 2007, sets out how and when the Council will engage with the local community and partner organisations at the key stages prescribed in the Regulations. It seeks to ensure that statutory consultees are engaged at all stages in the production of a DPD such as the Core Strategy and that members of the public and other key stakeholders are engaged at specific stages in an appropriate and timely manner.

In preparing the Pendle Core Strategy, informal consultation with partners has been continuous and front loaded (Regulation 18). At key stages formal public engagement has also been carried out, to ensure that the document addresses those issues that are of paramount concern to people who live, work or visit the area and that the policy response is locally distinctive to reflect spatial variations. These formal consultations are:
1. You Choose (Summer 2007) – carried out in conjunction with work on the SCS, to identify the key issues for local residents, workers and employers, students and visitors. The consultation yielded a total of 1,323 responses (see 'Consultation Statement' for details).
2. Issues and Options (Summer 2008) – considered a range of realistic alternatives for overcoming the spatial issues identified by the You Choose Consultation. The consultation yielded a total of 2,801 responses (see 'Summary of Responses' report for details).
3. Preferred Options (Summer 2010) – considers the Council's preferred strategy, having taken account of the economic, social and environmental impacts of the realistic and viable policy options available (see 'Consultation Statement' for details).

Public engagement, leading up to the examination and adoption of the Core Strategy, must consist of a formal public consultation carried out for a minimum of six weeks. Known as the Publication Stage (Regulation 19) this is to allow members of the public and other interested parties to consider what the Council considers to be the final version of its Core Strategy. Comments at this stage must focus on the soundness of the document, namely that it is:
• Positively prepared – represents an objective assessment of local development and infrastructure requirements.
• Justified – represents the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the

reasonable alternatives.

- Effective – is deliverable over the 15 year plan period
- Consistent with national policy – as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Following the Publication Stage, the document together with any representations received are submitted to the Secretary of State (Regulation 22) for independent examination by an inspector appointed by the Government (Regulations 23 and 24).

All documents accord with the requirements of the corporate style guide. Although often technical all Council documents and publicity materials are, as far as practical, written in plain English. To further improve their accessibility a non-serif font (Arial or Calibri) is used at a minimum font size of 11 or 12 point for the body text (strategy documents) and 10 point (leaflets, captions and table contents). The 'Just Ask' logos and text are included on the front and/or back covers to promote their availability in alternative formats and languages on request.

Action required:

Ensure that all consultation and public engagement exercises, associated with the preparation of the Core Strategy, are carried out in accordance with the Regulations and the provisions set out in the SCI, and comply with corporate requirements.

7. Who may be affected by this activity?
(Please tick all relevant and significant equality characteristics, stakeholders and barriers that apply to your strategy, policy, service or function)

Equality Characteristics:

✓ Age	☐ Carers	✓ Disability
☐ Gender reassignment	✓ Race	☐ Religion or belief
✓ Sex (male or female)	☐ Sexual orientation	
☐ Other (please specify)		

(For example – marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, unemployment, residential location or family background, education or skills level)

Stakeholders:

☑ Service users   ☐ Employees   ☐ Trade Unions

☑ Partners   ☐ Members   ☐ Suppliers

☐ Other (Please specify)

Potential barriers:

☑ Built environment   ☑ Location of premises and services

☑ Information and communication   ☐ Customer care

☑ Timing   ☐ Stereotypes and assumptions

☑ Cost   ☑ Consultation and involvement

☐ Specific barriers to the strategy, policy, services, or function

(Please specify)

8. Positive and negative impact
(Think about what you are assessing (scope), the fact finding information, the potential positive and negative impact on equality characteristics, health, cohesion, community safety, sustainability, stakeholders and the effect of the barriers)

Planning is concerned with ensuring that our built environment can function effectively and efficiently, seeking to overcome any barriers to equality wherever it is practical and viable to do so.

Infrastructure constraints, and adverse economic conditions, can affect the timely delivery of new development. The policy response is to either phase delivery (e.g. housing targets), or employ a flexible mechanism that takes account of economic viability, but seeks to maximise delivery over the plan period (e.g. the dynamic viability model for affordable housing).

The following table assesses each strategic objective and policy against the seven equality strands recognised by the Government. Where a potential impact has been identified a comment is provided at the end of the table. The potential impacts are rated as:

+ Positive   **-** Adverse   **O** Neutral / No impact   **?** Mixed / Unknown

Strategic Objective / Policy	Equality Strand						
	Age	Disability	Gender	Race and Nationality	Religion or belief	Trans-gender identity	Sexual Orientation
SO1	O	-	O	O	O	O	O
SO2	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SO3	+	+	O	O	O	O	O
SO4	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SO5	+	+	O	+	O	O	O
SO6	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SO7	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SO8	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SO9	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SO10	O	-	O	O	O	O	O
SO11	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SD1	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SDP 1	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SDP 2	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SDP 3	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SDP 4	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SDP 5	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
ENV 1	?	?	O	O	O	O	O
ENV 2	+	+	O	O	O	O	O
ENV 3	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
ENV 4	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
ENV 5	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
ENV 6	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
ENV 7	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
LIV 1	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
LIV 2	+	+	+	+	O	O	O
LIV 3	+	O	O	O	O	O	O
LIV 4	+	+	O	O	O	O	O
WRK 1	+	O	O	O	O	O	O
WRK 2	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
WRK 3	+	O	O	O	O	O	O
WRK 4	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
WRK 5	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SUP 1	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SUP 2	+	O	O	O	O	O	O
SUP 3	+	O	O	O	O	O	O
SUP 4	+	+	O	O	O	O	O

8a. Positive impact:

The Core Strategy, as evidenced by the Sustainability Appraisal, represents what is considered to be the most appropriate strategic response to the key spatial issues facing Pendle, having taken into consideration the economic, social and environmental impacts of the reasonable alternatives identified at the Issues and Options stage.

In particular the Core Strategy is seen as a key to delivering positive outcomes for housing, employment and the wider community.

Housing – **SO5** seeks to deliver good quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable. This will help to reduce levels of homelessness and fuel poverty, helping to improve the health prospects of local residents. Specifically LIV2 seeks to provide appropriate housing, whilst LIV3 addresses affordability and LIV4 quality.

LIV2 promotes the provision of homes that meet indentified local needs. In regeneration areas, where small terraced housing predominates, it encourages the provision of larger homes, to meet the needs of the Asian Heritage (BME) community. It also supports the provision of additional supported housing for a wide range of socially excluded groups (i.e. women fleeing domestic violence) and the requirements of the gypsy and traveller community.

LIV3 addresses the need to provide affordable homes so that young people, particularly those within the rural areas, are able to get on to the housing ladder and remain within the community in which they have been brought up.

LIV4 encourages compliance with the highest possible standards of design – i.e. Code for Sustainable Homes, Lifetime Homes etc. – in order to secure the provision of accessible, adaptable and energy efficient homes, which incorporate design features that add to comfort and convenience, supporting the changing needs of individuals and families at different stages of life.

Employment – **WRK1** supports the diversification of the local economy, helping to provide higher quality, better paid and more secure employment. **WRK2** seeks to direct these new employment opportunities to sustainable locations, increasing their accessibility, particularly for people from deprived communities, helping to reduce levels of worklessness. Increasing wealth and levels of spending within the community will have many indirect benefits.

Community – **SO3** promotes high quality design that is both safe and accessible, encouraging increased use of the public realm by all sections of the local community. This objective is primarily supported through policy **ENV2**, but the 'design' policies LIV4, WRK5 and SUP4 also make an important contribution to the achievement of this objective.

Improvements to the general health of the community are specifically addressed in **SUP3**, but are also addressed through a number of other policies such as the provision of improved housing (LIV4). **SUP4** is concerned with securing a better education for our young people. This will help to increase their access to work and help to attract new businesses and employment opportunities to the area. Again this will help to increase local wealth, which will act as a catalyst for further improvements in quality of living.

Action required:

Through the Development Management process approve new developments that address identified local needs and help to meet the aspirations of local residents. Support sustainable development and growth through the Development Management process, by taking decisions that are in accordance with the spatial policies set out in the Core Strategy and other Development Plan Documents (DPDs).

8b. Negative impact:

Developing a balanced strategy inevitably requires compromises to be made. The integration of EqIA into document and policy preparation ensures that any potentially negative impacts on equality and diversity are highlighted at any early stage, so that action can be taken to overcome, or minimise, their effects.

The negative impacts recorded against strategic objectives **SO1**, which promotes the re-use of existing buildings and **SO10**, which seeks to protect our built heritage, recognise that in certain circumstances the importance of the historic environment may be seen to take precedence over any adaptations to improve its functionality. In particular, protecting the fabric of buildings of architectural and/or historic interest may restrict the scope for providing reasonable levels of accessibility. As such a potentially negative outcome has been recorded against disability.

An unknown impact has been assigned to Policy **ENV1** in respect of age and disability. This policy takes a strategic approach to the protection of our built heritage, so the positive outcomes of the policy should outweigh any potentially negative impacts associated with specific development proposals.

Action required:

Government legislation and the relevant design policies for housing (LIV4), places of employment (WRK5), public buildings and the public realm (SUP4) support the provision of fully accessible buildings and spaces, requiring all reasonable alternatives to be explored.

All applications for Listed Building Consent must be accompanied by a Design and Access Statement. This is a short report showing how the design process has assessed the special architectural or historic interest of the listed building and explaining the principles adopted to preserve or enhance that special interest. Where an aspect of the design has the potential to affect this adversely, the statement is required to explain why this is necessary, and what measures have been taken to minimise its impact.

If the proposed works include alterations to provide facilities for people with disabilities, the statement should explain how the proposal balances the duties imposed by the Disability Discrimination Act and the protection of the building's special architectural or historic interest. It should set out the range of options considered, including any alternative means of providing services or physical access.

9. Will this activity promote strong and positive relationships between the groups / communities identified?

✓ Yes	No

Please provide detail:

The strategic objectives and policies in the Core Strategy seek to create a high quality and accessible built environment that seeks to advance equality of opportunity between people, and encourages positive interaction, thereby helping to build sustainable and confident communities.

Action required:

No further action required.

10. Does this activity bring groups / communities into increased contact with each other? (e.g. in schools, neighbourhood, workplace)

✓ Yes	No

Please provide detail:

The consultation process for the Core Strategy has been fully inclusive.

Within the document several policies contribute directly to fostering improved relationships within the community.
- Inclusive and high quality design within the public realm aims to increase its use by members of the community and help to promote positive interaction.
- Essential services and facilities and new employment opportunities are encouraged to locate within a short walking distance of peoples homes or to be easily accessible by public transport, helping to advance equality of opportunity.
- Where possible, new housing developments are required include different sizes and types of home that are tenure blind at a mix of densities, again encouraging positive interaction between people in order to help build sustainable and confident communities.

Action required:

No further action required.

11. Could this activity be perceived as benefiting one group at the expense of another?

☑ Yes   ☐ No

Please provide detail:

Although it promotes regeneration and is often the most sustainable option, focussing development in the M65 Corridor may be to the detriment of people in rural areas and the peripheral West Craven towns.

Action required:

All policies undergo a thorough and independent sustainability appraisal (AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd.) to ensure that they represent the most appropriate response given the need to balance the economic, social and environmental objectives of the strategy.

The rural proofing of policies is an integral part of the policy writing process, rather than a stand alone assessment on completion of the strategy.

This approach ensures that any potential impacts that could result in unlawful discrimination or harassment are identified and eliminated at an early stage.

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12. Could this activity be perceived as benefiting the health of any one group?

☐ Yes   ☑ No

Please provide detail:

N/A

Action required:

N/A

13. Could this activity be perceived as enhancing or creating community safety issues?

☑ Yes   ☐ No

Please provide detail:

Enhancing community safety is a key objective for policies addressing the public realm and the design of premises.

SO3 (Design) and SO7 (Town Centres) in particular seek to promote high quality design that helps to reduce the potential for criminal activity. Even though crime figures have fallen in Pendle, people's fear of crime remains a concern. Good design in the public realm, particularly in and around town centres where we are seeking to promote a more inclusive night-time economy, can make a significant contribution to reducing the fear of crime.

Action required:

Development Management officers to ensure compliance with policy requirements that seek to maintain low crime levels.

14. Could this activity be perceived as benefiting one location at the expense of another?
(e.g. location of service users / staff etc. – rural / urban)

☑ Yes   ☐ No

Please provide detail:

Although it is often the most sustainable option, focussing development in the M65 Corridor may be to the detriment of people in rural areas and the peripheral West Craven towns.

Action required:

All policies undergo a thorough and independent sustainability appraisal AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd.) to ensure that they represent the best balance between the economic, social and environmental objectives, and therefore represent the most appropriate policy response. Policies are also 'rural proofed' as a matter of course.

15.	Are there mitigating circumstances that should be taken into account when making this decision?

✓	Yes		No

Please provide detail:

Public consultation on the Core Strategy is prescribed in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. It is also subject to independent examination. The relevant stages are as follows:

- Regulation 18 (formerly Regulation 25): Issues and Options – Informal engagement with key stakeholders and members of the public. In Pendle two formal six week public consultations were also held to allow for comments on the reasonable alternatives and then the preferred options.
- Regulations 19 & 22 (formerly Regulations 27 & 30): Publication and Submission – A formal six-week public consultation on the 'soundness' of the Core Strategy – is it justified, reasonable, effective and in conformity with national policy.
- Regulations 23 & 24 (formerly Regulations 30 & 31): Examination by an independent inspector.
- Regulation 26 (formerly Regulation 36): Adoption – followed by period to allow interested parties to call for a judicial review, if considered necessary.

Further information on consultation carried out in the preparation of the Core Strategy can be found in Section 6.

Action required:

All representations received are carefully considered by officers in the planning policy team. Their comments and recommended changes are then considered by officer and member steering groups before being submitted to the Council's Executive and, where appropriate, Full Council for their formal approval.

16. Service Impact Assessment action plan			
(Insert all your actions from your assessment here, set timescales, measures and identify a lead person for each action)			
Action	**Timescale**	**Measure**	**Lead person**
Section 5: Ensure that the document is built on a robust and credible evidence base.	Ongoing	Review agreed indicators Commission new studies and update existing documents, as required.	Planning & Building Control Manager
Section 5: Develop a monitoring framework to ensure that policies are effective and deliverable.	Ongoing	Review agreed indicators in the Annual Monitoring Report and report to Executive.	Senior Planning Officer (Policy)

Sections 6, 9, 10 & 15: Engage and empower communities through timely public consultation to ensure that development meets the needs of local residents and businesses.	Ongoing	Carry out all public consultations and engagement in accordance with planning regulations and the Council's policy on community engagement. Full details of the consultation and engagement to be carried out at each stage of document preparation are set out in the Statement of Community Involvement, which was adopted by Pendle Council in March 2007.	Principal Planning Officer (Policy)
Section 6: Provide regular updates on progress to partner organisations and members of the public staff.	Quarterly Ongoing Ad hoc	Publish 4-6 issues of our planning policy newsletter *Framework* each year. Update pages on Council website, as necessary. Hold meetings with officer and member steering groups at key points in the preparation process.	Principal Planning Officer (Policy) Senior Planning Officer (Policy) Planning & Building Control Manager
Sections 6, 8 & 14 Identify any adaptation or mitigation measures required, to make policy more effective and/or avoid spatial inequalities.	Key stages in the preparation of the document (1-3)	Document preparation: (1) Feedback from public consultations (2) Sustainability Appraisal – the toolkit is used to identify the positive and negative outcomes of a policy. (3) Habitat Regulations Assessment – determines the potential impact of policies in order to protect the integrity of internationally important nature sites.	Principal Planning Officer (Policy) AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd. Principal Planning Officer (Trees & Environment)

		Policy implementation:	
	Annually	(1) Annual Monitoring Report – records how planning policies have been used in Development Management decisions in the preceding year and measures performance against agreed targets	Senior Planning Officer (Policy)
Sections 6, 8 & 11 Provide feedback on consultation outcomes and set out the Council's rationale for change where applicable.	Submission stage	The Town & Country Planning Regulations require a Consultation Statement to be submitted to the Secretary of State alongside the Core Strategy. Although not required by the regulations, a Consultation Statement setting out details of the consultation and officer feedback to representations received has been published at the *Issues and Options* and the *Preferred Options* stage. The document is made available in Council Shops and libraries throughout Pendle and on the Council's website.	Principal Planning Officer (Policy)
Section 13 Ensure policies make a positive contribution towards "creating safer communities where people feel safe and crime continues to fall".	Ongoing	Assess policies against: (1) Objectives listed under Priority Goal 4.4 of the Sustainable Community Strategy (2) Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Action Plan Targets	Principal Planning Officer (Policy) Planning & Building Control Manager Head of Policy

17. Governance, ownership and approval (State here who has approved the actions and outcomes from the Service Impact Assessment)		
Name	**Job Title**	**Date**
Neil Watson	Planning & Building Control Manager	

18. Monitoring progress for Service Impact actions.
(Please tick)

✓	As part of Corporate Equality Group performance monitoring
✓	As part of Ef:ect monitoring
	Update report will be agreed and provided to the appropriate group / team
	Other (Please specify) ....

19. Publishing

Date sent to Equality Lead:	**31st August 2012**
Date published:	